

# AHS Spanish Department

## Year 11 → 12 Transition Workbook



Nombre: \_\_\_\_\_

# *¡Bienvenid@s a A Level Spanish!*

We are delighted that you have chosen to continue with Spanish. The materials in this booklet are designed to prepare you for the start of the A Level course in September.

The **most important** thing you need to succeed at A Level is a firm understanding of **all** the grammar we have covered at GCSE. If you are unsure about anything we have done, now is the perfect time to go back over it!

As a minimum, you need to **know off by heart** the following tenses (including **all their irregulars**):

- ★ Present (*including radical changing verbs, reflexive verbs and verbs like 'gustar'*)
- ★ Preterite
- ★ Imperfect
- ★ Perfect
- ★ Pluperfect
- ★ Immediate future
- ★ Simple future
- ★ Conditional

Don't worry too much about the subjunctive, as this is something we will do a lot of work on in Year 12. There is loads of great stuff available online to help you revise your grammar, such as websites like Spanish Dict, Conjuguemos or Study Spanish.

Over the summer holidays, please **complete this workbook**. We will be checking your work in the first week back in September! The first section revises all of the grammar covered at GCSE and the second section has reading and writing practice on the Y12 topics. There is a selection of other activities for you to do in the digital workbook covering current affairs, culture, history and language - try to work through two or three per week.

It would be a good idea to keep all your notes from your holiday work in a notebook or folder, as they will be very useful to you in September!

If you have any questions, please ask! You can contact Señora Medley by email ([kmedley@ahs.bucks.sch.uk](mailto:kmedley@ahs.bucks.sch.uk)) or our Y12 Spanish Ambassadors ([spanishambassadors@ahs.bucks.sch.uk](mailto:spanishambassadors@ahs.bucks.sch.uk))

**¡Hasta septiembre!**

**Señora Medley, Señora Gamero y Rosa**

## A Level Spanish – Suggested Summer Activities

Welcome to A Level Spanish - we are delighted that you have chosen it!

Here are some suggestions to improve your Spanish over the long summer holidays...

### Books



**Speak the Culture – Spain** by Andrew Whittaker is an excellent introduction to all aspects of Spanish culture, including history, politics and regional identity. Highly recommended.

**The A to Z of Spanish Culture** by Pilar Orti is another introductory book, written by a Spanish woman who grew up in Madrid. An interesting read.

**Spanish Short Stories** by John R. King is a parallel reader, with the story in Spanish on one page and English on the facing page. A gentle introduction to literature!

### Free Podcasts



**News in Slow Spanish** – does exactly as the name suggests! Updated weekly. Available in Castellano Spanish or Latino Spanish versions..

**TED en español** – TED talks on a variety of topics... but in Spanish!

**Spanish Obsessed** - these podcasts are for beginners, intermediates and advanced speakers and use conversational Spanish; the type you will hear on the street and in the shops and bars, not in the classroom.

**Duolingo** – you might have used the Duolingo app for vocabulary learning; their podcasts use real life short stories to practise the language in an authentic context.

**Audiria** – podcasts in Spanish about literature, grammar and short stories.

### Websites

Go to [www.lingro.com](http://www.lingro.com) and paste the URL of a webpage there – Lingro makes the page 'clickable', so that you can click on any vocabulary you don't know and it will look it up for you!

Try to keep up with what's happening in the Hispanic world on [www.bbcmundo.com](http://www.bbcmundo.com) and [www.elpais.com](http://www.elpais.com)

[www.studyspanish.com](http://www.studyspanish.com) – helpful explanations of the many different grammar rules and a huge amount of supporting educational material, including mini-quizzes and oral exercises. Just about everything is covered in the entire series.

Use [www.conjuguemos.com](http://www.conjuguemos.com) to practise your verbs and tenses!



## TV & Film

### TV SERIES

**Vis a Vis (“Locked Up” in English)** – a provocative and gripping drama set in a women’s prison (Yellow is the new Black?!). Seasons 1-3 are available on **All 4**, as part of **Walter Presents**.

**Pulsaciones (“Lifeline”)** – psychological thriller where a man receives a heart transplant... and also the memories of its previous owner. Available on **Netflix**.

**La chica que limpia (“The Cleaning Lady”)** – crime thriller from Argentina about a single mother who starts a business cleaning up crime scenes for the mob. Available on **Walter Presents**.

**El Ministerio del Tiempo (“The Ministry of Time”)** – comedy drama about the fictional Ministry of Time, whose agents go back in time to stop the past from being changed. Really helpful for learning about Spanish history! Seasons 1-4 available on **RTVE**.

**La Casa de Papel (“Money Heist”)** – fast-paced and thrilling crime drama. Eight thieves take hostages and lock themselves in the Royal Mint of Spain as a criminal mastermind manipulates the police to carry out his plan. Seasons 1-5 available on **Netflix**.

**Velvet** – set in 1950s Spain. Alberto is the heir to prestigious fashion store *Galerías Velvet*, but falls in love with Ana, a lowly seamstress who works there. Seasons 1-4 are available on **Netflix**.

**Las chicas del cable (“Cable Girls”)** – set in 1920s Madrid and tells the stories of the lives and loves of the young women working in a telephone exchange. Seasons 1-3 are on **Netflix**.

**Mar de plástico** – gripping crime drama, set in Andalucía. When the mayor’s daughter is found murdered, in a small town where everyone has secrets, Héctor must solve the case. Seasons 1&2 are on **Netflix**.

**Gran Hotel (Grand Hotel)** – romantic period drama. Julio arrives at the luxurious Grand Hotel to visit his sister Cristina, who works there as a maid, only to find that she has mysteriously disappeared. Seasons 1-3 are on **Netflix**.

**Élite** – tense thriller, set in a privileged private school. When one of the students is brutally murdered with a trophy, everyone seems to have a motive... Seasons 1-3 are on **Netflix**.

### FILM

**Roma (2018)** is the latest Oscar-winning film by Mexican director Alfonso Cuarón, telling the story of indigenous maid Cleo against a background of social change. Available on **Netflix**.

**Todo Sobre Mi Madre (1999)** is a classic film by Spanish director Pedro Almodóvar and **Volver (2006)** is one of his more recent works. Both films examine the role of women in Spanish society.

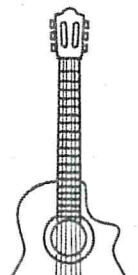
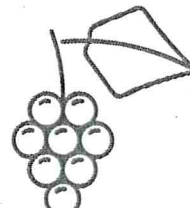
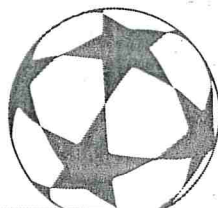
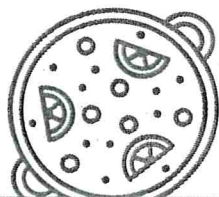
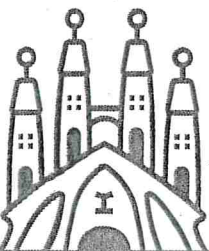
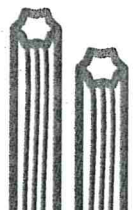
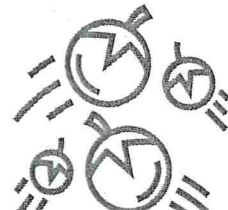
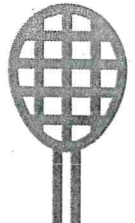
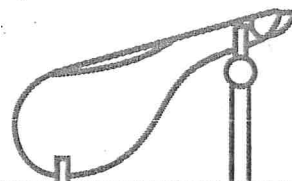
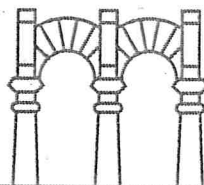
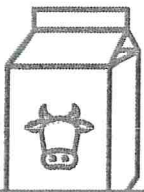
**La Lengua de las Mariposas (1999)** tells the story of the friendship between a shy, young boy and his kind teacher as the Spanish Civil War breaks out. We will be studying this period of history in some depth.





# SPANISH GRAMMAR

FROM  
HOME



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# Nouns

## Rule

Nouns in Spanish can be masculine or feminine in a grammatical sense. It is strange but that is how it is. An adjective or article (see articles box) that go with a noun must agree with it. A masculine noun requires a masculine adjective or article.

Most masculine nouns end with an **O** and feminine with an **A**. Although there are lots of exceptions, we will focus on the general **O** and **A** ending nouns in this section.

Nouns can also be singular or plural. *La manzana* (apple) is singular but *las uvas* (grapes) is plural. You can tell because of the article and the *s* at the end.

There are lots of nouns. Thousands. Maybe even millions. You will need to be adept at using a dictionary and recognising the gender and number of them.

## Articles

Nouns come with articles. These are either definite articles (the) or indefinite articles (a/an).

<i>The</i>		<i>A or An</i>	
Masculine singular	<i>el</i>	Masculine singular	<i>un</i>
Masculine plural	<i>los</i>	Masculine plural	<i>unos</i>
Feminine singular	<i>la</i>	Feminine singular	<i>una</i>
Feminine plural	<i>las</i>	Feminine plural	<i>unas</i>

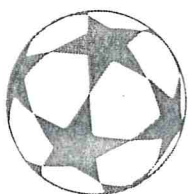
## Practice

**1** Decide if the nouns below are NMS, NMP, NFS or NFP and translate them into English. Check back to the list of abbreviations if you have forgotten them.

- La gente* \_\_\_\_\_
- Los móviles* \_\_\_\_\_
- El chico* \_\_\_\_\_
- Las sillas* \_\_\_\_\_
- Los ríos* \_\_\_\_\_
- La llave* \_\_\_\_\_
- El español* \_\_\_\_\_
- Las ciencias* \_\_\_\_\_
- El hermanastro* \_\_\_\_\_

**2** You will now need to use a dictionary to find the meaning of the nouns in pink and write the correct article before it.

- \_\_\_\_\_ *The dog*
- \_\_\_\_\_ *A horse*
- \_\_\_\_\_ *Some books*
- \_\_\_\_\_ *A television*
- \_\_\_\_\_ *The internet*
- \_\_\_\_\_ *The waiters (masculine)*
- \_\_\_\_\_ *The people*
- \_\_\_\_\_ *A shoe*



## Find out about

Which team is the most successful in Spanish history?



# Adjectives

## Rule

Adjectives describe nouns. In Spanish adjectives **must** agree in number and gender with the noun they describe.

Adjectives can be MS, MP or FS, FP. The table below lays out how adjectives change according to gender and number. **Generoso** is a MS noun as it ends with an *-o*. It would change to **generosos** in the masculine plural form.

MS	MP	FS	FP
O	OS	A	AS
E	ES	E	ES
ISTA	ISTAS	ISTA	ISTAS
Z	CES	Z	CES
OR	ORES	ORA	ORAS
ON	ONES	ONA	ONAS
IN	INES	INA	INAS
L	LES	L	LES

In order to correctly use adjectives you will need to be confident with nouns first. If you didn't know that **un libro** is a masculine singular noun then you may struggle to place the correct adjective with it.

## Note

Very few adjectives come before the noun. This is called apocopation. Below are some common examples in sentences.

*James es un **buen** amigo (James is a good friend)*

*Jess es un **mal** amigo (Jess is a bad friend)*

*Es en una **gran** casa (It is a big house)*

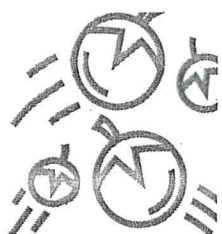
## Practice

**1** Decide if the adjectives below are MS, MP, FS or FP or can apply to several categories. Check back to the list of abbreviations if you have forgotten them.

- Felices** \_\_\_\_\_
- Contento** \_\_\_\_\_
- Altas** \_\_\_\_\_
- Complicadas** \_\_\_\_\_
- Fácil** \_\_\_\_\_
- Trabajador** \_\_\_\_\_
- Ambiciosa** \_\_\_\_\_
- Optimistas** \_\_\_\_\_
- Generoso** \_\_\_\_\_

**2** Translate the adjective in pink into Spanish making sure it agrees in gender and number with the subject.

- \_\_\_\_\_ los gatos **cute**
- \_\_\_\_\_ la historia **interesting**
- \_\_\_\_\_ los exámenes **easy**
- \_\_\_\_\_ la télé **boring**
- \_\_\_\_\_ el fútbol **exciting**
- \_\_\_\_\_ el café **addictive**
- \_\_\_\_\_ los libros **expensive**
- \_\_\_\_\_ los coches **fast**



## Find out about

What is La Tomatina?



# Opinions

## Rule

Asking for opinions is a part and parcel of the GCSE course but is also essential in everyday conversation.

We will concentrate on verbs like *me gusta* in this section.

*me gusta* is a basic opinion which means *I like*. When using an opinion like *me gusta* it is important that if the thing you like is plural then *me gusta* changes to *me gustan*.

How do you know if the thing (noun) you like is plural? Go to the nouns page and review the articles that precede them to refresh your memory.

## Note

In real life you will have to refer to other people's opinions and ask questions. Opinion verbs still end with an *a* if the noun is plural.

(Do) you like? ¿Te gusta(n)?

She or he likes *le gusta(n)*

They like *les gusta(n)*

We like *nos gusta(n)*

You all like *os gusta(n)*

## Practice

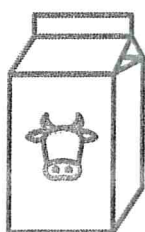
**1** Match the Spanish opinion with the English counterpart in the box below.

- |                         |                  |
|-------------------------|------------------|
| 1. <i>Me aburre</i>     | a. Stresses me   |
| 2. <i>Me fastidia</i>   | b. Interests me  |
| 3. <i>Me encanta</i>    | c. Saddens me    |
| 4. <i>Me interesa</i>   | d. Worries me    |
| 5. <i>Me emociona</i>   | e. Fascinates me |
| 6. <i>Me flipa</i>      | f. Drives me mad |
| 7. <i>Me preocupa</i>   | g. Bores me      |
| 8. <i>Me enloquece</i>  | h. Angers me     |
| 9. <i>Me entristece</i> | i. I love        |
| 10. <i>Me estresa</i>   | j. Excites me    |
| 11. <i>Me fascina</i>   | k. I'm mad about |

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11

**2** Remember that if the thing you're talking about is plural you add an *n* to the opinion. Write the correct opinion in each box below adding an *n* if necessary.

- \_\_\_\_\_ los gatos *I love cats*
- \_\_\_\_\_ la historia *History interests you*
- \_\_\_\_\_ los exámenes *Exams worry him*
- \_\_\_\_\_ la télé *TV bores hem*
- \_\_\_\_\_ el fútbol *Football excites me*
- \_\_\_\_\_ el café *coffee stresses you out*
- \_\_\_\_\_ los libros *books interest them*
- \_\_\_\_\_ los coches *I'm mad about cars*



## Find out about

If a Spaniard says something *es la leche*, what do they mean?



# The present

## Rule

**Step 1:** Remove the ending (ar, er, ir).

**Step 2:** Add:

### ar verbs

I - o	We - amos
You - as	You all - aís
He or she - a	They - an

### er verbs

I - o	We - emos
You - es	You all - eís
He or she - e	They - en

### ir verbs

I - o	We - imos
You - es	You all - ís
He or she - e	They - en

Precede the present with one of these:

**Normalmente**

Normally

**De vez en cuando**

Now and again

**Raramente**

Rarely

## \*Irregulars

The list below features the most common occurrences of irregulars and their first person conjugation.

<b>Hacer</b>	hago	<b>Soy</b>	soy
<b>Tener</b>	tengo	<b>Estar</b>	estoy
<b>Poder</b>	puedo	<b>Querer</b>	quiero
<b>Ir</b>	voy	<b>Ver</b>	veo

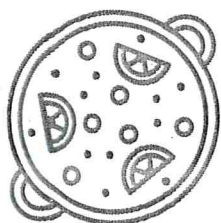
## Practice

**1** Translate the following verbs into Spanish. The infinitives are given to help.

<b>Comprar</b>	We buy	_____
<b>Ganar</b>	They win	_____
<b>Pasar</b>	I spend	_____
<b>Invitar</b>	She invites	_____
<b>Insistir</b>	You all insist	_____
<b>Prohibir</b>	You ban	_____
<b>Retibir</b>	He receives	_____
<b>Subir</b>	I upload	_____
<b>Comer</b>	You all eat	_____
<b>Conocer</b>	He knows	_____
<b>Volver</b>	We return	_____
<b>Meracer</b>	You deserve	_____

**2** In each sentence conjugate the infinitive verb so that it agrees with the subject.

El hombre <b>beber</b> agua	_____
Los niños <b>jugar</b> al rugby	_____
La mujer <b>leer</b> un libro	_____
El equipo <b>ganar</b> el partido	_____
Nosotros <b>usar</b> el móvil	_____
Yo <b>tener</b> un hermano	_____
Tú <b>desayunar</b> fruta	_____
Vosotros <b>estudiar</b> en casa	_____
El gato <b>beber</b> la leche	_____
Yo <b>celebrar</b> mi cumpleaños	_____
Ellas <b>hablar</b> a menudo	_____
Nosotros <b>montar</b> en bicicleta	_____



## Find out about

Where is the paella said to originate from?



# Reflexive verbs

## Rule

A verb is reflexive when the subject and the object are of the same entity or if the subject performs the action on themselves. For this reason nearly all daily routine verbs are reflexive.

The verb endings are the same as the **present tense** but you will need to add a pronoun *before* the conjugated verb which agrees with the subject.

### Pronouns

I - me	We - nos
You - te	You all - os
He or she - se	They - se

Here are some pre-made examples.

<i>Me lavo</i>	I wash
<i>To duchas</i>	You shower
<i>Se maquilla</i>	She puts make-up on

## Note

When using an **infinitive structure** and a reflexive verb, the pronoun can either attach to the end of the infinitive verb or come before the first person verb already conjugated.

<i>Quiero bañarme</i>	=	me quiero bañar
<i>Quieres ducharte</i>	=	te quieres duchar
<i>Quiere levantarse</i>	=	se quiere levantar

## Practice

**1** In the box provided conjugate the verb. It must agree with the subject. Remember, the pronoun comes before the verb.

<b>Cuidarse</b>	You take care	_____
<b>Lavarse</b>	He washes	_____
<b>Preguntarse</b>	I wonder	_____
<b>Casarse</b>	They marry	_____

<b>Ducharse</b>	You shower	_____
<b>Estirarse</b>	We stretch	_____
<b>Ponerse</b>	He puts on	_____
<b>Levantarse</b>	They get up	_____

<b>Llamarse</b>	I am called	_____
<b>Cepillarse</b>	He brushes	_____
<b>Olvidarse</b>	We forget	_____

**2** Complete the sentences using a reflexive verb.

Mis padres \_\_\_\_\_ **levantarse** a las seis de la mañana.

Yo \_\_\_\_\_ **estirarse** antes de correr.

Mi hermana \_\_\_\_\_ **levantarse** a las ocho de la mañana.

Yo \_\_\_\_\_ **cepillarse** los dientes después de bañarme.

La pareja \_\_\_\_\_ **casarse** en la iglesia.



**Find out about**  
The racquet called *padel*



# The preterite

## Rule

Use the preterite to make reference to something which started and finished at a specific time in the past.

**Step 1:** Remove the ending (ar, er, ir).

**Step 2:** Add:

### ar verbs

I - é	We - amos
You - aste	You all - asteis
He or she - ó	They - aron

### er and ir verbs

I - í	We - imos
You - iste	You all - isteis
He or she - ío	They - ieron

Precede the past with one of these:

<i>El año pasado</i>	Last year
<i>Recientemente</i>	Recently
<i>Ayer</i>	Yesterday

## \* Irregulars

The list below features the most common occurrences of irregulars and their first person conjugation.

<i>Hacer</i>	hice	<i>Ser</i>	fui
<i>Tener</i>	tuve	<i>Estar</i>	estuve
<i>Poder</i>	pude	<i>Querer</i>	quise
<i>Ir</i>	fui	<i>Ver</i>	vi

## Practice

**1** Translate the following verbs into Spanish. The infinitives are given to help.

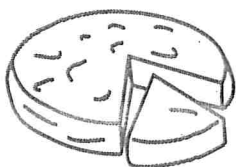
<b>Comprar</b>	We bought	_____
<b>Ganar</b>	They won	_____
<b>Pasar</b>	I spent	_____
<b>Invitar</b>	She invited	_____
<b>Insistir</b>	You all insisted	_____
<b>Prohibir</b>	You banned	_____
<b>Recibir</b>	He received	_____
* <b>Hacer</b>	I made	_____
<b>Comer</b>	You all ate	_____
* <b>Ir</b>	I went	_____
<b>Volver</b>	We returned	_____
<b>Merecer</b>	You deserved	_____

**2** In each sentence conjugate the infinitive verb so that it agrees with the subject.

El hombre <b>beber</b> agua	_____
* Yo <b>hacer</b> los deberes	_____
La mujer <b>leer</b> un libro	_____
El equipo <b>ganar</b> el partido	_____
Nosotros <b>usar</b> el móvil	_____
* Yo <b>ir</b> al cine con mi amigo	_____
Tú <b>desayunar</b> fruta	_____
Vosotros <b>estudiar</b> en casa	_____
El gato <b>beber</b> la leche	_____
Yo <b>celebrar</b> mi cumpleaños	_____
Ellas <b>hablar</b> a menudo	_____
Nosotros <b>montar</b> en bicicleta	_____

## Find out about

La tortilla de patatas





# The future

## Rule

In this section we'll focus on the future tense and how to use it.

**Step 1:** Keep the ending on (ar, er, ir).

**Step 2:** Add the endings.

I - é  
 You - ás  
 He or she - á  
 We - emos  
 You all - éis  
 They - án

Precede the future with one of these:

*El año que viene*      Next year  
*Mañana*                  Tomorrow  
*La semana que viene*      Next week

## \* Irregulars

Irregular future verbs have the same endings but different stems (the start of the verb). The most frequent changes are below.

*Hacer*                  har + ending  
*Tener*                  tendr + ending  
*Podar*                  podr + ending  
*Salir*                  sald + ending

## Practice

**1** Translate the following verbs into Spanish. The infinitives are given to help.

<b>Comprar</b>	We will buy	_____
<b>Ganar</b>	They will win	_____
<b>Pasar</b>	I will spend	_____
<b>Invitar</b>	She will invite	_____
<b>Insistir</b>	You will insist	_____
<b>Prohibir</b>	She will ban	_____
<b>Recibir</b>	He will receive	_____
* <b>Hacer</b>	I will do	_____
<b>Comer</b>	You all will eat	_____
* <b>Tener</b>	I will have	_____
<b>Volver</b>	We will return	_____
<b>Merecer</b>	I will deserve	_____

**2** In each sentence conjugate the infinitive verb so that it agrees with the subject.

El hombre <b>beber</b> agua	_____
* Yo <b>hacer</b> los deberes	_____
La mujer <b>leer</b> un libro	_____
El equipo <b>ganar</b> el partido	_____
Nosotros <b>usar</b> el móvil	_____
Yo <b>ir</b> al cine con mi amigo	_____
Tú <b>desayunar</b> fruta	_____
Vosotros <b>estudiar</b> en casa	_____
El gato <b>beber</b> la leche	_____
Yo <b>celebrar</b> mi cumpleaños	_____
Ellas <b>hablar</b> a menudo	_____
Nosotros <b>montar</b> en bicicleta	_____



**Find out about**  
 Flamenco



# Comparatives

## Rule

Use a comparative to compare two things. You can compare nouns or verbs. You might say that cats are better than dogs or that running is more tiring than cycling. You can use comparatives across all topics.

Noun 1 es **más** adjective **que** Noun 2

Verb 1 es **menos** adjective **que** Verb 2

Noun 1 es **tan** adjective **como** Noun 2

If you want to compare two nouns which are plural then you will need to make sure your verbs and adjectives

agree. Look at what changes in the two examples below.

*El gato es más mono que el perro*

*Los gatos son más monos que los perros*

## Careful

To say something is better or worse than something else you cannot say *más bueno* or *más malo*.

Mejor means *better*.

Peor means *worse*.

Noun 1 es **mejor que** Noun 2

Noun 1 es **peor que** Noun 2

## Practice

**1** Fill the gap with either *más*, *menos*, *mejor* or *peor* according to your opinion. Only four options require a *mejor* or *peor*.

La historia es \_\_\_\_\_ fácil como la geografía

Londres es \_\_\_\_\_ grande que Bristol

Mi madre es \_\_\_\_\_ alta que mi padre

Yo soy \_\_\_\_\_ rápido/a que mi amigo

España es \_\_\_\_\_ que Inglaterra

Dominos es \_\_\_\_\_ que McDonalds

Samsung es \_\_\_\_\_ que Apple

Nike es \_\_\_\_\_ que Addidas

**2** For each category below write a comparative sentence. Try to include a *mejor* or *peor* sentence.

- \_\_\_\_\_ **Food**
- \_\_\_\_\_ **Sports person**
- \_\_\_\_\_ **Drinks**
- \_\_\_\_\_ **Films**
- \_\_\_\_\_ **Family**
- \_\_\_\_\_ **Friends**
- \_\_\_\_\_ **Books**
- \_\_\_\_\_ **Cities**
- \_\_\_\_\_ **Singers**
- \_\_\_\_\_ **Famous people**
- \_\_\_\_\_ **Apps**



## Find out about

Salvador Dalí



# Superlatives

## Rule

Use a superlative to say something is the most amazing, the least effective, the best or the worst.

### The most

NMS 1 es **el más** agreeing adjective

NMP 1 son **los más** agreeing adjective

NFS 1 es **la más** agreeing adjective

NFP 1 son **las más** agreeing adjective

### The least

NMS 1 es **el menos** agreeing adjective

NMP 1 son **los menos** agreeing adjective

NFS 1 es **la menos** agreeing adjective

NFP 1 son **las menos** agreeing adjective

Just like you did when using comparatives it's important that your adjectives agree!

## Careful

To say something is the best or the worst you cannot say *el más bueno* or any variants of that.

NMS 1 es **el mejor/peor**

NMP 1 son **los mejores/peores**

NFS 1 es **la mejor/peor**

NFP 1 son **las mejores/peores**

## Practice

**1** Fill in the gap with the missing words (listed above in rules) according to the gender and number of each noun.

La historia es \_\_\_\_\_ interesante **the most**

El español es \_\_\_\_\_ difícil **the least**

Las ciencias son \_\_\_\_\_ útiles **the most**

Las matemáticas son \_\_\_\_\_ duras **the least**

KFC es \_\_\_\_\_ sabroso **the most**

Harry Potter es \_\_\_\_\_ valiente **the most**

Chepstow es \_\_\_\_\_ histórico **the most**

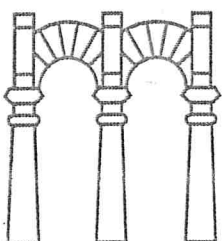
Los libros son \_\_\_\_\_ caros **the least**

Mi amiga es \_\_\_\_\_ rápida **the most**

Mi profesora es \_\_\_\_\_ creativa **the most**

**2** For each noun below write a superlative sentence. Try to include a *mejor* or *peor* sentence.

- ..... El colegio
- ..... La fruta
- ..... El té
- ..... Donald Trump
- ..... Los libros
- ..... El rugby
- ..... El fútbol
- ..... El arte
- ..... Tu pueblo
- ..... Tu hermano/a
- ..... Tu padre



**Find out about**  
Moorish architecture in Spain



# The conditional

## Rule

In this section we'll look at the conditional tense itself as well as some common conditions.

**Step 1:** Keep the ending on (ar, er, ir).

**Step 2:** Add conditional endings.

I - ía  
You - ías  
He or she - ía  
We - íamos  
You all - íais  
They - ían

Precede the conditional with one of these:

**Si tuviera** If I had + noun  
**Si fuera** If I were + adjective  
**Si pudiera** If I could + infinitive verb

## \* Irregulars

Irregular conditional verbs have the same endings but different stems (the start of the verb). The most frequent changes are below.

**Hacer** har + ending  
**Tener** tendr + ending  
**Poder** podr + ending  
**Salir** saldr + ending

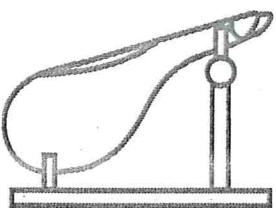
## Practice

**1** Translate the following verbs into Spanish. The infinitives are given to help.

**Comprar** We would buy \_\_\_\_\_  
**Ganar** They would win \_\_\_\_\_  
**Pasar** I would spend \_\_\_\_\_  
**Invitar** She would invite \_\_\_\_\_  
  
**Insistir** You would insist \_\_\_\_\_  
**Prohibir** She would ban \_\_\_\_\_  
**Recibir** He would receive \_\_\_\_\_  
**\* Salir** I would go out \_\_\_\_\_  
  
**Comer** You all would eat \_\_\_\_\_  
**\* Hacer** I would do \_\_\_\_\_  
**Volver** We would return \_\_\_\_\_  
**Merecer** I would deserve \_\_\_\_\_

**2** In each sentence conjugate the infinitive verb so that it agrees with the subject.

El hombre **beber** agua \_\_\_\_\_  
**\* Yo hacer** los deberes \_\_\_\_\_  
La mujer **leer** un libro \_\_\_\_\_  
El equipo **ganar** el partido \_\_\_\_\_  
  
Nosotros **usar** el móvil \_\_\_\_\_  
Yo **ir** al cine con mi amigo \_\_\_\_\_  
Tú **desayunar** fruta \_\_\_\_\_  
Vosotros **estudiar** en casa \_\_\_\_\_  
  
El gato **beber** la leche \_\_\_\_\_  
Yo **celebrar** mi cumpleaños \_\_\_\_\_  
Ellas **hablar** a menudo \_\_\_\_\_  
Nosotros **montar** en bicicleta \_\_\_\_\_



## Find out about

The origin of the word *tapas*



# Infinitive structures

## Rule

An infinitive structure includes a first person verb followed by an infinitive.

*I want (first person) to go (inf) to KFC*

Infinitive verbs are what you will find when you search for a verb in the dictionary. They end with *ar, er* or *ir*.

In this section we will focus on lots of different structures but the rule remains. Conjugated verb goes first, infinitive verb comes directly after.

You might find some infinitive verbs which end with *se*. They are reflexive or pronominal verbs, go to page 8 to practise them in isolation.

## Careful

When you would use a gerund (an ing verb) to start a sentence in English you would use an infinitive in Spanish.

*Playing football is fun jugar al fútbol es divertido*  
*Eating greens is healthy comer verduras es sano*  
*Sunbathing is relaxing tomar al sol es relajante*  
*Studying is essential estudiar es esencial*

## Practice

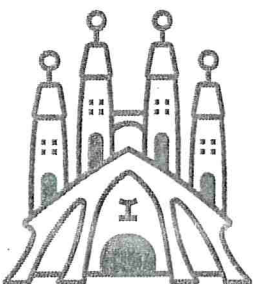
**1** Match the first person verbs with their English counterpart.

- |                        |                |
|------------------------|----------------|
| 1. <b>Quiero</b>       | a. I can       |
| 2. <b>Espero</b>       | b. I decided   |
| 3. <b>Me gusta</b>     | c. I try to    |
| 4. <b>Se puede</b>     | d. I used to   |
| 5. <b>Trato de</b>     | e. We will try |
| 6. <b>Decidí</b>       | f. One can     |
| 7. <b>Intentaremos</b> | g. I usually   |
| 8. <b>Puedo</b>        | h. I wanted to |
| 9. <b>Suelo</b>        | i. I want      |
| 10. <b>Quería</b>      | j. I like      |
| 11. <b>Solía</b>       | k. I hope      |

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

**2** Now combine a first person verb with an infinitive to form a simple sentence.

- \_\_\_\_\_ KFC *I want to eat KFC*
- \_\_\_\_\_ el inglés *I usually study English*
- \_\_\_\_\_ a Egipto *I want to go to Egypt*
- \_\_\_\_\_ al fútbol *I hope to play football*
- \_\_\_\_\_ enviar fotos *One can send photos*
- \_\_\_\_\_ el té *I wanted to drink tea*
- \_\_\_\_\_ mucho *I used to read a lot*
- \_\_\_\_\_ Italiano *I can speak Italian*



## Find out about

Who is the famous architect who designed La Sagrada Familia?



# The imperfect

## Rule

Use the imperfect to refer to a repeated action in the past, something you used to do or what you were doing when you were interrupted by something else.

**Step 1:** Remove the ending (ar, er, ir).

**Step 2:** Add:

### ar verbs

I - aba	We - ábamos
You - abas	You all - abais
He or she - aba	They - aban

### er and ir verbs

I - ía	We - íamos
You - ías	You all - íais
He or she - ía	They - ían

Precede the imperfect with one of these:

**Cuando era joven**

When I was young

**En el pasado**

In the past

**Hace muchos años**

Years ago

## \* Irregulars

The list below features the most common occurrences of irregulars and their first person conjugation.

<b>Ir</b>	iba
<b>Ser</b>	era
<b>Ver</b>	veía

It's common to use *used to* when using the imperfect but you can also use *would* (when I was ten I would play football every day in the park) or *neither!*

## Practice

**1** In the box provided conjugate the verb. It must agree with the subject.

<b>Comer</b>	I used to eat	_____
<b>Correr</b>	He used to run	_____
<b>Estudiar</b>	We studied	_____
<b>Intentar</b>	They used to try	_____
<b>Jugar</b>	We used to play	_____
* <b>Ir</b>	I used to go	_____
<b>Escribir</b>	She used to write	_____
* <b>Ver</b>	I used to see	_____
<b>Hacer</b>	You all used to do	_____
<b>Usar</b>	He used to use	_____
<b>Vivir</b>	You used to live	_____

**2** Complete the sentences using a verb in the imperfect tense.

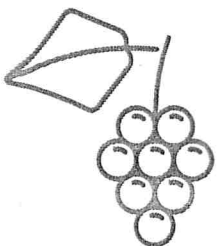
Cuando era joven \_\_\_\_\_ **jugar** al fútbol todos los días con mi padre en el parque.

En el pasado mi madre \_\_\_\_\_ **querer** ir de vacaciones a Egipto.

\* Hace muchos años yo \_\_\_\_\_ **ir** a casa de mis amigos cada día.

En los años 90 la gente \_\_\_\_\_ **tener** cortes de pelo muy diferentes.

En los años 80 mi padre \_\_\_\_\_ **escuchar** la música rock, le gustaba mucho Motorhead.



## Find out about

The new year countdown and grapes



# Present Perfect

## Rule

Use the present perfect to refer to actions which have happened in the recent past.

**Step 1:** Correct form of verb haber.

I have	<b>he</b>
You have	<b>has</b>
He or she has	<b>ha</b>
We have	<b>hemos</b>
You all have	<b>habéis</b>
They are	<b>han</b>

**Step 2:** Add verb. Remove ending (ar, er, ir)

*ar verbs*

+ ado

*er and ir verbs*

+ ido

Precede the present perfect with one of these:

**Hoy**

Today

**Este mes**

This month

**Esta semana**

This week

## \* Irregulars

The verb ending with *ado* or *ido* is called a past participle (PP). Some PPs are irregular.

<b>Hacer</b>	hecho	<b>Ver</b>	visto
<b>Escribir</b>	escrito	<b>Abrir</b>	abierto
<b>Decir</b>	dicho	<b>Poner</b>	puesto
<b>Ir</b>	ido	<b>Descubrir</b>	descubierto

## Practice

**1** In the box provided conjugate the verb. It must agree with the subject.

<b>Comer</b>	I have eaten	_____
<b>Correr</b>	He has run	_____
<b>Estudiar</b>	We have studied	_____
<b>Intentar</b>	They have tried	_____

<b>Jugar</b>	We have played	_____
<b>Ir</b>	I have been	_____
* <b>Escribir</b>	She has written	_____
* <b>Ver</b>	I have seen	_____

* <b>Hacer</b>	You have made	_____
<b>Usar</b>	He has used	_____
<b>Vivir</b>	I have lived	_____

**2** In the space provided conjugate the verb in pink according to the subject.

El hombre <b>beber</b> agua	_____
* Yo <b>hacer</b> los deberes	_____
La mujer <b>leer</b> un libro	_____
El equipo <b>ganar</b> el partido	_____
Nosotros <b>usar</b> el móvil	_____
Yo <b>ir</b> al cine con mi amigo	_____
Tú <b>desayunar</b> fruta	_____
Vosotros <b>estudiar</b> en casa	_____
El gato <b>beber</b> la leche	_____
Yo <b>celebrar</b> mi cumpleaños	_____
Ellas <b>hablar</b> a menudo	_____
Nosotros <b>montar</b> en bicicleta	_____



## Find out about

Famous authors who have lived in Spain



# The subjunctive

## Rule

You must precede a subjunctive verb with a subjunctive trigger (on the right). To form the subjunctive verb, follow the steps below.

**Step 1:** Remove the ending (ar, er, ir).

**Step 2:** Add:

### ar verbs

I - e	We - emos
You - es	You all - eís
He or she - e	They - en

### er and ir verbs

I - a	We - amos
You - as	You all - aís
He or she - a	They - an

Here are the steps to form a simple opinion trigger.

**Es + adjective + que + subjunctive verb**

Practise your triggers in exercise 1.

## \* Irregulars

The list below features the most common occurrences of irregulars and their first person conjugation.

<b>Hacer</b>	haga	<b>Huber</b>	haya
<b>Tener</b>	tenga	<b>Saber</b>	sepa
<b>Soy</b>	sea	<b>Uagar</b>	llegue
<b>Ir</b>	vaya	<b>Sacar</b>	saque

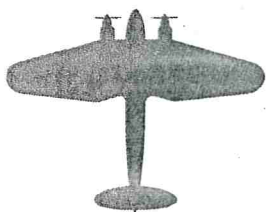
## Practice

**1** Complete the trigger by translating the adjective into Spanish in the space.

Es _____	que <b>interesting</b>
Es _____	que <b>strange</b>
Es _____	que <b>good</b>
Es _____	que <b>bad</b>
Es _____	que <b>incredible</b>
Es _____	que <b>horrible</b>
Es _____	que <b>amazing</b>
Es _____	que <b>ridiculous</b>
Es _____	que <b>fantastic</b>
Es _____	que <b>clear</b>
Es _____	que <b>suspicious</b>
Es _____	que <b>clever</b>

**2** Change the verb into the subjunctive. It must agree with the given subject.

Es bueno que el hombre <b>beber</b> agua	_____
* Es fantástico que yo <b>hacer</b> los deberes	_____
Es interesante que la mujer <b>leer</b> un libro	_____
Es malo que el equipo <b>ganar</b> el partido	_____
Es curioso que nosotros <b>usar</b> el móvil	_____
* Es increíble que yo <b>ir</b> al cine	_____
Es bueno que tú <b>desayunar</b> fruta	_____
Es fantástico que nosotros <b>estudiar</b>	_____
Es mono que el gato <b>beber</b> la leche	_____
Es bueno que yo <b>celebrar</b>	_____
Es sospechoso que ellas <b>hablar</b>	_____
Es bueno que nosotros <b>montar</b> en bici	_____



**Find out about**  
The Spanish Civil War



# Present Continuous

## Rule

Use the present continuous to refer to an ongoing action.

**Step 1:** Correct form of verb *estar*.

I am	<b>estoy</b>
You are	<b>estás</b>
He or she is	<b>está</b>
We are	<b>estamos</b>
You all are	<b>estáis</b>
They are	<b>están</b>

**Step 2:** Add verb. Remove ending (ar, er, ir)

*ar verbs*  
+ ando

*er and ir verbs*  
+ iendo

If you're describing a photo, start with some conjecture to vary your sentence starters.

<i>Supongo que</i>	I suppose
<i>Diría que</i>	I would say that
<i>Que yo sepa</i>	As far as I know

## Note

Although it sounds counter-intuitive. Use an infinitive verb rather than a gerund (ing verb) when you want to say things like *watching football is boring*.

<i>Cocinar es guay</i>	Cooking is cool
<i>Compartir es generoso</i>	Sharing is kind
<i>Me gusta hablar</i>	I like talking

## Practice

**1** Conjugate the verb paying attention to the subject (and thus the correct form of *estar*).

<b>Comer</b>	I am eating	_____
<b>Correr</b>	He is running	_____
<b>Estudiar</b>	We are studying	_____
<b>Intentar</b>	They are trying	_____

<b>Jugar</b>	We are playing	_____
<b>Beber</b>	I am drinking	_____
<b>Escribir</b>	She is writing	_____
<b>Crear</b>	I am creating	_____

<b>Hacer</b>	You all are doing	_____
<b>Usar</b>	He is using	_____
<b>Vivir</b>	You are living	_____

**2** Change the verb in pink in each sentence to the present continuous. You must include both parts of the verb (*estar* + gerund).

El hombre **beber** agua \_\_\_\_\_  
Yo **hacer** los deberes \_\_\_\_\_  
La mujer **comprar** un libro \_\_\_\_\_  
El equipo **ganar** el partido \_\_\_\_\_

Nosotros **usar** el móvil \_\_\_\_\_  
Yo **visitar** mi abuela \_\_\_\_\_  
Tú **desayunar** fruta \_\_\_\_\_  
Vosotros **estudiar** en casa \_\_\_\_\_

El gato **beber** la leche \_\_\_\_\_  
Yo **celebrar** mi cumpleaños \_\_\_\_\_

## Find out about

*Caga Tió and a Catalan christmas tradition*





# Direct Object Pronouns

## Rule

Direct Object Pronouns (DOPs) replace objects in sentence. An object is the answer to the question who or what.

"I bought the book in Waterstones, the book was £10. I think the book will be better than the last book I bought."

In the sentence above *the book* can be replaced by the word **lo** and that is a DOP.

### Direct Object Pronouns

Me - me

We - nos

You - te

You all - os

He, she or it - lo/la

They - los/las

In white below the sentence is without a DOP and in pink the noun is replaced by a DOP.

Compro el libro **Lo compro**

Saco una foto **La saco**

## Note

DOPs have to agree in number and gender with the noun (see examples above). They generally come before the verb as well (as above).

In **infinitive structure** sentences they can attach to the end of the infinitive verb.

**Quiero comprarlo** = lo quiero comprar

**Quieres comerlas** = las quieres comer

**Quiere estudiarla** = la quiere estudiar

## Practice

**1** Replace the object in each sentence with a DOP. Remember an object is the answer to the question who or what.

Siempre como las uvas \_\_\_\_\_

Mi padre lleva gafas \_\_\_\_\_

Mi gato bebe la leche \_\_\_\_\_

Visito a mis abuelos \_\_\_\_\_

Los lunes estudio la historia \_\_\_\_\_

Miguel compra un libro \_\_\_\_\_

Mis tíos tienen un perro \_\_\_\_\_

Voy a comer una pizza \_\_\_\_\_

Suelo escuchar música \_\_\_\_\_

No tengo mi móvil \_\_\_\_\_

**2** Read each sentence and decide if the DOP placement is correct or incorrect

El hombre **lo bebe** \_\_\_\_\_

Yo **hago los** \_\_\_\_\_

La mujer **lee lo** \_\_\_\_\_

El equipo **lo gana** \_\_\_\_\_

Nosotros **lo usamos** \_\_\_\_\_

Yo **visito la** \_\_\_\_\_

Tú **desayunas la** \_\_\_\_\_

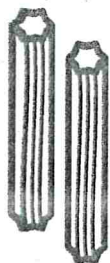
Nosotros **lo estudiamos** \_\_\_\_\_

El gato **la bebe** \_\_\_\_\_

Yo **celebro lo** \_\_\_\_\_

Ellas **lo tienen** \_\_\_\_\_

Nosotros **la estudio** \_\_\_\_\_



## Find out about

What exactly are churros?





# Bridging the Gap

GCSE to AS / A Level Year 1 AQA  
Spanish: Reading and Writing

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# Students' Introduction

You might find the transition from GCSE to AS or A Level Spanish a bit challenging, but there is no need to stress! This pack will prepare you to tackle your next step successfully. No matter whether you have taken AQA GCSE Spanish or another board, this pack will give you the necessary tools to thrive during your AQA AS / A Level Year 1 Spanish studies. Throughout the resource, any mention of AS with regard to topics, vocabulary and grammar also fulfils the requirements of A Level Year 1.

Each of the AQA AS / A Level Year 1 topics is covered in this pack. They are linked to the GCSE topics in a logical way. The lessons are structured so that you can work through the topics and slowly build on your vocabulary and grammar knowledge, and your reading and translation skills. The main focus of this resource is, therefore, to help you brush up your reading and writing abilities for AS / A Level Year 1.

GCSE worksheets are symbolised by: ◆

AS / A Level Year 1 worksheets are symbolised by: Ⓟ

You can work through this resource in two different ways:

- Either: you can work through all the GCSE sections first before tackling the more challenging AS / A Level Year 1 sections. This will provide you with the necessary basics to reach this level.
- Or: you can work through the resource section by section by doing a GCSE exercise first, followed by an AS / A Level Year 1 level exercise, i.e. Vocab GCSE, Vocab AS / A Level Year 1, Grammar GCSE, Grammar AS / A Level Year 1, etc.

After working through this pack, you will feel a lot more confident, and the step from GCSE to AS / A Level Year 1 will be much easier for you! Your Spanish will have a high degree of sophistication – just what you need for this challenge.



# Modern and traditional values – Los valores tradicionales y modernos

## 1.1 Me, my family and friends ◆

### Section 1: Vocab



#### Exercise 1

Sort the words into the categories below. You can also add some more words that you already know.

gemelo    torpe    enamorado    sobrino    compromiso    barba    calvo    abuelo  
 educado    boda    hijo    atrevido    amor    moreno    corto    sensible

Physical description	Family	Romantic relationships	Character traits

#### Exercise 2

Can you find the 10 Spanish words hidden in the grid?


W	B	E	B	E	N	C	E	P	L
R	T	C	E	Z	O	A	N	O	A
A	V	F	S	F	I	L	S	K	T
P	U	S	O	G	A	V	E	C	R
E	Z	L	S	G	R	O	M	O	E
L	K	L	A	R	I	G	B	B	V
L	Z	O	S	O	H	I	J	A	I
I	B	R	P	S	M	N	E	R	D
D	J	A	C	S	V	I	U	D	O
O	P	R	R	E	V	A	U	E	O

1. Una persona sin pelo.
2. Los españoles nos damos dos ... cuando nos saludamos.
3. Si tu esposa muere, eres...
4. Lo contrario de valiente.
5. Tomás es el padre de Lucía, así que Lucía es la ... de Tomás.
6. Mi nombre es Sara y mi ... es Tamara.
7. Sinónimo de valiente.
8. El contrario de reír.
9. Adjetivo que describe a una persona que no quiere trabajar ni hacer esfuerzo.
10. Estoy embarazada, pronto nacerá mi...

### Exercise 3

Match up the two parts of the sentences that belong together.

- |                                 |                                 |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Escucha mi consejo,          | A. ... creo que necesito gafas. |
| 2. Mis padres son abuelos;      | B. ... tienen dos nietos.       |
| 3. ¡Salimos a pasear?           | C. .... Hace un buen día.       |
| 4. Últimamente no veo muy bien, | D. ... nunca te enamores.       |
| 5. Me gustan los chicos         | E. ... con el pelo rizado.      |

An easy way to revise Spanish vocab every day is to set your phone to Spanish. You can also follow a Twitter feed of a Spanish or a South American person you find interesting; for example, the humourist Dani Rovira @danirovira or a singer such as Luis Fonsi @Luisfonsi. 

## Section 2: Grammar

### Exercise 1: Nouns, definite articles and adjectives

Complete the grammar recap.

#### Nouns, definite articles and adjectives

In Spanish the **definite article** changes according to whether the ..... is masculine, ....., singular or .....



**Examples:** La niña ..... niño      Las niñas ..... niños

**Adjectives** must agree in gender and ..... with their **noun**. Generally, an adjective finishes in **-a** for the feminine form, ..... for the masculine and ..... for either gender. To create the plural, usually we add ..... at the end of the word. Most Spanish adjectives come **after** the noun.

**Examples:**

Masculine singular	Feminine singular	Masculine plural	Feminine plural	Either gender
Comprensivo	Comprensiv.....	Comprensiv.....	Comprensiv.....	Inteligente Fuerte Amable

However, there are some other adjectives endings. **For example:**

Adjective ending	Masculine singular	Feminine singular	Masculine plural	Feminine plural
-or/-ora	Trabajador	Trabajadora	Trabajadores	Trabajadoras
Consonant	Inglés	Inglesa	Ingleses	Inglesas



## Exercise 2

Use the nouns and adjectives below to complete the sentences. Several answers are possible. **Bear in mind the agreement rules.**

**abuelo**      hermana      niños  
mujer      sobrinas      hija      padre

**hablador**      antipática      malos      cariñoso  
morenas      inteligente      largo

**Example:** Su **abuelo** es muy **hablador**. Puede hablar durante toda la noche.

1. Mi \_\_\_\_\_ es muy \_\_\_\_\_. Siempre me está dando besos.
2. Nuestra \_\_\_\_\_ es super \_\_\_\_\_. Ha sacado muy buenas notas.
3. La \_\_\_\_\_ de mi vecino es \_\_\_\_\_, nunca me saluda.
4. Sus \_\_\_\_\_ son \_\_\_\_\_. Tienen el pelo negro y \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Los \_\_\_\_\_ no reciben regalos en Navidad.
6. Mi \_\_\_\_\_ pequeña tiene veinte años. Es la menor de todas las \_\_\_\_\_.

## Exercise 3

Correct the grammar mistakes in the following sentences. Some sentences have more than one mistake. **Bear in mind the agreement rules. In brackets, you can find the number of mistakes to look for.**

- a) El sobrina de mi vecino es muy alegre. (1)
- b) Mi esposo está muy enamorados de mí. (1)
- c) Los abuelas de Juan están juntos desde hace más de cincuenta años. (1)
- d) ¿Te gustan los chico rubios y con la pelo larga? (2)
- e) La hijas de Rosa son muy fuerte. (2)
- f) El novio de Carlota es educado y trabajado. (1)

- a) .....
- b) .....
- c) .....
- d) .....
- e) .....

## Section 3: Reading



### Exercise 1

Read the following text and circle all the adjectives.

### La boda de mi abuelo

Mi abuelo es un hombre viudo desde que murió mi abuela hace quince años. Ella era una mujer muy guapa, fuerte e inteligente; siempre tenía buenos consejos para todos.

Fermín, mi abuelo, asiste a un curso de informática para aprender a usar el ordenador. Allí ha conocido a Carlota, una anciana muy amable, animada y que dice sentirse muy joven.

Fermín le ha comprado un anillo y va a pedirle matrimonio. ¿Sabéis cuántos años tienen? ÉL ochenta y ocho, y ella setenta y nueve.

Desde que mi abuelo conoce a Carlota está mucho más feliz, así que, ¿por qué no celebrar esta boda?

Mi abuelo es muy cariñoso y divertido, por tanto, compartir su día a día con una mujer alegre y amable le devuelve la felicidad. Él cree que no hay edad para casarse.

Ahora voy a empezar a preparar el evento, ¡estoy muy emocionada!

Carmen

### Exercise 2

Say whether the statements are true (T) or false (F) according to the text above. Correct the false ones.

	T	F
1. Fermín le ha pedido matrimonio a Carlota.		
2. Carlota da buenos consejos a la nieta de Fermín.		
3. Los ancianos se han conocido en un taller de informática.		
4. Fermín y Carlota se han casado.		
5. La abuela de Carmen murió hace quince años.		
6. Fermín va a comprar un anillo a Carlota.		

### Exercise 3

Now summarise the text 'La boda de mi abuelo' in one sentence in Spanish.

.....

.....

To practise your reading skills, why not read a short article a day from a newspaper or a blog? Here are some links. Give it a try!

- <http://www.rtve.es/alacarta/videos/telediario/>
- <http://www.rtve.es/deportes/directo/>
- <http://www.rtve.es/alacarta/videos/flash-moda/>





## Section 4: Translation



- a) Find the translations of the sentences below in the reading text 'La boda de mi abuelo'.

I am very excited!

.....

He thinks there is no right age to get married.

.....

- b) Translate the sentences into **English**.

Soy una persona muy activa y alegre. No me gusta la gente vaga.

.....

.....

¡Mi hermano gemelo es muy maleducado!

.....

.....

- c) Translate the sentences into **Spanish**.

My stepmother is kind; we get on well together.

.....

.....

You're selfish and lazy; I don't want to see you again.

.....

.....

# Cyberspace – El ciberespacio

## 2.1 Technology in everyday life ♦

### Section 1: Vocab



#### Exercise 1

Match up the images to the Spanish words.

Arroba	Ordenador	Mensaje de texto	Pantalla
Ratón	Contraseña	Impresora	Teclado

1 	2 	3 	4 
5 	6 	7 	8 

#### Exercise 2

Choose the correct answer.

- What is the English equivalent of 'correo electrónico'?  
a. mailbox      b. digital newspaper      c. email
- How do we say 'file' in Spanish?  
a. archivo      b. pantalla      c. navegador
- My sister loves ... photos on Facebook.  
a. colgar      b. funcionar      c. navegar
- What is the English translation of 'navegar por Internet'?  
a. social network      b. to surf the web      c. to access the Internet
- Does your email address have a ... in it?  
a. riesgo      b. muro      c. guion bajo



## Exercise 3

In groups of three, take turns to roll the dice. Translate the word in the box that corresponds to the number you roll. Then, create a sentence using that word.

Each person can roll the dice twice; roll the dice again if you get a number that has already been used. The first person who cannot translate a word loses.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Pantalla	Enviar	Guardar	Usuario	Disco duro	Acceder
Navegar	Ratón	Adjuntar	Riesgo	Arroba	Buscador
Recibir	Descargar	Teclado	Guión bajo	Publicar	Impresora

### Vocab Tip:

Whenever you want to research something you are interested in, look it up in Spanish first. For example, look it up on a Spanish site, read through it and see how much you understand. Then click on the English version of the site. How much of the information have you already understood in Spanish? This way you can slowly build your vocabulary.



## Section 2: Grammar

### Exercise 1: Adverbs

a) Read the text; underline the adverbs and circle the adjectives.

Mi mejor amiga cree que soy rápida haciendo los deberes. Normalmente viene a mi casa, porque vivimos cerca. Ayer estaba demasiado ocupada chateando y no vino. Decidí ver una película en mi nuevo ordenador porque la pantalla es supergrande. Desafortunadamente, la película es una de las más aburridas que he visto en mi vida.

### Remember!

**Adjectives** agree with what they are describing. **Adverbs** never change their ending to agree with anything.

b) Complete the grammar recap.

### Adverbs

In English, \_\_\_\_\_ that tell you how something happened are often formed by adding **-ly** to an adjective; for example, *loud* – \_\_\_\_\_. In Spanish, you do this by adding **-mente** to the feminine singular form of the adjective.

Examples:

Lento - lenta - **lentamente**

Fácil - \_\_\_\_\_

Normal - \_\_\_\_\_

Rápido - \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_

Natural - \_\_\_\_\_

An **adverb** gives you information about when, where, how or in what circumstances something happens. They are organised as follows:

**Modo:** way, e.g. El profesor explicó la actividad claramente. They answer the question: *How?*

**Lugar:** place, e.g. La llave está encima de la mesa. They answer the question: *Where?*

**Tiempo:** time, e.g. Ayer vi a Lucas. They answer the question: *When?*

**Cantidad:** quantity, e.g. He comido mucho. They answer the question: *How much?*



c) Classify the adverbs from the text in section a).

Modo	Lugar	Tiempo	Cantidad

## Exercise 2: Comparative and superlative

### Comparative and superlative

**Comparative adjectives and adverbs** in Spanish are used as in English, to make comparisons.



More ... than - más ... que

Mi hermano es más alto que yo.

Less ... than - menos ... que

Tus padres tienen menos hijos que los míos.

The **superlative** in English would have *-est* on the end of it or *the most* or *the least* in front of it; for example, the biggest, the most expensive, the least fat. In Spanish we use (article) + **más** or (article) + **menos** followed by an adjective.

He is the most interesting. - Él es el más interesante.

I am the least loud of my friends. - Soy la menos ruidosa de mis amigos.

### Some irregular comparatives and superlatives

Adjective	Adverb	Comparative	Superlative
bueno	bien	Mejor que	El mejor / El más bueno
malo	mal	Peor que	El peor / El más malo
grande	mucho	Mayor que / más grande que	El mayor / el más grande
pequeño	poco	Menor que / el más pequeño	El menor / El más pequeño

**MÁS**  
**MENOS** + { adjective  
noun  
adverb } + **QUE**

a) Rewrite the sentences keeping the same meaning. Place the words in brackets at the beginning of the sentence. Note that you will need the superlative in some sentences and the comparative in others.

- Sofía es más alta que todas sus amigas. (*Sofía es*)
- Raúl es mucho más alto que yo. (*Yo soy*)
- Laura y yo necesitamos menos dinero que el resto de nuestros amigos. (*Nosotros somos los/las*)
- Mi hija Susana es la que más años tiene. (*Mi hija Susana es*)
- Jose sabe más español que Juan. (*Juan*)
- La casa de Lucía es más pequeña que la de Lucas. (*La casa de Lucas*)

b) For each sentence, find and correct the mistake.

- Hoy estoy más mejor que ayer.
- Tengo más pocos deberes que ayer.
- Josefa es la vecina mucho simpática de mi vecindario.
- Tus notas son mal que las mías.
- Pablo es más alto de la clase.
- Mi hermano es más alto yo.



## Section 3: Reading



### Exercise 1

a) Read the text and find a sentence using a comparative and another using a superlative.

### Mi vida sin tecnología

La semana pasada intenté vivir sin usar la tecnología. Soy muy adicta al teléfono móvil. ¿Habéis oído hablar de la nomofobia?, es el miedo a salir de casa sin el móvil; ¿y el *phubbing*?, este es el nombre de aquellas personas que prestan más atención al móvil que a las demás personas.

Yo padezco ambos trastornos y, no me había dado cuenta hasta que un día olvidé mi teléfono móvil en casa y volví a cogerlo durante las horas de trabajo; no podía dejarlo allí. Como resultado perdí mi puesto de trabajo, y mis amigos han dejado de hacer planes conmigo porque dicen que nuestro poco interés en las conversaciones.

Como conclusión, decidí alejarme radicalmente de todo lo relacionado con la tecnología; mi móvil, mi ordenador portátil y la televisión. Envié un correo electrónico a todos mis amigos para informarles de mi plan, ya que si querían hablar conmigo, tenían que llamar al teléfono de casa.

¿Sabéis cuál fue el resultado? No aguanté ni una hora sin entrar a mi página de Facebook.

¡Soy la persona más adicta del mundo!

Marta

b) In the text, find one adverb for each category.

Modo	Lugar	Tiempo	Cantidad

### Exercise 2

a) Rewrite the following sentences from the text without changing their meanings:

1. Soy *muy* adicta al teléfono móvil. ....
2. Nuestro *poco* interés en las conversaciones. ....

b) Answer the following questions **in Spanish**:

1. ¿Cuáles son los dos principales hechos por los que Marta es consciente de que tiene una seria adicción?  
.....
2. ¿Para qué envió Marta un correo electrónico a sus amigos?  
.....

### Exercise 3

Now summarise the text 'Mi vida sin tecnología' in one sentence **in Spanish**.

.....

On the bus, when brushing your teeth or when you have some time, why don't you listen to the radio in Spanish?  
For example, try [www.rtve.es](http://www.rtve.es) to listen to the news.



## Section 4: Translation



- a) Find the translation of the sentences below in the reading text 'Mi vida sin tecnología'.

I lost my job and my friends have stopped making plans with me.

.....

It is the fear of leaving home without taking a mobile phone.

.....

- b) Translate the sentences into **English**.

Tengo una seria adicción a las nuevas tecnologías.

.....

.....

Mi hermana pasa más tiempo usando el ordenador que yo.

.....

.....

- c) Translate the sentences into **Spanish**.

Digital technologies have changed people's lives.

.....

.....

I spend two hours in front of my computer screen every day.

.....

.....



# Equal rights – La igualdad de sexos

## 3.1 Social and global issues ♦

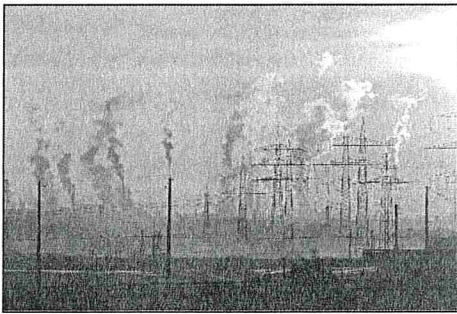
### Section 1: Vocab



#### Exercise 1

In the list below, find the words relating to each picture.

el humo	la basura	el cambio climático	los productos químicos
el voluntario	la tienda solidaria	la participación	la obra benéfica
drogarse	el botellón	poco sano	fumar
la capa de ozono	la ONG	el cigarrillo	emborracharse
organizar	el efecto invernadero	el porro	el calentamiento global
	contribuir		



1. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



2. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



3. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

## Exercise 2

The Spanish words are missing a few letters. Try to fill them in. The English equivalents have been given to help you.

1. A_ud_r	To help
2. Pri_er_s au_il_os	First aid
3. A_iso	Warning
4. Der_ec_os	Rights
5. Sal_a_	To save
6. _vi_ar	To avoid
7. Ens_ci_r	To make dirty
8. Mu_t_	Fine
9. Prev_ni_	To prevent
10. _r_ui_ar	To ruin

## Exercise 3

Fill in the sentences with the words given in the box.

ventaja voluntario basura alimentos tienda benéfica

1. ¿Quieres participar en nuestras actividades como \_\_\_\_\_?
2. ¿Nos ayudas a recaudar \_\_\_\_\_ para los niños pobres?
3. Recoge toda la \_\_\_\_\_ de las calles de tu barrio y participa en nuestro concurso.
4. ¿Has ido alguna vez a una \_\_\_\_\_?
5. ¿Conoces la principal \_\_\_\_\_ del reciclaje?

The best way to practise your speaking skills and expand your vocabulary is to get in touch with Spanish speakers! Finding a language partner is the first step. Often you can find language partners via your school or via safe platforms online. Just ask your Spanish teacher to assist you in finding a language partner. Once you have been set up with your language partner, you could start regular conversations via Skype. You could speak for half of the time in Spanish and half of the time in English. This way you will each benefit from the other's language skills. Language partnerships are also a great way to make new friends!





## Section 2: Grammar



### Exercise 1: Ser and estar

#### SER y ESTAR

**SER** - (soy, eres, es, somos, sois, son)

**Date:** *La fiesta es el tres de enero.*

**Occupation:** *Mi mujer es profesora.*

**Characteristic:** *Su coche es rojo.*

**Time:** *Es la una y media.*

**Origin:** *Angelo es italiano.*

**Relation:** *Él es mi primo.*

**ESTAR** - (estoy, estás, está, estamos, estáis, están)

**Position:** *El libro está encima de la mesa.*

**Location:** *Cádiz está en España.*

**Action:** *Están cantando.*

**Condition:** *Estamos enfermos.*

**Emotion:** *Estoy feliz.*



- a) Choose the correct verb for each sentence, and indicate which rule it follows from the list in the grammar box.
- ¡Date prisa! ¡*Son/Están* las diez y media! .....
  - ¿*Es/Está* tu vecino inglés? .....
  - Soy/Estoy* en Madrid de vacaciones. ....
  - Todos *somos/estamos* muy orgullosos de ti. ....
  - ¿Cuándo *es/está* la boda de tu hermano? .....
  - ¿*Eres/Estás* abogado? .....
  - Jose *es/está* ocupado hablando por teléfono. ....
  - Mis compañeros de trabajo *son/están* maravillosos. ....
  - Te presento a Laura. *Es/Está* mi mejor amiga. ....
  - Los zapatos *están/son* debajo de la cama. ....
  - Somos/Estamos* sufriendo una enfermedad muy grave. ....
- b) Fill in the gap using the correct verb (*ser* or *estar*) and the correct form. Make sure you conjugate the verb in the correct person.
- Los helicópteros \_\_\_\_\_ sobrevolando la ciudad.
  - No puedo salir esta noche porque \_\_\_\_\_ enfermo.
  - Mi marido y yo \_\_\_\_\_ en nuestro viaje de novios.
  - Ese profesor \_\_\_\_\_ muy inteligente.
  - La semana que viene vienen los clientes que \_\_\_\_\_ de Francia.

6. Laura no sabe que su padre \_\_\_\_\_ saliendo con otra mujer.
7. Mis hijos \_\_\_\_\_ más guapos que nunca.
8. Carlos \_\_\_\_\_ un chico guapísimo.
9. ¿Tienes hora? Sí, \_\_\_\_\_ las tres y cuarto.
10. ¿Dónde \_\_\_\_\_ la casa de tu sobrino?

## Section 3: Reading



### Exercise 1

Read the following text and find **five keywords** that were in the vocabulary section.

### Banco de alimentos

La catedral de la ciudad de Murcia que está ubicada en el centro histórico de la ciudad, está ayudando a muchas personas pobres. Hay un grupo que se llama Asociación de Voluntarios de Santo Domingo, cuya presidenta es de la ciudad de Lorca. Todos los colaboradores son voluntarios que ayudan recogiendo alimentos de algunos vecinos y supermercados.

Esas personas están muy preocupadas por la situación social de pobreza en la Región y quieren evitar su aumento. Son personas muy buenas con un corazón muy grande.

En el periódico puedes encontrar anuncios de esa asociación donde describen el tipo de alimentos que necesitan. Dicen, «necesitamos comida en lata, pasta y arroz. Por favor, no traigan comida congelada ya que no disponemos de las instalaciones necesarias para guardarlos».

El director está organizando un gran evento para llevar ropa y alimento; es el próximo jueves a las seis de la tarde.

### Exercise 2

Correct the grammar mistakes of the words in *italics* in the following statements. Look at the text for some help.

1. El grupo de voluntarios recoge *alimentación* y ropa para los necesitados.

.....

2. La catedral *estoy* en el centro histórico de Murcia.

.....

3. La gente que ayuda en la asociación *están* muy buenas personas.

.....

4. El programa de voluntarios ayuda a la gente *pobreza*.

.....

5. Los niveles de *pobre* están aumentando rápidamente.

.....

6. Si eres una persona *preocupación* sobre la pobreza, únete a este programa.

.....



### Exercise 3

Now summarise the text 'Banco de alimentos' in one sentence **in Spanish**.

.....

If you are interested in charity work, why don't you take part in an international work camp in a Spanish-speaking country this summer? It could be a great way to improve your language skills as well as making new friends.



### Section 4: Translation



a) Find the translation of the sentences below in the reading text 'Banco de alimentos'.

It is helping many poor people.

.....

Please don't bring frozen food because we don't have the right equipment to keep it.

.....

b) Translate the sentences into **English**.

Médicos Sin Fronteras es una organización cuyo objetivo es luchar contra los problemas relacionados con la salud.

.....

.....

Estamos interesados en participar en una obra benéfica para ayudar a los animales.

.....

.....

c) Translate the sentences into **Spanish**.

How can we improve the health of those people?

.....

.....

I don't understand how to solve the problem of global warming.

.....

.....

How are you going to translate 'many poor people'?

Remember in Spanish we use *mucho* as many. The ending changes to agree in gender and number with the noun. In this case, the noun is people (*personas*, which is feminine and plural, then 'many' is *muchas*).



Don't forget that the main adjective describing the noun (poor = *pobres*) goes after the noun.

Sometimes, it can go before, but it could change the meaning as *personas pobres* ≠ *pobres personas*.

# Modern-day idols – La influencia de los ídolos

## 4.1 Free-time activities ♦


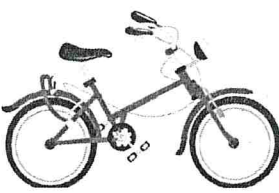
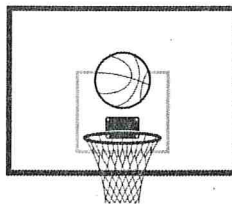



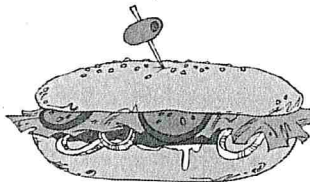
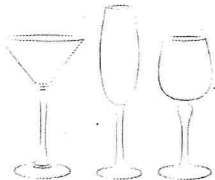
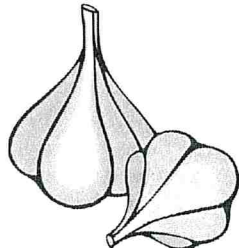
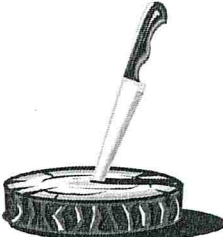
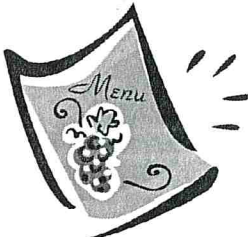

### Section 1: Vocab



#### Exercise 1

Match up the images to the Spanish words.

El ajo	El baloncesto	La barra de pan	La bicicleta
La cuenta	El agua mineral	Las copas	La cuchara
El cuchillo	La carta	El bocadillo	Hacer cola

1 	2 	3 	4 
5 	6 	7 	8 
9 	10 	11 	12 



### Exercise 2

Can you find the 10 Spanish words hidden in the grid? In the table you have their English translations.

A	C	E	I	T	E	G	C	F	S
C	A	M	P	E	O	N	A	T	O
T	T	K	J	H	E	H	R	R	C
U	U	H	S	D	T	T	R	A	I
A	O	Ú	A	A	R	K	E	M	O
C	I	Q	B	A	A	A	R	A	G
I	M	P	R	L	M	M	A	N	N
Ó	E	O	O	A	Z	Ú	C	A	R
N	R	G	S	I	S	E	H	Q	Z
V	P	R	O	P	I	N	A	T	L

1. Oil
2. Sugar
3. Performance
4. Championship
5. Race
6. Plot
7. Tip
8. Prize
9. Member
10. Tasty

### Exercise 3

Sort the words into the categories below, and add the articles to the nouns.

deportes de riesgo    desayuno    arroz    natación    asado    bistec    bailar    bocadillo  
almuerzo    bacalao    a la plancha    comida    hervido    merienda    patinaje    a la brasa  
gaspacho    cena    gratinado    pesca

Comida	Formas de preparar la comida	Menús diarios	Aficiones

## Section 2: Grammar



### Exercise 1

a) Read the grammar recap.

#### Perfect and pluperfect

The **perfect** tense is used to talk about actions that continue to affect the present, e.g. He has found his book; we haven't thought about it.



##### How to form it

Using the present tense of the verb *haber* (to have) plus the main verb in the past participle.

Example: Mi hermana **ha encontrado** un nuevo trabajo.

*Perfect*

The **pluperfect** is used to talk about what had happened or had been true at a point in the past. When we talk about the past and we refer to something that had happened previously, then we use this tense.

Example: I had already left when she called.

##### How to form it

Using the imperfect tense of the verb *haber* plus the past participle of the main verb.

Example: Cuando mi amigo llamó a mi casa yo ya **había salido** a comprar.

*Past simple*

*Pluperfect*

b) Complete the sentences with the correct form of the perfect tense using the verbs from the box below:

*poner    dejar    empezar    jugar    comer*

1. Hoy \_\_\_\_\_ arroz y merluza.
2. Mi padre nunca \_\_\_\_\_ al baloncesto.
3. ¿\_\_\_\_\_ propina al camarero?
4. ¡Corre! La película ya \_\_\_\_\_.
5. ¿\_\_\_\_\_ cebolla en la comida?

c) Complete the sentences with the correct form of the pluperfect tense using the verbs from the box.

*gustar    probar    trabajar    pensar    ir*

1. Nunca \_\_\_\_\_ un bocadillo de calamares en Madrid. ¡Qué bueno!
2. Cuando llegué a su casa, ella ya se \_\_\_\_\_. No pude verla.
3. Hoy he conocido a la novia de mi hermano. ¡No \_\_\_\_\_ que fuera tan guapa!
4. Ayer compré mucha ropa. No \_\_\_\_\_ tanto dinero antes.
5. He conseguido mi primer trabajo. Estoy feliz porque no \_\_\_\_\_ antes, así que no tengo experiencia.



d) i) Match up the beginnings and endings of the sentences.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. Ya habíamos trabajado...            | a. ... para esta noche.                     |
| 2. Antes de ir al cine...              | b. ... no ha dormido bien.                  |
| 3. Han comprado palomitas...           | c. ... durante dos horas cuando llegaste.   |
| 4. Esta noche mi hermana...            | d. ... la entrada para la película todavía. |
| 5. Hace dos semanas compré un libro... | e. ... que había querido durante años.      |
| 6. No he comprado...                   | f. ... había leído la trama.                |
| 7. Mi madre...                         | g. ... no ha podido creer la noticia.       |

ii) Underline the verbs in the perfect tense and circle the verbs in the pluperfect tense in the activity above.

## Section 3: Reading



### Exercise 1

Read the following text and give each paragraph a heading:

### Aficiones

**En España** una de las aficiones favoritas de la gente es salir de tapas. Ir a un bar con amigos, comer sabrosas tapas con chorizo, jamón y unas cervezas es, sin duda, el mejor plan que puedes ofrecer a un español. Normalmente, las temperaturas permiten a los ciudadanos disfrutar de estos momentos en las terrazas de los bares.

**En Argentina** muchos jóvenes eligen los deportes al aire libre como su actividad favorita. Organizar partidos de fútbol con competiciones amigables es una de las mejores formas para divertirse. Marcar un gol y celebrarlo como el gran Maradona es toda una tradición que los argentinos siguen disfrutando.

**En Copenhague** la actividad estrella es el ciclismo. Esta ciudad tiene más de trescientos kilómetros de carril bici bastante seguros y alejados del tráfico. Puedes recorrer la ciudad en bicicleta fácilmente, visitar los parques, los bosques y los principales lugares de interés haciendo un poco de deporte.

<i>En España...</i>	
<i>En Argentina...</i>	
<i>En Copenhague...</i>	

### Exercise 2

Correct the incorrect information, according to the text, in the following sentences:

1. Uno de los mejores planes para un español es salir de tapas.
2. La tradición de celebrar goles como Maradona es cosa del pasado.
3. En Copenhague hay muchos kilómetros de carril bici junto a las carreteras más concurridas.

### Exercise 3

Describe the photos using the vocabulary you have learnt. Give your opinion to suggest what you think is happening or what took place just beforehand. Also, try to practise the perfect and the pluperfect forms.

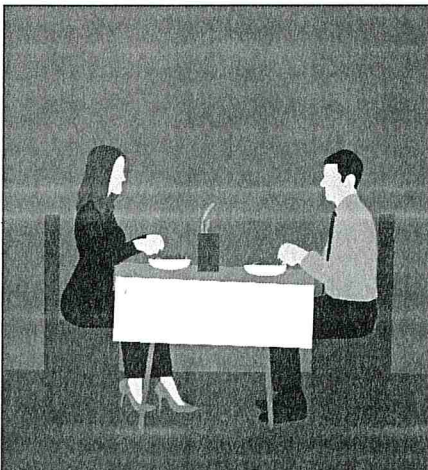


Photo 1

**Ejemplo:** *En la foto número uno pienso que el hombre preparó una cena especial para la mujer que había conocido unas semanas antes.*

*En la foto número dos creo que esos chicos han recibido un premio por una competición. Quizás esta competición había empezado horas antes.*

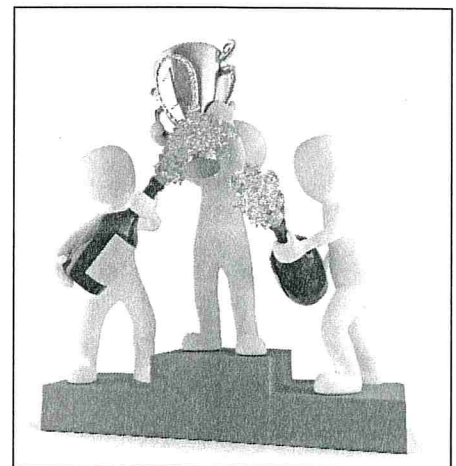


Photo 2



## Section 4: Translation



- a) Find the translations of the sentences below in the reading text 'Aficiones'.

Normally, the temperatures allow the inhabitants to enjoy these moments on the terraces of the bars.

.....

The key activity is cycling.

.....

- b) Translate the sentences into **English**.

Juan y María quieren correr una maratón.

.....

.....

Un plato con carne de vaca es una comida tradicional en Argentina.

.....

.....

- c) Translate the sentences into **Spanish**.

Today, I have cooked roasted vegetables and fish in the oven.

.....

.....

I had never had such a delicious lunch before.

.....

.....

# Spanish regional identity – La identidad regional en España

## 5.1 Customs and festivals in Spanish-speaking countries/communities ♦

### Section 1: Vocab

#### Exercise 1

Can you guess the answers to these riddles?

1. Canciones de Navidad.

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Lo celebramos el 28 de diciembre. Hacemos bromas a nuestros amigos y familiares.

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Ellos vienen y nos traen los regalos de Navidad el 6 de enero.

\_\_\_\_\_

4. Es la última noche del año, y antes de las doce comemos las doce uvas.

\_\_\_\_\_

#### Exercise 2

Which two parts belong together? Find the missing ending to each of the Spanish word beginnings.

1. Christmas	Navi
2. Custom, way	Cos
3. Public holiday, bank holiday	Día fes
4. Festival	Fies
5. Toy	Jugue
6. Doll	Mu
7. To be lucky	Tener
8. New Year	Año

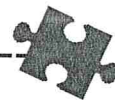
a. ta
b. tumbre
c. te
d. suerte
e. nuevo
f. dad
g. ñeca
h. tivo

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8





## Section 2: Grammar



### Exercise 1: Conditional pronouns

a) Grammar recap.

#### Conditional

It is a tense used to talk about **things that would happen or that would be true under certain conditions.**

Example: She would help you if she could be here. = *Te ayudaría si pudiera estar aquí.*



Also, it is used to **say what you would like or need.**

Example: Could I book a table? = *¿Podría reservar una mesa?*

#### How to form the conditional

It is very easy: just add the endings *-ía (yo)*, *-ías (tú)*, *-ía (él/ella)*, *íamos (nosotros/as)*, *-íais (vosotros/as)*, *-ían (ellos/as)* to the infinitive of the regular verbs *-ar*, *-er* and *-ir*.

Don't forget the accent on the **í** for this tense.

b) Fill in the gaps using the verb in brackets in the conditional form.

1. Si necesitara ayuda, \_\_\_\_\_ (pedir) ayuda a Oliver.
2. Marta \_\_\_\_\_ (comer) en mi casa mañana si yo concinara macarrones.
3. (Tú) \_\_\_\_\_ (aprobar) el examen si estudiases más.
4. (Yo) \_\_\_\_\_ (llamar) a tu madre, pero he olvidado mi teléfono móvil.
5. Ya hemos visto la película, si no, \_\_\_\_\_ (ir) al cine contigo.

c) Correct the mistake in each of the words/phrases in bold.

1. Me **volví** loco si me enterase de que mi novia está con otro.

.....

2. ¿Qué tipo de ropa **llevabais** si os invitaran a la fiesta?

.....

3. Si tuviera más tiempo libre, **leeré** más.

.....

4. ¿A quién **has llamado** si tuvieras un accidente?

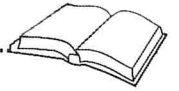
.....

5. Si empiezo a engordar, **hacer** dieta inmediatamente.

.....



## Section 3: Reading



### Exercise 1

a) Read the following text and find **four verbs** in the conditional form.

#### ¿Dulce Navidad?

Me gustaría contaros qué siento cuando la Navidad está cerca. En general es una mezcla de emociones.

Cuando era pequeña disfrutaba mucho cantando villancicos con mi familia y comiendo chocolate y turrón. En esa época mi familia no celebraba la llegada de Papa Noel en España, sino que los Reyes Magos eran los que traían los regalos el seis de enero. Esa mañana, me levantaba y lo primero que hacía era correr hacia el árbol de navidad para buscar mis regalos.

¡Lo que daría por volver a esa época! Ahora estoy en una edad en la que siento nostalgia por todos los familiares que ya no están con nosotros. Además, esa ilusión por los regalos ya no existe.

Compraría muchos regalos si tuviera tiempo, pero ahora trabajo mucho y siempre estoy ocupada.

Además, mi madre era la que preparaba las cenas en casa, pero ahora ella está enferma. Nada volverá a ser lo mismo. Creo que estaría más emocionada si tuviera hijos.

### Exercise 2

Find the endings of the sentences.

1. Siento alegría y...
2. Comer chocolate y...
3. Pagaría mucho dinero...
4. Nuestras reuniones familiares...
5. Cocinaría en Nochevieja,...

a) ... por volver a mi niñez.
b) ... ya no son las mismas.
c) ... pena a la vez.
d) ... pero tengo que trabajar.
e) ... turrón es una tradición navideña.

### Exercise 3

Now summarise the text '¿Dulce Navidad?' in one sentence **in Spanish**.

.....

An easy and fun way to learn about the traditions and habits of Spanish-speaking countries is by watching Spanish-language films or TV series. There is a wide range of great films and popular series to choose from. Try some comedies such as *Noche de Reyes*, *La gran familia española* or *Ocho apellidos vascos*.



## Section 4: Translation



- a) Find the translations of the sentences below in the reading text ¿Dulce Navidad?.

I would like to tell you what I feel when Christmas is approaching.

.....

On that morning, I used to wake up and the first thing I used to do was to run to the Christmas tree to look for my presents.

.....

- b) Translate the sentences into **English**.

Juan haría cualquier cosa por volver a su infancia.

.....

Mis hermanos y yo preferiríamos tomar las uvas en casa de nuestros abuelos.

.....

- c) Translate the sentences into **Spanish**.

Would you like to sing Christmas songs with me on Christmas Eve?

.....

Sergio used to buy lots of toys for his children as Christmas presents.

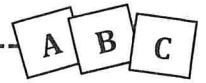
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# Cultural heritage – El patrimonio cultural

## 6.1 Home, town, neighbourhood and region ◆

### Section 1: Vocab



#### Exercise 1

In the list below, find the words relating to each picture. (Some words can fit into more than one category.)

La calle	El semáforo	La zona peatonal	El paisaje	Las viviendas
El puente	El río	Ruidoso	Concurrido	El horno
La puerta	La cocina	Las ventanas	El baño	La escalera

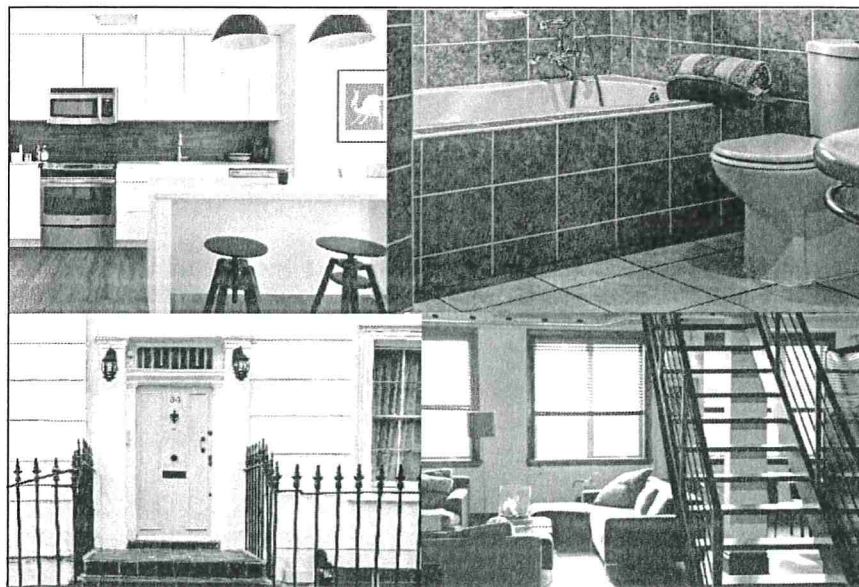
1



2



3



## Exercise 2

The Spanish words are missing a few letters. Try to fill them in. The English equivalents are there to help you.

1. A_o__ar
2. A_q_ila_
3. An_nc_o
4. Ap_rc_m_e_to
5. Ve_d_r
6. Co_u_id_d
7. D_l_jo
8. E_efe_ti_o
9. Mu_ar_e
10. T_ma_o

To save
To rent
Advert
Parking
To sell
Community
Luxury
Cash
To move house
Size

## Exercise 3

Now write two or three sentences about **your house and your town**. Try to practise all the tenses and grammar that you have learnt to make sure that you produce some impressive sentences.

.....

.....

.....

Remember to use the verb **ser** to give descriptions and the verb **tener** as 'to have'.  
Also, use the **conditional** to say what you would like to have in your house or town  
and where you would like to live in the future, for example.





## Section 2: Grammar



### Exercise 1: Demonstrative adjectives and demonstrative pronouns

#### Una chaqueta nueva

- Mamá, necesito comprarme una chaqueta porque esta semana he roto la mía.
- Sin problemas. Vamos esta tarde.
- Mira, mamá, ¿qué chaqueta te gusta más?
- Esta de aquí.
- ¿Cuánto cuesta aquella de allí?
- ¿La roja? Esa cuesta 80 euros.
- ¡Perfecto! Quiero esa entonces.

a) Complete the lesson.

### Demonstratives

**Demonstrative adjectives** are words that 'point' to something else. As in English, Spanish demonstrative adjectives go **before the noun**. Like other adjectives, they have to agree in gender (feminine/masculine) and number (singular/plural) with the noun.

	Masculine	Feminine	Meaning
<b>Singular</b>	Este	_____	This (very close)
	Ese	Esa	That (close)
	Aquel	_____	That (further away)
<b>Plural</b>	Estos	_____	These (very close)
	_____	Esas	Those (close)
	Aquellos	_____	Those (further away)

**Demonstrative pronouns** are words that we **use instead of nouns** to 'point' to people or things. They also agree in gender (feminine/masculine) and number (singular/plural) with the noun that they are replacing.

	Masculine	Feminine	Meaning
<b>Singular</b>	Este	_____	This, this one (very close)
	Ese	Esa	That, that one (close)
	Aquel	_____	That, that one (further away)
<b>Plural</b>	Estos	_____	These, these ones (very close)
	_____	Esas	Those, those ones (close)
	Aquellos	_____	Those, those ones (further away)

Note that demonstrative pronouns and adjectives are **the same words**. The difference is in their use, e.g. 'Esta tienda (demonstrative adjective + noun) está cerrada. Vamos a esa (demonstrative pronoun). – This shop is closed. Let's go to that one.'; 'Esta es la falda que me gusta. – This is the skirt I like.

- b) In the text 'Una chaqueta nueva', identify the demonstrative adjectives and the demonstrative pronouns. Justify your answer.

Demonstrative adjectives	Demonstrative pronouns

.....  
 .....

*Exercise 2: Demonstrative adjectives and demonstrative pronouns*

- a) Complete the sentences with the correct form of the demonstratives.

1. Me encanta (*este / esta / estos*) cine.

.....

2. ¿Saliste de fiesta (*aquel / aquella / aquellas*) noche cuando conocí a Jose?

.....

3. – ¿Qué libro debería comprar a tu padre? – Cómprale (*esta / este / esto*).

.....

4. Aquella casa era más grande que (*estas / esta / aquellas*).

.....

5. – ¿Cuál de las dos películas queréis ver esta noche? – Yo prefiero (*esas / esa / eso*) que tienes en la mano.

.....

6. (*Aquel / aquella / aquellos*) vestido azul es más bonito que (*este / esta / eso*) rojo.

.....

7. Mi casa es (*aquella / esas / aquellas*) al fondo de la calle.

.....

8. (*Esa / ese / esas*) fue la mejor noche de mi vida.

.....

9. (*Ese / esa / esos*) revista es muy interesante.

.....

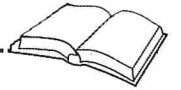
10. Voy a probar (*este / esta / estos*) helado de fresa y (*aquel / aquella*) de allí.

.....



- b) In the sentences above, indicate which are demonstrative adjectives (DA) and which are demonstrative pronouns (DP).

## Section 3: Reading



### Exercise 1

In the text, find at least **five words** that are related to the vocabulary of the topic 'Home, town, neighbourhood and region'. Also, underline all the demonstratives that you can find. What type of demonstratives are they?

### El sur de España

- 1 Soy del sur de España. Especialmente en mi ciudad, las temperaturas son altas, es decir, no tenemos problemas con el frío. Hay otras ciudades con montaña donde alcanzan grados bajo cero e incluso nieva, como sucede en Granada.
- 2 Este verano mi familia está organizando un viaje para ir a esquiar a Sierra Nevada, las montañas de Granada. Es la primera vez que voy a esa zona del país, así que estoy muy emocionada.
- 3 El verano pasado fuimos una semana al campo, donde descansamos de los ruidos de la ciudad, paseamos por el río y disfrutamos de paisajes preciosos. Esos recuerdos siempre estarán en mi cabeza. Además, disfruto mucho haciendo fotos que luego muestro a mis amigos.
- 4 Mis padres siempre alquilan una casa con cocina para poder cocinar algunos de los días. A la vez, evitan elegir una casa con escaleras porque mis abuelos son bastante mayores.

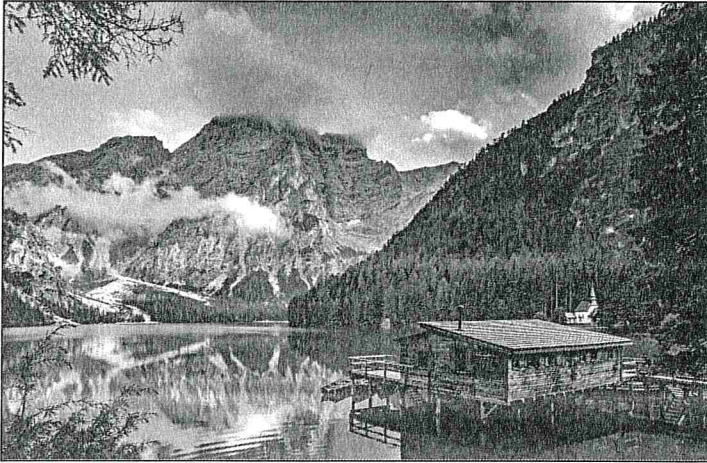
### Exercise 2

Find a title for each of the four parts of the text.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_

### Exercise 3

Your friend sent you a postcard about his holidays. Describe the picture and what you think he is doing **in Spanish** using all the vocabulary and grammar you have learnt.



Looking for holidays is a great way to discover the culture of a country when practising your Spanish reading skills. Depending on the options that are offered in each region, you can find out about the weather and what the area has to offer, such as mountains for skiing, rivers for rafting, cinemas, theatres and other places for different free-time activities.



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