

PiXL Independence:

MFL - Answer Booklet

KS5

Spanish

Contents:

- I. Beginner Level – 20 credits per question
- II. Advanced Beginner Level – 30 credits per question
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- VI. Expert Level – 80 credits each

i. Beginner Level. 1. Nivel – Principiante

20 credits per question.

1. **Articles:** Check one or two of the following websites, then answer the following questions.

- http://www.bbc.co.uk/schools/gcsebitesize/spanish/grammar/sp_articles.shtml
- <https://www.thoughtco.com/how-to-use-definite-articles-3079100>
- <https://www.rocketlanguages.com/spanish/grammar/spanish-definite-and-indefinite-articles>
- <https://www.spanishdict.com/guide/indefinite-articles-in-spanish>

i) What is meant by the definite article?

Definite articles translate as 'the'.

ii) What are the Spanish definite articles?

El, la, los, las.

iii) When is the definite article used in Spanish but not in English?

- a. Personal titles
- b. Concepts
- c. Days of the week

iv) What is meant by an indefinite article?

The indefinite article translates as 'a' 'an' 'some' or 'a few'.

v) What are the Spanish indefinite articles?

Un, una, unos, unas.

vi) When is the indefinite article used in Spanish but not in English?

When describing an unknown amount of something: *¿Hay cebolla en el cocido?*; To talk about professions, region or nationality: *Soy periodista.*; To talk about possession with tener: *Ahora tengo coche.*

2. Translate the following sentences:

- a. El terrorismo me da miedo.
Terrorism frightens me.
- b. Mi hermano se ha roto la pierna.
My brother has broken his leg.
- c. El dinero permite la felicidad.
Money makes happiness possible.
- d. I have long blond hair.
Tengo el pelo largo y rubio.
- e. He likes swimming but doesn't like horseriding.
Le gusta la natación pero no le gusta la equitación.
- f. Bruno finds Spanish difficult.
Bruno encuentra el español difícil.
- g. My brother is a nurse.
Mi hermano es enfermero.

Present tense verbs:

**3. What are the endings of the 3 main types of verb? Give an example of each.
Complete the grid.**

	Regular AR e.g. hablar	Regular ER	Regular IR
<i>yo</i>	hablo	como	vivo
<i>tú</i>	hablas	comes	vives
<i>el/ella/usted</i>	habla	come	vive
<i>nosotros</i>	hablamos	comemos	vivimos
<i>vosotros</i>	habláis	coméis	vivís
<i>ellos/ellas/ustedes</i>	hablan	comen	viven

**Check out the
websites
below if you
need help.**

http://www.bbc.co.uk/schools/gcsebitesize/spanish/grammar/sp_verbs_foundation.shtml

http://www.bbc.co.uk/schools/gcsebitesize/spanish/grammar/sp_verbs_higher.shtml

<https://conjugemos.com/activities/spanish/verb/1>

<https://www.fluentu.com/blog/spanish/most-common-irregular-spa10>.

4. Check out these verbs. Complete the grid.

	Person? yo/tu etc	-ar/-er/-ir ?	Translate into English
escuchas	tú	-ar	you listen
gastan	ellos/ellas	-ar	they spend
cenamos	nosotros	-ar	we have dinner
coméis	vosotros	-er	you eat
nada	él/ella	-ar	he/she swims
estudio	yo	-ar	I study

5. Translate these sentences into English:

- a. Bebéis demasiado los fines de semana.
You drink too much at the weekend.
- b. Prefieren viajar en metro cuando están en Londres.
They prefer to travel on the tube when they are in London.
- c. Mi primo me llama todos los días.
My cousin calls me everyday.
- d. ¿Espera usted a alguien?
Are you waiting for someone?
- e. Ronaldo rara vez pasa el balón.
Ronaldo rarely passes the ball.

6. Find 5 **irregular AR** verbs and write them here with their meanings e.g. 'dar'.

7. Find 5 **irregular ER** verbs and write them here with their meanings.

8. Find 5 **irregular IR** verbs and write them here with their meanings.

9. Present tense - 1st person singulars to note! Write out the correct form.

decir	digo	poner	pongo
salir	salgo	traer	traigo
venir	vengo	ofrecer	ofrezco
conducir	conduzco	hacer	hago
<i>Also note: crecer, establecer, padecer, caer</i>			

Adjectives

10. Use these websites to revise Adjectives.

<https://www.spanishdict.com/guide/descriptive-adjectives-in-spanish>

http://www.bbc.co.uk/schools/gcsebitesize/spanish/grammar/sp_adjectives_higher.shtml

<http://www.spanishlanguageguide.com/grammar/adjective.asp>

<https://www.thoughtco.com/using-malo-mal-and-related-words-3079105>

11. Are the following statements about adjectives true or false?

- i) To form most feminine adjectives you add “a” to the masculine form.
False
- ii) All adjectives have to match the noun they describe for gender and singular/plural.
True
- iii) You always add just an “s” to make an adjective plural.
False
- iv) Some adjectives change their meaning when they appear in front of the noun.
True
- v) Apocopation affects feminine and masculine singular nouns.
False
- vi) If an adjective ends in ‘z’, you just add ‘-es’ when it is describing a plural noun.
False

12. Correct the statements that are false.

- i) To form most feminine adjectives you remove the –o from the masculine form and replace it with an ‘a’.
- ii) If the adjectives ends in an –o or –a then you add an –s to make the adjective plural.
- iii) Apocopation affects feminine and masculine singular adjectives.
- iv) If an adjective ands in –z, in the plural form it is often –ces.

13. Translate a – e into Spanish

- a. They have a very modern kitchen.
Tienen una cocina muy moderna.
- b. You drive a very fast car!
¡Conduces un coche muy rápido!
- c. I am watching an interesting programme.
Estoy viendo un programa interesante.
- d. There are some affectionate comments in this letter.
Hay unos comentarios cariñosos en esta carta.
- e. The maths teacher gives us very difficult problems.
El profesor de matemáticas nos da problemas difíciles.

14. Some adjectives can be used before and after the noun(s) they describe, resulting in different meanings. List as many of this type of adjective as you can with their respective meanings.

Masculine form	Feminine form	Meaning when before noun	Meaning when after noun
nuevo	nueva	newly-acquired	newly-made
raro	rara	rare	strange
solo	sola	one	lonely
único	única	only	unique
viejo	vieja	former/ex	old

15. Apocoptation – interesting term. Translate into Spanish. Write the full form of the adjective after your response:

- a) I have no problem with your decision.
No tengo ningún problema con tu decisión.
- b) He is a very good student.
Es un muy buen estudiante.
- c) The weather is really bad.
Hace mal tiempo.
- d) She is a great friend.
Es una gran amiga.
- e) Any comment that helps the debate?
¿Algún comentario que ayuda el debate?

Adverbs

16. Use this website to revise adverbs.

<https://www.rocketlanguages.com/spanish/grammar/spanish-adverbs>

17. Answer the following questions.

- a) What is an adverb?
An adverb gives extra information about a verb.
- b) How are adverbs usually formed?
By taking the adjective (in its feminine, singular form) and adding *-mente*.
- c) Give an example:
quickly = rápidamente
- d) Give 3 examples of adverbs which are not formed in this way:
better = mejor; worse = peor; well = bien

18. Find the Spanish for:

Fortunately = **afortunadamente**

Evidently = **evidentemente**

Truthfully = **honradamente**

Absolutely = **absolutamente**

Deeply = **profundamente**

Well = **bien**

Specially = **especialmente**

Enormously = **enormemente**

Politely = **amablemente**

Violently = **violentamente**

Badly = **mal**

Kindly = **generosamente**

19. Adjective and Adverb? Translate:

a) There are too many problems.

Hay demasiados problemas. (adverb)

b) The problems are too difficult.

Los problemas son demasiados difíciles. (adjective)

20. Find as many adverbs of time and place as you can and list them in the boxes with their meanings in English.

TIME

PLACE

ii. Advanced Beginner Level - Nivel – Principiante Avanzado

30 credits per questions

Ser vs Estar

This is a big issue for learners of Spanish. There are even blogs about it.

Look at these:

<https://spanishobsessed.com/blog/ser-vs-estar/>

<https://studyspanish.com/verbs/lessons/piserestar.htm>

<https://www.spanishdict.com/guide/ser-vs-estar>

and a you tube video ...

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xs5M_XpyjvU

1. Translate these sentences (*and write down why you have chosen ser or estar*).

- a) Cardiff is the capital of Wales.
Cardiff es la capital de Gales. (Permanent state)
- b) Bilbao is in Spain.
Bilbao está en España. (Giving a location)
- c) They are watching TV.
Están viendo televisión. (Temporary state)
- d) His dream is to play professional football.
Su sueño es jugar al fútbol profesional. (Describing character, implies more lasting state)
- e) My sister is tired.
Mi hermana está cansada. (Temporary state)
- f) My uncle is a very quiet person.
Mi tío es una persona muy tranquila.

2. Find 5 words which change their meaning depending on whether you use *ser* or *estar*. Write 10 short sentences to show how this works.

- Ser cansado

Mi hermano es cansado. (My brother is tiresome.); Mi hermano está cansado. (my brother is tired.)

- Ser aburrido

Mi amiga es aburrida. (My friend is boring.); Mi amiga está aburrida. (My friend is bored.)

- Ser listo

Somos listos. (We are clever.); Estamos listos. (We are clever.)

- Ser malo

Mi hijo es malo. (My son is bad.); Mi hijo está malo. (My son is ill.)

- Ser moreno

Mi novio es moreno. (My boyfriend is dark-skinned.); Mi novio está moreno. (My boyfriend is tanned).

3. Complete the text below using the words suggested in the box:

(You will have to use some words more than once and there are more words than you need!)

sois ser están estaré estamos era estaba estar esta es estoy estaba

“Generalmente Nacho **es** un buen alumno a quien le gusta participar en todo. **Es** listo, decidido y locuaz. Sin embargo, a veces si algo malo pasa en casa **está** triste y callado. Sus padres no **están** interesados en cuestiones académicas y él **está** consciente de esto. Dice que quiere **ser** médico. **Es** un caso interesante. ¡Ah mira la hora! ¡No quiero llegar tarde! Tengo que **estar** lista para la clase. Siempre **estoy** nerviosa antes de dar clase. No quiero que los alumnos digan: “¡**Estamos** aburridos! Bueno **estaré** en clase hasta las 5. Adiós”.

4. Translate paragraph 3 above into English.

Generally, Nacho is a good student who likes to participate in everything. He is clever, dedicated and talkative. However, sometimes if something bad happens at home he is sad and reserved. His parents don't take an interest in academic matters and he is aware of that. He says that he wants to be a doctor. He is an interesting case. Oh, look at the time! I don't want to be late. I have to be ready for class. I am always nervous before teaching a lesson. I don't want the students to say: "We are bored!". Well, I will be in class until 5 o' clock. Goodbye.

Rusty? Check out these websites.

The preterite tense

<https://www.spanishdict.com/guide/spanish-preterite-tense-forms>

<https://www.espanish.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/Preterite-Tense.pdf>

<https://121spanish.com/preterite-irregular-verbs>

5. Complete the sentence:

The preterite tense is used to describe completed actions in the past.

a) Quick revision. Write out the full conjugation of these regular verbs in the preterite.

	preparar	comer	recibir
Yo	preparé	comí	recibí
Tu	preparaste	comiste	recibiste
El/ella/usted	preparó	comió	recibió
Nosotros	preparamos	comimos	recibimos
Vosotros	preparasteis	comisteis	recibisteis
Ellos/ellas/ustedes	prepararon	comieron	recibieron

6. Key irregular preterites. Complete the table for 14 verbs.

Infinitive	Meaning	1st person	Infinitive	Meaning	1st person
ir	to go	fui	saber	to know	supe
hacer	to do	hice	tener	To have	tuve
poder	To be able	pude	venir	To come	vine
andar	To walk	anduve	traer	To bring	traje
decir	To say	dije	conducir	To drive	conduje
estar	To be	estuve	querer	To want	quise
poner	To put	puse	dar	To give	di

7. Match the following:

a) bebisteis	i. they drank
b) discutieron	ii. they swam
c) volvió	iii. I argued
d) nadaron	iv. I returned
e) bebieron	v. I swam
f) discutí	vi. you drank
g) nadé	vii. s/he returned
h) volví	viii. they argued

a) = vi; b) = viii; c) = vii; d) = ii; e) = i; f) = iii; g) = v; h) = iv;

8. Underline the preterites in this passage, then translate the passage.

Viajé en tren hasta Glasgow y luego cogí un taxi a la Universidad. Me sorprendieron la belleza de los edificios públicos y la tranquilidad de las calles principales. El taxista me hizo varias preguntas pero fue difícil contestar. Iba observando a la gente que cruzaba las calles sin hacer caso a los semáforos. Cuando llegamos al hotel, le di al taxista una buena propina. Inesperadamente me sentía a gusto en esta ciudad. Fui al bar, pedí una cerveza y me senté.

I travelled by train to Glasgow and then I took a taxi to the university. I was surprised by the beauty of the public buildings and the tranquillity of the main streets. The taxi driver asked me a lot of questions but it was difficult to answer. I went watching the people crossing the roads without paying any attention to the traffic lights. When we arrived at the hotel, I gave the taxi driver a good tip. I felt unexpectedly at home in this city. I went to the bar and ordered a beer and I sat down.

The Imperfect tense

http://www.bbc.co.uk/schools/gcsebitesize/spanish/grammar/sp_verbs_higher.shtml

<https://www.spanishdict.com/guide/spanish-imperfect-tense-forms>

9. The imperfect tense can be used as follows (explain in 1 short sentence each):

1. was /were – to describe what was happening when an action took place.
2. used to – to talk about repeated or habitual action over a period of time
3. would – to talk about a repeated or habitual action over a period of time.

10. The only 3 irregular verbs are:

Infinitive	meaning	Imperfect 1st person singular
ver	to see	veía
ir	to go	iba
ser	to be	era

11. Translate the following:

1. Escuchaba la radio cuando entró el ladrón.
I/s/he was listening to the radio when the thief came in.
2. Íbamos de vacaciones a la costa cuando era joven.
We used to go on holiday to the coast when I was young.
3. Cuando el profesor no prestaba atención, pasaba notas a mis amigos.
When the teacher wasn't paying attention, I used to pass notes to my friends.

12. Read the text below.

Highlight verbs that need to go into the *imperfect* in one colour, *preterite* another colour. Then translate using some or all of the infinitives at the end of the text.

When *we went* to live in the capital, everything *changed*. My grandmother *came* with us and she *looked after* me while my parents were *working*. She *would take* me to the park and *buy* me an ice-cream. I really *liked* those walks. We *talked* all the time. I *loved* my grandmother a lot. Unfortunately, she *died* suddenly and everything *changed* again.

querer - cuidar – trabajar – llevar - gustar – morir – ir – cambiar – venir – vivir - hablar

Cuando **fuimos** a vivir en la capital, todo **cambió**. Mi abuela **vino** con nosotros y me **cuidaba** mientras que mis padres **trabajaban**. Me **llevaba** al parque y me **compraba** un helado. Me **gustaba** mucho esos paseos. **Hablábamos** todo el tiempo. **Amaba** muchísimo a mi abuela. Desafortunadamente, ella **murió** de repente y todo **cambió** otra vez.

Research the uses and formation of the perfect and pluperfect tenses.

The perfect and pluperfect tenses

<https://www.spanishdict.com/guide/spanish-present-perfect-indicative>

<https://studyspanish.com/grammar/lessons/presperfect>

<https://studyspanish.com/grammar/lessons/pastperfect>

These tenses operate in Spanish as they do in English. Easy. They are compound tenses (i.e. 2 parts) so in Spanish you need the present or imperfect tense forms of *haber*. Both languages have irregular past participles.

13. Complete the table.

Perfect tense regular past participles				Pluperfect tense regular past participles			
<i>haber</i>	<i>hablar</i>	<i>comer</i>	<i>vivir</i>	<i>haber</i>	<i>llegar</i>	<i>beber</i>	<i>salir</i>
He	hablado	comido	vivido	Habia	llegado	bebido	salido
Has	hablado	comido	vivido	habías	llegado	bebido	salido
Ha	hablado	comido	vivido	había	llegado	bebido	salido
Hemos	hablado	comido	vivido	habíamos	llegado	bebido	salido
Habeis	hablado	comido	vivido	habíais	llegado	bebido	salido
Han	hablado	comido	vivido	habían	llegado	bebido	salido

14. Give the past participles of these irregular verbs:

	<i>infinitive</i>	<i>past participle</i>	<i>meaning</i>
To break	romper	roto	broken
To do/make	hacer	hecho	done/ made
To go	ir	ido	went
To see	ver	visto	saw
To say	decir	dicho	said
To write	escribir	escrito	wrote
To cover	cubrir	cubierto	covered
To discover	descubrir	descubierto	discovered
To open	abrir	abierto	opened
To return	volver	vuelto	returned
To die	morir	muerto	died
To put	poner	puesto	put

15. Translate these sentences.

a) He cambiado de opinion.

I have changed my opinion.

b) El gobierno ha reducido el déficit.

The government has reduced the deficit.

c) El Atlético de Madrid ha perdido por primera vez esta temporada.

Atletico Madrid have lost for the first time this season.

d) The conservatives have won again.

Los conservadores han ganado otra vez.

e) The referee has sent off their captain.

El árbitro ha echado su capitán.

f) You have not eaten anything today!

¡No has comido nada hoy!

16. Translate into Spanish using the verbs provided.

- a) We've arrived late, but it doesn't matter. (*llegar, importar*)
Hemos llegado tarde, pero no importa.
- b) He had wanted to study medicine but has had to accept an offer to study biology.
(*querer, tener, aceptar*)
El había querido estudiar medicina pero tuvo que aceptar una oferta para estudiar la biología.
- c) The thieves had already escaped when the police arrived. (*escaparse, llegar*)
Los ladrones ya habían escapado cuando llegó la policía.
- d) The minister decided to travel to Brussels himself because the European Parliament had not understood what had happened in the UK. (*decidir, viajar, entender, pasar*)
El ministro decidió viajar a Bruselas él mismo porque el Parlamento Europeo no había entendido lo que había pasado en el Reino Unido.
- e) Have you seen Ana? She's forgotten her bag. (*ver, olvidar*)
¿Has visto a Ana? Ella ha olvidado su bolso.
- f) I had never written to a newspaper but I had to do something! (*escribir, tener, hacer*)
¡Nunca había escrito a un periódico pero tenía que hacer algo!
- g) It was 10pm and they had already drunk too much. (*ser, beber*)
Eran las diez y ya habían bebido demasiado.

17. Underline all the past participles in the text below then translate the passage into English.

Nunca se habían visto tantos cambios en tan poco tiempo. El nuevo director decidió asumir responsabilidad personal ante la crisis financiera. Así que hemos tenido que ajustar nuestros métodos de trabajo. He intentado hacer todo lo posible para ayudarlo. Ha sido una experiencia que no habíamos anticipado. Al final hay que reconocer que la situación ha mejorado. *Never have so many changes been seen in such a short space of time. The new director decided to take personal responsibility faced with the financial crisis. So, we had to adjust our working practices. I have tried to do everything possible to help him. It has been an experience that we had not anticipated. At the end of the day, we must recognise that the situation has improved.*

Revise comparative
and superlative
forms of
adjectives/adverbs.

Comparative and superlative forms of adjectives/adverbs

<http://www.spanish411.net/Spanish-Comparatives-Superlatives.asp>

<https://www.rocketlanguages.com/spanish/grammar/spanish-comparatives-superlatives>

18. Translate the following sentences into Spanish.

- a. My best friend is the most disorganised of all.
Mi mejor amigo es el más desorganizado de todos.
- b. That player is the slowest in the team.
Ese jugador es el más lento del equipo.
- c. A greater problem is the economy.
El problema más grande es la economía.
- d. He smiles more than anyone.
El sonríe más que nadie.
- e. I'm the youngest in the family.
Soy el más joven en la familia.

19. Translate the following sentences into English.

- a) La región de Madrid está más poblada que la de Castilla-León.
The Madrid region is more populated than that of Castilla-León.
- b) Mi coche no es tan nuevo como el tuyo.
My car isn't as new as yours.
- c) El problema de la depresión se manifiesta más frecuentemente en la actualidad.
The problem of depression manifests itself more frequently nowadays.
- d) Se puede comer aquí tan bien como en otro sitio.
You can eat as well here as anywhere else.

e) Marta trabaja menos eficazmente que su hermano. Paco es el estudiante más trabajador y menos egoísta de la clase.

Marta works less efficiently than her brother. Paco is the most hardworking and least selfish student in the class.

f) El calentamiento global es uno de los problemas más graves en este momento. La peor solución sería no hacer nada.

Global warming is one of the most serious problems at this time. The worst solution would be to do nothing.

g) Hablas español mejor que yo. Pero mi alemán es mejor que el tuyo. Sin embargo, Ana es la que habla francés mejor que nadie. Es la mejor estudiante.

You speak Spanish better than me. But my German is better than yours. However, Ana is the one who speaks French better than anyone. She is the best student.

20. Make up 5 further sentences of your own: 2 adjectival, 2 adverbial, 1 using both.

(i)

(ii)

(iii)

(iv)

(v)

iii. Intermediate Level - Nivel intermedio

40 credits per questions

Relative pronouns / adjectives

1. Use the following websites to revise relative pronouns.

- a) <https://www.spanishdict.com/guide/relative-pronouns-in-spanish>
- b) <https://www.rocketlanguages.com/spanish/pronouns/spanish-relative-pronouns>
- c) <https://studyspanish.com/grammar/lessons/relprorev>
- d) https://www.123teachme.com/learn_spanish/relative_pronouns_intro

(The quiz at the end of the opening page in **website a**) tests a range of relative pronouns and explains when more than one choice could be acceptable.)

2. Complete these explanations:

que	-means 'who' 'that' 'whom' 'which' -refers to people, <i>places or things</i> .
quien(es)	-only refers to <i>people</i> -used after prepositions instead of que
el que/ la que etc	-used after certain prepositions -used to avoid ambiguity
el cual/ la cual etc	-means 'which' -used after prepositions
lo que	-refers back to <i>specific nouns</i>
cuyo/ cuya etc	-means 'whose'; -agrees with what is owned rather than the owner

3. Translate these sentences:

- a) ¿Con quién saliste anoche?
With whom did you go out last night?
- b) Lo que más me decepciona es su actitud.
What disappoints me the most is his attitude.
- c) Este es un político cuyos valores son sólidos.
This is a politician whose values are solid.
- d) Esta es la chica con la que pienso casarme.
This is girl who I plan to marry.
- e) El hombre que está hablando con el jefe me parece muy interesante.
The man who is speaking to the boss seems interesting to me.

4. Translate into Spanish:

- a) That's the woman whose husband has just died.
Esa es la mujer cuyo marido acaba de morir.
- b) That's the teacher who is always criticising Miguel.
Esa es la profesora que siempre critica a Miguel.
- c) The friends I'm going to the cinema with are from another school.
Los amigos con los que voy al cine son de otro colegio.
- d) What surprises me is...
Lo que me sorprende es...
- e) On the day he was born.
En el día en el que nació.

5. Complete the sentences below with the correct pronoun and preposition.

- a) Vi el programa **del que** hablabas.
- b) En el museo del club se exhiben las botas **con las que** Iniesta marcó el gol de la victoria.
- c) El alcalde inauguró el nuevo puente **por debajo del cual** fluye el río Manzanares.
- d) Allí está la chica **junto a la que** estaba sentado durante la ceremonia.
- e) Esos son los intereses **contra las cuales** (*against which*) está luchando el activista.

Negatives

6. Check out a) and at least one of the following websites and its links, to revise negatives.

- a) <https://www.spanishdict.com/guide/negation-and-negative-words-in-spanish>
- b) <http://www.spanish.bz/negatives.htm>
- c) <https://studyspanish.com/grammar/lessons/neg>

Remember negatives can go at the start of a sentence without a 'no'.

7. Complete this list of as many negative constructions as you can, with their meanings in English.

negative	meaning	affirmative
no	no / not	si
nada	never	alguien
nunca	never	siempre / alguna vez
jamás (sometimes replaces <i>nunca</i> , usually for special emphasis)	never ever	siempre / alguna vez
ni	nor	o
tampoco	neither... nor...	o
no todavía	not yet	o o ...
todavía no...	still not	ya
ni siquiera	not even	incluso

8. Rewrite moving the negative word(s) to a different place in the sentence:

- a) Nadie nos ayuda.
Nos ayuda nadie.
- b) No demuestran ni siquiera una mínima atención a los clientes.
Ni siquiera no demuestran una mínima atención a los clientes.
- c) Tampoco ponen buena música.
Ponen tampoco buena música.
- d) Nunca volveré a este sitio.
Volveré nunca a este sitio.
- e) ¡Vámonos! No me gusta nada este sitio.
¡Vámonos! Este sitio: no me gusta nada.

9. Translate the following sentences into Spanish.

- a) He only drinks red wine; he never drinks white wine.
Solo bebe vino tinto; nunca bebe vino blanco.
- b) There is nothing of interest in this article.
No hay nada de interés en este artículo.
- c) Nobody came to the meeting.
Nadie vino a la reunión.
- d) We no longer travel by plane.
Ya no viajamos por avión.
- e) None of her ideas seem acceptable to me.
Ninguna de sus ideas me parece aceptable.
- f) Neither he nor his sister came to visit us.
Ni él ni su hermana vinieron para visitarnos.
- g) We have decided not to smoke any more.
Hemos decidido no fumar más.

Revise
demonstrative
adjectives and
pronouns here

Demonstrative adjectives and pronouns

<https://studyspanish.com/grammar/lessons/demonstratives>

<https://spanishobsessed.com/grammar/spanish-pronouns/demonstrative-pronouns/>

<https://letsgospanish.wordpress.com/2013/06/23/demonstrative-adjectives-pronouns-in-spanish/>

10A. Complete the following grid.

Person	Demonstrative adjective / pronoun		
	This	That (near you)	That (not near you or me)
Masc sing.	Este	Ese	Aquello
Masc pl.	estos	esos	aquellos
Fem sing.	esta	esa	aquella
Fem pl.	estas	esas	aquellas
Indefinite/ neutral	esto	eso	aquel

10B. Re-visit the website and complete the relevant on-line activities.

11A. Translate the following sentences

- Nos han traído dos cafés; este es el descafeinado.
They have brought us two coffees; this one is decaffeinated.
- No puedo decidir entre este coche o ese.
I cannot decide between this car and that one.
- Aquellos políticos de Bruselas no tienen idea.
Those politicians in Brussels have no idea.
- Those are my glasses, give them to me please.
Esas son mis gafas, dámelas por favor.

e) You must decide between the green or the blue shirt – the latter suits you better.
Tienes que decidir entre la camisa verde o la camisa azul – esta última te queda mejor.

f) That seems really ridiculous to me.
Eso me parece realmente ridículo.

g) Which is the finger that hurts? Is it this one or that one?
¿Cuál es el dedo que te duele? ¿Es este o ese?

11B. Make up 3 sentences of your own; 1 from each category of the grid.

- i)
- ii)
- iii)

12. Translate into English

Este problema del Brexit no parece tener solución. Este tipo de negociación exige paciencia y empatía. Esta es la cualidad más importante y es lo que les falta de momento a estos ministros ingleses. Ese voto del junio pasado puede ser un error histórico. Eso lo tienen que reconocer.

This Brexit problem seems to have no solution. This type of negotiation demands patience and empathy. This is the most important quality and it is that which these English ministers lack at this time. Last June's vote can be a historic mistake. They have to recognise that.

13. Now cover the original and translate your English version into Spanish.

.....

.....

.....

.....

Check the links /quizzes on this website to revise everything you need to know about pronouns.

Direct /indirect object pronouns

<https://www.spanishdict.com/guide/direct-and-indirect-object-pronouns-in-spanish>

<https://www.thoughtco.com/whats-the-object-pronouns-3078137>

14. Quick check - complete the grids with the correct Spanish pronouns.

Direct object pronoun		Indirect object pronoun	
me	me	me	(to) me
te	you	te	(to you)
lo	him/it	le	(to) him/it
la	her/it	le	(to) her/it
nos	us	nos	(to) us
os	you	os	(to) you
los/las	them	les	(to) them

15. Now you have reminded yourself about the position of object pronouns with conjugated verbs, infinitives and present participles, correct the error in each sentence then translate these sentences:

- a) ¿Consejos? Mi hermano mayor nunca las ofrece.
¿Consejos? Mi hermano mayor nunca los ofrece.
 Advice? My older brother never offers any.
- b) ¿El regalo de mi madre? ¿La enviaste por correo?
¿El regalo de mi madre? ¿Lo enviaste por correo?
 The present from my mother? Did you send it in the post?
- c) ¿Mis ideas? Siempre los rechaza mi jefe.
¿Mis ideas? Siempre las rechaza mi jefe.
 My ideas? My boss always rejects them.
- d) No me gusta nada la paella. No vamos a comerlo.
No me gusta nada la paella. No vamos a comerla.
 I don't like paella at all. We are not going to eat it.

16. Translate the following sentences.

- a) What did you say to them?
¿Qué les dijiste?
- b) Give me a hug.
Dame un abrazo.
- c) We are going to offer you (*plural familiar*) 2 different routes.
Vamos a ofreceros dos caminos diferentes.
- d) I wrote her a long letter.
Le escribí una carta larga.
- e) The cheque is still here? You must send it to them straight away.
¿El cheque ya está aquí? Tienes que mandarseles pronto.

17. Make up 4 sentences of your own using direct/indirect object pronouns, 2 of which must be negative.

- a)
- b)
- c)
- d)

18. Translate the following sentences.

- a) ¡No me importa!
I don't care!
- b) ¡Desgraciadamente no les creo!
Unfortunately, I don't believe them!
- c) I don't believe it!
¡No lo creo!

d) We will send you something next week.

Te enviaremos algo la próxima semana.

e) No nos dio ni un vaso de agua.

He didn't even give us a glass of water.

Indefinite adjectives / pronouns

<https://www.thoughtco.com/indefinite-pronouns-spanish-3079353>

<https://www.123teachme.com/learn-spanish/indefinite-pronouns>

Use these
websites to
review this
grammar point.

19. Complete the table below.

<i>Indefinite adjective</i>	can act as indefinite pronoun ?	
alguno	some	✓
ninguno	not one	✓
cualquiera	any/ whatever	✓
todo	all	✓
varios	several	✓
pocos	few	✓
cada	each	
otro	other	✓

20. Underline the indefinite adjective or pronoun and then translate the following sentences:

a) Todo está arreglado.

Everything is sorted out.

b) Tengo tres hijas y cada una de ellas es muy concienzuda.

I have three daughters and each one of them is conscientious.

c) Algunos de vosotros estáis listos.

Some of you are ready.

d) Eso debe de ser algo horrible.

That must be something horrible.

- e) Conozco a varios.
I know several people.

- f) Ningún compañero ha venido sin saber la razón de la reunión.
None of the colleagues have come without knowing the reason for the meeting.

- g) Cualquiera que diga eso, miente.
Anyone who says that, is lying.

iv. Proficient Level - Nivel Intermedio Alto

60 credits per questions



The future, immediate future and conditional tenses

<https://www.spanishdict.com/guide/simple-future-regular-forms-and-tenses>

<http://users.ipfw.edu/jehle/courses/future.htm>

<https://www.spanishdict.com/guide/conditional-tense>

1. Complete the table below.

Verb future tense <i>regular</i> example viajar	Meaning	Verb conditional tense <i>regular</i> example vivir	Meaning
viajaré	I will travel	viviré	I will live
viajarás	you will travel	vivirás	you will live
viajará	s/he travel	vivirá	s/he will live
viajaremos	we will travel	viviremos	we will live
viajaréis	you will travel	viviréis	you will live
viajarán	they will travel	vivirán	they would live

2. Complete the table below.

Verb future tense <i>irregular</i> example tener	Meaning	Verb conditional tense <i>irregular</i> example decir	Meaning
tendré	I will have	diría	I would say
tendrás	you will have	dirías	you would say
tendrá	s/he will have	diría	s/he would say
tendremos	we will have	diríamos	we would say
tendréis	you will have	diríais	you would say
tendrán	they will have	dirían	they would say

3. The same verbs are irregular in future and conditional tenses.

Complete the table from memory.

	infinitive	future (yo)	Conditional (yo)
To do / make	hacer	haré	haría
To be able to	poder	podré	podría
To say	decir	diré	diría
to have	tener	tendré	tendría
To want	querer	querré	querría
To know	saber	sabré	sabría
To come	venir	vendré	vendría
To put	poner	pondré	pondría
To go out	salir	saldré	saldría
To be worth*	valer	valdré	valdría
To fit in*	caber	cabré	cabría
*normally used only in 3 rd person			

4. Underline all verbs in future/ conditional tenses then translate into English:

El año que viene aprobaré todos mis exámenes. Luego iré a la universidad donde habrá que estudiar un montón para conseguir un buen puesto de trabajo. Me gustaría trabajar en el extranjero aunque mis padres preferirían algo en el Reino Unido. En el futuro iré a la universidad. ¡Mi hermana estará muy contenta si me voy a otro país! Veremos qué pasa.

Next year I will pass all of my exams. Then I will go to university where you have to study tons to secure a good job. I would like to work abroad although my parents would prefer something in the UK. In the future I will go to university. My sister will be happy if I go to another country! We'll see what happens!

5. Cover the Spanish original and translate your English version back into Spanish.

6. Mixed Practice. Translate the following sentences.

- a) They will offer that boy a professional contract. He will be a great player.
Ofrecerán a ese chico un contrato profesional. Será un gran jugador.
- b) I would like to go on holiday to Madrid. I would visit the Prado Museum and the Royal Palace.
Me gustaría ir de vacaciones a Madrid. Visitaría el Museo Prado y el Palacio Real.
- c) We are going to have to revise a lot for these exams!
¡Vamos a tener que repasar mucho para estos exámenes!
- d) I am going to get dressed now.
Me voy a vestir ahora.
- e) Which instrument? I would play the guitar – it's easier than the piano.
¿Cuál instrumento? Tocaría la guitarra – es más fácil que el piano.

Future Perfect – *what will have happened* – **habré terminado**

Conditional Perfect – *what would have happened but didn't* – **habría terminado**

7. Revise the auxiliary verb *haber* and test yourself on the *irregular past participles*.

<https://studyspanish.com/grammar/lessons/futureperfect>

<https://www.thoughtco.com/future-perfect-tense-spanish-3079915>

<http://study.com/academy/lesson/conditional-perfect-in-spanish.html>

8. Translate:

- a) We will have finished before 10pm.
Habremos terminado antes de las diez.
- b) Maribel se habrá quedado en el cole para jugar al baloncesto.
Maribel will have stayed at school to play basketball.
- c) They will have returned already.
Ya habrán vuelto.
- d) (Ella) le habría pedido su autógrafo pero se puso nerviosa.
She would have asked for her autograph but she got nervous.
- e) I would have eaten that! Why did you put it in the bin?
¡Yo habría comido eso! ¿Por qué lo pusiste en el contenedor?
- f) (Yo) habría podido entregar los deberes pero el perro comió mi cuaderno.
I could have handed in my homework but the dog ate my book.

9. Translate:

En la próxima década el hombre habrá llegado a Marte. Habremos establecido una base para explorar el planeta. Se habrá tomado la decisión de iniciar la colonización de otros mundos. Me imagino, claro, que los científicos habrían querido emprender viajes incluso más atrevidos pero los políticos habrán tenido que ser prudentes.

In the next decade, man will have reached Mars. We will have established a base from which to explore the planet. The decision to initiate the colonisation of other worlds would have been taken. I imagine, of course, that the scientists would have wanted to undertake even more daring voyages but the politicians will have to be careful.

10. Now on a separate piece of paper, cover the original Spanish and work from your English version to translate it back into Spanish.

Possessive Adjectives and Pronouns

11. Revise this topic here.

<https://studyspanish.com/grammar/lessons/possadj>

<https://www.spanishdict.com/guide/possessive-adjectives-in-spanish>

<https://www.spanishdict.com/guide/possessive-pronouns-in-spanish>

13. Complete with correct possessive adjective.

- a) Fueron a comprar **su** regalo. (*her*)
- b) Van a visitar a **sus** amigos. (*their*)
- c) Lo que importa son las posibilidades futuras de **nuestros** hijos. (*our*)
- d) Tenéis que pensar en **vuestro** comportamiento. El profesor está harto. (*your*)
- e) Los periódicos no dejan de criticar **sus** ideas. (*his*)

14. Underline the possessive adjectives, circle the possessive pronouns.

Nunca le criticaba **sus** ideas pero siempre se quejaba de **mis** comentarios. **Mis** propuestas pueden ser más conservadoras que las **suyas** pero **su** actitud es agresiva. Los demás miembros del comité no saben qué hacer. “**Mi** proyecto es mejor que el **tuyo**” dice. La verdad es que el **mío** es más realista y cuesta menos. Veremos lo que decida **nuestro** comité.

15. Translate the above paragraph.

I never used to criticise his ideas, but he always used to complain about my comments. My proposals may be more conservative than his, but his attitude is aggressive. The other committee members do not know what to do. “My project is better than yours.” he says. The truth is that mine is more realistic and costs less. We will see what our committee decides.

16. Translate:

- a) I don't really like my car, yours is much nicer.
No me gusta mi coche, el tuyo es más agradable.
- b) My parents are in France. Where do yours live?
Mis padres están en Francia. ¿Dónde viven los tuyos?
- c) This jacket...is it yours or mine?
Esa chaqueta...¿es tuya o mía?
- d) They are proud of their children and we are proud of ours.
Están orgullosos de sus hijos y estamos orgullosos de los nuestros.

Passive voice (and how to avoid)

<https://www.thoughtco.com/passive-voice-spanish-3079459>

<http://users.ipfw.edu/jehle/COURSES/passive.htm>

<https://www.spanishdict.com/guide/passive-se-in-spanish>

Revise this topic
using these
websites

OK so now we have been reminded that the passive is formed by using *ser + past participle* and can be used in different tenses.

17. Check *ser*, complete the table.

<i>person</i>	present	preterite	imperfect	future	conditional
<i>yo</i>	soy	fui	era	seré	sería
<i>tú</i>	eres	fuiste	eras	serás	serías
<i>él/ ella/usted</i>	es	fue	era	será	sería
<i>nosotros</i>	somos	fuimos	éramos	seremos	seríamos
<i>vosotros</i>	sois	fuisteis	erais	seréis	seríais
<i>ellos /as/ ustedes</i>	son	fueron	eran	serán	serían

18. Translate using the passive voice (as per example; use the suggested verb).

- a) The jewels were found under the bed. (*encontrar*)
Las joyas fueron encontradas debajo de la cama.

- b) The shoes will be repaired in the shop near the station. (*reparar*)
Los zapatos serán reparados en la tienda cerca de la estación.

- c) During that time my mother was criticised a lot by the media. (*criticar*)
En esa época mi madre era criticada mucho por los medios de comunicación.

- d) In that case the policies would be changed. (*cambiar*)
En ese caso las políticas serían cambiadas.

- e) The tourist was eaten by a crocodile.
El turista fue comido por un cocodrilo.

19. As you have been reminded, the passive is more common in English and most native Spanish speakers would have avoided using the passive in a) to g) above. How do you think they would have managed this? Rewrite using the alternatives you have revised.

- a)

- b)

- c)

- d)

- e)

- f)

- g)

20. Gaining confidence with the use of 'se' + 3rd person singular or plural.

- a) You are not allowed to smoke in this building.
No se permite fumar en este edificio.

- b) Breakfast is served from 7 to 9.
Se sirve el desayuno desde las siete hasta las nueve.

- c) The king's speech will be broadcast at 10pm. (transmitir)
Se transmitirá el discurso del rey a las diez.

- d) The decision was made in order to protect young children.
Se hizo la decisión para proteger los niños.

v. Advanced Level - Nivel avanzado

70 credits per questions

The Subjunctive Mood...

... is rarely used in English but Spanish absolutely loves the subjunctive. You will too (eventually). Renew your acquaintance with the basics.

https://studyspanish.com/verbs/lessons/presubj_reg.htm

<https://www.spanishdict.com/guide/spanish-subjunctive>

<https://www.spanishdict.com/guide/spanish-present-subjunctive>

Use the websites
below to
research this
topic

1. Answer the questions below.

a) Describe in your own words what is meant by “the subjunctive mood”.

Used to talk about desires, doubts, wishes, conjectures and possibilities.

b) How would you sum up the general underlying principle for verb endings in the subjunctive?

Take the ‘I’ form of the verb in the present tense and remove the –o.

c) Which relative pronoun usually precedes the subjunctive? **que**

2. **Indicative vs Subjunctive. It’s an ending swap - you have revised how to form the present subjunctive (from 1st person present indicative) so this will be easy - quick check, complete the regular verb table below:**

	hablar	comer	vivir
<i>yo</i>	hable	coma	viva
<i>tú</i>	hables	comas	vivas
<i>él/ella/Ud</i>	hable	coma	viva
<i>nosotros</i>	hablemos	comamos	vivamos
<i>vosotros</i>	habléis	comáis	viváis
<i>Ellos/ellas/Uds</i>	hablen	coman	vivan

a) **Irregular and radical changing verbs** - same formula. They keep their first person form as the stem for the present subjunctive. Easy again : eg

decir → digo = *diga, digas, diga etc.*

poder → puedo = *pueda, puedas, pueda etc*

b) Remember some verbs need a **spelling change** to maintain consistent pronunciation eg **jugar** → juego → *juegue, juegues, juegue etc*

coger → cojo → *coja, cojas, coja etc*

sacar → saco → *saque, saques, saque etc*

c) That still leaves a few **irregular verbs** with irregular present subjunctive forms - very common so will be easy to remember as you will use them all the time. These are important verbs so check the full conjugation and spelling/accents and learn! :

infinitive	indicative	subjunctive	infinitive	indicative	subjunctive
<i>ser</i>	<i>soy</i>	<i>sea</i>	<i>estar</i>	estoy	esté
<i>ir</i>	<i>voy</i>	<i>vaya</i>	<i>dar</i>	doy	dé
<i>saber</i>	<i>sé</i>	<i>sepa</i>	<i>haber</i>	hay	haya

3. Change these verbs to the subjunctive. Complete the table:

Indicative	Subjunctive
votamos	votemos
beben	beban
juegas	juegues
ayudas	ayudes
vengo	venga
vamos	vayamos
piensan	piensen

4. Put the suggested verb into the subjunctive. Think about why it might have to be in the subjunctive:

- a) Te pido por favor que **hagas** estos ejercicios para mañana. (*hacer*)
- b) Es probable que los alumnos **se comporten** bien durante la excursión. (*comportarse*)
- c) Me alegro de que mi vecino nos **ayude** con esta tarea. (*ayudar*)
- d) Espero que no **llegemos** tarde. (*llegar, nosotros*)
- e) Es importante que nos **expliques** cual es tu problema. (*explicar*)

5. Translate using the present subjunctive and briefly say why – main categories =

- 1. **doubt/improbability**, (*hasn't, may not happen*)
- 2. **value judgement** (*which is not totally certain, often impersonal expressions*),
- 3. **emotion**,
- 4. **recommendation** (*attempt to influence!*)

- a) I don't think he wants to pay.
No creo que él quiera pagar. (*doubt*)
- b) It's important they learn how to swim.
Es importante que aprendan como nadar. (*value judgement*)
- c) We advise you to practise the subjunctive.
Aconsejamos que practiques el subjuntivo. (*recommendation*)
- d) My parents are happy that we work in London.
Mis padres están contentos que trabajemos en Londres. (*emotion*)
- e) It's a pity you and your sister still smoke.
Es una lástima que tú y tu hermana ya fuméis. (*emotion*)
- f) My brother has told me not to drink at home.
Mi hermano me ha dicho que no beba en casa. (*recommendation*)

6. Other contexts where the subjunctive is required: (we said you'd need it!)

Review your working knowledge by skimming these websites. Both set out the issues clearly.

<https://www.lawlessspanish.com/grammar/verb/subjunctive-uc.html>

<http://users.ipfw.edu/jehle/courses/SUBJADV.HTM>

7. Complete this summary:

The subjunctive is required after conjunctions when the situation in the adverbial clause is seen as something **hypothetical** or **anticipatory**. Some conjunctions are often followed by the subjunctive but conjunctions that deal with time will use the subjunctive where they refer to what **has not** happened yet.

8. Identify 10 conjunctions which are *always* followed by the subjunctive:

conjunction	meaning	preposition
a condición de que	on condition that	x
a menos que	unless	x
a no ser que	lest, unless	x
en caso de que	in the event of	en caso de
antes de que	before	antes de

9. Complete then translate (*consider why Spanish uses the subjunctive in most of these examples*):

- a) No nos iremos hasta que Miguel **llegue**. (*llegar*)
We won't go until Miguel arrives.
- b) Pueden cenar cuando **termine** la película. (*terminar*)
They can have dinner when the film ends.
- c) En cuanto empiece el partido, se marchará a su dormitorio. (*empezar*)
As soon as the match starts, s/he will go to his room.
- d) A no ser que mejore la situación económica, el ministro dimitirá. (*mejorar*)
Unless the economic situation improves, the minister will resign.
- e) ¡Ojalá no nos diere más deberes sobre el subjuntivo! (*dar*)
Hopefully he won't give us more homework on the subjunctive!
- f) Ana estudia mucho para evitar las críticas de su padre. (*evitar*)
Ana studies a lot to avoid criticism from her father.

10. Consider how 'aunque' is used and translate:

- a) Aunque llueva, iremos al campo.
Even though it is raining, we will go to the countryside.
- b) Aunque prefiero quedarme en casa, te acompañaré a la reunión.
Although I prefer staying at home, I will go with you to the meeting.
- c) Even if it's the best paella in the world, I will not be able to eat it!
Aunque sea la mejor paella en el mundo, no podré comerla.

Verbs and other constructions with the infinitive.

<https://quizlet.com/168481481/spanish-constructions-with-infinitive-flash-cards/>

So - many common verbs are followed by an infinitive (*often translated in English by the present participle '-ing'*)

11. Translate into Spanish using some of the verbs suggested or alternatives you think might work. Think carefully about the tenses you decide to use.

Soler - deber - ponerse a - acabar de - tener que - odiar - gustar – necesitar – permitir - ayudar
a - negarse a - conseguir - empeñarse en – soñar con - dejar de - temer - necesitar – poder –
tardar en - olvidar – conseguir - poder

- a) We used to hate living in the city.
Odiábamos vivir en la ciudad.
- b) They like going to that restaurant.
Les gustan ir a ese restaurante.
- c) She dreams of being an actress.
Ella sueña con ser actriz.
- d) The world needs to protect the environment.
El mundo necesita proteger el medio ambiente.
- e) The workers refused to obey their boss.
Los trabajadores se negaron a obedecer su jefe.
- f) You will have to present the complaint before the end of the month.
Tienes que presentar la queja antes del fin del mes.
- g) He manages to get good grades all the time but I don't know how.
Consigue obtener buenas notas todo el tiempo pero no sé cómo.
- h) We should explore other ideas because I would like to offer alternatives.
Deberíamos explorar otras ideas porque me gustaría ofrecer alternativas.
- i) I am afraid of speaking in public.
Tengo miedo de hablar en público.

12. Consider the verbs you didn't use in a) to i) above and create 3 short examples of your own.

1)

2)

3)

Impersonal Constructions and Prepositions + infinitive

13. Translate these examples.

- a) Siempre es aconsejable pensar antes de contestar demasiado rápido. =
It is always advisable to think before answering too quickly.
- b) Fue fácil engañarle – prefiere callarse en vez de hacer preguntas. =
It was easy to deceive him – he prefers to stay quiet instead of asking questions.
- c) ¡Después de escucharle toda la tarde, es necesario ir al bar! =
After listening to him all evening, I need to go to the bar!
- d) Es peligroso cruzar la calle sin esperar la señal.
It is dangerous crossing the street without waiting for the signal.

The imperative

The formation of positive and negative formal and informal commands can seem daunting in Spanish. As ever regular practice and use will clarify, familiarise and consolidate. The websites below are helpful in slightly different ways. In Spanish we might say apparently assertively: '¡ repásalos !'. In English we would probably be less direct eg 'it would be a good idea if you used the links below to review your knowledge of imperatives'. The message is the same !

<http://www.lingolex.com/swom/wom-imperative.htm>

<https://www.thoughtco.com/direct-commands-spanish-3079838>

<https://studyspanish.com/grammar/lessons/commrev1>

OK so now you have been reminded to remove the 's' from the **tú form of the present tense** (¡bebe! = drink! *singular*) and the 'r' from the **infinitive** (and add a 'd') (¡bebed! **plural**). If you need to be **more formal** when you are ordering someone about, then we have another use for the 'usted' form of the present subjunctive (¡beba! and ¡beban!).

14. We would be upset if there were no irregulars - match these commands with their infinitive:

ser	haz
venir	ve
poner	pon
tener	sé
hacer	di
salir	ten
ver	ven
decir	sal

Negative imperatives use the subjunctive (*¡No bebas demasiado! ¡No toquen el piano!*)

15. Complete then translate: (*choose familiar/formal/person according to what you think is correct and suits the context*)

- a) Mariano ¡**Escucha** lo que dice el guía! (*escuchar*)
Mariano, listen to what the guide is saying!
- b) ¡No **olvides** tus cuadernos! (*olvidar*)
Don't forget your books!
- c) ¡**Corre!** El tren sale. (*correr*)
Run! The train is leaving.
- d) ¡Señoras y señores! ¡**Sigan** por aquí! (*seguir*)
Ladies and gentlemen! Follow this way!
- e) ¡**Esconde** el regalo hasta que llegue! (*esconder*)
Hide the gift until he arrives!

Gerund and continuous (progressive) tenses

Remind yourselves of the similarities and differences English vs Spanish. It looks straightforward but these 'continuous' forms are less commonly used in Spanish and there are some important points to remember such as use of an infinitive where English might deploy a gerund cf *Me gusta nadar/ I like swimming*.

16. Look at these websites to learn more about the gerund and continuous tenses.

<http://users.ipfw.edu/JEHLE/COURSES/GERUND.HTM>

<https://www.spanishdict.com/guide/gerunds-in-spanish>

<https://www.thoughtco.com/progressive-verb-forms-3079162>

Note **irregulars** (*decir/ diciendo* etc), radical changing *-ir* verbs using their 3rd person preterite forms (*durmiendo, repitiendo, pidiendo, muriendo*) and infinitive endings preceded by a vowel cf *leer* → **leyendo**, *traer* → *trayendo*

Other constructions used to describe continuing actions – these are used frequently and you need to be able to use them actively:

- a) *continuar / seguir + gerund* = continue/ doing / still doing
- b) *llevar + gerund* = how long doing something and still doing it
- c) *al + infinitive* = by *-ing*, on *-ing*.

17. Match the Spanish and English.

- | | |
|--|---|
| a) Está cantando | 1. On getting up |
| b) Sigues molestándome | 2. Being unable to attend |
| c) Estábamos paseando | 3. She's singing |
| d) Al levantarse | 4. Reading is fun |
| e) Lleváis varias horas sin hacer nada | 5. They rushed out |
| f) No pudiendo asistir | 6. We were out walking |
| g) Leer es divertido | 7. You are still bothering me |
| h) Salieron corriendo | 8. You have spent several hours doing nothing |

a) = 3; b) = 7; c) = 6; d) = 1; e) = 8; f) = 2; g) = 4; h) = 5

18. Translate into Spanish.

1. I am waiting for my friend and then we are going to the cinema. =
Estoy esperando a mi amiga y luego vamos al cine.
2. They have been studying Chinese for 5 years. =
Llevan cinco años estudiando chino.
3. We were having supper when they arrived. =
Cenábamos cuando llegaron.
4. She continued protesting despite the silence of everyone else. =
Siguió protestando a pesar del silencio de todos los demás.
5. By not listening to your parents, you are making a big mistake. =
Al no escuchar a tus padres estás cometiendo un gran error.

Soler – interesting, frequent and very useful verb with no direct equivalent in English. Its meaning merges into the infinitive which always follows it.

<http://mariaortegagarcia.com/spanish-blog/express-habits-in-spanish-soler-suelo-solia/>
<https://www.thoughtco.com/using-the-verb-soler-3079781>

19. Complete the sentences below with the appropriate form of *soler*:

- a) **Solemos** ver la telenovela sueca los miércoles por la noche. (we, *present tense*)
We usually watch the Swedish soap opera on Wednesday nights.
- b) **Solían** ir a pie al colegio todos los días. (they, *imperfect*)
They used to walk to school everyday.
- c) El presidente **suele** escuchar las noticias antes de acostarse. (he, *present*)
The president usually listens to the news before going to bed.
- d) ¿Cómo **solía** celebrar la Navidad en el siglo diecinueve? (it, *imperfect*)
How was Christmas celebrated in the 19th century?
- e) **Sueles** evitar las decisiones difíciles – ya es hora de comportarte como un adulto.
You usually avoid difficult decisions – it's time to behave like an adult.

20. Translate the completed sentences:

See above.

vi. Expert Level - Nivel experto

80 credits per questions

Go to this website and
refamiliarise yourself
with the different
subjunctive tenses.

The subjunctive in different tenses

1. Read the following notes.

The website below refers to the different subjective tenses and reminds you of the conjugations and irregulars as well as offering clear examples.

Like many modern textbooks it uses the acronym **WEIRDO** which stands for *Wishes, Emotions, Impersonal Expressions, Recommendations, Doubt/Denial, and Ojalá*. As you already know these are all situations in which you're likely to use the subjunctive.

<https://www.spanishdict.com/guide/spanish-subjunctive>

We looked at the use of the present subjunctive in booklet 5. We noted how common the subjunctive is in Spanish. Remember whatever the subjunctive tense you are using you need to keep in mind 2 main rules:

1. Something needs to trigger the subjunctive, sometimes called a '*subjunctive introducer*'.
2. Subjunctive sentences usually have one subject in the main clause and a different one in the subordinate clause.

Main clause tense	Subordinate clause with a subjunctive as appropriate
-present -perfect -future	present subjunctive – <i>action in progress or possibly happening in the future</i> perfect subjunctive - action completed
-preterite -imperfect -conditional (<i>si clause</i>) -pluperfect	imperfect subjunctive – action not completed or possible future event; plus frequent use in si clauses : <i>ie Si + imperfect + conditional</i> pluperfect subjunctive – action had been completed

2. Complete the table as appropriate for each verb - tense and person indicated

	esperar	vender	abrir	ver	decir	seguir	querer
Imperfect subjunctive	esperara	(ustedes) <i>vendieran</i>	(vosotros) <i>abriéramos</i>	(él) <i>viera</i>	(nosotros) <i>dijéramos</i>	(ustedes) <i>siguieran</i>	(yo) <i>quisiera</i>
Perfect subjunctive	haya esperado	(ella) <i>haya vendido</i>	(ellos) <i>hayan abierto</i>	(vosotros) <i>hayáis visto</i>	(ellos) <i>hayan dicho</i>	(ella) <i>haya seguido</i>	(ellas) <i>hayan querido</i>
Pluperfect subjunctive	hubiera esperado	(yo) <i>hubiera vendido</i>	(nosotros) <i>hubiéramos abierto</i>	(tú) <i>hubieras visto</i>	(yo) <i>hubiera dicho</i>	(yo) <i>hubiera seguido</i>	(tú) <i>hubieras querido</i>

3. Match the phrases below, then translate them:

- | | |
|------------------------|---|
| a) Todos queríamos | 1. que mi abuelo tomara los antibióticos. |
| b) Os suplicamos | 2. que Pepe nos acompañara. |
| c) El medico recomendó | 3. que no fuerais a ese barrio peligroso. |

a) = 2 = We all wanted Pepe to accompany us.

b) = 3 = We beg you to not go to that dangerous district.

c) = 1 = The doctor recommended that my granddad takes the antibiotics.

4. Put the present into the imperfect.

- a) No permiten que salga sola.
No permitían que *saliera* sola.
- b) Es poco probable que ganen la liga.
Era poco probable que *ganaran* la liga.
- c) No creo que sea verdad.
No creía que *fuera* verdad.
- d) Dudamos que estén aquí.
Dudábamos que *estuvieran* aquí.

5. Complete these sentences using the suggested verbs:

(the partial translations will help you choose the person of the verb)

- a) **Gozarían** mejor salud si **comieran** más verduras. *(gozar (de), comer)*
*They would enjoy better health if **they ate more vegetables.***

- b) No **estaría** tan cansada si **durmiera** más. *(estar, dormir)*
*She would not be so **tired if she got more sleep.***

- c) El **sacaría** mejores notas si **pasara** menos tiempo con ella. *(sacar, pasar)*
*He would get better grades if **he spent less time with her.***

- d) Si **yo fuera** más alta **vería** la acción sin problemas. *(ser, ver)*
*If I were taller, **I would see the action without any difficulties.***

- e) Si **cambiaríamos** de plan, estoy seguro de que Carmen **vendría** con nosotros.
(cambiar, venir)
*If we changed our plan, **I am sure Carmen would come with us.***

6. Underline all the subjunctives in this passage.

Si ganara la lotería no sé que haría. Si me aconsejaran cómo invertir el dinero, pues claro que prestaría mucha atención. Tal vez diera dinero a mi familia y a sociedades benéficas. Si fuera a Estados Unidos iría a California y si fuera posible me compraría un yate para viajar a Hawái. Después, si me quedara dinero intentaría montar algún negocio.

7. Then translate:

If I won the lottery, I don't know what I would do. If they advised me how to invest the money, then, of course, I would pay attention. Perhaps I would give money to my family and charities. If I went to the USA, I would go to California and if it were possible, I would buy myself a yacht to travel to Hawaii. After, if I had any money left, I would try to start up a business.

8. Now write 3 more sentences describing what you would do if you won the lottery. Use the imperfect subjunctive and the conditional in each example. *Si ganara* is allowed once only!

9. Pluperfect Subjunctive – translate.

a) Si la policía no hubiera llegado en ese momento habrías terminado en el hospital.
If the police had not arrived at that moment, you would have ended up in hospital.

b) Si los periódicos no hubieran investigado las denuncias las cosas habrían continuado como antes.

If the newspapers had not investigated the allegations, things would have continued as before.

c) No habrías hecho ese comentario si tus compañeros te hubiesen informado de la crisis personal de tu rival.

You would have not made that comment if your friends had informed you about your rival's personal crisis.

d) Pido que no haya más prácticas del subjuntivo.

I ask that there is no more practice on the subjunctive.

e) Lo importante es que sigamos con la materia. ¡No hay tiempo que perder!

The important thing is that we carry on with the matter. There is no time to lose!

10. Put the verbs into the correct tense and mood.

a) El español podría haberse impuesto al idioma inglés. *The tension of tenses and moods.*

El mal tiempo (*impedir*) **impidió** que La Armada Española (*llegar*) **llegara** a Holanda para recoger a los soldados que estaban esperando allí. Si la flota (*poder*) **había podido** embarcar a esta fuerza militar adicional entonces la invasión de Inglaterra (*realizarse*) **se había realizado**. La reina Isabel I (*perder*) **había perdido** el trono. Sin embargo otra tormenta (*dividir*) **dividió** a la armada y las fuerzas navales inglesas (*lograr*) **lograron** hundir a varios barcos enemigos y lo que quedaba de la flota española (*huir*) **huyo** hacia el norte.

11. Now imagine you are a TV journalist reporting back live to camera on the aftermath of the sea battle. What would you be saying about what happened or could have happened. Write at least 3 sentences, 5 if you feel inspired. You can offer a mixture of tenses but at least one should include a subjunctive (of course).

¿ Por o Para ? Confused? Join the club!

As you are aware, working out when to use which of the two Spanish words which mean 'for' can be a real headache. This issue usually comes 3rd in the list of hardest things to learn after the *subjunctive* and *ser/estar*. There are specific rules but there can still be doubt and confusion. The links below recognise the problem and provide the usual clear examples. Make your own list.

<https://studyspanish.com/grammar/lessons/porpara>

<http://www.spanishdict.com/answers/100035/para-and-por#.Wf7z5rp2s2w>

<https://www.thoughtco.com/taking-confusion-out-of-por-para-3078140>

Still not 100% sure ? Don't worry you are not alone. You need to learn the rules and practise and develop your instinctive 'feel' for one or other. The youtube video below

has helped some learners –interesting approach. This teacher thinks it is the most frequent error for his students.

12. Watch the video.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8h1m6W4ZggM>

13. Complete these sentences – ¿ por o para?

- a) Hemos comprado un pastel **para** mi madre. ¿Dónde lo escondemos?
We have bought a cake for my mother. Where do we hide it?
- b) Salgo **por** Madrid esta noche. ¿Me llevas al aeropuerto?
I'm going out in Madrid tonight. Are you taking me to the airport?
- c) Te doy 30 euros **para** este cuadro.
I'll give you 30 euro for this painting.
- d) El pueblo ha votado **por** el cambio. Menos mal, ya era hora.
The town has voted for the change. Luckily, it was about time.
- e) El autobús está **por** salir.
The bus is ready to leave.
- f) Cambiamos la tele **por** otra más grande.
We changed the TV for a bigger one.
- g) Gracias **por** tus consejos. Los tendré en cuenta.
Thank you for your advice. I will bear them in mind.
- h) El ayuntamiento tuvo que cancelar las fiestas **por** falta de interés.
The council had to cancel the parties due to lack of interest.
- i) Sé que lo hiciste **para** ella. Espero que se dé cuenta.
I know what you did for her. I hope that you realize.
- j) Lo siento Paco pero tienes que terminar los deberes **para** el viernes.
I'm sorry Paco, but you have to finish your homework by Friday.

14. Now translate a – j above.

See above.

There are some very useful and very frequently used idiomatic phrases with *por* and *para*. Be aware and use them. A few examples below.

15. Find out what they mean:

Por ahora	For now
Por aquí	Here
Por eso	Because
Por si acaso	Just in case
Por mi parte	For me
Por lo visto	Apparently
Por cierto	By the way
Para entonces	Then
Para siempre	Forever
Para variar	For a change
No es para tanto	It is not so much

Verbs with prepositions.

There are some very familiar Spanish verbs whose meaning in English includes a preposition eg *mirar, escuchar, pedir, pagar, buscar, esperar, pisar, señalar* (*escucho la radio, busco el periódico*).

Our focus in this section is on those Spanish **verbs which require a preposition before the word which follows** whether that is a noun or an infinitive. Their use is often very different from their English equivalents. The links below provide further explanation and examples.

<https://www.cliffsnotes.com/study-guides/spanish/spanish-i/prepositions/preposition-use-with-verbs>

<http://users.ipfw.edu/jehle/COURSES/vrbsprep.htm>

16. What are the 5 main categories ? Note 3 (or more) examples of each on a separate sheet.

17. Complete the grid below with one further example for each preposition.

Verbs with	
'a'	<i>llegar a, enfrentarse a, acostumbrarse a, parecerse a</i>
'de'	<i>gozar de, quejarse de, pensar de, acordarse de</i>
'por'	<i>cambiar por, luchar por, disculparse por</i>
'con'	<i>soñar con, cumplir con, contar con, encontrarse con</i>
'en'	<i>confiar en, fijarse en, meterse en, pensar en</i>

18. Complete with the right preposition:

- a) Nacho sólo piensa **en** lo que pueda afectar su propia carrera.
Nacho only thinks about what might affect his own career.
- b) Cuando bajen del autocar acérquense primero **a** la plaza principal.
When you get off the bus, head towards the main square first.
- c) Como presidente debes cumplir **con** tu deber sin depender **de** otros.
As president, you must carry out your duty without relying on others.
- d) No se acordaron **de** mí. No voy a preocuparme **por** su actitud.
They don't remember me. I am not going to worry about their attitude.
- e) ¡Cómo goza el niño **de** su nuevo juguete! Se interesa **por** todo.
How the child is enjoying his new toy! He is interested in everything.
- f) No me fío **de** nadie. De todas formas no solía asistir **a** este tipo de reuniones.
I don't trust anyone. Anyway, I didn't used to attend these types of meeting.
- g) Estas propuestas carecen **de** originalidad.
These proposals lack originality.

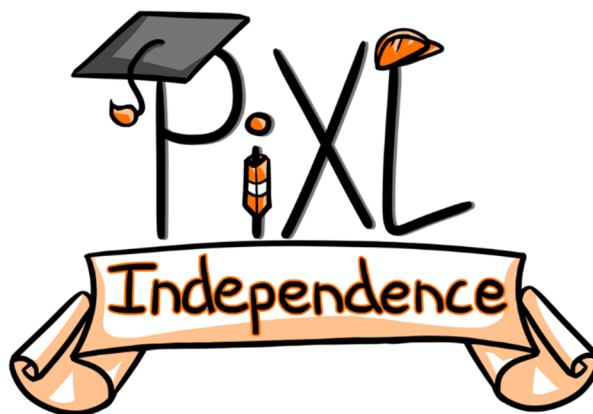
19. Now translate the sentences – care needed with the prepositions.

See above.

20. Translation practice:

“Desde la distancia, a veces, resulta difícil comprender cómo España y Cataluña han llegado a una situación tan grave. Ni siquiera desde la perspectiva italiana, con una tradición de fuertes movimientos autonomistas y, en algunos períodos, también separatistas, se consigue acertar con el análisis.”

“From a distance, sometimes it is difficult to understand how Spain and Catalonia have arrived at such a serious situation. Not even from the Italian perspective, with a tradition of strong autonomist movements, and, at some times, also separatist (movements), is it possible to be successful in analysis.”



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