

Knowledge Organiser Module 5 - Ciudades

G Using some, many, lots of

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meaning	masculine plural	feminine plural
some	unos museos (some museums)	unas playas (some beaches)
many, lots of	muchos bares (lots of bars)	muchas tiendas (lots of shops)

G Polite form of address

Use the **usted** (polite) form of the verb with an adult you don't know well.

¿**Me puede** ayudar...? Can you help me?
Aquí tiene. **Here** you are.

G se puede / se pueden + infinitive

Use **se puede** and **se pueden** to mean 'you can', followed by an **infinitive**.

Use **se puede** with singular nouns, and **se pueden** with plural nouns:

Se puede visitar la galería de arte.

You **can** visit the art gallery.

Se pueden alquilar bolas de agua.

You **can** hire water balls.

G The future tense

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Use the future tense to say what 'will' or 'shall' happen. Add these endings to the infinitive stem of regular **-ar**, **-er** and **-ir** verbs.

(yo)	visitaré	I will visit
(tú)	visitarás	you will visit
(él/ella/usted)	visitará	he/she/you (polite) will visit
(nosotros/as)	visitaremos	we will visit
(vosotros/as)	visitaréis	you (plural, familiar) will visit
(ellos/ellas/ustedes)	visitarán	they/you (plural, polite) will visit

A few verbs have an irregular stem in the future tense, but the endings are the same. Here are the most common: **haré** (I will do), **tendré** (I will have)

G so..., so much..., so many...

tan + adjective **tan** tranquilo (so quiet)

tanto/a + singular noun

tanta contaminación (so much pollution)

tantos/as + plural noun

tantos problemas (so many problems)

G Using three tenses together

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Use the **preterite** for completed actions in the past.

Visité el centro histórico. **I visited** the historic centre.

Use the **imperfect** to describe what something was like, and for repeated actions in the past.

La gente **era** muy abierta. The people **were** very open.

Use the **future** tense to say what will happen.

Visitaré otras ciudades. **I will visit** other cities.

G The conditional

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Most verbs in the conditional translate as 'would'. You already know **me gustaría** (I would like). To form the conditional, add the imperfect endings of **-er/-ir** verbs to the infinitive:

mejoraría	I would improve
mejorarías	you would improve
mejoraría	he/she/you (polite) would improve
mejoraríamos	we would improve
mejoraríais	you (plural) would improve
mejorarían	they/you (plural, polite) would improve

G Irregular verbs in the conditional

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Verbs which are irregular in the future tense are also irregular in the conditional. Here are the most common:

decir	→	diría (I would say)
haber	→	habría (there would be)
hacer	→	haría (I would do)
poder	→	podría (I would be able to)
poner	→	pondría (I would put)
tener	→	tendría (I would have)

G Using the preterite and the imperfect

Pages 212, 214

Remember, you use the **preterite** for completed actions in the past.

Comí de todo. **I ate** everything.

Use the **imperfect** to describe what something was like, and for repeated actions in the past.

La ciudad **era** acogedora. The city **was** welcoming.