



QE GCSE Induction Pack Spanish



A guide to help you get ready for
Spanish GCSE @ QE

Nombre:

¡Bienvenidos!

Congratulations on choosing to study Spanish GCSE! You have opened the door of opportunity!

Studying Spanish will enrich your life, giving you opportunities to travel abroad and to learn about different cultures and different ways of life. Studying Spanish will also enhance your life chances, as universities and employers tend to prefer candidates who can speak more than one language.

Did you know that linguists are better communicators and writers and have a better understanding of their own language too? Students who study languages do better in tests, and learning a language will improve the functionality of your brain and improve your memory skills.

In GCSE Spanish, you will be able to develop your Spanish language skills, equipping you with the knowledge to communicate in a variety of contexts with confidence. You will explore a variety of themes based on identity, culture, global areas of interest as well as future study and employment. The course aims to promote Spanish within the context of everyday life, relating to your own lifestyle and that of other people, including people in other countries and communities. You will be able to use Spanish spontaneously through role plays as well as practising your listening and writing skills. Furthermore, there are fantastic opportunities to attend educational trips to Barcelona as well as exchange visits from Spanish speaking schools.

This booklet will help you make the jump to GCSE. It's a big jump but don't be daunted, just get started!

¡Buena Suerte!

Induction pack contents...

This pack contains two parts:

- A recap of all of the grammar points we have seen this year as this will enable you to access the Spanish GCSE course confidently,
- A revision of the topics studied this year. There will be reading and listening tasks, followed by writing activities which you will be expected to complete and submit to your teacher.

PART 1 - GRAMMAR REVISION	4
The definite article 'the'	4
The indefinite article 'a'	4
Nouns	5
How to tell if a noun is masculine or feminine:	5
Making a noun plural	5
Making adjectives agree:	6
Position of adjectives	6
Using adjectives before the noun	7
Comparatives	7
Irregular comparatives	8
Superlatives	8
Irregular superlatives	8
Possessive adjectives	8
Adverbs	9
Adverbs ending in -mente	9
Subject pronouns	10
Negatives	10
Other negative phrases	11
Question words	11
Numbers	12

PART 2 - REVISION OF Y9 TOPICS	12
1.1 LA FAMILIA Y LOS AMIGOS	12
The Present tense - El Presente	13
1.2 LA FAMILIA Y LOS AMIGOS	16
The Imperfect tense - el Imperfecto	17
Irregular Verbs = los verbos irregulares	18
1.2 MIS PLANES	20
El futuro inmediato - The near future	20
2.1 LA TECNOLOGÍA	23
3.1 EL TIEMPO LIBRE	25
3.3 EL DEPORTE	25
The Preterit tense - El Pretérito	27
Regular Verbs = los verbos regulares	27
Irregular Verbs = los verbos irregulares	28
3.1 LA PAGA	30
3.1 EL CENTRO COMERCIAL	33
4.1 & 4.2 LAS FIESTAS	35
5.1 MI CASA	37
5.1 MI BARRIO	39
The Conditional tense	39
Irregular verbs = Los verbos irregulares*	40

masculine singular	el
feminine singular	la
masculine plural	los
feminine plural	las



masculine singular	un
feminine singular	una
masculine plural	unos
feminine plural	unas

- 4 -



Nouns

Nouns are words that name things, people, places and ideas. In Spanish, all nouns are either masculine or feminine. This is called the **gender** of the noun.

How to tell if a noun is masculine or feminine:

Usually, nouns that end in **-o** are masculine and nouns that end in **-a** are feminine. For example:

masculine	feminine
chico	chica
hermano	hermana
libro	casa
colegio	ventana

There are some exceptions to this rule, eg **planeta**, **día**, **mapa** and **tranvía** are all **masculine**, whereas **mano**, **foto** and **radio** are all **feminine**.

Nouns with these endings are usually masculine:

- **-ma** eg **problema**, **programa**, **idioma**
 - a consonant other than **-d** or **-z** eg **árbol**, **color**, **país**
-

Nouns with these endings are usually feminine:

- **-d** eg **salud**, **libertad**, **nacionalidad**
 - **-z** eg **paz**, **luz**, **nariz**
 - **-ión** eg **religión**, **natación**, **conversación**
-

There are always exceptions to these rules. It can be hard to tell if some nouns with other endings are masculine or feminine. For example, nouns that end in **-e** could be either masculine, eg **hombre** or feminine, eg **leche**. It's better to check in a dictionary than to guess.

Making a noun plural

Just as in English, nouns in Spanish can be **singular** or **plural**. To make nouns plural:

- Add **-s** to nouns ending in a vowel, eg **libro** → **libros**, **casa** → **casas**
 - Add **-es** to nouns ending in a consonant, eg **ciudad** → **ciudades**, **color** → **colores**
 - Remove the **-z** and add **-ces** to nouns ending in a **z**, eg **vez** → **veces**, **pez** → **peces**
 - Add **-es** to nouns ending in **-ión** but get rid of the accent, eg **región** → **regiones**, **nación** → **naciones**
-

Let's practise by clicking on this link:

<https://www.languagesonline.org.uk/Spanish/Cam1/Cam1Uni6/3113.htm>

Adjectives

First, let us watch this video to remind ourselves of what adjectives are:

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zr742sg/revision/1>



In Spanish, adjectives must agree with the nouns they are describing, which means that they have to show if they are masculine or feminine and singular or plural to match the noun.

Making adjectives agree:

When you look up an adjective in the dictionary, it is always in the masculine singular form, eg **blanco**. Adjectives in Spanish usually follow the patterns in this table to agree with the noun they are describing.

Adjectives ending in:	Masculine singular	Feminine singular	Masculine plural	Feminine plural
-o/-a	pequeño	pequeña	pequeños	pequeñas
-e	grande	grande	grandes	grandes
-or/-ora	trabajador	trabajadora	trabajadores	trabajadoras
a consonant	azul	azul	azules	azules

Adjectives of nationality that end in -o, eg **chino**, **argentino** follow the same patterns as in the table above.

Some adjectives of nationality end in a consonant, eg **galés**, **español** and **alemán** and they follow a slightly different pattern:

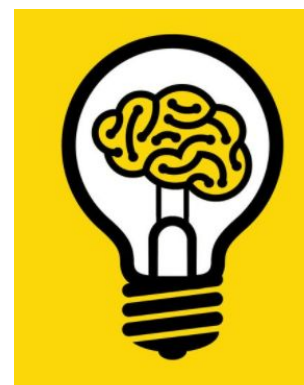
Ending in -s	galés	galesa	galeses	galesas
Ending in -l	español	española	españoles	españolas
Ending in -n	alemán	alemana	alemanes	alemanas

But some irregular adjectives never change at all, e.g **rosa**, **naranja**, etc.

Why don't you practise by clicking on these links:

<https://www.languagesonline.org.uk/Spanish/Cam1/Cam1Uni4/3072.htm>

<https://www.languagesonline.org.uk/Spanish/Cam1/Cam1Uni9/3263.htm>



Position of adjectives

In Spanish, unlike in English, most **adjectives** come **after** the **noun** they are describing, eg **una casa grande** (a big house), **un libro aburrido** (a boring book).

Using adjectives before the noun

Some adjectives can go **before** the noun they are describing but they still have to agree, eg **la segunda película** (the second film), **los primeros días** (the first days). Common adjectives that usually come before the noun include **poco**, **mucho**, **próximo**, **último**, **alguno**, **ninguno**, **primero**, **segundo** and **tercero**.

Some adjectives are shortened when they come in front of a **masculine singular** noun:

bueno (good) → **buen** eg **es un buen colegio**

malo (bad) → **mal** eg **hace mal tiempo**

primero (first) → **primer** eg **es el primer día**

tercero (third) → **tercer** eg **es mi tercer examen del día**

alguno (some, any) → **algún** eg **prefiero hacer algún deporte***

ninguno (none) → **ningún** eg **no tengo ningún libro***

*Remember to add an accent on **algún** and **ningún**.

Comparatives

Comparatives are used to compare two things and say one thing is bigger, smaller, better, etc than the other.

For example:

- **Barcelona es más grande que Marbella** (Barcelona is bigger than Marbella)
- **Jorge es menos hablador que Xavi** (Jorge is less talkative than Xavi)

This is how to form comparatives:





Don't forget that the adjectives still have to agree, eg **mi casa es más pequeña que tu piso** (my house is smaller than your flat).

Irregular comparatives

The adjectives good, bad, old and young have their own special comparative form in Spanish. In these cases, it is not necessary to include **más** or **menos**:

- **mejor (que)** - better (than)
- **peor (que)** - worse (than)
- **mayor (que)** - older (than)
- **menor (que)** - younger (than)

eg **mi coche es mejor que tu bicicleta** (my car is better than your bike), **mis amigos son mayores que yo** (my friends are younger than me).

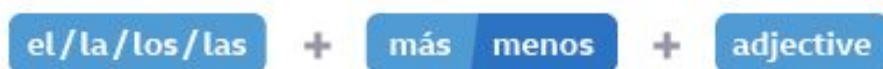
Superlatives

Superlatives are used to compare things and say which one is the biggest, strongest, fastest, etc or the most/least.

For example:

- **Mi casa es la más grande** (My house is the biggest).
- **Ana es la menos trabajadora** (Ana is the least hardworking).

This is how to form superlatives:



Irregular superlatives

These superlatives are irregular and don't follow the same pattern, eg:

Es la peor asignatura (It's the worst subject).

el/la mejor, los/las mejores	the best
el/la peor, los/las peores	the worst
el/la mayor, los/las mayores	the oldest
el/la menor, los/ las menores	the youngest

Here is a link for more practice:

<https://www.languagesonline.org.uk/Spanish/Cam2/Cam2Uni3/20.htm>



Possessive adjectives

Possessive adjectives show who something or someone belongs to. They come before the noun and must agree with the noun that follows them.

For example:

- **Mis primos viven en Francia** - My cousins live in France.
- **¿Cómo son tus amigos?** - What are your friends like?
- **Nuestro profesor es estricto** - Our teacher is strict.
- **Su coche es verde** - Their car is green.

	singular	plural
my	mi	mis
your (singular)	tu	tus
his/her/its	su	sus
our	nuestro/nuestra	nuestros/nuestras
your (plural)	vuestro/vuestra	vuestros/vuestras
their	su	sus

Now let's practise by clicking on these links:

<https://www.languagesonline.org.uk/Spanish/Cam3/Cam3Uni1/10.htm>

<https://www.languagesonline.org.uk/Spanish/Cam3/Cam3Uni15/16.htm>

Adverbs

Just like in English, adverbs are usually used to describe a verb. In other words, they describe actions. This adds more detail. Adverbs can describe how something is being done (quickly, badly, etc) and when, where or how often something takes place.

Most Spanish adverbs end in **-mente**, like **-ly** in English, for example:

- **regularmente** (regularly), eg **juego al tenis regularmente** (I play tennis regularly)
- **lentamente** (slowly), eg **el tren viaja lentamente** (the train travels slowly)
- Most of the time the adverb goes after the **verb** it is describing. Adverbs are invariable, which means they only have one form and do not change according to gender or number.

Adverbs ending in -mente

An adverb can be formed from almost any **adjective** in Spanish. Add **-mente** to the feminine singular form. Here are some examples:



Adjective	Feminine singular form	Add -mente
completo (complete)	completa	completamente (completely)
suave (soft)	suave (no change)	suavemente (softly)
correcto (correct)	correcta	correctamente (correctly)
grave (serious)	grave (no change)	gravemente (seriously)

For example, **es importante escribir correctamente** (it's important to write correctly).

Some adverbs are completely irregular, such as **bien** (well) and **mal** (badly): **habla español muy mal** (he speaks Spanish very badly). When two or more adverbs are used in sequence, add **-mente** only to the last adverb, eg **habla rápida pero claramente** (she speaks quickly but clearly).

Here is a link for more practice:

<https://www.languagesonline.org.uk/Spanish/adverbs/index.htm>

Subject pronouns

Subject pronouns are used to replace a noun which is the **subject** of the **verb**, in other words, the person or thing that is doing the action in the sentence.

The words **I, you, he, she, we, you** and **they** are subject pronouns, eg **Leo juega al fútbol** (Leo plays football) becomes **él juega al fútbol** (he plays football). Subject pronouns are mostly used for emphasis in Spanish:

yo	I
tú	you (singular)
él	he
ella	she
usted	you (formal singular)
nosotros	we (all male or a mixed group)
nosotras	we (all female)
vosotros	you (plural -- all male or a mixed group)
vosotras	you (plural -- all female)
ellos	they (all male or a mixed group)
ellas	they (all female)
ustedes	you (formal plural)



- There are different ways of saying you in Spanish. Use **tú** to talk to one person and **vosotros** for more than one person. **Usted** and **ustedes** mean **you** in formal situations, eg a job interview, talking to a head teacher, talking to someone you don't know etc.
- The **masculine** forms **nosotros**, **vosotros** and **ellos** are all used for a mixed group of males and females, even if there are more females than males in the group.

Negatives

First, let's watch a video to remind us of how to form negatives in Spanish:



<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/z66qnr/video>

The easiest way to make a sentence **negative** in Spanish is to put **no** in front of the **verb**. For example:

- **No me gusta el libro** (I don't like the book).
- **No fuimos al cine** (We didn't go to the cinema).
- **No es moderno** (It's not modern).

When answering a question, **no** is often repeated for emphasis, eg **No, no tengo hermanos** (No, I don't have any brothers or sisters).

No must go **after the subject** and **before the verb**, eg **Mi hermano no es alto** (My brother is not tall), **Los jóvenes no están contentos** (The young people are not happy).

Never separate direct or indirect **object pronouns** from the verb. Simply place the negative word in front of the **pronoun**, eg **no lo conozco** (I don't know him), **no lo he visto** (I haven't seen it).

Some other useful phrases with **no** are:

- **Ya no** (no longer, not anymore), eg **Ana ya no vive aquí** (Ana doesn't live here anymore).
- **Todavía no** (not yet), eg **todavía no he hecho mis deberes** (I haven't done my homework yet).

Other negative phrases

There are a number of negative expressions that work with **no**:

- **nada** (nothing)
- **nadie** (nobody, no one)
- **ninguno/a/os/as** (no, none, not one, not any)
- **tampoco** (neither, not either)
- **ni ... ni** (neither ... nor)

These negative words can be used in **two different ways**:

1. Place **no** in front of the **verb** and the negative word after it. For example:

- **No hay nadie en la fiesta** (There's no one at the party).

- María **no** trabaja **nunca** los sábados (María never works on Saturdays).
 - **No** quiero **ni** fruta **ni** verduras (I don't want either fruit or vegetables).
 - **No** hay **ningunos** problemas (There are no problems).
-

2. Place the negative word in front of the verb and drop the **no**. For example:

- **Nadie** fue a la fiesta (Nobody went to the party).
 - **Nada** va a pasar (Nothing is going to happen).
 - **Tampoco** tengo un hermano (I don't have a brother either).
 - **Nunca** hago ejercicio (I never do exercise).
-

Question words

Below is a quick activity to enable you to revise question words - they are very important!

<https://www.languagesonline.org.uk/Spanish/Vocabulary/Questions/1.htm>

Numbers

Make sure you know numbers!

Revise them using your Y9 exercise book, then practise by clicking on this link:

<https://www.languagesonline.org.uk/Spanish/Numeros/index.htm>



PART 2 - REVISION OF Y9 TOPICS

1.1 LA FAMILIA Y LOS AMIGOS

Relationships with Family and Friends

Let's start by reminding ourselves of very useful vocabulary and verbs:

<https://www.languagesonline.org.uk/Spanish/Cam3/Cam3Uni4/index.htm>

1. Match the opposites.

alegre
agresivo
generoso
introvertido
amable
maleducado
inteligente
sincero
simpático
fuerte
trabajador
tranquilo
paciente
optimista
honesto

mentiroso
egoísta
educado
débil
energético
pesimista
antipático
tonto
extrovertido
perezoso
tacaño
mentiroso
triste
impaciente
pacífico



2. Read the texts and fill in the gaps with the words from the box.



George Bush es americano, era el presidente de los Estados Unidos. Tiene el pelo gris y corto, es bastante bajo y de tamaño medio. En mi opinión George Bush es arrogante y _____, es bastante impulsivo y nada inteligente. En Inglaterra y Europa no es muy popular porque es demasiado violento y _____.



Nelson Mandela era el presidente de Sudáfrica. Era un hombre muy bajo y bastante mayor. En mi _____ Nelson Mandela es interesante y siempre _____, también muy paciente y nada _____. Él es también muy _____, porque pasó 25 años en la _____.

educado tonto fuerte agresivo opinión malhumorado cárcel



Click on this link for Listening practice FOUNDATION:

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/z4wf92p/revision/3>

Click on this link for Listening practice HIGHER:

Time expressions used with the present tense:

Remember these time expressions? Translate them in English. Use a dictionary if you need to, and learn them:

- NORMALMENTE/ GENERALMENTE =
- TODOS LOS DÍAS =
- AHORA =
- SIEMPRE =
- NUNCA =
- A VECES =
- MUCHAS VECES =
- DE VEZ EN CUANDO=
- HOY =
- CADA DÍA =
- A MENUDO =

The Present tense - El Presente

I play / I am playing

 The Present tense describes an action which is happening at the moment :

Ex: I am listening = yo escucho

 It also describes an action which happens regularly or repeatedly

Ex: Every day I eat breakfast at 7am = todos los días desayuno a las siete



But how do we form it?

First of all, let us watch a video about regular verbs:

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/z7kgjhv/revision/1>

Now, let us recap (you can use the video if you need help:

Step 1: who?

Identify who is doing the action (personal pronouns)

yo	
tú	You (singular)
él / ella	
nosotros	
vosotros	We
ellos /ellas	

Step 2: what?

Identify the verb doing the action. It is called the infinitive (to + ...)

Three groups of verbs:

-AR (hablar – to speak)

-ER (comer – to eat)

-IR (vivir – to live)

Step 3: bye bye

Remove the last two letters of the infinitive: bye AR, bye ER, bye IR

Step 4:

Add the present tense endings:

	yo	tú	él/ ella	nosotros	vosotros	ellos /ellas
ar	o	as	a	amos	áis	an
er	o	es	e	emos	éis	en
ir	o	es	e	imos	ís	en

Practice – Práctica

Complete with the correct **subject pronoun**

- _____ estudiamos español desde hace 3 años
- ¿ _____ vendéis una casa en el centro de la ciudad?
- _____ compro el periódico todos los días
- _____ toma tostadas para el desayuno
- _____ salen los domingos por la noche
- _____ viajas a menudo ¿verdad?
- _____ termina el cole a las cuatro y media
- _____ empezamos el cole a las ocho y media
- _____ hablo tres idiomas: inglés, francés y alemán
- _____ lee muchas novelas

1. Regular –AR verbs. Fill in the appropriate forms, using the verbs in the box below.

Trabajar = to work
Estudiar = to study
Comprar = to buy

Preparar = to prepare
Pagar = to pay
Entrar = to enter

Esperar = to hope
Andar = to walk
Llevar = to wear

15

A	I buy		I	You (sg) enter	
B	She walks		J	They hope	
C	You (pl) pay		K	You (pl) walk	
D	We wear		L	We work	
E	You (sg) prepare		M	He buys	
F	He hopes		N	I walk	
G	They work		O	You (sg) study	
H	I study				

2. Regular –ER verbs. Fill in the appropriate forms, using the verbs in the box below.

Aprender = to learn
Romper = to break
Comer = to eat

Leer = to read
Correr = to run
Beber = to drink

Creer = to believe
Vender = to sell
Meter = to put

15

A	He eats		I	We learn	
B	They drink		J	You (sg) put	
C	We sell		K	He runs	
D	You (pl) run		L	They read	
E	I learn		M	We break	
F	You (sg) read		N	I read	
G	She believes		O	She drinks	
H	I break				

3. Regular –IR verbs. Fill in the appropriate forms, using the verbs in the box below.

Discutir = to discuss
Escribir = to write

Cubrir = to cover
Recibir = to receive

Abrir = to open
Subir = to climb

10

A	They write		F	She climbs	
B	You (pl) discuss		G	I discuss	
C	I cover		H	We receive	
D	He opens		I	You (pl) write	
E	You (sg) climb		J	He receives	

Now let us practise a bit more!

<https://www.languagesonline.org.uk/Spanish/Presente/index.htm>





Answering Questions in Spanish:

To be able to successfully answer questions in Spanish, you need to make sure you include enough detail in your answers, as well as using different tenses. In order to help with this, you can use the S O D structure:

S = Statement (answer the question)

O= Opinion (give an opinion, and a reason for this opinion)

D = Different tense (Use a different tense to talk about the past, the present or the future)

Before you answer your question, read it carefully and see which tense it is asking you to use to start with. You can identify this by looking at any time phrases that have been used, or by looking at the verb.

REMEMBER to include:

- Time phrases
- A variety of verbs and vocabulary
- Reasons for your opinions using a mixture of adjectives.

To do this, please make sure you refer to the **Knowledge Organisers** you have completed this year and the **AQA Vocabulary Booklet**.

To give you an idea of how to structure your answers, here is an example. The underlined sections are elements of the answer that you need change to make the answer your own:

Example:

What is your family like?:

- Statement: **In my family, there are four people. My sister is called Laura.**
- Opinion with a reason: **I like Laura because she is quite chatty.**
- Different tense: **In the future, I would like to have a brother.**

Now it is your turn:

¿Cómo es tu familia? What is your family like?

Useful words

bastante – quite

nada – not at all

no... muy – not very

porque – because

Statement:

Opinion WITH a reason:

Different tense:

1.2 LA FAMILIA Y LOS AMIGOS

1. Une el vocabulario. (Match the vocabulary.)



Me llevo bien con
Me llevo mal con
Tiene buen sentido del humor
No tiene sentido del humor
Por lo general es
Me parezco a
Estoy casado
Estoy soltera
Están divorciados
No soporto
Me cae bien/mal

I like / don't like...
I don't get on well with
I'm similar to
In general s/he is
I get on well with
They are divorced
He has no sense of humour
He has a good sense of humour
I can't stand
I'm married
I'm single



The Imperfect tense - el Imperfecto

I used to play / I was playing

💣 It is also used to indicate what used to happen in the past, habitual or repeated actions in the past.

💣 It is also used for description in the past.

To get us in the mood for the Imperfect tense, let us watch a video:

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zryhgw/x/revision/1>

Now, let us recap (you can use the video if you need help:

Step 1: who?

Identify who is doing the action (personal pronouns

yo	
tú	You (singular)
él / ella	
nosotros	
vosotros	We
ellos /ellas	

Step 2: what?

Identify the verb doing the action. It is called the infinitive (to + ...)



Three groups of verbs:

- AR (hablar – to speak)
- ER (comer – to eat)
- IR (vivir – to live)

Step 3: bye bye

Remove the last two letters of the infinitive: bye AR, bye ER, bye IR

Step 4:

Add the relevant ending:

	-AR	-ER / -IR
I	aba	ía
You (sg)	abas	ías
He/she/it	aba	ía
We	ábamos	íamos
You (pl)	abais	íais
They	aban	ían

EXAMPLE:

BEBER = to drink

To form “We used to eat”:

COMER > com > comíamos

VERBOS REGULARES

	Hablar to talk	Vivir to live	Comer to eat
yo	habl...	viv...	com...
tú	habl...	viv....	com...
él / ella	habl...	viv...	com...
nosotros	habl...	viv...	com...
vosotros	habl...	viv...	com...
ellos / ellas	habl...	viv...	com...

Practice – Práctica

Fill in the regular imperfects

comer (to eat) prometer (to promise)	firmar (to sign) olvidar (to forget)	elegir (to choose) buscar (to search)
---	---	--

1. I was eating _____
2. You (pl.) were eating _____
3. You (pl.) were signing _____
4. You (sing.) used to search _____
5. He used to promise _____
6. They used to promise _____

7. You (sing.) were choosing _____
8. We were promising _____
9. I used to forget _____
10. You (pl.) used to choose _____
11. She was searching _____
12. They were forgetting _____

Irregular Verbs = los verbos irregulares

Ser (to be)	Ir (to go)	Ver (to see)
era	iba	veía
eras	ibas	veías
era	iba	veía
éramos	íbamos	veíamos
erais	ibais	veíais
eran	iban	veían

Now let us practise a bit more!

<https://www.languagesonline.org.uk/Spanish/Imperfect/index.htm>



2. Escribe las frases en presente. (Write the phrases in the present tense.)

PRESENT	PAST
Me llevo bien con mi hermano	Me llevaba bien con mi hermano
	Teníamos una relación buena
	Mi hermano era bastante bajo
	Antes era un poco perezoso
	Antes siempre estaba contento
	Podía ser un poco pesimista
	Tenía mucho sentido del humor
	A veces me volvía loca porque era muy pesado
	Antes estaba casado
	Estaba divorciado
	Se separó de su mujer hace cinco años

3. Lee el texto y contesta las preguntas. (Read the text and answer the questions.)

Hola, me llamo Diego Europa. Tengo una familia muy internacional, mi madre es española y mi padre es francés, aunque mi hermana y yo somos ingleses porque mis padres se mudaron a Inglaterra hace veinte años y nosotros nacimos aquí.

Tengo quince años y soy muy extrovertido y simpático. Tengo el pelo moreno y los ojos marrones, me parezco a mi madre. Antes no me gustaba parecerme a ella, pero ahora me doy cuenta de que es una persona maravillosa.

Mi madre es bastante joven, muy guapa y trabajadora, antes era extrovertida como yo, pero desde que mis padres se divorciaron, siempre parece un poco triste y preocupada. ¡Es una lástima!

Mi padre ya no vive con nosotros, vive con su novia, Mary, una chica inglesa con la que, desafortunadamente, no me llevo muy bien porque me parece que es falsa y muy manipuladora. Siempre estamos discutiendo y a mi padre no le gusta nada.

Me llevo fenomenal con mi hermana, somos muy parecidos y nos gustan las mismas cosas, cuando éramos pequeños, reñíamos de vez en cuando pero ahora nos necesitamos siempre. Es mi mejor amiga.

- a. What do you know about Diego's family? (Three details)
- b. What's his personality like? (Two details)
- c. Why does he like being like his mum?
- d. How has his mum changed?
- e. Does Diego get on with Mary? Why?
- f. Who does Mary live with?
- g. Does Diego get on with his sister?



Answering Questions in Spanish:

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S = Statement (answer the question)

O = Opinion (give an opinion, and a reason for this opinion)

D = Different tense (Use a different tense to talk about the past, the present or the future)

Before you answer your question, read it carefully and see which tense it is asking you to use to start with. You can identify this by looking at any time phrases that have been used, or by looking at the verb.

REMEMBER to include:

- Time phrases
- A variety of verbs and vocabulary
- Reasons for your opinions using a mixture of adjectives.

*To do this, please make sure you refer to the **Knowledge Organisers** you have completed this year and the **AQA Vocabulary Booklet**.*

To give you an idea of how to structure your answers, here is an example. The underlined sections are elements of the answer that you need change to make the answer your own:

Example:

Do you get on with your family?:

- Statement: **In general I get on with my brother.**
- Opinion with a reason: **Sometimes I cannot stand my sister because she has a horrible sense of humour.**
- Different tense: **In the past she was a little bit selfish but we get on better now.**

Now it is your turn:

¿Te llevas bien con tu familia? Do you get on well with your family?

Useful words

bastante – quite
nada – not at all
no... muy – not very
porque – because

Statement:.....

Opinion WITH a reason:.....

Different tense:

1.2 MIS PLANES

Future Plans Regarding Marriage/Partnerships

El futuro inmediato - The near future

To start, let us recap the near future:

NEAR FUTURE

Voy a + INFINITIVE = I am going to + iNFINITIVE
Vas a + INFINITIVE = you are going to + iNFINITIVE
Va a + INFINITIVE = he/she/it is going to + iNFINITIVE
Vamos a + INFINITIVE = we are going to + iNFINITIVE
Vais a + INFINITIVE = you are going to + iNFINITIVE
Van a + INFINITIVE = they are going to + iNFINITIVE



Remember that in Spanish, infinitive verbs ALWAYS end in -AR, -ER or -IR.

1. Escribe la forma correcta del verbo «IR A». (Write the correct form of the verb 'to be going to' to conjugate the near future.)

- Después de los exámenes, yo _____ voy a _____ tomarme un año libre.
- El fin de semana que viene, mis padres _____ comprar un coche.
- Mi hermana _____ viajar por Europa.
- Yo _____ aprobar todos mis exámenes.

- e. Tú _____ visitar a tus primos en Madrid.
- f. Nosotros _____ hacer una fiesta de fin de curso.
- g. Vosotros _____ ir de vacaciones con vuestros padres.
- h. Yo _____ comprar un billete de avión a Nueva York.
- i. Mi novio y yo _____ casarnos dentro de unos años.
- j. Mi hermano _____ casarse con una chica muy guapa.

For more practice, click on this link:

<https://www.languagesonline.org.uk/Spanish/Cam1/Cam1Uni9/3278.htm>

- 2.. Lee las opiniones de los jóvenes y contesta las preguntas. Traduce tres de las opiniones. (Read the youngsters' opinions and answer the questions. Translate three opinions.)



 No quiero casarme, soy demasiado joven y no quiero comprometerme tan pronto. Mi amiga Sara se casó muy pronto y ahora tiene muchos problemas. Andrés	 Sí, me gustaría casarme en el futuro. Mi novio y yo estamos juntos desde hace cinco años, el año pasado empezamos a vivir juntos y nos va muy bien. Julia	 Ahora soy muy joven pero dentro de unos años voy a casarme con un chico muy especial. Será alto, guapo y muy amable. Tendrá un buen trabajo y viviremos en una casa preciosa. Ana
 Sí, me gustaría casarme, pero antes quiero vivir con mi novia. Mi primo Carlos se casó antes de vivir con su novia y me dijo que fue muy diferente. Juan	 Creo que el matrimonio está pasado de moda, no voy a casarme, no necesito un papel para vivir con mi pareja. En mi opinión no es necesario casarse. Carmela	 No creo en el matrimonio, mis padres están divorciados y ha sido muy difícil para todos. En el futuro me gustaría vivir con mi novia. Enrique

¿Quién...

- a. ...quiere casarse? (Three names)
- b. ...tiene padres divorciados? (One name)
- c. ...quiere vivir en pareja? (Three names)
- d. ...no quiere casarse? (Three names)
- e. ...tiene muchos problemas? (One answer)
- f. ...tendrá un futuro fantástico? (One name)
- g. ...vive con su novio? (One name)
- h. ...encontró la vida de casado difícil? (One answer)

3. Busca las siguientes frases en los textos. (Find the expressions in the texts.)

- a. I don't want to compromise
- b. she married
- c. for five years
- d. we started
- e. he will be
- f. he will have
- g. he told me
- h. it is old-fashioned
- i. it is not necessary
- j. I don't believe in

Click on this link for Listening practice:

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zfftbdm/test>



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Before you answer your question, read it carefully and see which tense it is asking you to use to start with. You can identify this by looking at any time phrases that have been used, or by looking at the verb.

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- Reasons for your opinions using a mixture of adjectives.

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To give you an idea of how to structure your answers, here is an example. The underlined sections are elements of the answer that you need change to make the answer your own:

e. Internet no tiene límites , navego por la red y encuentro todo tipo de información. Es muy útil y más rápido que buscar información en una enciclopedia.	
f. Si necesito comprar música, la descargo directamente a mi ordenador porque es más barato que comprarla en una tienda.	

2. Traduce las frases en negrita. (Translate the sentences in bold.)

a.

b.

c.

d.

e.

f.

3. What tenses do you recognise? Give examples in Spanish, with their translations in English:

4. Listening practice:

To start, what do these young people think of apps? FOR EVERYBODY:

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/znyprj6/revision/2>

More listening practice on mobile phones FOUNDATION:

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/znyprj6/revision/3>

More listening practice HIGHER:

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/znyprj6/revision/4>

5. Lee el texto y contesta las preguntas. (Read the text and answer the questions.)

Hola, me llamo Amparo.

Se podría decir que no puedo vivir sin mi ordenador, mis padres me lo regalaron hace tres años y ahora uso internet todos los días, hago los deberes del colegio o mando correos electrónicos a mis amigos. Antes tenía que ir a la biblioteca a buscar información, pero ahora puedo hacerlo desde mi habitación. Por las noches, antes de irme a dormir, descargo música y a veces chateo, pero no muy a menudo porque mis padres piensan que es peligroso. Mis padres creen que hay personas que pretenden ser chicos y chicas de nuestra edad y por eso han puesto un teléfono en mi habitación para que hable con mis amigos.

No hago compras por Internet porque no tengo mucho dinero, pero mi madre compra muchas cosas: comida, ropa, zapatos... ¡Creo que es adicta!

Creo que hoy en día tenemos acceso a demasiada tecnología y hay que tener cuidado de no pasar todo el día delante del ordenador porque también es muy importante pasar tiempo con la familia y los amigos.

- i. How long has Amparo had her computer for?
- ii. How often does Amparo use the Internet?
- iii. What does she use the Internet for? (Four details)
- iv. Why doesn't she use chat rooms often? (Explain in detail)
- v. What alternative have her parents suggested?
- vi. Who is addicted to online shopping?
- vii. What are Amparo's thoughts on technology?



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To give you an idea of how to structure your answers, here is an example. The underlined sections are elements of the answer that you need change to make the answer your own:

Example:

What do you use the Internet for?

- **Statement:** *I use the Internet in order to chat with my friends.*
- **Opinion with a reason:** *I like to use the Internet because it is easier (= more easy) than sending a letter.*

- **Different tense: In the past, I used to use the Internet in order to do my homework.**

Useful words
 bastante – quite
 nada – not at all
 no... muy – not very
 porque – because

Now it is your turn:

1 ¿Para qué usas internet? What do you use the Internet for?

Statement:.....

Opinion WITH a reason:.....

Different tense:

2 ¿Cuáles son los aspectos positivos y negativos de los medios sociales? What are the positive and negative aspects of Social Media?

Statement:.....

Opinion WITH a reason:.....

Different tense:

3.1 EL TIEMPO LIBRE

3.3 EL DEPORTE

To begin, let us remind ourselves of some useful vocabulary and verbs:

<https://www.languagesonline.org.uk/Spanish/Cam2/Cam2Uni2/1.htm>

<https://www.languagesonline.org.uk/Spanish/Cam3/Cam3Uni2/index.htm>



1. Une el vocabulario. (Match the vocabulary.) *Example: 1o*

1	escuchar música
2	jugar al billar
3	esquiar
4	leer libros
5	ver la tele
6	nadar
7	salir con amigos
8	navegar por Internet
9	hablar por teléfono
10	patinar
11	hacer atletismo
12	practicar baloncesto
13	descansar

a	send emails
b	watch TV
c	shop online
d	play billiards
e	read books
f	use Facebook
g	chat online
h	talk on the phone
i	practise basketball
j	swim
k	surf the net
l	do athletics
m	go out with friends

14	descargar música
15	mandar correos electrónicos
16	ir de pesca
17	hacer vela
18	hacer compras por internet
19	usar facebook
20	chatear

n	go skiing
o	listen to music
p	go fishing
q	skate
r	download music
s	rest
t	sail

- Aprende el vocabulario. Cubre un lado de la tabla y comprueba si lo sabes. (Memorize the vocabulary. Test yourself by covering one of the sides of the table.)
- Lee el texto y di si las frases son verdaderas (V), falsas (F) o no se mencionan (NM). (Read the text and say if the sentences are true, false or not mentioned.)

¡Hola! Me llamo Julián y vivo en Barcelona. Soy estudiante de Bachillerato en el colegio Felipe II.

Este año tengo muchísimos exámenes, por eso no tengo demasiado tiempo libre. Todos los días después del colegio voy andando a casa con mi amiga Carmen, normalmente hablamos de música o de fútbol y después voy a casa y hago los deberes, al terminar veo la tele o navego por Internet.

Antes salía con mis amigos todos los fines de semana, jugábamos al fútbol o íbamos al cine pero ahora me quedo en casa porque tengo que estudiar. El fin de semana pasado mi hermana y mi madre fueron al concierto de Take That. ¡Qué envidia! Yo no fui porque el próximo viernes tengo un examen de biología muy difícil.

	True/False
a. Julián has too much free time	
b. He never uses public transport	
c. He likes talking about music and football	
d. In the evenings he surfs the net	
e. He used to go to the cinema regularly	
f. He has been playing football recently	
g. Last weekend he went out	
h. He likes Take That	
i. His mum and sister went to a concert	
j. He thinks geology is difficult	
k. His exam is on Friday	



Now let's watch a video and answer some questions on sport:

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/z6n6382/revision/2>

Listening practice FOUNDATION:

Listen to Nico who is talking about sport, and answer the questions about activities in the past, the present and the future:

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/z6n6382/revision/3>



Listening practice HIGHER:

Decide who is talking: Anita, Ben or both:

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/z6n6382/revision/4>



The Preterit tense - El Pretérito

I play**ed**

💣 The Preterit tense is used to describe a **single, completed action in the past** or an **action that took place over a defined period of time**.

Ex: Last summer I spent 3 weeks in Cuba = el verano pasado pasé tres semanas en Cuba.

As usual, first let us watch a quick video:

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/znmwhbk/revision/1>

1. Regular Verbs = los verbos regulares

As usual, chop off the –AR, –ER or –IR and add the relevant ending.



	Endings		
	-AR	-ER	-IR
I	é	í	í
You (sg)	aste	iste	iste
He She It	ó	ió	ió
We	amos	imos	imos
You (pl)	asteis	isteis	isteis
They	aron	ieron	ieron
Hablar - to talk			
yo	hablé	nosotros	hablamos
tú	hablaste	vosotros	hablasteis
él	habló	ellos	hablaron
Comer - to eat			
yo	comí	nosotros	comimos
tú	comiste	vosotros	comisteis
él	comió	ellos	comieron

Vivir - to live			
yo	viví	nosotros	vivimos
tú	viviste	vosotros	vivisteis
él	vivió	ellos	vivieron

Practice – Práctica

Fill in the regular Preterites using the infinitives given below:

enseñar (to teach)	aprender (to learn)	viajar (to travel)	cruzar (to cross)	escribir (to write)	meter (to put)
-----------------------	------------------------	-----------------------	----------------------	------------------------	-------------------

- a. They taught _____
- b. He learned _____
- c. I travelled _____
- d. We wrote _____
- e. You (sg) put _____
- f. She crossed _____
- g. You (pl) wrote _____
- h. I learned _____
- i. We taught _____
- j. You (pl) put _____
- k. They travelled _____
- l. You (sg) crossed _____

Now for more online practice on the regular preterite:

<https://www.languagesonline.org.uk/Spanish/preterite/index.htm>



2. Irregular Verbs = los verbos irregulares

There are many, however these are the most common verbs:

Decir (to say)	dije, dijiste, dijo, dijimos, dijisteis, dijeron
Estar (to be)	estuve, estuviste, estuvo, estuvimos, estuvisteis, estuvieron
Hacer (to do)	hice, hiciste, hizo, hicimos, hicisteis, hicieron
Ir (to go)	fui, fuiste, fue, fuimos, fuisteis, fueron
Poder (to be able)	pude, pudiste, pudo, pudimos, pudisteis, pudieron
Poner (to put)	puse, pusiste, puso, pusimos, pusisteis, pusieron
Ser (to be)	fui, fuiste, fue, fuimos, fuisteis, fueron
Tener (to have)	tuve, tuviste, tuvo, tuvimos, tuvisteis, tuvieron

Venir (to come)

vine, viniste, vino, vinimos, vinisteis, vinieron

Practice – Práctica

Fill in the irregular Preterites:

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|-------|-------------------------|-------|
| a. I said | _____ | m. You (sg) came | _____ |
| b. They said | _____ | n. We went | _____ |
| c. We were able | _____ | o. He did | _____ |
| d. I had | _____ | p. They put | _____ |
| e. He was (<i>ser</i>) | _____ | q. I went | _____ |
| f. You (sg) said | _____ | r. We knew | _____ |
| g. They had | _____ | s. You (pl) came | _____ |
| h. She put | _____ | t. She went | _____ |
| i. I gave | _____ | u. You (sg) sawid | _____ |
| j. You (pl) were | _____ | v. I went | _____ |
| k. I was (<i>estar</i>) | _____ | w. I was (<i>ser</i>) | _____ |
| l. We went | _____ | x. We said | _____ |

Now for more online practice on the irregular preterite:

<https://www.languagesonline.org.uk/Spanish/Preteritograde/index.htm>



4. Now using the time expressions, put the verb in brackets into the correct form: present or preterite. Take care! Some are regular and some are irregular!

- a. Ayer (watch) _____ Anatomía de Grey. Es mi programa favorito.
- b. Los fines de semana (go out with friends) _____ normalmente (go) _____
al cine.
- c. En mi tiempo libre (talk on the phone) _____ con mis amigos, pero el lunes pasado (send emails) _____.
- d. La semana pasada (play football) _____ en un campeonato con el colegio.
- e. Todos los días (watch TV) _____ o (read books) _____,
- f. Me encanta hacer deporte, durante las vacaciones de Navidad (go skiing) _____.

For more revision of TV vocabulary, click on the link below:



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To give you an idea of how to structure your answers, here is an example. The underlined sections are elements of the answer that you need change to make the answer your own:

Example:

What do you do in your free time?

- **Statement:** *In my free time, I usually go shopping with my friends*
- **Opinion with a reason:** *I like to shop online because there is more choice than in the shops.*
- **Different tense:** *In the past, I used to go shopping with my mother.*

Useful words

bastante – quite

nada – not at all

no... muy – not very

porque – because

Now it is your turn:

1 ¿Qué haces en tu tiempo libre? What do you do in your free time?

Statement:.....

Different tense:

TIP: USE THE PRETERITE TENSE!

Statement:.....

Opinion WITH a reason:.....

Different tense:

3.1 LA PAGA

Shopping, Money, Fashion and Trends



1. Write 10 things you can buy with your pocket money. Use a dictionary to help you if you need to.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.
- 10.

Here is some useful vocabulary to help you talk about clothes:

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zbfnctg/revision/1>

2. Match the questions to the answers.

¿Tus padres te dan paga?
¿Cuánto dinero te dan?
¿Qué haces con tu dinero?
¿Ahorras algo?

A veces me lo gasto en ropa o música, pero casi todos los fines de semana salgo con mis amigos, me gusta ir al cine.
No ahorro mucho dinero, pero cada mes ahorro cinco euros porque me gustaría comprar un iPod.
Si, mis padres me dan la paga todas las semanas, normalmente el domingo.
En mi opinión no me dan mucho, normalmente me dan veinte euros a la semana. Creo que no es suficiente.

3. Find the vocabulary:

- i. Pocket money =
- ii. I spend it on =
- iii. I don't save a lot of money =
- iv. I would like to buy =
- v. My parents give me =

4. Using the information from Exercise 2, complete the table below.

How much?	How often?	Spend?	Save?	Extra details

5. Lee los textos y completa la tabla. (Read the texts and complete the table.)

	Hola, me llamo Sergio. Mis padres me dan la paga todas las semanas. Normalmente me dan diez euros. No ahorro nunca porque no me dan mucho dinero. Normalmente compro cómics y caramelos.
Me llamo Pablo. Mi madre me da la paga todos los días, normalmente me da cinco euros cada día. Siempre compro revistas, caramelos, crédito para mi móvil y música. Sé que malgasto el dinero pero no me importa porque no tengo que ahorrar porque mi madre me lo compra todo. Antes mis padres eran muy estrictos pero desde que se divorciaron mi madre me da mucho dinero.	
	Me llamo Ana. Antes mis padres me daban paga, unos treinta euros a la semana, pero ahora, desde que cumplí los dieciséis años, no me dan nada. Tengo que trabajar los fines de semana para ganar dinero. Ahora entiendo que es muy importante ahorrar dinero para el futuro.
Hola, soy Carmela. Mis padres me dan sesenta euros al mes, pero tengo que ayudar en casa. No malgasto el dinero, me lo gasto en maquillaje y crédito para el móvil. Me gustaría comprar un móvil nuevo, por eso ahorro un poco.	

Name	How much?	How often?	Spend?	Save?	Extra details
Sergio					
Pablo					
Ana					
Carmela					

6. Lee los textos otra vez y contesta a las preguntas. (Read the texts again and answer the questions.)

- a. Why doesn't Sergio save any money?
- b. Why doesn't Pablo save any money?
- c. How has Pablo's life changed?
- d. How has Ana's life changed?
- e. How does Ana get money?
- f. What has Ana learnt?
- g. What does Carmela do to get her pocket money?
- h. Why is Carmela saving money?



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To give you an idea of how to structure your answers, here is an example. The underlined sections are elements of the answer that you need change to make the answer your own:

Example:

Do you receive pocket money? What do you spend it on?

- **Statement:** My parents usually give me £10 per week.
- **Opinion with a reason:** I spend my pocket money on video games because I am a fan on Splatoon.
- **Different tense:** In the past, I used to spend my pocket money on clothes because I used to like fashion.

Useful words
bastante – quite
nada – not at all
no... muy – not very
porque – because

Now it is your turn:

1 ¿Tienes paga? ¿Qué haces con la paga?

Do you receive pocket money? What do you do with it?

Statement:.....

Opinion WITH a reason:.....

Different tense:

3.1 EL CENTRO COMERCIAL

Shopping, Money, Fashion and Trends

Let's begin by revising useful shopping vocabulary and expressions:



<https://www.languagesonline.org.uk/Spanish/Cam3/Cam3Uni12/index.htm>

1. Lee las opiniones de los jóvenes y di si las frases son verdaderas o falsas. (Read the texts and say if the statements are true or false.)

Me encantan los centros comerciales, siempre compro allí, hay mucha más variedad y si llueve no te mojas.

Hay muchísimas tiendas de ropa de todos los estilos y a precios muy competitivos. **Raquel**

Me gustan los centros comerciales porque son muy cómodos, están abiertos muchas horas y puedo ir después del colegio o los fines de semana.

La semana pasada compré un regalo para el cumpleaños de mi madre. ¡Fue muy fácil!
Pedro

Me gusta llevar ropa diferente y en los centros comerciales todo es igual, por eso siempre compro mi ropa en tiendas pequeñas. **Sara**

No me gusta nada comprar, ni en tiendas ni en centros comerciales, casi siempre me compra la ropa mi madre. **Toni**

Odio los centros comerciales, hay demasiadas tiendas y millones de personas. Nunca encuentro lo que busco, por ejemplo el fin de semana pasado fui a comprar unos pantalones y después de cuatro horas volví a casa sin nada.

Prefiero comprar ropa por Internet, es mucho más cómodo, y si no te gusta puedes devolverlo.
Enrique

El fin de semana que viene voy a ir a un centro comercial porque tengo que comprar muchas cosas antes de mis vacaciones, necesito ir a un sitio donde haya variedad de tiendas. Necesito un bikini, crema protectora, unas sandalias y un libro para leer en la playa. **Sofía**

	True/False
a. Raquel likes the variety and cheap prices in shopping centres.	
b. Rachel thinks it is the best place to shop regardless of the time of year.	
c. Pedro likes their flexibility.	
d. Enrique likes the buzz in shopping centres.	
e. Enrique thinks Internet shopping is inconvenient.	
f. Sara thinks shopping centres are unique.	
g. Toni hates shopping.	
h. Sofía needs clothes shops.	

Let's watch this video to understand more about shopping for clothes. Make sure that you answer the questions about Rafa:

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zbfncqt/revision/2>



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D = Different tense (Use a different tense to talk about the past, the present or the future)

Before you answer your question, read it carefully and see which tense it is asking you to use to start with. You can identify this by looking at any time phrases that have been used, or by looking at the verb.

REMEMBER to include:

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To give you an idea of how to structure your answers, here is an example. The underlined sections are elements of the answer that you need change to make the answer your own:

Example:

There are many famous music festivals in Spain which take place in and around the Barcelona area, attracting international crowds and big-name music acts. Click on the link below to practise your listening skills:

FOUNDATION:

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zd2whbk/revision/4>

HIGHER:

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zd2whbk/revision/5>

2. Rellena los huecos con las palabras del recuadro. (Fill in the gaps with the words from the box.)

En mi _____ celebramos la Navidad. Es una fiesta _____ que celebra el nacimiento y la muerte de Jesucristo. Se celebra tradicionalmente a finales de _____. Decoramos la casa con un _____ de Navidad y un belén. Comemos turrón y mazapán que son típicos postres de Navidad en _____. ¡Qué _____! Es mi fiesta favorita porque la pasamos en familia, el año pasado incluso vinieron mis primos de Madrid. **Lucía**

Eid al Fitr es una fiesta religiosa musulmana muy _____. Se celebra al final del mes de Ramadán. Es una celebración muy especial y diferente, durante el día _____ comemos ni bebemos, pero cuando llega la _____ cenamos juntos. Este año mi madre va a preparar una _____ exquisita, con dulces para todos, y después voy a dar _____ a mi familia y _____. **Juan**

noche	regalos	casa	no	árbol	amigos
diciembre	España	religiosa	cena	ricos	importante

3. Di si las frases son verdaderas o falsas. (Say whether the sentences are true or false.)

	True/False
a. Lucía eats traditional sweets during Christmas.	
b. Lucía prefers spending Christmas with her family.	
c. During Ramadan Muslims eat during the day.	
d. Eid is not a religious celebration.	



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To give you an idea of how to structure your answers, here is an example. The underlined sections are elements of the answer that you need change to make the answer your own:

Example:

What is your favourite festival?

- **Statement:** In my family we celebrate lots of festivals.
- **Opinion with a reason:** My favourite festival is Christmas because I love to receive presents.
- **Different tense:** Last year, my family from Leicester came to spend Christmas with us. It was fantastic!

Useful words

bastante – quite

nada – not at all

no... muy – not very

porque – because

Now it is your turn:

¿Cuál es tu fiesta favorita? What is your favourite festival?

Statement:.....

Opinion WITH a reason:.....

Different tense:

5.1 MI CASA

Home, Town, Neighbourhood and Region, Where it is and What it is Like

- First, let's remind ourselves of the home vocabulary, including prepositions:

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/z6nhgwx/revision/1>

<https://www.languagesonline.org.uk/Spanish/Cam1/Cam1Uni8/3241.htm>

<https://www.languagesonline.org.uk/Spanish/Cam3/Cam3Uni13/index.htm>



- Match the vocabulary and then memorize it. Test yourself by covering each side of the table.

a	una casa
b	un chalé
c	un piso
d	un apartamento
e	una granja
f	un bloque de pisos
g	un garaje
h	un sótano
i	un ático
j	un jardín
k	una terraza
l	calefacción central
m	habitaciones grandes/pequeñas
n	una piscina

1	a farm
2	a block of flats
3	a garage
4	a house
5	an attic
6	a cellar
7	a chalet
8	a garden
9	central heating
10	large/small rooms
11	a flat
12	a terrace
13	an apartment
14	a swimming pool

- Lee los textos y rellena la tabla. (Read the texts and complete the table.)

a	Mi casa es bastante pequeña y antigua. Está en un pueblo cerca de Barcelona. Lo que más me gusta es que tiene un jardín pequeño.
b	Vivo en un apartamento cerca de la playa. Es espacioso y cómodo. Lo bueno es que tiene terraza y vistas al mar. Me encanta estar cerca de la playa.
c	Creo que mi casa es bastante bonita, es adosada y está en las afueras de la ciudad. Las habitaciones son grandes, pero lo malo es que no hay calefacción central.
d	Vivo en una granja, no me gusta nada porque está muy lejos de la ciudad. Es muy grande y en mi opinión bastante fea. Hay mucho espacio pero es muy aburrido. Tenemos jardín y un sótano.
e	Vivo en un piso con mi familia. Está en el centro de la ciudad y aunque es un poco viejo es bastante grande y bonito. Lo bueno es que tiene garaje y una terraza, aunque me gustaría tener jardín.

LETTER	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	LOCATION	FACILITIES	OPINION
a					
b					
c					

d					
e					

Now for some listening practice on chores:

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/z6nhgwx/revision/2>



Answering Questions in Spanish:

To be able to successfully answer questions in Spanish, you need to make sure you include enough detail in your answers, as well as using different tenses. In order to help with this, you can use the S O D structure:

S = Statement (answer the question)

O = Opinion (give an opinion, and a reason for this opinion)

D = Different tense (Use a different tense to talk about the past, the present or the future)

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- Reasons for your opinions using a mixture of adjectives.

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To give you an idea of how to structure your answers, here is an example. The underlined sections are elements of the answer that you need change to make the answer your own:

Example:

Useful words
 bastante – quite
 nada – not at all
 no... muy – not very
 porque – because

What do you think of your house?

- **Statement:** *In live in a large house with my family*
- **Opinion with a reason:** *What I like the most is the garden because I can play football.*
- **Different tense:** *In the future I would like to have a swimming pool in the garden.*

Now it is your turn:

¿ Qué opinas de tu casa? What do you think of your house?

Statement:.....

Opinion WITH a reason:.....

Different tense:

5.1 MI BARRIO

Home, Town, Neighbourhood and Region, Where it is and What it is Like

Let us start by revising some handy vocabulary and verbs relating to my town / village:

<https://www.languagesonline.org.uk/Spanish/Cam3/Cam3Uni13/index.htm>



The Conditional tense

El Condicional

I would play / He would see / You would do

The Conditional Tense is formed by **adding endings onto the infinitive**:



ENDINGS	I	ía
	You (sg)	ías
	He / She / It	ía
	We	íamos
	You (pl)	íais
	They	ían

ALL ENDINGS ARE THE SAME FOR ALL VERBS:

hablar
hablaría
hablarías
hablaría
hablaríamos
hablaríais
hablarían

comer
comería
comerías
comería
comeríamos
comeríais
comerían

vivir
viviría
vivirías
viviría
viviríamos
viviríais
vivirían

Practice – Práctica

Fill in the Conditional Tenses using the infinitives given below:

preguntar (to ask)	cocinar (to cook)	romper (to break)	vivir (to live)	mirar (to watch)	decidir (to decide)
-----------------------	----------------------	----------------------	--------------------	---------------------	------------------------

- a. They would break _____
- b. He would cook _____
- c. You (pl) would ask _____
- d. We would live _____
- e. She would watch _____
- f. You (sg) would decide _____
- g. I would break _____
- h. They would cook _____
- i. I would decide _____
- j. You (sg) would watch _____

Irregular verbs = Los verbos irregulares*

As usual, there are many verbs.
Here are the most common ones:

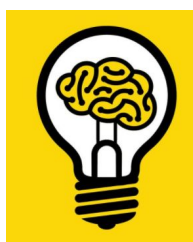
Infinitive	Conditional	Infinitive	Conditional	Infinitive	Conditional
Decir (to say)	diría	Poder (to be able)	podría	Salir (to go out)	saldría
Haber (to have*)	habría	Poner (to put)	pondría	Tener (to have*)	tendría
Hacer (to do/make)	haría	Querer (to want)	querría	Venir (to come)	vendría

***Notice that the verbs that are irregular in the Conditional tense are also irregular in the Simple Future tense.**

Practice – Práctica

Fill in the irregular Conditional Tenses:

- | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| a. I would say _____ | m. They would come _____ |
| b. You (sg) would put _____ | n. She would do _____ |
| c. I would have _____ | o. He would do _____ |
| d. We would do _____ | p. You (pl) would do _____ |
| e. She would want _____ | q. I would make _____ |
| f. She would say _____ | r. You (sg) would go out _____ |
| g. They would do _____ | s. You (pl) would want _____ |
| h. You (sg) would want _____ | t. We would go out _____ |
| i. He would come _____ | u. You (pl) would be able _____ |
| j. He would say _____ | v. You (sg) would say _____ |
| k. We would say _____ | w. She would put _____ |
| l. I would be able _____ | x. We would want _____ |



For more practice on the conditional, click on the link below:

<https://www.languagesonline.org.uk/Spanish/Conditional/index.htm>



1. Let us now remind ourselves of some handy adjectives:

<https://www.languagesonline.org.uk/Spanish/Cam1/Cam1Uni7/3221.htm>

2. Ahora une el vocabulario y apréndetelo. (Now match the vocabulary and then memorize it. Test yourself by covering each side of the table.)

a	turistas
b	habitantes
c	tráfico
d	zona peatonal
e	espacios verdes
f	parques
g	museos
h	tiendas
i	restaurantes
j	industrial
k	tranquilo
l	ruidoso
m	histórico
n	transporte público
o	mucho que hacer

1	pedestrian zone
2	industrial
3	parks
4	a lot to do
5	restaurants
6	historical
7	tourists
8	quiet
9	public transport
10	green spaces
11	noisy
12	residents
13	shops
14	museums
15	traffic

3. Lee el texto. (Read the text.)

Hola, me llamo Enrique y vivo en Benicàssim, un pueblo cerca de Castellón que está en la costa del Mediterráneo y aunque es pequeño es bastante turístico.

En invierno es muy tranquilo pero en verano hay demasiados turistas, sobre todo en los meses de julio y agosto porque hay dos festivales de música. En mi opinión es un lugar perfecto para cualquier festival, ya que aunque no hay muchos espacios verdes, hay unas playas estupendas, y buen clima prácticamente garantizado.

Tenemos muchas tiendas, supermercados y un cine pequeño, lo mejor son los restaurantes, la comida está deliciosa y cenar fuera es bastante barato.

Lo malo es que no hay red de transporte público y es muy difícil ir a casa de mis amigos o a la playa, necesito que mis padres me lleven en coche. El alcalde debería solucionar este problema, creo que sería fácil aumentar los autobuses o facilitar un servicio de alquiler de bicicletas, y... lo más importante, con más transporte público la gente no bebería ni conduciría.

Me encanta vivir en Benicàssim porque el clima es fabuloso y puedo practicar deportes acuáticos. Antes durante los meses de verano sólo iba a la piscina, jugaba en el parque con mis amigos o veía la televisión, pero desde que cumplí quince años mis padres me dan más libertad. Ahora todos los veranos hago un curso de vela y submarinismo en una escuela náutica de Benicàssim durante la primera semana de agosto.

**Alcalde = Town Mayor*

a. Busca las siguientes expresiones en el texto. (Find the expressions in the text.)

i. that is located in =

ii. even though =

- iii. mainly =
- iv. (it) is an idyllic place =
- v. practically guaranteed =
- vi. the best =
- vii. to eat out =
- viii. a bike hire service =
- ix. since I turned 15 =
- x. the first week =

b. Completa la tabla con los verbos del texto de Enrique:
(Complete the table with the verbs from the text.)

Present	Imperfect	Conditional

c. Contesta las preguntas. (Answer the questions.)

- i. ¿Cómo es Benicàssim?
- ii. ¿Qué es lo mejor? ¿Por qué? (Two details)
- iii. ¿Qué no le gusta?
- iv. ¿Qué debería hacer el alcalde? (Two things)
- v. ¿Qué hace Enrique cada verano?



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To give you an idea of how to structure your answers, here is an example. The underlined sections are elements of the answer that you need change to make the answer your own:

Example:

What do you think of your village / town?

- **Statement:** I live in Wimborne, it is a small town in the southwest of England.
- **Opinion with a reason:** I like Wimborne because I can see my friends at the weekend.
- **Different tense:** When I was younger, I used to live in London and it was always polluted.

Now it is your turn:

¿Qué opinas de tu pueblo / ciudad? What do you think of your village / town?

Statement:.....

Opinion WITH a reason:.....

Different tense:

¿Qué hiciste recientemente en tu ciudad? What did you do recently in your town?

TIP: USE THE PRETERITE TENSE

Statement:.....

Opinion WITH a reason:.....

Different tense:

¿Cómo sería tu ciudad ideal? What would your ideal town be like?

TIP: USE THE CONDITIONAL TENSE

Statement:.....

Hola ¿Qué tal?

Me llamo Carla y estudio en el colegio Jaime I. Es un colegio público y mixto. Hay 400 alumnos más o menos y cincuenta profesores. Mi colegio es grande y moderno.

Estudio tercero de la ESO. Tenemos muchas asignaturas y demasiados exámenes. Mi asignatura favorita es la informática porque me encantan los ordenadores. Me parece muy interesante y me gusta mucho el profesor porque es simpático y divertido. No me gustan nada la música ni el teatro porque soy tímida y no muy creativa.

En mi colegio hay buenas instalaciones, tenemos cuatro salas de ordenadores, laboratorios de ciencias y un patio enorme con un campo de fútbol y una pista de atletismo.

Lo que más me gusta es que hay muchas actividades extraescolares pero lo malo es que tenemos que llevar uniforme ¡Qué horror!

i. Busca las siguientes frases en el texto. (Find the following phrases in the text.)

I study =

I find it =

there are =

at all =

many/ a lot of =

not very =

too many =

we have =

I love =

what I like the most =

ii. Contesta las preguntas. (Answer the questions.)

a. What type of school does Carla attend? (Two details)

b. What is her school like? (Two details)

c. What subject does she like?

d. What subjects doesn't she like?

e. How does she describe the facilities in her school?

f. What doesn't she like about her school?

Let us now practise our listening skills on the school uniform by clicking on the link below:



<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zn3tgwx/revision/3>

Now listen to these students talking about the subjects they study. What subjects are they talking about?

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/z7twpg8/revision/2>



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To give you an idea of how to structure your answers, here is an example. The underlined sections are elements of the answer that you need change to make the answer your own:

Example:

What is your favourite subject at school?:

- Statement: at school, I study several subjects.
- Opinion with a reason: my favourite subject is Maths because I love Geometry.
- Different tense: when I was younger, I used to love English because my teacher was nice.

Now it is your turn:

¿ Qué opinas de tu cole? What do you think of your school?

Statement:.....

Opinion WITH a reason:.....

Different tense:

¿Cuál es tu asignatura favorita? What is your favourite subject?

Statement:.....

Opinion WITH a reason:.....

Different tense:

¿Cuál es tu profe favorito? What is your favourite teacher?

Statement:.....

Opinion WITH a reason:.....

Different tense:

¿Qué opinas de las reglas? What do you think of rules?

Statement:.....

Opinion WITH a reason:.....

Different tense:

10.1 LOS PROBLEMAS

Pressures and Problems

1. Match the vocabulary.

a	el acoso escolar
b	el ataque físico
c	el estrés de los exámenes
d	la presión del grupo
e	el fracaso escolar

1	physical attack
2	failure at school
3	bullying
4	exam stress
5	peer pressure

2. Read the students' opinions about their schools.



Mi profesora de matemáticas este año es horrible. Es demasiado estricta y no enseña bien, no me gusta nada. El año pasado mi asignatura favorita era matemáticas pero ahora las odio.

Ana

El acoso escolar es un problema muy serio, en mi colegio los alumnos sufren mucho. ¡Es horrible! Lo peor es el ataque físico; ayer un alumno pegó a mi amigo Pedro y el director no hizo nada.

Juan





Creo que es muy difícil sacar buenas notas, el estrés de los exámenes es muy frecuente. Tenemos demasiados exámenes y son muy difíciles. ¡Estoy bastante estresada! **Susana**



Mi profesor de geografía es genial, es muy creativo y divertido. ¡Las clases son fantásticas! La semana pasada fuimos de excursión a las montañas y aprendí muchísimo. **Lucia**

a. Find the vocabulary for the following.

- i. this year
- ii. (he) doesn't teach well
- iii. (it) was
- iv. the students suffer
- v. hit
- vi. didn't do anything
- vii. get good grades
- viii. I'm quite stressed!
- ix. (we) went
- x. (I) learnt

b. Answer the questions.

- i. What is Ana's opinion about Maths?
- ii. What happened in Juan's school?
- iii. What does Susana think about school?
- iv. What is Lucia's Geography teacher like?



Now let's listen to young Spanish people talk about the stress in their school and answer the questions:

FOUNDATION

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zn3tgwx/revision/4>

HIGHER

EL ACOSO ESCOLAR

Pressures and Problems

1. Lee la carta y contesta las preguntas. (Read the letter and answer the questions.)

Querida Tía Gertrudis,

Este está siendo posiblemente el peor año de mi vida. Tengo muchos problemas en el colegio. El comportamiento de los alumnos es horrible y hay muchísimo acoso escolar, lo que es un problema muy serio. Siempre hay peleas en los pasillos y los alumnos no respetan nada. El otro día un chico me insultó y me quitó el dinero y no pude comprarme un bocadillo a la hora de comer. Creo que el acoso escolar es totalmente inaceptable pero, desafortunadamente, pasa a menudo.

Además de esto, también estoy muy estresada porque tengo demasiado trabajo y muchos exámenes. En mi opinión es muy difícil sacar siempre buenas notas, sobre todo cuando hay tantos exámenes. No se me dan muy bien las ciencias y a pesar de que siempre estudio en casa no saco buenas notas, mis padres están muy enfadados conmigo porque creen que no estudio suficiente. Ayer tuve clase de ciencias y no entendí nada; el profesor explicó la fotosíntesis pero en mi opinión todo era muy complicado. Lo peor es que me da miedo preguntar al profesor porque es muy estricto y siempre grita a los alumnos.

Estoy muy preocupada porque no quiero suspender ningún examen, necesito sacar buenas notas ya que en el futuro me gustaría ir a la universidad para estudiar periodismo.

María

- a. How does Maria feel about the academic year?
- b. What problems does Maria mention in her letter?
- c. Why couldn't Maria have lunch?
- d. What is her opinion about bullying?
- e. What subject does she find difficult?
- f. Who is upset with Maria? Why?
- g. What does she think of the teacher?
- h. What happened during her last Science lesson?
- i. Why is it so important to Maria to get good grades?
- j. What does she want to study in the future?