

# My home Year 8 Spanish ARE 1

## Knowledge Organiser

Present tense 'ir' verbs, prepositions, adjectival agreement, comparisons, structures using infinitives



A **verb** is a doing, being or having word. e.g. to speak, to eat, to be.  
It is in the **infinitive (INF)** when it starts with **to**. e.g. **to** dance  
In Spanish infinitives of verbs end in **-ar, -ir, -er**. e.g. hablar , vivir, comer

An **adjective** describes a noun e.g. an **interesting** town.  
In Spanish, adjectives normally go after the words they are describing e.g. un pueblo moderno (a village modern).  
If the noun is feminine the adjective has to agree  
e.g **una** ciudad moderna  
If the noun is plural we also add an 's' to make it agree  
e.g. **unas** ciudades modernas

<b>Pronouns</b>	<b>vivir</b> – to live
<b>yo</b> (I)	<b>vivo</b> – I live
<b>tú</b> (you)	<b>vives</b> – You live
<b>él</b> (he), <b>ella</b> (she)	<b>vive</b> - He / she lives
<b>nosotros/nosotras</b> (we)	<b>vivimos</b> – we live
<b>vosotros/vosotras</b> (you) (pl)	<b>vivís</b> – you live (pl)
<b>ellos/ellas</b> (they)	<b>viven</b> – they live

**Prepositions** – words that tell us **where** someone or something is (see vocab list)

a - at, to, from, on, by  
en - in, on, at

Some prepositions are followed by **de** (of, from, about)

If **a** comes before **el**, they join up to become **de la** e.g. vamos **al** cine

If **de** comes before **el**, they join up to become **del** e.g. al lado **del** cine

**Hay (there is) and no hay (there is not)** – these phrases are very important to allow us to say what is in our town or city.

Remember! When using no hay there is no un/una  
e.g. **Hay un** parque but **no hay** parque

Some structures in Spanish need to be followed by an infinitive (INF).  
These are very useful phrases!

Se puede + INF - You can  
No se puede + INF - You cannot  
Me gustaría + INF - I would like  
Tengo la intención de + INF - I intend  
Quiero + INF - I want  
Me gusta + INF - I like  
Antes de + INF - Before ...ing

e.g. Me gustaría **ir** al cine – I would like **to go** to the cinema  
Se puede visitar la Sagrada Familia – You can **visit** the Sagrada Familia

The Comparison – to express more or less than  
**... es más...adjective...que** - is more...adjective...than  
**... es menos ...adjective ....que** - is less...adjective... than  
**... es tan...adjective....como** – is as...adjective...as

The Superlative – to express the biggest, the most interesting etc...

**... es el/la más + adjective** – is the most + adjective  
**... es el/la menos + adjective** – is the least + adjective