

Spanish Study Pack



This Spanish Booklet contains general information and in-depth content for the most effective notes! There are grammar tips, tenses, practice, and much more. I hope you find this helpful, and please share it with your friends.

This booklet was made for GCSE revision notes.

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Name: _____

Irregular Imperfect

As per usual, there are irregulars to consider in the imperfect tense, however there are only three irregular verbs in the imperfect!

SER	IR	VER
Era	Iba	Veía
Eras	Ibas	Veías
Era	Iba	Veía
Éramos	Íbamos	Veíamos
Erais	Ibais	Veíais
Eran	Iban	Veían

The Preterite Tense

The preterite tense is the main past tense used in Spanish and is unlike tenses from other languages you have learned.

It represents a definite and uninterrupted action in the past, often at a specific time. (e.g Last Tuesday, I went to Maria's house.)

The preterite is formed in a similar way to the present tense.

1. Take the infinitive and remove the infinitive ending. (This forms a stem)

hablar habl-
comer com-
vivir viv-

2. Add the appropriate ending to the stem.

AR Ending		ER/IR Ending	
I	-é	I	-í
You	-aste	You	-iste
He/She/It	-ó	He/She/It	-ió
We	-amos	We	-imos
You (pl)	-asteis	You (pl)	-isteis
They	-aron	They	-ieron

Time expressions or time connectives that refer to a specific time are markers for the preterite.

Some are:

ayer anoche el martes pasado la semana pasada el fin de semana pasado	el mes pasado el verano pasado el año pasado en ese momento
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How to form:

1. Take the infinitive as the stem of the verb.

hablar
comer
vivir

2. Add the appropriate ending to the infinitive/stem.

hablaré
comeré
viviré

“En el futuro, viviré con mi novio y nuestro perro.”

AR/ER/IR	
I	-é
You	-ás
He/She/It	á
We	Emos
You (pl)	Éis
They	án

Prepositions

Preposition - a word that does not change in the sentence and that serves to join or establish relationships between phrases or words.

Preposición - una palabra que no cambia en la oración y que sirve para unir o establecer relaciones entre las frases o palabras.

A

- Dirección: Vamos a Chile.
- Lugar: La oficina de Woodward está a dos cuadras del metro.
- Tiempo: Nos vemos a las dos de la tarde.
- Equivale a "hasta": Pedro cruzó el río con el agua a la cintura.
- Modo: ¿Quieres ver carreras a la chilena?

Ante

- Significa "delante" o "en presencia de": El profesor habló ante los alumnos.

Bajo

- Situación inferior: Estamos pasando bajo el puente.
- Dependencia: Los niños están bajo mi tutela.
- Subordinación: Andrés está bajo las órdenes de su jefe.