**Higher Tier Language Structures – Mis vacaciones**

1. **Desde hace……*(Since…ago/ for)***

When you want to say how long you have been doing something you use desde hace + present tense

**Examples**

Voy de vacaciones a España desde hace\* cinco años

I have been going on holidays to Spain since 5 years ago\*

Me gusta las vacaciones de aventura desde hace\* tres años

I have liked adventure holidays for 3 years

1. **Lo + adjective….**

When you want to say “The good thing is that….” “The bad thing is…….” “The best thing is…..” use lo + adjective

**Examples**

Lo malo\* es que…The bad thing is (that)

Lo bueno\* de las vacaciones es…….

The good thing about holidays is…….

 Lo mejor\* del hotel es …the best thing about the hotel is…….

Lo peor\* del viaje es …the worst thing about the journey is…….

Lo más positivo\* del avión es……..The most positive thing about the plane is…..

1. **Extended sentences**

Write longer sentences using **porque** and **pero** in the same sentence

**Examples**

Me gusta…………….porque\* es……………………….pero\*……………………….

I like…………………….because it is…………………..but…………………

Me gustan………………porque\* son………………pero\*

I like (plural)……because they are………but

1. **Negatives**

**no….**  don´t (not)

**nunca** never

**jamás** never

**no**….**nadie** anybody / nobody

**no** ….**ni**…..**ni**  neither……nor……….

**Examples**

No\* me gusta la comida típica I don´t like typical food

Nunca\* visito monumentos I never visit monuments

Jamás\* voy a la montaña I never go to the mountains

1. **Impersonal Verbs**

se puede + full verb You can

se debe + full verb You should/must/ought to

se necesita + full verb You need to

**Examples**

Se puede\* tomar el sol You can sunbathe

Se debe\* usar crema para el sol You should use sun cream

Se necesita\* conocer las costumbres You need to know the traditions.

1. **Expressions with tener**

**Tener** means to have but when linked with an adjective (describing word) its meaning changes from “to have” to “to be”

**Examples**

Tener éxito\* to be successful

Tener miedo\* to be afraid

Tener hambre\* to be hungry

Tener suerte\* to be lucky

Quiero tener éxito\* en la vida I want to be successful in life

Tendré suerte\* si….. I will be lucky if……

1. **“If” sentences**

When you start sentences with “if” or “si” in Spanish, combinations of tenses are used. The combinations are as follows

Si\* + present + future

Si\* + imperfect + conditional

Si\* + pluperfect + conditional perfect

**Examples**

Si\* saco los billetes pronto, iré a Turquía

 If I get the tickets soon, I will go to Turkey

Si\* hace sol, iré a la playa

 If I´s sunny, I will go to the beach

1. **Object Pronouns**

When you want to avoid repeating the thing you are talking about in a sentence, use an object pronoun. They are normally found in front of a verb. The most commonly used are:-

**Masculine Feminine**

it **lo** **la**

them **los** **las**

me **me** **me**

**Examples**

Lo\* veo I see it

Me\* ayudará it will help me

1. **Comparatives**

When you want to compare two things use the following comparisons

**Más……… que** more….than

**Menos ………..que** less….than

**Tan………como**  as…………as

**Examples**

La playa es más divertida que\* la montaña

The beach is more fun than the mountains

Ir de camping es menos caro que\* el hotel

Go camping is less expensive than the hotel

La comida inglesa es tan sabrosa como\* la española

English food is as tasty as Spanish food.

1. **Superlatives**

When you want to say “the most………… ” or “the least……” use a superlative in Spanish

**el más** the most (m)

**la más** the most (f)

**el menos** the least (m)

**la menos** the least (f)

**Examples**

Este museo es el más\* interesante

This museum is the most interesting

La moto es la más\* cómoda de todas las formas de viajar

Motorbike is the most comfortable of all ways of travel

1. **Adverbs**

Adjectives which describe verbs are called adverbs. In English they usually end in “ly”. In Spanish normally they end in “mente”

**Example**

**probablamente**  probably

**afortunádamente** fortunately

**definitívamente** definitely

**constántemente**  constantly

**periódicamente** periodically

**consecuentemente** consequently

However, not all adverbs end in “mente”

**Examples**

**a menudo** often

**algunas veces** sometimes

**ahora** now

**casi** almost

1. **Linking ideas with starters such as …….**
2. **Al** llegar + full verb On arriving….
3. **Después de** + full verb After………..
4. **Antes de** + full verb before Before……

**Example**

Al\* llegar a Madrid On arriving in Madrid….

Despues de\* llegar al hotel After arriving att he hotel…..

Despues\* de nadar en el mar After swimming in the sea…..

Antes de ver el monumento After seeing the monument…..

Después de nadar en el mar, tomaré el sol en la arena

After swimming in the sea, I´ll sunbathe on the sand

1. **Using “ísimo” (veeeeeeeeeeery)**

When you want to emphasise an adjective add “ísimo” to it

ísimo (m)

ísima (f)

ísimos (mpl)

ísimas (fpl)

**Example**

Las vacaciones son cortísimas\* Holidays are veeeery short

Los hoteles son carísimos\* Hotels are veeeery expensive

El autobús es lentísimo\* The coach is veeery slow.

1. **Conjunctives ( Conectores)**

Start sentences with good linkage to gain valuable content marks

**Examples**

**Sin embargo** However

**Además** Furthermore

**Aunque** Although

1. **Using the gerund**

When you want to use “ing” in Spanish add “iendo” to er or ir verbs or “ando” to ar verbs.

**Example**

Viajando\* mucho, practicaré mi español.

Travelling a lot, I will practice my Spanish.

Conociendo\* gente nueva, me lo pasaré bien.

Meeting new people, I will have a good time.

Visitando museos, aprenderé muchas cosas.

Visiting museums I will learnt lots of things.

1. **TENSES**
	1. Present VISITO
	2. Preterite VISITÉ
	3. Perfect HE VISITADO
	4. Imperfect VISITABA
	5. Conditional VISITARÍA
	6. Pluperfect HABIA VISITADO
	7. Subjunctive VISITE
	8. Future VISITARÉ or VOY A VISITAR

1. **Después de haber + past participle**

When you want to say after having done something, you use después de haber + past participle

**Examples**

Después de haber visitado\* España……….

After having visited Spain……………

Después de haber probado\*……

After having tried……………

**Achieving A\* - B Controlled Assessment**

**Mis vacaciones**