

Hola a todos

vais a estudiar el español

¡qué bien!

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INTRODUCTION

Spanish is one of the most influential languages in the world and is the 2nd most common native language in the world, with 480 million speakers.

Studying A Level Spanish will give you in-depth knowledge of the Spanish language and an insight into the artistic and cultural heritage of the Spanish speaking word and its most recent political and social changes.

This booklet introduces the A Level Spanish course and provides different ways to keep up the language skills that you have acquired at GCSE and to learn more about Hispanic culture and society.

Use this booklet to dip in and out over the summer break.

iA practicari

COURSE CONTENT

Here is the link to the AQA A Level Course:

<http://www.aqa.org.uk/subjects/languages/as-and-a-level/spanish-7692>

Year 1 AS LEVEL

1. Aspects of Hispanic Society: modern and traditional values, Cyberspace and Equal Rights
2. Artistic Culture in the Hispanic World: modern day idols, Spanish regional identity and cultural heritage
3. The study of the film, El Laberinto del Fauno by Guillermo del Toro.

Year 2 A LEVEL

1. Multiculturalism in Hispanic Society: immigration, racism and integration
2. Aspects of Political Life in the Hispanic World: young people today, monarchies and dictatorships and popular movements
3. The study of the literary text, La Casa de Bernarda Alba by Federico García Lorca

The core grammar from GCSE is revised and consolidated and more advanced structures are introduced to enable you to communicate over the wide range of topics contained in this course.

GRAMMAR

A firm grasp of Spanish grammar is essential at A Level and all GCSE grammar needs to be revised for A Level.

There is a **2020 Grammar Practice GCSE Workbook** prepared for you to revise all GCSE grammar.

If you prefer you can practice grammar online using the links below:

Languages Online

[#Grammar](https://www.languagesonline.org.uk/Hotpotatoes/spanishindex.htm)

The screenshot shows a grammar menu with the following options:

- The Present Tense
- The Present Tense 2 (El presente regular e irregular)
- The Present Continuous
- The Perfect Tense
- The Future Tense
- The Preterite
- The Preterite 2 (El pretérito y el pretérito grave)
- The Imperfect Tense
- The Conditional Tense
- Ser / Estar
- Ser
- Soler / Poder
- Ir / Dar
- Adverbs
- Time Phrases
- Examination Rubrics and Instructions
- Ordinal Numbers

Kerboodle - Resources

Type in the tense that you wish to practise and click on the interactive activity.

<https://www.kerboodle.com/app/courses/34628/modules/resources>

The screenshot shows a search results page for 'present tense' on the Kerboodle platform. The results are as follows:

TYPE	TITLE
Worksheet	1.1G Grammar Worksheet to Using tener and ser in the present tense
Interactive activity	1.1G Grammar activity: Revising the present tense
Worksheet	6.1G Grammar worksheet: Revising the present tense

A BRIEF HISTORY OF SPAIN



(9 minutes)

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



(10 minutes)

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=05_tghbhlfM

KEY DATES IN SPANISH HISTORY

1100 BC. Phoenician traders establish colony at Cádiz in southern Iberia.

228 BC. Carthaginians occupy southern and eastern Iberia.

218-220 BC. Romans defeat Carthage in Second Punic War and occupy Iberian Peninsula.

409. Visigoths occupy Iberian Peninsula.

711. Combined Arab and Berber force from northern Africa cross Strait of Gibraltar to occupy Iberian Peninsula.

913. Having re-taken territories in northern Spain, Christians establish capital in León.

1013. Powerful Caliphate of Córdoba breaks up due to internal strife; Moorish Spain split into small feuding kingdoms.

1212. Decisive Christian victory at battle of Navas de Tolosa spells the beginning of the end of Moorish rule in Spain.

1492. King Fernando and Queen Isabel's army capture Granada after a long siege, the final defeat of the Moors in Spain. Jews are forced to convert to Christianity; those who refuse are expelled from Spain. Christopher Columbus sets sail on his voyage of discovery.

1588. Defeat of Spanish Armada sent to invade England. Spanish Empire is at the height of its power but is slowly declining.

1702-14. War of Spanish Succession. Bourbon dynasty accedes to Spanish throne.

1808-14. Peninsular War. Spaniards rise against Napoleon's occupying force. Combination of guerilla tactics and support from Wellington's army end in French defeat.

1931. Spanish king is forced to abdicate. Spain becomes a republic.

1936-39. Spanish Civil War. Bloody conflict ends with General Franco's victory. Dictatorship established.

1975. Franco dies, Juan Carlos de Borbón is proclaimed king. Spain becomes constitutional monarchy. Democracy would bring membership of the European Community.

Research one of the following people from Spanish and South American history:

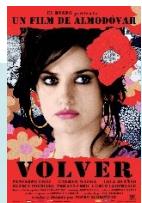
1. El Cid
2. Isabel I de Castilla
3. Santa Teresa de Ávila
4. Felipe II
5. Simón Bolívar
6. General Franco
7. Fidel Castro

Research one of the following Spanish speaking countries:

1. Argentina
2. Chile
3. Colombia
4. Cuba
5. Ecuador
6. Méjico
7. Perú
8. Venezuela.

THE FILM AND THE LITERARY TEXT

VOLVER



Raimunda (Penélope Cruz) works and lives Madrid with her husband Paco and daughter Paula. Her sister Sole (Lola Dueñas) lives nearby and they both miss their mother Irene (Carmen Maura), who died several years ago in a house fire along with their father. A former neighbour from their hometown reports that she has seen the ghost of Irene and both daughters do not believe her. After a murder and a family tragedy, Irene's spirit materializes around her daughters to help comfort them.

Available to rent on Prime video for £3.49

LA CASA DE BERNARDA ALBA



The House of Bernarda Alba is a brilliant and disturbing play by Federico García Lorca who was murdered by Spanish fascists in 1936. It is a timely reminder that repressive patriarchal societies were a reality in Spain and that there is still a long way before liberty and justice are realised everywhere and for everyone.

Watch Michael Sommer and his Playmobil cast present a compact and entertaining summary of this great play.

DISCLAIMER: WATCHING THIS VIDEO DOES NOT REPLACE STUDYING THE ORIGINAL IN CLASS 😊



(8 minutes)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3G74hKsCxVw>

STAYING FLUENT

To improve your understanding of spoken Spanish:

- 1) Enrol free of charge on an Open University Open Learn Course.

Intermediate Spanish: Understanding spoken Spanish.

The screenshot shows the course landing page. At the top, there are tabs for 'Languages', 'Featured content', 'Free courses', and 'All content'. Below these, a banner for the course is displayed, featuring a photo of people at an outdoor cafe and the course title. To the right of the banner, there's a sidebar with 'About this free course', '8 hours study', 'Level 1: Introductory', and a 'Create an account to get more' section. A large 'Enter course' button is at the bottom of the sidebar. The main content area below the banner contains sections for 'Course description', 'Course content', 'Course reviews', 'Course learning outcomes', and 'Download this course' (with options for Word, PDF, and Kindle). There's also a 'Become an OU student' section with links to various OU courses.

<https://www.open.edu/openlearn/languages/intermediate-spanish-understanding-spoken-spanish/content-section-0?active-tab=description-tab>

- 2) Spanish is a colourful language which beautifully expresses feelings of revenge and grief to passion and longing. Apart from the fun songs about love and partying we all like to sing along to, many of the most compelling songs about rebellion, revolution and resilience are beautifully sung in Spanish. Try some of the following songs:

Rosalía – Malamente

<https://youtu.be/Rht7rBHuxW8>



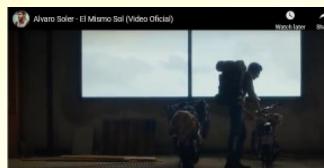
Orishas – Despójame

<https://youtu.be/Rs3f6n2oqQc>



Álvaro Soler – El Mismo Sol

<https://youtu.be/aNHwNreDp3A>



Bebe – Malo

<https://youtu.be/90GqAf3zJ8s>



Kchiporros – Negrita

<https://youtu.be/S1rBbelw800>



Amanitas – Me desvelo

<https://youtu.be/Tp6A89ROBCM>



Pedrina – Inevitable

<https://youtu.be/kCXRJat-aBo>



Lele Pons – Celoso

<https://youtu.be/oXm2AuqwPlc>



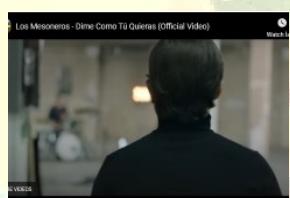
Jessie Reyez – Sola

<https://youtu.be/mHlsuFMVJjs>



Los Mesoneros – Dime Cómo Tú Quieras

<https://youtu.be/bnrN7mMIMvI>



3) Stream Spanish language films and TV series via Netflix or Amazon Prime



4) Speaking Slang With Antonio Banderas



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=eZ0vxQ3uJCU>

WEST KIRBY GRAMMAR SCHOOL
SPANISH AS 2023 TRANSITION BOOKLET
Sarah Jennings

CURRENT AFFAIRS

Language learning through current affairs enables you to keep up with current events in Spanish speaking countries and to learn the language at the same time.

Listen to the news read to you slowly in Spanish with Linguistica 360.

Language Learning Through Current Events



Linguistica 360® is an independently owned, US-based company producing weekly language learning shows and educational material. Our team is dedicated to creating original programming that provides an effective and innovative approach to studying languages.

We are proud to be entirely funded by the support of our subscribers and do not accept corporate sponsorship. Our goal is to entertain, inform, and engage our listeners in active language learning.

If you have further questions, email us at info@linguistica360.com

<https://www.linguistica360.com/>

BBC Mundo offers the day's new stories in Spanish.

Que puedes hacer para evitar contagiarte de covid-19 cuando se levante la cuarentena

El Immunólogo Eric Bromage habló con la BBC sobre si deberíamos preocuparnos más por la tos o los estornudos ajenos y si estamos más en riesgo en el parque, en la oficina... o en nuestra propia casa.

3 horas

Cuanto debe preocuparnos que aparezcan nuevos brotes de coronavirus en los países que levantan la cuarentena

<https://www.bbc.com/mundo>

ART

Experience the Picasso and Paper exhibition at the Royal Academy with this video tour. Picasso did not just draw on paper, he tore it, burnt it, and made it three-dimensional. This exhibition brings together more than 300 works on paper spanning the artist's 80-year career.



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=o0OY6GbV9Ks>

Visit El Museo Nacional Centro de Arte Reina Sofía online with Google Arts and Culture

View Picasso's Guernica, his epic painting which commemorates the bombing of the Basque town of Guernica during the Spanish Civil War.



<https://artsandculture.google.com/partner/museo-reina-sofia>

Visit El Museo Thyssen Bornemisza online with Google Arts and Culture



<https://artsandculture.google.com/partner/museo-thyssen-bornemisza>

Visit El Museo Guggenheim online with Google Arts and Culture



<https://artsandculture.google.com/project/guggenheim-bilbao>

Research one of the following artists from the Hispanic World:

- 1) El Greco
- 2) Diego Velázquez
- 3) Francisco Goya
- 4) Francisco de Zurbarán
- 5) Joaquín Sorolla
- 6) Pablo Picasso
- 7) Joan Miró
- 8) Salvador Dalí
- 9) Antoni Tàpies
- 10) Diego Rivera
- 11) Frida Kahlo
- 12) Leonora Carrington

Cuaderno de Gramática Español

GCSE GRAMMAR REVISION

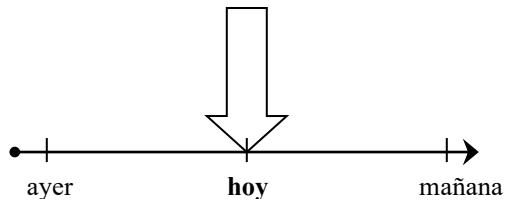
Name:

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THE PRESENT

Situation: What is happening now



A - Regular Verbs

Formación:

Verbo en el infinitivo con AR, ER o IR

Elimina ~~AR/ER/IR~~

Añade: +

<i>Personal pronouns</i>		-AR	-ER	-IR
I	Yo	...o	...o	...o
You (1)	Tú	...as	...es	...es
He/She/It	Él/Ella	...a	...e	...e
You (formal)	Usted	...a	...e	...e
We	Nosotros/as	...amos	...emos	...imos
You (all)	Vosotros/as	...áis	...éis	...ís
They	Ellos/Ellas	...an	...en	...en
You (formal + pl)	Ustedes	...an	...en	...en

P.ej.

- HABLAR hablamos (we speak)
- COMER como (I eat)
- VIVIR vives (you live)

Completa la lista de estos verbos regulares - Check you know the meaning of these irregular verbs

-AR		-ER		-IR	
Amar	To love	Aprender		Abrir	
Bailar		Beber		Admitir	
Buscar		Comer		Cubrir	
Cantar		Cometer (un error)		Decidir	
Comprar		Comprender		Describir	
Escuchar		Correr		Descubrir	
Esperar		Creer		Discutir	
Estudiar		Deber		Escribir	
Hablar		Leer		Existir	

-AR		-ER		-IR	
Llegar		Meter (en)		Permitir	
Llevar		Poseer		Recibir	
Mirar		Romper		Subir	
Practicar		Temer		Sufrir	
Preparar		Vender		Unir	
Tocar				Vivir	
Tomar					
Trabajar					

Completa con la forma correcta del presente - complete with the correct form of the present tense

P.Ej.: los martes, (yo)bailo..... salsa en un club. (BAILAR)

1. En la clase, (nosotros) la cinta de español. (ESCUCHAR)
2. El lunes, vamos a la piscina y (nosotros) (NADAR)
3. Normalmente, los niños la tele cada día. (MIRAR)
4. Raúl en un bar que se llama Enigma. (TRABAJAR)
5. ¡Hola! Señor Sánchez. (LLAMARSE)

B - IRREGULAR VERBS

There are a few verbs that you can't do without. Here are the infinitives and parts of them in the present... can you complete the table?

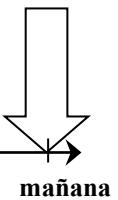
PERSONAL PRONOUNS	SER	ESTAR	HACER	IR
Yo	soy	estoy	hago	Voy
Tú	eres	estás	Haces	Vas
Él/Ella/Usted	es	está	Hace	Va
Nosotros/as	somos	estamos	Hacemos	vamos
Vosotros/as	sois	estáis	hacéis	vais
Ellos/Ellas/Ustedes	son	están	hacen	van

PERSONAL PRONOUNS	TENER
Yo	tengo
Tú	tienes
Él/Ella/Usted	Tiene
Nosotros/as	tenemos
Vosotros/as	tenéis
Ellos/Ellas/Ustedes	tienen

Completa las frases con la forma correcta del verbo.

- muchos amigos. (nosotros, tener)
- ¿Dónde los servicios? (estar)
- los deberes cada noche antes de comer. (él, hacer)
- Mis hijos a la escuela andando. (ir)
- Mis amigos de Venezuela. (ser)
- No hijos ya. (ellos, tener)
- Nunca aquí. (tú, estar)
- ¿ a la discoteca ésta noche? (tú, ir)
- ¡..... local!, no dinero. (tú, estar) (yo, tener)
- a la piscina en vez del cine. (vosotros, ir)

THE FUTURE



Situación: it will happen later, tomorrow...

A - REGULAR VERBS

Formación:

Verbo en el infinitivo con AR, ER o IR (the whole verb with the infinitive bit!)

Añade: +

PERSONAL PRONOUNS	-AR	-ER	-IR
Yo	...é		
Tú	...ás		
Él/Ella/Usted	...á		
Nosotros/as	...emos		
Vosotros/as	...éis		
Ellos/Ellas/Ustedes	...án		

e.g.
 I will sing: cantaré
 He will play: jugará
 You will go: iréis
 They will live: vivirán

Completa las frases con la forma correcta del verbo.

- En ocho meses la autopista lista. (estar)
- ¿Quiénes ellos? (ser)
- Los malos muy castigados. (ser)
- Mi mamá con mucho cuidado. (manejarse)
- una hamburguesa mañana. (vosotros, comer)

B - IRREGULAR VERBS

There are only a handful of irregular verbs that you must know off by heart:

caber	.....to fit.....	yo cabré
poner	.....to put.....	yo pondré
decir	.....to say.....	yo diré
haber	.....to have (aux).....	yo habré
salir	.....to go out.....	yo saldré

hacer	.....to do.....	yo haré
poder	.....to be able to.....	yo podré
tener	.....to have (posesión).....	yo tendré
querer	.....to want/to love.....	yo querré
valer	.....to be worth.....	yo valdré
saber	.....to know.....	yo sabré
venir	.....to come.....	yo vendré

Some of these verbs are used as roots for other verbs. E.g.: **mantener** (to maintain).

Completa las frases con la forma correcta del verbo.

1. El año que viene los médicos de Cuba. (salir)
2. Cinco millones de turistas a Centroamérica. (venir)
3. Vosotros no los pasteles. (hacer)
4. El dentista vuelto de vacaciones para el próximo martes. (haber)
5. Los muchachos malos los libros en la basura. (poner)
6. En enero mi tío a visitarme. (venir)

C - EXPRESSIONS OF TIME

Mañana	.....	Tomorrow
Más tarde	.....	Later
La semana que viene	.....	Next week
El mes que viene	.....	Next month
El año que viene	.....	Next year
Esta tarde	.....	This afternoon
Esta noche	.....	Tonight
Mañana por la mañana	.....	Tomorrow morning
Mañana por la tarde	.....	Tomorrow afternoon
Mañana por la noche	.....	Tomorrow night

THE CONDITIONAL

Situación:

The conditional is used to express uncertainty and in English you use it to say:

WOULD

- e.g. I **would play** outside IF it wasn't raining.
 She **wouldn't sing** that song.
 They **would spend** the money.



A - REGULAR VERBS

Formación:

Verbo en el infinitivo con AR, ER o IR (the whole verb with the infinitive bit!)

Añade: +

PERSONAL PRONOUNS	-AR	-ER	-IR
Yo	...ía		
Tú	...ías		
Él/Ella/Usted	...ía		
Nosotros/as	...íamos		
Vosotros/as	...íais		
Ellos/Ellas/Ustedes	...ían		

e.g.

- I would sing: **cantaría**
 He would play: **jugaría**
 You would go: **iríais**
 They would live: **vivirían**

B - IRREGULAR VERBS

The conditional has the same irregular verbs than the future. Please refer to the future part for a list of these verbs! The endings stay the same as for regular verbs.

- e.g.: poner yo **pondría**
 saber yo **sabría**

Completa las frases con la forma correcta del verbo.

1. un coche nuevo. (comprar)
2. yo estos libros en el estante. (poner)
3. un libro sobre mi vida. (escribir)
4. No ningún parte de mi vida. (cambiar)
5. ¿Cuándo? (tú, salir)

PRETERITE

Situation:

It is equivalent to the English simple past.

It is used for:

1. actions completed in the past.

p.ej. **Yesterday**, I went to bed at 10pm.

Last week, I saw the latest James Bond.

p.ej. The film was great.

The match went well.

A - REGULAR VERBS

Formation:

Verbo en el infinitivo con AR, ER o IR

Elimina ~~AR/ER/IR~~

Añade: +

PERSONAL PRONOUNS	VERB STEM	-AR	-ER	-IR
Yo		-é	-í	-í
Tú		-aste	-iste	-iste
Él/Ella/Usted		-ó	-ió	-ió
Nosotros/as		-amos	-imos	-imos
Vosotros/as		-asteis	-isteis	-isteis
Ellos/Ellas/Ustedes		-aron	-ieron	-ieron

p.ej. I sang canté
 she drank bebió
 you (+1) lived vivisteis

Completa las frases con la forma correcta del verbo.

- una ensalada anoche. (yo, comer)
- la televisión ayer por la noche. (él, mirar)
- a la escuela la semana pasada. (ellos, asistir)
- las ventanas hace dos horas. (vosotros, abrir)
- un zumo de naranja ayer por la mañana. (ellas, beber)

B - SPELLING CHANGING VERBS

Some verbs have a change in their spelling in order to keep the same sound in the pronunciation.

There are 3 types of spelling change and these only occur for the **YO** form:

1. verbs ending in -gar:

insert a **-u-** before the **-é**

yo **llegué**

Other verbs following this pattern are:

jugar (to play)	yo jugué
pagar (to pay)	yo pagué

2. verbs ending in -car:

the **-c-** changes to **-qu-** before the **-é**

yo practiqué

Other verbs following this pattern are:

aparcar (to park)	yo aparqué
buscar (to look for)	yo busqué
destacar (to stand out)	yo destaque
justificar (to justify)	yo justifiqué
practicar (to practice)	yo pratique
sacar (to take out/to take a picture)	yo saqué
tocar (to touch/to play an instrument)	yo toqué

3. verbs ending in -zar:

the **-z-** changes to **-c-** before the **-é**

yo empecé

Other verbs following this pattern are:

autorizar (to authorize)	yo autoricé
comenzar (to begin)	yo comencé
organizar (to organize)	yo organicé
rezar (to pray)	yo recé
simbolizar (to symbolize)	yo simbolicé

C- Ser and Ir

Though **SER** and **IR** are irregular verbs in the preterit, they have identical conjugations in this tense. However, **IR** is much more used than **SER**.

PERSONAL PRONOUNS	SER and IR
Yo	fui
Tú	fuiste
Él/Ella/Usted	fue
Nosotros/as	fuimos
Vosotros/as	fuisteis
Ellos/Ellas/Ustedes	fueron

D - Dar and Ver

DAR and **VER** follow a very similar trend in the preterit and so are easy to learn together. **VER** is only irregular in the fact that there are no accents in the YO and ÉL/ELLA form.

PERSONAL PRONOUNS	DAR	VER
Yo	di	vi
Tú	diste	viste
Él/Ella/Usted	dio	vio
Nosotros/as	dimos	vimos
Vosotros/as	disteis	visteis
Ellos/Ellas/Ustedes	dieron	vieron

Completa las frases con la forma correcta del verbo.

1. el piano para una hora. (yo, practicar)
2. la fiesta. (yo, organizar)
3. a las dos. (yo llegar)
4. la cuenta. (yo, pagar)
5. presidente del club para un año. (él, ser)
6. No a la boda. (nosotros, ir)
7. ¿Porqué? (vosotros, ir)

8. un paquete a Juan ayer. (ellos, dar)

9. a Juan en el parque. (nosotros, ver)

TIME EXPRESIONS

The following words will tell you straight away that you need to use the preterito indefinido!

ayer	.....	yesterday
anteayer	.....	the day before yesterday
la semana pasada	.....	last week
anoche	.....	last night
el mes pasado	.....	last month
el otro día	.....	the other day
el año pasado	.....	last year
entonces	.....	then
hace dos días, años	.....	two days, years ago
ayer por la mañana	.....	yesterday morning

THE IMPERFECT

Situation:

The imperfect is the tense used to describe things or events that **used to** happen or were repeated in the past.

p.ej. I used to live in Spain

A - REGULAR VERBS

Formación:

Verbo en el infinitivo con AR, ER o IR

Elimina **AR/ER/IR**

Añade: +

PERSONAL PRONOUNS	VERB STEM	-AR	-ER	-IR
Yo		-aba	-ía	-ía
Tú		-abas	-ías	-ías
Él/Ella/Usted		-aba	-ía	-ía
Nosotros/as		-ábamos	-íamos	-íamos
Vosotros/as		-abais	-íais	-íais
Ellos/Ellas/Ustedes		-aban	-ían	-ían

p.ej.	I sang	cantaba
	she drank	bebía
	you (+1) lived	vivíais

B – IRREGULAR VERBS

Here, we are very lucky! There are only 3 irregular verbs... Again, learn these 3 off by heart!

IR	SER	VER
iba	era	veía
ibas	eras	veías
iba	era	veía
íbamos	éramos	veíamos
ibais	Erais	veíais
iban	Eran	veían

Completa las frases con la forma correcta del verbo.

1. en un banco. (él, trabajar)
2. en la cama. (nosotros, saltar)
3. la revista 'Cosmopolitan'. (ella, leer)
4. en Nueva York. (ellos, vivir)
5. ir a la escuela a pie. (tú, soler)

The following words will tell you straight away that you need to use the preterito imperfecto!

a menudo	.....	often
generalmente	.....	usually
a veces	.....	sometimes
muchas veces	.....	many times
cada día	.....	every day
siempre	.....	always
cada año	.....	every year
todo el tiempo	.....	all the time
de vez en cuando	.....	from time to time
varias veces	.....	several times

THE PERFECT TENSE

Situation:

This tense has two parts, the present tense of the verb to have = **haber** and the verb in the past participle.

Its use in Spanish is slightly different from the English use. In Spanish, it is used for:

- finished actions that have been recently completed
p.ej. I have finished my homework.

A - REGULAR VERBS

Formation

HABER in the present tense + verb in the past participle (the -ed form!).

The past participle is formed by **removing the verb ending (-AR, -ER, -IR)** and adding **-ado** for -AR verbs and **-ido** for -ER and -IR verbs.

PERSONAL PRONOUNS	HABER presente	VERB STEM	-AR	-ER	-IR
			-ado	-ido	-ido
Yo	he				
Tú	has				
Él/Ella/Usted	ha				
Nosotros/as	hemos				
Vosotros/as	habéis				
Ellos/Ellas/Ustedes	han				

p.ej.	I have sung	he cantado
	she has drank	ha bebido
	you have lived	habéis vivido
	they have gone	han ido

*to go = ir, remove -ir add -ido

Completa las frases con la forma correcta del verbo.

- Este mes un coche nuevo. (comprar)
- Le por teléfono esta mañana. (tú, hablar)
- Tomás mi amigo por diez años. (ser)
- No lo ya. (ellos, visitar)
- en la cafetería a la 1 hoy. (ellas, almorzar)

B – IRREGULAR PAST PARTICIPLE

Some verbs have an irregular past participle. Here is a list of the most common ones and they must be learnt off by heart...

abrir...	abierto	opened
cubrir...	cubierto	covered
decir...	dicho	said, told
describir...	descrito	described
descubrir...	descubierto	discovered
devolver...	devuelto	returned
escribir...	escrito	written
hacer...	hecho	made
morir...	muerto	died, dead
poner...	puesto	put, placed
romper...	roto	broken
ver...	visto	seen
volver...	vuelto	returned

Completa las frases con la forma correcta del verbo.

1. la puerta. (yo, abrir)
2. la llave aquí. (ellos, poner)
3. en la calle. (ella, caer)
4. ¿..... una carta para tu abuela? (tú, escribir)
5. una mentira. (nosotros, decir)

ARTICLES AND POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES

Meaning	masc.s	fem.s	masc.pl	fem.pl
THE	EL	LA	LOS	LAS
A/AN	UN	UNA	UNOS	UNAS
MY	MI	MI	MIS	MIS
YOUR - sing/inf	TU	TU	TUS	TUS
HIS/HER/ITS	SU	SU	SUS	SUS
YOUR- sing/f	SU	SU	SUS	SUS
OUR	NUESTRO	NUESTRA	NUESTROS	NUESTRAS
YOUR- pl/inf	VUESTRO	VUESTRA	VUESTROS	VUESTRAS
THEIR	SU	SU	SUS	SUS
YOUR- pl/f	SU	SU	SUS	SUS
THIS	ESTE	ESTA	ESTOS	ESTAS
THAT (NEAR YOU)	ESE	ESA	ESOS	ESAS
THAT (AWAY FROM YOU)	AQUEL	AQUELLA	AQUELLOS	AQUELLAS