



CREATING A CLIMATE FOR GREAT LEARNING,
SUCCESS AND OPPORTUNITY

Name: _____

Home Learning Number: _____

**Benton Park School
Year 10 Spanish
Knowledge Organiser
Semester 2
2023-2024**



Creating a climate for great learning, success and opportunity

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Endeavour

Resilience

Inspiration

Collaboration

Compassion

All Benton Park students follow three simple expectations:

- Work hard
- Be kind and respectful
- Follow staff instructions first time

To drive students' success, we actively encourage all learners to adopt the Benton Park Values

Creating a climate for great learning, success and opportunity



Word Revolution	Indirect Object Pronouns	All sentences have a <u>subject</u> and a <u>verb</u> . <u>She gives</u> .
		Some sentences take a <u>direct object pronoun</u> . She gives a gift to <u>him</u> .
		Some sentences however, take an <u>indirect Object Pronoun</u> , She gives <u>me</u> the gift of knowledge.

1:	me - me
	te - you
	le – him/her
	nos - us
	les – them

2:	conocer nuevos sitios – to get to know new places
	hacer nuevos amigos – to make new friends
	descubrir nuevas culturas – to discover new cultures
	mejorar su lengua materna- improve their mother tongue
	en el extranjero - abroad

3:	abre- it opens
	hace – it makes
	ayuda – it helps
	permite – it allows
	aumenta – it increases

Translations:	1. Te ayuda a conocer nuevos sitios
	2. Nos permite hacer nuevos amigos
	3. Le permite descubrir nuevas culturas
	4. Les ayuda a mejorar su lengua materna
	5. Me permite estudiar en el extranjero
	6. Te permite trabajar en el extranjero



Word Revolution	Present tense	A tense from the present time frame used to describe a regular action
		The present is formed by removing the last 2 letters (AR/ER/IR) and adding the correct present tense ending to the remaining stem
		There are 3 sets of present tense endings, AR ending verbs: o, as, a, amos, áis, an ER ending verbs ío, es, e, emos, éis, en & IR ending verbs: o, es, e, imos, ís, en

1:	requiere –it requires	3:	trabajar en – to work in
	permite –it allows		del campo – the countryside
	ofrece –it offers		nuevo – new
	prefiere –it prefers		buenas habilidades lingüísticas – good linguistic abilities
	da – it gives		una tienda – a shop

2:	experiencia - experience	translations	1. Requiere buenas habilidades lingüísticas
	disfrutar – to enjoy		2. Ofrece alojamiento nuevo
	alojamiento - accomodation		3. Te permite disfrutar del campo
	persona con experiencia – experienced people		4. Prefiere una persona con experiencia
	la oportunidad – the opportunity		5. Te da la oportunidad de trabajar en una tienda
			6. No requiere experiencia



Word Revolution	The conditional tense	A tense from the future time frame. Used to say what you “would” do.
		As with all future time frame verbs, an infinitive is involved when conjugating. With the conditional tense, the endings are added on to the infinitive rather than removing the last letters and adding to the stem.
		However, just like most tenses, there are some irregular verbs that don’t add the endings to the infinitive but instead add them to an irregular stem. These just have to be learnt.

1:	encontrar – to find/meet
	mejorar – to improve
	ganar – to earn
	terminar – to leave school (to finish your studies)
	buscar – to look for

2:	mi primer trabajo – my first job
	mis notas – my grades
	un buen sueldo – a good wage
	tiempo parcial – part time
	tiempo completo – full time

3:	mejoraría– I would improve
	ganaría– I would earn
	encontraría – I would find
	buscaría– I would look for
	terminaría– I would leave

translations	1. Encontraría mi primer trabajo
	2. Mejoraría mis notas para mis próximas exámenes
	3. Ganaría un buen sueldo
	4. Terminaría el colegio
	5. Buscaría trabajo a tiempo parcial
	6. Buscaría trabajo a tiempo completo



Word
Revolution

The future tense

A tense from the future time frame. Used to say what you “will” do.

As with all future time frame verbs, an infinitive is involved when conjugating. With the future tense, the endings are added on to the infinitive rather than removing the last letters and adding to the stem.

However, just like most tenses, there are some irregular verbs that don’t add the endings to the infinitive but instead add them to an irregular stem. These just have to be learnt.

1:

aprender – to learn

compartir – to share

continuar – to continue

ser – to be

vivir - to live

3:

en el extranjero - abroad

un piso – a flat

actuando - acting

con su mejor amigo – with his/her best friend

después - after

2:

viviré – I will live

vivirás – you will live

vivirá – he/she/it will live

viviremos – we will live

vivirán – they will live

translations

1. Aprenderé japonés en el extranjero
2. Mis amigos y yo compartiremos un piso
3. Ella continuará estudiar en el colegio
4. Serán famosos actuando en el teatro
5. Él vivirá en Londres con su mejor amigo
6. ¿Decidirás después de los exámenes?



Word Revolution	The future tense	A tense from the future time frame. Used to say what you “will” do.
		As with all future time frame verbs, an infinitive is involved when conjugating. With the future tense, the endings are added on to the infinitive rather than removing the last letters and adding to the stem.
		However, just like most tenses, there are some irregular verbs that don’t add the endings to the infinitive but instead add them to an irregular stem. These just have to be learnt.

1:	encontrar – to find/meet
	ir – to go
	vivir – to live
	aprender – to learn
	empezar– to start

3:	tiempo completo – full time
	la universidad - university
	gente nueva – new people
	nuevos amigos – new friends
	conducir – to drive

ñ:	empezaré – I will start
	empezarás – you will start
	empezará - he will start
	empezaremos – we will start
	empezarán - they will start

translations	1. Encontraré un trabajo a tiempo completo
	2. ¿Irás a la universidad?
	3. Encontraremos gente nueva y amigos nuevos
	4. Él vivirá en otra ciudad
	5. Aprenderán conducir
	6. Empezaré un trabajo a tiempo parcial



Word
Revolution

The future tense irregulars

A tense from the future time frame. Used to say what you “will” do.
 As with all future time frame verbs, an infinitive is involved when conjugating. With the future tense, the endings are added on to the infinitive rather than removing the last letters and adding to the stem.
 However, just like most tenses, there are some irregular verbs that don’t add the endings to the infinitive but instead add them to an irregular stem. These just have to be learnt.

1:

- hacer – to do
- haber – to be there (there is/are)
- querer – to want
- valer – to be worth
- poder- to be able to

3:

- bachillerato – A levels
- repasar – to revise
- estudiando - studying
- otra ciudad – another city
- valdrá la pena – it will be worth it

3:

- haré** – I will do (irregular stems are underlined)
- habrá**– there will be
- querremos** – we will want
- valdrá** –it will be worth
- podrá** – he will be able to

translations

1. Haré mis exámenes de bachillerato
2. Habrá mucho que estudiar y repasar
3. Querremos ir a la universidad
4. Valdrá la pena continuar estudiando
5. Tendré que buscar un trabajo a tiempo parcial
6. Ella podrá vivir en otra ciudad



Word Revolution	The present subjunctive	When using the word “cuando” (when) to talk about future plans you need to use the subjunctive.
		To form the present subjunctive, first take the “I” form from the present tense, remove the o and add the following endings. AR – e, es, e, emos, éis, en. ER/IR – a, as, a, amos, áis, an.
		Some verbs are irregular and need to be memorized. E.g. Ser (to be) – sea (I am) Ir (to go)– vaya (I go)

1:	tengo – I have (present tense)
	aprendo – I learn
	me caso – I get married
	monto – I start up
	apruebo – I pass

3:	propio negocio – own business
	ganar – to earn
	conducir – to drive
	tendré – I will have
	cuando sea mayor – when I am older

3:	tenga – I have (present subjunctive)
	aprenda – I learn
	me case – I get married
	monte – I start up
	apruebe – I pass

translations	1. Cuando monte mi propio negocio, ganaré dinero
	2. Cuando aprenda a conducir, compraré un coche
	3. Cuando me case, tendré hijos
	4. Cuando tenga hijos, seré feliz
	5. Cuando apruebe mis exámenes, celebraré mucho
	6. Cuando sea mayor, iré a la universidad

Word Revolution	The conditional tense	A tense from the future time frame. Used to say what you “would” do.
		As with all future time frame verbs, an infinitive is involved when conjugating. With the conditional tense, the endings are added on to the infinitive rather than removing the last letters and adding to the stem.
		However, just like most tenses, there are some irregular verbs that don't add the endings to the infinitive but instead add them to an irregular stem. These just have to be learnt.

1:	viajar – to visit	ñ:	como mochilero – as a backpacker
	apoyar – to support		por el mundo – around the world
	trabajar – to work		un proyecto medioambiental – an environmental project
	olvidar- to forget		un orfanato – an orphanage
	hacer – to do		nunca - never

ñ:	la experiencia – the experience	translations	1. Viajaría como mochilero por el mundo
	un viaje – a journey		2. Visitaría Latinoamérica
	Interrail – Interrail (train tickets for travel between many countries)		3. Apoyaría un proyecto medioambiental
	ayudaría – I would help		4. Trabajaría en un orfanato
	ganaría – I would earn		5. Nunca olvidaría la experiencia
			6. Haría un viaje en Interrail

Word Revolution	The past subjunctive	The past subjunctive is also known as the imperfect subjunctive. These phrases start with “si” (if)	
		To form the past subjunctive you always start with the “they” form of the preterite to find the stem. E.g. Ir (to go). Fueron (they went). Si fuera (If I were)	
		The past subjunctive takes the following endings: AR: ara, aras, ara, áramos, aran ER/IR: iera, ieras, iera, iéramos, ieran	
1:	si pudiera – if I could	ñ	adinerado - wealthy
	si tuviera – if I had		rico - rich
	si fuera – if I were		iría - I would go
	la opción – the option		trabajaría- I would work
	el dinero – the money		viajaría – I would travel
ñ	un año sabático – a gap year	translations	1. Si pudiera tomarme un año sabático, iría a Egipto
	aprovecharía – I would make the most of		2. Si tuviera la opción, trabajaría de profesor
	tomar – to take		3. Si fuera rico, viajaría por el mundo
	hacer algo útil – to do something useful		4. Si pudiera, trabajaría como voluntario
	el año – the year		5. Si tuviera el dinero, iría a Costa Rica
	6. Si fuera adinerado, aprovecharía el año para hacer algo útil.		



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