**Verbs in ‘Raúl en Sutton House, una casa Tudor’**

**Notes for teachers**

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| **-ar verbs**  acercar(se)...............to approach  bailar ...................... to dance  buscar ..................... to look for  caminar ...................to walk  cantar ......................to sing  cocinar .....................to cook  comprar ...................to buy  entrar (en) ...............to enter (into)  escuchar .................. to listen to  hablar ......................to speak, to talk  \*haber……………………to have  llegar .......................to arrive  llevar ........................to wear, to carry  mirar ........................to watch, to look at  pasear…………………….to go for a walk  preguntar .................to ask  preparar ...................to prepare  terminar ……………….. to finish  tocar ………………………to touch, to play an  instrument  tomar .......................to take, to drink  viajar ........................to travel  visitar .......................to visit | **-er verbs**  beber ......................to drink  comer .....................to eat  \*\*hacer………………… to do/make  mover…………………….to move (something)  perder……………………to lose  responder……………… to reply  tener\*\*\*……………………… to have  **-ir verbs**  ^decir………….to say  salir…………..to go out  abrir………….to open  servir……….to serve  ^ Pupils will meet ‘dijo’ which means ‘said’. | **Other – linked to \*infinitives – in the past (imperfect) tense:**  \* había…..there was, e.g. había una cocina…there was a kitchen  \*\* hacía (e.g. re the weather) - hacía sol…it was sunny  \*\*\*tenía (re have), e.g. tenía un problema…I/he/she/it had a problem |

In the story the above verbs are used in the past (preterite) tense, except for the starred ones – see above.

The past (preterite) tense is used for past actions that are seen as completed, e.g. bebí un té (I drank a tea)

In Year 6 Unit 20 pupils re-visit the 1st, 2nd and 3rd person singular forms of verbs, and are introduced to the 3rd person plural forms. They will see a pattern in the endings of the verbs, with a focus on –ar and –er verbs, e.g.

Bailar (to dance) – bailé (I danced), bailaste (you danced), bailó (he/she/it danced), bailaron (they danced)

Mover (to move) – moví (I moved), moviste (you moved), movió (he/she/it moved), movieron (they moved)

In Spanish the subject pronouns – yo (I), tú (you), él/ella (he/she/it), ellos/ellas (they) – are not always required, because the verb endings can indicate who is performing the action.

Subject pronouns are often used for emphasis, e.g. Yo comí pan y tú comiste arroz (I ate bread and you ate rice)