Hayesfield
MIXED SIXTH

	Studied	Understand	Can use
Nouns			
● Gender			
● Singular and plural forms			
● Plural of male/female pairs (e.g. los Reyes)			
● Affective suffixes (R)			
Articles			
● Definite and indefinite			
● El with feminine nouns beginning with stressed a (el agua)			
● Lo + adjective			
Adjectives			
● Agreement			
● Position			
● Apocopation (e.g. gran, buen, mal, primer)			
● Comparative and superlative (e.g. más fuerte; mejor, peor, mayor, menor)			
● Use of adjectives as nouns (e.g. una triste, la roja, las norteamericanas)			
● Demonstrative (e.g. este, ese, aquel)			
● Indefinite (e.g. alguno, cualquiera, otro)			
● Possessive (weak and strong forms) (e.g. mi/mío)			
● Interrogative and exclamatory (e.g. ¿cuánto?/¡cuánto!, etc., including use of ¿qué?/¡qué!)			
● Relative (cuyo)			
Numerals			
● Cardinal (e.g. uno, dos)			
● Ordinal 1–10 (e.g. primero, segundo)			
● Agreement (e.g. cuatrocientas chicas)			
● Expression of time and date			
Adverbs			
● Formation of adverbs in -mente			
● Comparative and superlative (e.g. más despacio)			
● Use of adjectives as adverbs (e.g. rápido, claro)			
● Adjectives as equivalents of English adverbs (e.g. Salió contenta)			
● Interrogative (e.g. ¿cómo?, ¿cuándo?, ¿dónde?)			
Quantifiers/intensifiers (e.g. muy, bastante, poco, mucho)			
Pronouns			
● Subject			
● Object: direct and indirect; use of se for le(s); 'redundant' use of indirect object (e.g. Dale un beso a tu papá)			
● Reflexive			
● Unstressed/stressed forms (e.g. me/mí)			
● Position and order			
● Relative (que, quien, el que, el cual)			
● Demonstrative (este, ese, aquel; esto, eso, aquello)			
● Indefinite (e.g. algo, alguien)			
● Possessive (e.g. el mío, la mía). Expression of possession by the use of the indirect			
● object pronoun (Le rompió el brazo) must also be included.			
● Interrogative			
Verbs			

● Regular conjugations of -ar, -er and -ir verbs, including radical-changing (e.g. recordar/recuerdo, pedir/pido) and orthographic-changing (e.g. abrazar/abracé) verbs, in all tenses and moods, finite and non-finite forms			
● Regular and Irregular verbs, in all tenses and moods, finite and non-finite forms			
● Agreement of verb and subject			
● Use of hay que in all tenses			
● Use of tenses			
o Present			
o Preterite			
o Imperfect			
o Future			
o Conditional			
o Perfect			
o Future perfect			
o Conditional perfect			
o Pluperfect			
● Use of the infinitive, the gerund and the past participle			
● Verbal paraphrases and their uses. These include but are not limited to the following:			
o ir a + gerund			
o estar + gerund			
o acabar de + infinitive			
o estar para + infinitive			
o llevar + gerund			
o ir + gerund (R)			
o venir + gerund (R)			
● Use of the subjunctive			
o Commands			
o Conditional sentences			
o After conjunctions of time			
o After para que, sin que			
o In relative clauses			
o After other subordinating conjunctions			
o With verbs and verbal expressions of wishing, commanding, influencing, emotional reaction, doubt, denial, possibility, probability			
● Voice			
o Use of the reflexive as a passive (e.g. El puente se construyó para unir a las comunidades)			
o Use of the reflexive to express an impersonal subject (e.g. ¿Cómo se llega a la estación?)			
o Use of ser + past participle			
o Use of estar + past participle			
● 'Nuance' reflexive verbs (e.g. caerse, pararse)			
● Modes of address (tú, usted; vos (R))			
● Constructions with verbs			
o Verbs followed directly by an infinitive (e.g. querer, poder)			
o Verbs followed by a preposition plus an inifnitive or noun phrase (e.g. insister en, negarse a)			
o Verbs followed by a gerund (e.g. seguir)			
o Verbs of perception (e.g. Vi asfaltar la calle)			
● Uses of ser and estar			
Prepositions			
● All prepositions, both simple (e.g. bajo) and complex (e.g. encima de)			
● 'Personal' a			

● Discrimination of por and para			
Conjunctions			
● Coordinating conjunctions (e.g. y, o, pero)			
● Subordinating conjunctions. These include but are not limited to the following:			
o Cause (porque)			
o Purpose (para que)			
o Proviso (con tal que)			
o Supposition (a no ser que)			
o Time (cuando)			
o Concession (aunque)			
● Use of que to introduce a clause (e.g. ¡Cuidado, que se va a quemar la tortilla!)			
Negation			
Questions			
Commands			
Word order			
● Subject following verb (Ha llegado el profesor; Me gustan las patatas)			
● Focalisation (Tú ¿qué opinas?; A Cristiano lo odian) (R)			
Other constructions			
● Time expressions with hace/hacía and desde hace/hacía			
● Cleft sentences (Fue en Madrid donde nos conocimos)			
● Comparative constructions. These include but are not limited to the following:			
o tan… como…, etc.			
o más… que…, etc.			
o Tiene más dinero de lo que creía			
● Indirect speech			
Discourse markers			
● (e.g. Es que…, Por ejemplo, Ahora bien…)			
Fillers			
● (e.g. pues, bueno)			