

1 Which rule would these nouns exemplify? Choose the correct number from the list in the grammar box.

- a un problema ____
- b un español ____
- c un turista / una periodista ____
- d una moto ____
- e la gente ____
- f los jardines ____
- g una modelo ____
- h los robots ____

2 Underline the feminine nouns and circle the masculine ones.

tema nacionalidad intenciones foto
túnel paisaje socialista

3 Make these nouns plural.

- a hotel _____
- b preocupación _____
- c inglés _____
- d sistema _____
- e cuarto de baño _____

4 Circle the eight errors and write the correct option below.

Una problema es que las gentes van a hotels en la costa de españa y no respetan el naturaleza. No solo en los ciudades, sino en toda la costa hay edificios grandes muy cerca de la mar. Cuando vamos de vacaciones tenemos que considerar el efecto en el medio ambiente.

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

5 Complete the translation into Spanish.

Spanish people wear fashionable clothes and shoes. In the photo we can see Inés, who is a model as well as a journalist. She works for an organisation which promotes companies from Spain throughout Europe.

Los ^a _____ llevan ^b _____

y ^c _____ a la moda. En ^d _____

_____ vemos a Inés que es

^e _____ además de ^f _____.

Trabaja para ^g _____ que promociona a empresas españolas por toda Europa.

Gramática

Read through these rules for Spanish nouns.

- i Words ending in *-o* are often masculine. Words ending in *-a* are often feminine.
- ii There are some exceptions where a word ending in *-o* is a shortened version of a feminine word.
- iii These endings tend to be masculine: *-ema, -ama, -or, -ín, -el, -al, -aje*.
- iv These endings tend to be feminine: *-tud, -dad, -ción, -sión, -itis*.
- v Words ending in *-ista* can be masculine or feminine depending on the person.
- vi Some words look masculine but often refer to a woman, so have become feminine.
- vii Plurals are formed by adding an *-s* to words ending in a vowel, or *-es* to a consonant.
- viii For words ending in *-n* or *-s* with an accent on the last vowel, the accent is removed in the plural form.
- ix Some nouns which are usually plural in English are singular in Spanish.
- x Nouns of nationality do not have a capital letter.
- xi Some words which have come into Spanish via another language don't follow the Spanish rules.

1 Look at the examples and complete the rule for the correct formation of the adjective.

- a precioso → preciosa

If an adjective ends in an -o, to make it feminine _____.

- b importante (m), importante (f)

If an adjective doesn't end in an -o as in the example in a) above, the ending for the feminine and the masculine form _____.

- c acogedor → acogedora

For the ending -or _____.

- d francés → francesa

Some adjectives of nationality end in a stressed vowel in the masculine form, but in the feminine form _____.

- e rápido → rápidos

To make an adjective plural, if it ends in a vowel _____.

- f natural → naturales

If it ends in a consonant, _____ to make it plural.

- g eficaz → eficaces

Words ending in -z _____ in the plural form.

- h una página web → unas páginas web

Some adjectives that have come into Spanish from English _____.

Gramática

In Spanish, adjectives have to match the noun they describe for gender and singular/plural.

2 Write the correct form of these adjectives.

- a trabajador → feminine plural _____

- e alemán → feminine singular _____

- b interesante → feminine singular _____

- f feliz → feminine plural _____

- c difícil → feminine plural _____

- g web → masculine plural _____

- d cariñoso → masculine plural _____

3 Put the adjective into the correct form.

- a Las familias _____ ya no son tan _____ como antes. (*español, tradicional*)

- b Los jóvenes de hoy son _____ y _____. (*serio, trabajador*)

- c La tecnología _____ es muy _____. Hay unos sitios _____ para todo. (*moderno, útil, web*)

- d Los mayores son muy _____. (*capaz*)

4 Explain the difference between these two sets of sentences.

- a i En mi familia tengo un hermano y una hermana muy inteligente.

- ii En mi familia tengo un hermano y una hermana muy inteligentes.

- b i Hay una profesora de español y un profesor de dibujo muy trabajadores.

- ii Hay una profesora de español y un profesor de dibujo muy trabajador.

1 Insert the correct definite article.

- a Veía un programa en _____ televisión.
 b _____ programa era muy bueno.
 c _____ profesores hablan español.
 d En _____ aula hay una pizarra interactiva.
 e Tengo alergia a _____ mariscos.
 f _____ bronquitis es muy grave.
 g Cogí el autobús de _____ centro a mi casa.
 h Fui a _____ cine con mis amigos.

2 Decide on the correct indefinite article.

- a Veía _____ programa en la television.
 b Hay _____ programas muy buenos.
 c Mi primo tiene _____ resfriado.
 d Viven en _____ casa muy grande.
 e Compraron _____ piso pequeño.
 f Es _____ ciudad muy aislada.
 g Quiero ser _____ periodista.

3 Complete the translation into Spanish using the correct article.

The dentist worked in a surgery near the centre of the town. She was a rich and important member of society. In the waiting room was a student who needed help. She had a toothache, but she also had a much greater problem.

a _____ dentista trabajaba en b _____ consultorio cerca c _____ centro de
 d _____ ciudad. Era e _____ miembro rico e importante de f _____
 sociedad. En g _____ sala de espera había h _____ estudiante que
 necesitaba ayuda. Le dolía i _____ muela, pero también tenía j _____
 problema mucho mayor.

4 Decide which two words from the list could grammatically fit in each gap (think of the gender and number). Then decide from the context which one makes most sense. Check your answers using a dictionary.

La mayoría de las a _____ viven en un
 b _____ en un c _____ grande.
 Se puede subir por las d _____ o en uno de los
 e _____. En la f _____ hay unos
 g _____ para llamar, así que te pueden abrir la
 h _____ sin necesidad de bajar.

familias	timbres
piso	calle
edificio	escaleras
puerta	ascensores

Gramática

The definite article 'the' has four forms in Spanish:

el (masculine singular)

la (feminine singular)

los (masculine plural)

las (feminine plural)

Feminine words which begin with *a* and where the stress falls on the initial *a*, take *el* instead of *la*, but are still feminine, e.g. *El agua está fría.* (The water is cold.)

Spanish often uses a definite article where English would not:

Me gusta el chocolate.

Me gustan las matemáticas y el inglés.

When *el* comes after *a* (at/to) or *de* (of/from), it changes to *al* and *del*.

Revise the typical endings for masculine and feminine nouns on page 5.

Gramática

In Spanish the indefinite article 'a/an' has two forms: *un* (masculine) and *una* (feminine).

There is also a plural form for 'some': *unos* (masculine) and *unas* (feminine).

Feminine words which begin with a stressed *a* take *un* instead of *una*, but are still feminine, e.g. *un aula vacía* (an empty classroom).

When a job or profession is preceded by the verb *ser*, the indefinite article is not always required, e.g. *Soy artista.* (I am an artist.)

- 1** Translate a–e into Spanish. Check the rules of adjectival agreement on page 6.

a She has a very fast computer.

b I live in a modern house.

c There are beautiful views.

d She has generous parents.

e I went to a birthday party.

- 2** What is the difference between the two sentences? Use a separate sheet of paper for your answers.

a i Este es mi antiguo instituto.

ii Asistí a un instituto muy antiguo.

b i Son muy grandes amigos.

ii Tiene un amigo muy grande.

c i ¡Mis pobres padres!

ii Viene de una familia pobre.

d i Fue mi única experiencia.

ii Fue una experiencia única.

e i Para beber había pura agua.

ii Para beber había agua pura.

- 3** Read these sentences with examples of apocoptation. What is the full form of the adjective? Write the adjective next to the sentence.

a Vivo en el tercer piso. _____

b Es un muy buen ejemplo. _____

c ¿Algún alumno está enfermo? _____

d No hay ningún problema. _____

e Hace muy mal tiempo. _____

Consejo

To remember this, think of what happens to the word *uno*. It shortens to *un* whenever it is directly in front of a masculine singular noun.

Gramática

In Spanish it is normal to put the noun first, followed by the adjective, e.g. *un ejemplo corto*.

Gramática

Some adjectives can move in front of the noun and change their meaning.

Compré un nuevo coche. (I bought a new car.) (New to me, but not necessarily brand new.)

Tengo un coche nuevo. (I have a brand new car.)

Gramática

Some adjectives move in front of a masculine singular noun and have a shortened form. This is called apocoptation.

primero → *primer*

mi primer amor (my first love)

The word *grande* can shorten in front of feminine and masculine singular nouns:

un gran amigo / una gran amiga (a great friend)

- 4** Write the correct form of the adjective in the correct place in the sentence.

a Es una ciudad. (*precioso*) _____

b Es una ciudad. (*muy antiguo*) _____

c Es un amigo y una persona. (*grande, bueno*) _____

d Es un amigo y una persona. (*bueno, grande*) _____

e Es una amiga y una persona. (*grande, bueno*) _____

f Es una amiga y una persona. (*bueno, grande*) _____

1 Look at these verbs in the present tense. Complete the grid.

	-ar/-er/-ir?	Person?	Meaning in English
vivimos			
escribís			
nada			
estudias			
escogéis			
bebemos			

2 Translate these sentences into English.

- a Preferimos pasar las vacaciones en Inglaterra. _____
- b Viven en España. _____
- c Mi madre me llama por teléfono cada día. _____
- d Bebes demasiado. _____
- e Mis hermanos deciden donde comemos. _____

3 Put the verb into the specified person in the present tense in Spanish, then translate it into English.

- a nadar (1st plural) _____
- b visitar (1st singular) _____
- c ayudar (2nd plural) _____
- d salir (3rd singular) _____
- e poner (2nd singular) _____
- f olvidar (3rd plural) _____
- g abrir (1st singular) _____
- h hacer (3rd plural) _____

Gramática

Some common irregular verbs have a *g* in the 1st person singular only.

tener → *tengo*

Some infinitives ending in *-cer/-cir* have irregular 1st person singular forms with *z*.

conocer → *conozco*

4 Write out the correct form of the 1st person singular in the present tense.

- | | |
|-------------|------------------|
| hacer _____ | traer _____ |
| poner _____ | conducir _____ |
| decir _____ | padecer _____ |
| venir _____ | ofrecer _____ |
| salir _____ | crecer _____ |
| caer _____ | establecer _____ |

Gramática

To conjugate verbs in the present tense, add the correct ending for

1st person (I)

2nd person (you)

3rd person (he, she, it)

1st person plural (we)

2nd person plural (you)

3rd person plural (they).

The formal form of 'you', *usted* or *ustedes*, takes the 3rd person endings.

Regular verbs follow the present tense pattern in the verb tables on page 84.

✓ Consejo

Look at the verb tables on page 84 and find the endings for regular verbs in the preterite tense.

- 1a** What do you notice about the endings for the 1st and 3rd person singular ('I' and 'he/she/it') in the preterite tense?

- 1b** Compare the endings of the 1st person plural ('we') for present and preterite. What do you notice?

- 2** Match the English to the Spanish.

- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| a decidí | i he decided |
| b jugó | ii we swam |
| c nadaron | iii he played |
| d decidieron | iv they played |
| e jugaron | v they decided |
| f nadamos | vi I decided |
| g decidió | vii they swam |

- 3** Underline the verbs in the preterite. Translate them into English.

Ese día llegó tarde al instituto. Los otros alumnos trabajaban en silencio y lo miraron asustados cuando entró de repente. 'Lo siento,' murmuró y sacó sus cuadernos y empezó a trabajar.

- 4** Now translate this version into Spanish, being careful with the 1st person forms.

That day I arrived late to school. The other students were working in silence and they looked at me surprised when I came in suddenly. 'I'm sorry,' I murmured and I took out my exercise books and started to work.

✓ Consejo

You may have seen some examples of strong preterite verbs:

tener → *tuve*

decir → *dije*

You will find more on these on page 19.

✚ Gramática

The preterite tense is used for saying what happened. It is for actions performed in a specific completed time frame in the past. (Compare this to the definition of the imperfect tense on page 11.)

✚ Gramática

Infinitives ending in *-gar*, *-car* or *-zar* change spelling in the 1st person to match the pronunciation:

jugar → *jugué* (not *jugé*)

sacar → *saqué* (not *sacé*)

comenzar → *comencé* (not *comenzé*)

1 Translate these sentences into English.

- a Mis abuelos vivían en un pueblo pequeño. _____

- b Mis padres odiaban vivir lejos de la ciudad. _____

- c Mi padre iba a la escuela todos los días. _____

- d Mi madre ayudaba con las tareas domésticas. _____

2 Complete the sentences with the verb in the correct form of the imperfect tense.

- a Mi hermana _____ en el instituto. (*comer*)
- b Yo _____ en casa. (*comer*)
- c Todos los días yo _____ mis deberes. (*hacer*)
- d Después mi hermana y yo _____ al fútbol. (*jugar*)
- e Mis padres _____ hasta muy tarde. (*trabajar*)

3 Which of these verbs are in the imperfect? Underline them and give the English translation.

Vivía con mis padres y no me gustaba porque tenía que pedir permiso para todo. Un día invité a mi novia a comer cuando mis padres no estaban, y me regañaron. Nunca me permitían hacer nada.

4 Read these sentences in English. Circle the verbs that need to be put into the imperfect. Underline the verbs that need to go into the preterite. Then translate the text into Spanish.

We were living in Mexico and everything was very different. My brother used to go out and see his friends, but I had to stay at home. One day my friends were going to go to the cinema and I decided to go as well. My mum was not happy but she did not say anything to my dad.

Gramática

The imperfect tense is used for saying what was happening or what used to happen. It is for repeated actions or describing ongoing actions over a period of time.

Watch out for English using the simple past or even the conditional when it is really something that used to happen:

When I was young I would swim in the river. *Cuando era joven nadaba en el río.*

When I was young I played tennis all the time. *Cuando era joven jugaba al tenis todo el tiempo.*

Look at the verb tables on page 84 for the endings in the imperfect tense.

Only three verbs are irregular in the imperfect tense:

ser → *era*

ir → *iba*

ver → *veía*

- 1a** The formation of the conditional is different from all the other tenses you have learnt so far. What is the first thing you normally do when conjugating a verb, and which you must not do for the conditional?

- 1b** Look at the endings and compare them to endings in other tenses. What do they look the same as?

- 1c** Compare the conditional for *-ar*, *-er* and *-ir* verbs. What do you notice?

- 2** Translate these conditional verbs into English.

- a viviríamos _____
 b irían _____
 c me casaría _____
 d mi hermano compraría _____
 e ganarías _____

- 3** Find out what happens to these verbs in the conditional. Add them to your grammar reference notes.

salir	decir	saber	valer
tener	venir	haber	querer
poner	hacer	poder	caber

- 4** Put these verbs into the specified form in the conditional.

- a _____ al balonmano. (*jugar, nosotros*)
 b _____ que ayudar. (*tener, yo*)
 c _____ ir también. (*poder, ella*)
 d Nos _____ vivir en España. (*gustar*)
 e Mi hermano _____ contigo. (*salir*)

- 5** Translate this text into Spanish.

I would like to live in a city. I would go to the cinema every day and I would see all the new films. I would go shopping and I would buy beautiful clothes. I would invite my friends and we would eat in expensive restaurants. I would work in a bank and I would earn lots of money. My parents would come and live nearby.

Gramática

The conditional is used to talk about what **would** happen:

Me gustaría (I would like)

Nadaría (I would swim)

Consejo

Look at the verb endings for regular verbs in the conditional on page 84.

Gramática

All verbs have the same endings in the conditional. Some verbs do have an irregular stem. Many of these are the same verbs which take a *g* in the 1st person of the present tense.

salir → *saldría*

This makes them easier to pronounce.

But watch out: verbs like *preferiría* do not get shortened; you just have to say them carefully.

1 Write these sentences in the future tense.

a Trabajo en una fábrica.

b Mi hermano es abogado.

c Tenemos una casa en la playa.

d Mis padres vienen a visitarme.

e Puedes visitarme también.

Gramática

The future tense is used to talk about what will happen.

iré (I will go)

será (it will be)

The future tense has the same stem as the conditional tense (see page 12).

Look at the verb tables on page 84 and note the endings for the future tense.

Consejo

Remember that the verbs which have an irregular stem in the conditional have the same irregular stem in the future tense.

2 Translate this text into Spanish.

In the future things will be different. We will have robots to do all the work. They will make our life easy. We will be able to enjoy life because we won't have to work.

3 Match the sentence halves.

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------------------------|
| a Mis padres | i va a estudiar español. |
| b Mi amigo | ii voy a sacar buenas notas. |
| c Yo | iii van a comprar una casa en España. |
| d Mis amigos y yo | iv vamos en un viaje escolar. |
| e ¿Tú | v vais a venir? |
| f ¿Vosotros | vi vas a hacer los deberes conmigo? |

4 Rewrite the text from activity 2 in Spanish using 'going to' instead of the future tense.

Gramática

Another way to talk about the future is to use the correct part of the verb *ir* (to go) followed by an infinitive.

Voy a hablar. (I am going to talk.)

Va a jugar. (She is going to play.)

With a reflexive verb you have a choice of where to put the reflexive pronoun.

It can go on the end of the infinitive:

Voy a vestirme. (I am going to get dressed.)

It can go in front of the verb 'to go':

Me voy a vestir. (I am going to get dressed.)

1 Match the Spanish with the English.

- | | |
|---|---|
| a No tengo ganas de ir al partido de fútbol. | i I am going to give up going to football training. |
| b Acabo de llegar. | ii She helps me to do my homework. |
| c Estoy a punto de hacer mis deberes. | iii I'm going to start to cry. |
| d Va a empezar a llover. | iv I don't feel like going to the football match. |
| e Me voy a poner a llorar. | v I have just arrived. |
| f Me ayuda a hacer los deberes. | vi It is going to start to rain. |
| g Voy a dejar de ir al entrenamiento de fútbol. | vii I'm not going to go to a football match again. |
| h No vuelvo a ir a un partido de fútbol. | viii I am about to do my homework. |

2 Translate these expressions into English.

- a tener ganas de _____
- b acabar de _____
- c estar a punto de _____
- d ponerse a _____
- e comenzar a _____
- f ayudar a _____
- g dejar de _____
- h volver a _____

Gramática

Negative words are often used together with *no*.

No he comido nada. (I haven't eaten anything.)

No conozco a nadie. (I don't know anyone.)

Or they can go at the beginning of the sentence, without a *no*.

Nadie me ayuda. (Nobody helps me.)

Nunca hace sus deberes. (He never does his homework.)

nada (nothing)

nadie (nobody)

ni ... ni ... (neither ... nor ...)

ninguno (not one)

nunca (never)

tampoco (neither)

ni siquiera (not even)

Gramática

These verbs are followed by the infinitive.

tener que (to have to)

poder (to be able to)

deber (should)

querer (to want)

necesitar (to need)

esperar (to hope)

saber (to know how to)

intentar (to try)

evitar (to avoid)

lograr (to manage to)

soler (to usually do something)

Consejo

Many of these verbs followed by the infinitive are radical changing verbs. See page 15 for more practice.

Consejo

In Spanish, if an infinitive is in the middle of a sentence and isn't part of one of these infinitive constructions, you may need to use *para*.

Voy a ir a España para ver a mis abuelos. (I am going to go to Spain in order to see my grandparents.)

3 Rewrite these sentences using the same negative expression in the alternative way – see the grammar box to help you.

- a Nada me gusta en esa tienda. _____
- b Tampoco tienen buenos precios. _____
- c Ni tienen buen servicio ni buenos productos. _____
- d No tienen ni siquiera unos empleados informados. _____
- e No te ayuda nadie. _____
- f Nunca voy a volver a comprar cosas allí. _____