



Spanish

Y8 Spring 2: Todo sobre mi vida



Using the comparative

Unit 4 ¿Qué hiciste ayer?

Saying what you did yesterday
Using the present and the preterite

Unit 5 READING SKILLS

Mi guía

Understanding a TV guide
Tackling an authentic text



The PRETERITE tense

1. Take the INFINITIVE
2. Remove the last two letters to make a STEM
3. Add the appropriate ending

		AR	ER	IR
Yo	I	é	í	í
Tú	You	aste	iste	iste
Él/Ella	He/She	ó	ió	ió
Nosotros	We	amos	imos	imos
Vosotros	You (pl)	asteis	isteis	isteis
Ellos/as	They	aron	ieron	ieron

You use:

- the present tense to talk about what usually happens.
- the preterite to talk about past events.

All types of verbs (regular -ar, -er and -ir verbs, stem-changing verbs and irregular verbs) change their endings to show whether they are in the present or the preterite.

Present	Preterite
monto, juego, veo, salgo, hago, voy	monté, jugué, vi, salí, hice, fui

Time markers can sometimes help you to work out whether someone is referring to the present or the past. For example:
normalmente (present);
ayer (past).

Using the COMPARATIVE

When you want to compare two things you use the comparative:
más + adjective + que... more... than...

The adjective must agree with the noun.

Los documentales son más informativos que los realitys
Documentaries are more informative than reality shows

Las telenovelas son más divertidas que los concursos
Soaps are funnier than game shows

Gramática

The verb **hacer** (to do/to make) is irregular. Learn its preterite form by heart.

hice	I did
hiciste	you did
hizo	he/she did
hicimos	we did
hicisteis	you (plural) did
hicieron	they did

SKILLS

Giving opinions and reasons

When you give and justify your opinion in Spanish, you need to do four things:

1. Use the correct form of **gustar**:
me gusta/me gustan.
2. Use the correct definite article:
el/la/los/las.
3. Use the correct form of the verb **ser**:
es/son.
4. Make the adjectives agree in number and gender:
aburrido/aburrida/aburridos/aburridas

Ejemplo: No me gusta **la** historia porque es **aburrida**.

Adjectival Agreements

In Spanish adjectives have to agree with the person or thing they describe. They may have different endings in the masculine, feminine, singular and plural. These are the common patterns of adjective endings.

Adjectives ending in:	Masculine singular	Feminine singular	Masculine plural	Feminine plural
-O	bonito	bonita	bonitos	bonitas
-E	elegante	elegante	elegantes	elegantes
-A	roja	roja	rojas	rojas
-OR	hablador	habladora	habladores	habladoras
other consonants	azul	azul	azules	azules

1. Prefiero las comedias	1. I prefer comedies
más...que	more...than
divertido/a	fun
informativo/a	informative
interesante	interesting
aburrido/a	boring
emocionante	exciting



The gender of nouns

You can often work out whether a noun is masculine or feminine by looking at the ending of the word:

- Most nouns ending in **-o**, **-or** and **-ón** are **MASCULINE**
- Most nouns ending in **-a**, **-dad** and **-ión** are **FEMININE**

Be careful! There are exceptions, for example:

- el** problema, **la** foto

2. ¿Qué hiciste ayer?	2. What did you do yesterday?
bailé en mi cuarto	I danced in my room
fui al cine	I went to the cinema
hablé por skype	I spoke on Skype
hice gimnasia	I did gymnastics
hice kárate	I did karate
jugué en línea	I played online
con mis amigos	with my friends
jugué tres horas	I played for three hours
monté en bici	I rode my bike
ví una película	I watched a film
salí con amigos/as	I went out with friends
no hice los deberes	I didn't do my homework
ayer	yesterday
luego	later/then
por la mañana	in the morning
por la tarde	in the afternoon
un poco más tarde	a little later on



Zona Cultura

Operación Triunfo (OT) is a Spanish TV talent show, similar to *The X Factor*. Past winners of OT include Nohel Sachak and Virginia Maestro. Another popular show is *La Voz*, the Spanish version of *The Voice*.



Palabras muy frecuentes – high frequency words

así que	so (that)
mi / mis	my
su / sus	his / her
normalmente	normally
no	no / not
nunca	never
o	or
además	also / furthermore
porque	because
también	also
sin embargo	nevertheless
y	and