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

**Notes for teachers**

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| **-ar verbs**acercar(se)...............to approachbailar ...................... to dancebuscar ..................... to look forcaminar ...................to walkcantar ......................to singcocinar .....................to cookcomprar ...................to buyentrar (en) ...............to enter (into)escuchar .................. to listen tohablar ......................to speak, to talk\*haber……………………to havellegar .......................to arrivellevar ........................to wear, to carrymirar ........................to watch, to look atpasear…………………….to go for a walkpreguntar .................to askpreparar ...................to prepareterminar ……………….. to finishtocar ………………………to touch, to play aninstrumenttomar .......................to take, to drinkviajar ........................to travelvisitar .......................to visit | **-er verbs**beber ......................to drinkcomer .....................to eat\*\*hacer………………… to do/makemover…………………….to move (something)perder……………………to loseresponder……………… to replytener\*\*\*……………………… to have**-ir verbs**^decir………….to saysalir…………..to go outabrir………….to openservir……….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)