BERKHAMSTED

1541

Spanish Department

Introduction to Year 12 and summer work

A LEVEL SPANISH – Course Structure

Moving from IGCSE to A level is all very straight forward – you already have all the skills that you need but we need to just take them to the next level. We want you to be able to express yourself freely in Spanish and during the next two years we will ensure that you are able to spontaneously express yourself in Spanish i.e. say whatever you want, whenever you want in Spanish!

To this end, there are a number of things you should be doing.

The key to becoming conversant in a foreign language is to immerse yourself as much as possible in the language whether it's changing the setting on your mobile phone to Spanish, watching your online stream platforms in Spanish, practising Spanish with the locals whilst in Spain this summer, listening to Spanish music (we can give recommendations, despite our age…), buying a Spanish newspaper or visiting the Rex to watch a Spanish film. These things are not just nice extras, they are essential to help you to progress to A level standard, so why not start now as you mean to go on, and try some of these suggestions over the summer?

The A level course that you will follow next year is organised as follows. Your holiday work will help prepare you for this.

A level Topic Areas (Exam board: Edexcel):

Theme 1 – Social issues and trends: Evolving society in Spain

- **Changing family structures** - evolving attitudes to marriage, relationships and families.
- **Impact of tourism -** economic impact; opportunities offered by tourism; environmental and social impact.
- **The world of work** - working life and attitudes to work; gender equality; opportunities for young people.

Theme 2 – Political and/or intellectual and/or artistic culture in the Spanish speaking world

- **Music** – changes and trends; impact of music on contemporary culture.
- **Media -** print and online media; impact on society and politics; television and telenovelas.
- **Festivals and traditions** – festivals, celebrations, customs and traditions.

Theme 3 – Social issues and trends: Immigration and the Spanish multicultural society

- **The positive effects of immigration** - contributions of immigrants to the economy and culture.
- **Facing the challenges of immigration and integration in Spain** – actions by local communities; marginalisation and alienation from immigrants' perspectives.
- **The public and social response to immigration** - political approaches towards immigration; public opinion.

Theme 4 - Political and/or intellectual and/or artistic culture: The Franco dictatorship and transition to democracy

- **Civil War and the rise of Franco (1936 – 1939)** – the civil war and the rise of Franco; the republicans vs the nationalists; divisions in society.
- **The Franco dictatorship** – daily life under Franco's dictatorship: political oppression, censorship, divisions in society.
- **The transition from dictatorship to democracy** – the role of King Juan Carlos in the transition; the Suárez government; the 1981 coup.

In addition to this, we will watch the film **Volver** and read the play **La Casa de Bernarda Alba**, everything that helps bring the beautiful language alive!

YEAR 11 INTO 12 SPANISH - Summer Work

It is essential you use the summer to consolidate work from GCSE in terms of grammar, structures and vocabulary to make sure the transition to A level is as smooth as possible! There are **FOUR** specific tasks you MUST do; however, *some additional reading and listening will be extremely beneficial*.

Task 1: Grammar

You will be given a new grammar book at the beginning of Year 12 and it is important to be ahead of the game when we start in September. It is a good idea to set up a grammar OneNote page over the holidays in preparation for next year and make your own notes on the grammar you have learned up to Year 11. In the meantime, get up to speed with the following topics over the summer – they may seem simple but getting the basics right makes a big difference…

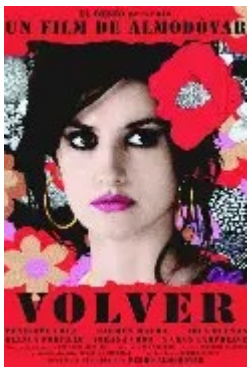
1. Gender and plurals
2. Adjectives
3. Present tense (irregulars and stem-changing verbs)
4. Reflexive verbs
5. Preterite tense (regular verbs and main irregulars)
6. Imperfect tense (regular and irregular verbs)
7. Perfect tense (including irregular past participles)
8. Near future and Simple future (including irregular verbs)
9. Conditional (including irregular verbs)

Complete the grammar exercises at the end of this booklet.

Once you have completed the exercises you can self-mark them (answers will be at the end of this document). Make sure you **make notes of the grammatical tenses / aspects that you need further consolidation. Let your teachers know about this on your return in September.**

Important: You will be assessed on main Key Stage 4 tenses and other grammatical aspects (including the ones above but not limited to it) **during week 2 in September**.

Task 2: *Volver* by Pedro Almodóvar



Watch this film, which can be found on Planet eStream. In your first few lessons, you need to come prepared to discuss the film in English; you are expected to engage wit your views and ideas.

Whilst watching the film:

- Make notes of any questions you have about the film / anything you don't understand fully.
- Make notes of any common themes you notice throughout the film.

Task 3: La música

This will be one of the units you will begin with in September. Choose a **Spanish speaking artist or band** and prepare **a 2 – 3-minute speaking presentation in SPANISH**. You **must include:** their background, influences, style of music, artistic trajectory, important events, most well-know songs, impact they may have had in society (particularly young people), etc.

You **will be allowed to have notes** with you **but not to just read your presentation**. You can present it in whichever format you'd like but make sure you include **visuals** and **music**, why not!

Task 4: El impacto del turismo en España

This will be another unit that you will start in September and therefore getting ahead of the game will mean you'll have a strong start.

Below you will see a list of articles both in Spanish and English related to tourism in Spain. **Choose 3 in Spanish and 3 in English** and make **notes of what you learn / discover** (this will be extremely useful for your speaking exam). Make a list of **new vocabulary** taken from your 3 articles in Spanish and of your **main findings from all your articles**. You need to come prepared to discuss your findings and engage in discussions based on the topics of these articles.

If for any reasons the links to the articles below won't work or the article is no longer available by the time you do this task, be proactive and do your own research regarding tourism in Spain.

Tourism articles in Spanish:

- ✓ El turismo en España: un motor económico en constante crecimiento
- ✓ Cinco destinos para disfrutar del turismo sostenible en España
- ✓ La economía española se crece con el empuje del turismo
- ✓ La aplaudida reflexión de una inglesa sobre el turismo en España: "No es un pasillo de descuentos"
- ✓ El peso económico del turismo en España se dispara un 6,5% y roza los 208.000 millones de euros
- ✓ Turismo masivo en España: impacto en vivienda y debate sobre soluciones.
- ✓ Turismo sostenible en España: ¿Dónde me voy de viaje este verano?

Tourism articles in English:

- ✓ Types of tourism in Spain.
- ✓ The profound benefits of tourism in Spain.
- ✓ Spain clamps down on Airbnb as tourism backlash returns for summer.
- ✓ Tourists and locals at odds with each other in holiday hotspot.
- ✓ Spain reports record number of tourists this summer.
- ✓ Málaga tourism: "People feel the city is collapsing"
- ✓ Spanish islands toughen curbs on party holidays

GRAMMAR ACTIVITIES

Before you begin, RAG rate yourself against each grammar point that will be covered.
Decide if your knowledge is good (green), ok
(amber) or not good (red)

At the end of the booklet, do it again to see if you've improved your knowledge!

Grammar point	R	A	G
Definite and indefinite articles			
Connectives			
Time phrases			
Opinions			
Adjectives			
Exclamations			
Asking questions			
Present tense			
Preterite tense (past)			
Immediate future tense (voy a + infinitive)			
Simple future tense			
Conditional tense			
Idioms			
Expressions with "tener"			
Perfect tense			
Pluperfect tense			
Imperative			
Subjunctive			
Future perfect tense			
Present continuous			

1. Definite and indefinite articles

The definite article in English is "***the***". In Spanish there are four definite articles.

- ***El*** - masculine singular
- ***La*** - feminine singular
- ***Los*** - masculine plural
- ***Las*** - feminine plural

The definite article changes to match the gender and number of the noun.

	Singular	Plural
Masculine	El libro (the book)	Los libros (the books)
Feminine	La casa (the house)	Las casas (the houses)

The definite article is sometimes used in Spanish when we don't use it in English.
With abstract nouns. (Things you can't see or touch)
"El turismo is importante" = Tourism is important
With likes and dislikes
"Me gusta el español" = I like Spanish
With days of the week to say "on"
"El domingo" = on Sunday "los domingos" = On Sundays

The indefinite article in English is "***a***" or "***some***". In Spanish there are four indefinite articles.

- ***Un*** - masculine singular
- ***Una*** - feminine singular
- ***Unos*** - masculine plural
- ***Unas*** - feminine plural

The definite article changes to match the gender and number of the noun.

	Singular	Plural
Masculine	Un libro (a book)	Unos libros (some books)
Feminine	Una casa (a house)	Unas casas (some houses)

The indefinite article is ***not*** used when you talk about jobs, nationalities or religion
"Soy ~~un~~ profesor" = I'm a teacher
"Es ~~un~~ español" = he is a Spaniard
"Eres ~~un~~ católico" = you are a catholic

If a noun does not end in –o or –a there are some rules which help us identify the gender.

A. As a rule, nouns are feminine if they end in – ción, -sión, -dad, -tad or –ie

e.g. la situación (the situation), la universidad (the university)

B. As a rule, nouns are masculine if they end in –aje, -án or a stressed vowel.

A. Fill in the **definite articles**. Look at the ending of the noun.

1. _____ casas
2. _____ mantas
3. _____ chica
4. _____ pelo
5. _____ uvas
6. _____ suelo
7. _____ toalla
8. _____ vecino
9. _____ pantalla
10. _____ bebidas

B. You need to think a bit harder now. The gender is not so obvious. Fill in the **definite articles**.

1. _____ ciudad
2. _____ ciudades
3. _____ programa
4. _____ programas
5. _____ foto
6. _____ mapa
7. _____ mapas
8. _____ radio
9. _____ radios
10. _____ mano

C. Translate into **Spanish**. * = irregular noun – think carefully about gender!

1. the dogs _____
2. the woman _____
3. the world _____
4. the planets* _____
5. the museum _____
6. the children _____
7. the car _____
8. the problem* _____
9. the food _____
10. the table _____
11. the apples _____
12. the garden _____

D. Fill in the blanks with the missing **definite article**. Think carefully about agreement: is the noun masculine or feminine? Singular or plural? * = irregular noun – think carefully about gender!

1. Quiero ir a _____ universidad después del colegio.
2. _____ programas en la tele son muy aburridos. *
3. _____ libros están organizados en orden alfabético.
4. En _____ ciudad no hay mucho que hacer para los jóvenes.
5. _____ alumnos en mis clases son simpáticos.
6. No me gusta _____ historia, pero me encantan ___ matemáticas.

When you look up a noun in the dictionary or on wordreference, it will say "*nm*" or "*nf*". This tells you whether the word is masculine (nm- noun masculine) or feminine (nf- noun feminine) – then you know which article to use!

E. Translate the sentences from activity D into **English**.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

F. Fill in the **indefinite articles**.

1. _____ amiga
2. _____cuaderno
3. _____ botas
4. _____discos
5. _____piscina
6. _____tiendas
7. _____personas
8. _____monedero
9. _____falda
10. _____ojos

G. Remember those irregular nouns? Not the gender you expect. Fill in the **indefinite articles**.

1. _____día
2. _____problemas
3. _____moto
4. _____ fotos
5. _____idiota
6. _____programas
7. _____sofá
8. _____mapas
9. _____ radio
10. _____tema
11. _____ planeta
12. _____ dilema
13. _____ futbolistas
14. _____ idioma
15. _____ síntomas

H. Translate into **Spanish**. * = irregular noun – think carefully about gender!

1. some dogs _____
2. a woman _____
3. a world _____
4. a planet* _____
5. a museum _____
6. some children _____
7. a car _____
8. a problem* _____
9. some drinks _____
10. a table _____
11. some apples _____
12. a garden _____

I. Fill in the blanks with the missing **indefinite article**. Think carefully about agreement: is the noun masculine or feminine? Singular or plural? * = irregular noun – think carefully about gender!

1. Rojo es _____ color.
2. Pasamos _____ semana en España el año pasado.
3. Vi _____ perros lindos ayer.
4. Voy a comprar _____ nuevo móvil con mi dinero.
5. Tengo _____ problema grande. *
6. Si fuera rico compraría _____ coche deportivo.

J. Translate the sentences from activity I into **English**.

1) _____

2) _____

3) _____

4) _____

5) _____

6) _____

K. Find and correct the mistake in each sentence.

1. Soy un médico.
2. Tengo una gato blanco.
3. ¿Puedes traer unos manzanas?
4. ¿Dónde está la museo?
5. Me gustan las programas de música.
6. Prefiero un inglés.

2. connectives

Connectives are words that link phrases and sentences together. You can use them to make your Spanish more varied and interesting. Here are some complex ones: You will achieve higher marks in the writing and speaking exams by using a variety of complex connectives.

además = as well/besides
antes (de) =before
así que = so/ therefore
después (de) = after
entonces = then
por una parte = on the one hand
por otra parte = on the other hand
si = if
sin embargo/ no obstante = however
aunque = although
mientras = while
o = or
porque/ya que = because
dado que = given that
por eso = therefore

Yo hacía los deberes ***mientras*** mi padre preparaba la cena = I was doing my homework whilst my dad prepared the dinner.
Decidí salir ***aunque*** llovía mucho = I decided to go out even though it was raining a lot.
Hacía un día magnifico ***así que*** decidimos ir a la playa = It was a lovely day, so we decided to go to the beach

A. Complete the words with the missing vowels.

1. D_____sp_____ _____s
2. S_____n _____mb_____rg_____
3. P_____r _____s_____
4. _____ _____nq_____ _____
5. P_____r _____n_____ p_____rt_____
6. _____s_____ q_____ _____

B. Circle the correct translation.

	A	B
however	porque	sin embargo
before	después	antes
while	si	mientras
therefore	por eso	por otra parte
given that	dado que	ya que
as well	si	además
or	o	y
on the one hand	por una parte	por otra parte
although	ya que	aunque
so	si	así que

C. Complete the sentences with an appropriate connective.

1. Me llamo Jorge _____ vivo en Barcelona.
2. A las cinco voy a jugar al rugby. _____ a las siete voy a cenar.
3. No voy a Manchester _____ no tengo dinero.
4. Me gusta comer patatas fritas_____ me encanta beber zumo.
5. Me puedes comprar limonada _____ Coca-Cola – me gustan las dos.
6. Tengo £10 _____ puedo ir contigo a Londres.
7. Sí, mi madre tiene 60 años _____ es muy fuerte.
8. _____ pienso que las telenovelas son estúpidas, pero _____ pienso que son bastante entretenidas.

D. Translate these phrases into English.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____

E. Choose the correct connective.

1. Siempre me ha gustado jugar al voleibol _____ ahora prefiero el baloncesto.
2. Veía la televisión _____ mi madre limpiaba la casa.
3. Me gustaría ser médico _____ soy una persona trabajadora y sensible.
4. Me encantan los idiomas _____ estudiaré el español en la universidad.
5. Compraría una casa enorme en la costa _____ fuera rico.

Sin embargo si por eso ya que mientras

F. Translate this passage into English.

Por una parte, pienso que llevo una vida sana porque como muchas verduras cada día. También bebo mucha agua ya que es sana. Sin embargo, por otra parte me encanta comer dulces como los caramelos y las galletas, aunque sé que son muy malos para los dientes.

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

G. Translate this passage into Spanish.

I love sport and therefore I play football, basketball and tennis. Every day I watch TV or a film. Also, I use my mobile to download and stream TV series, although I prefer to use the television. In addition, I go to the cinema once a month since I love the experience. On the other hand, watching a film at home is cheaper.

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

H. Translate the connectives into Spanish and then find them in the wordsearch.

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

therefore _____

as well _____

but _____

also _____

because _____

before _____

however _____

given that _____

including _____

on one hand _____

on the other hand _____

although _____

while _____

I. Choose an appropriate connective.

1. Ayer fui a un restaurante español _____ no me gustó la comida.

2. En mi insti no se permite usar el móvil en clase _____ podemos llevar piercings.

3. _____ me llevo bien con mi padre, pero _____ puede ser un poco antipático.

4. Juego muchos deportes _____ soy muy activo.

5. Quiero ir a la universidad _____ estudio muy duro.

3. Time frequencies

Time frequencies tell us ***when*** something is being done.

generalmente= generally
hoy= today
mañana= tomorrow
ayer= yesterday
a ratos= occasionally
nunca= never

a veces= sometimes
antes= beforehand
apenas= rarely
a menudo= often
después= afterwards
siempre= always

el año pasado= last year
hace dos años= two years ago
la semana pasada= last week
el año que viene= next year
este año= this year
anoche= last night

A. Fill in the missing vowels from each time frequency.

1. _____nt_____s
2. H_____c_____ d_____s _____ñ_____s
3. _____n_____ch_____
4. M_____ñ_____n_____
5. N_____nc_____
6. H_____y
7. G_____n_____r_____lm_____nt_____
8. S_____ _____mpr_____
9. D_____sp_____ _____s
10. _____y_____r

B. Match up the Spanish and English.

A	normalmente		today
B	el año que viene		last night
C	hoy		normally
D	el año pasado		sometimes
E	nunca		often
F	a ratos		next year
G	anoche		never
H	a veces		last year
I	hace diez años		occasionally
J	a menudo		ten years ago

C. Fill in the gaps with a suitable time frequency. Look carefully at the tense. There may be more than one possible answer.

1. _____ trabajaba en un banco pero _____ trabajo en una pastelería.
2. _____ fui a un concierto y me han invitado a otra _____.
3. No quiero salir _____ porque hace mucho frío.
4. Iré a la piscina _____ por la tarde con mis amigos.

D. Translate the phrases above into English.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

E. Translate these sentences into Spanish.

1. I used to live in Spain beforehand but now I live in England.
   _____
2. I don't go to the park often.
   _____
3. Sometimes I do my homework in my room.
   _____
4. Tomorrow I will buy a new car.
   _____
5. Next year I will study languages.
   _____
6. I rarely play videogames, but I always watch TV.
   _____
7. Two years ago I went to Spain.
   _____
8. I play football with my friends occasionally.
   _____

F. Underline the time frequency in the sentence and then re-write the sentence with a different time phrase so that it makes sense.

1. Esta noche fui a la casa de mis abuelos.
   _____
   _____
   _____

2. Quiero reciclar más ayer.
   _____
   _____
   _____

3. El año que viene estudié el español, pero normalmente estudio el francés.
   _____
   _____
   _____
   _____

4. Opinions

Opinions are important in Spanish and in your writing and speaking. It is so important that we use complex opinions. Here are some examples.

Me chifla/me flipa = I am crazy about
Me mola = I like
Me gusta mucho= I really like
No me gusta nada = I don't like at all
No soporto/ no aguanto = I can't stand
Odio = I hate

me molesta = …annoys me
me fastidia = …annoys me
me aburre = …bores me
no me importa = …doesn't bother me
me interesa = …interests me
me parece que = It seems to me that

Desde mi punto de vista = From my point of view
Para decirte la verdad =To tell you the truth
A mi modo de ver = In my opinion

A mi ver = In my opinion
Opino que = I think that
Pienso que/creo que = I think that

All the opinion phrases ending in "a" e.g me gusta/me molesta/me interesa etc… must have "n" added on the end when talking about something plural. E.g. me gustan/ me molestan/ me interesan

A. Complete the sentences with an appropriate opinion

1. _____ la historia es muy aburrida.

2. _____ leer libros es muy importante.

3. _____ la obesidad es un problema muy serio.

4. Quiero ser veterinario ya que _____ los animales.

5. _____ pescado dado que es asqueroso.

6. Ver el telediario _____ ya que no es divertido en absoluto.

7. Mi hermana menor _____. Es tan tonta.

B. Translate these phrases into English.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____

C. Translate the phrases below into Spanish

1. In my opinion, going shopping is fun but very expensive.
2. I can't stand pop music because it annoys me.
3. To tell you the truth my best friend is so lazy
4. From my point of view, I prefer using snapchat because it is quicker.
5. I am crazy about food, so I want to be a chef in the future.
6. I think that poverty is a serious problem here in Liverpool.
7. Documentaries really interest me because they are educational.
8. I hate geography because it bores me.
9. In my opinion there is too much stress in school.
10. It seems to me that global warming is a big problem.
11. I can't stand sport even though it's good for your health.
12. I really don't like chicken at all.

D. Write a paragraph about your school subjects. You must include at least six different opinions along with connectives.

5. Adjectives

Adjectives are describing words. You can use them to make your Spanish more varied and interesting. They must agree with the noun in gender (masculine or feminine) and number (singular or plural) E.g. Mi hermana es muy malsana ya que come muchos caramelos
My sister is very unhealthy because she eats a lot of sweets
Here are some complex ones.

caro/a = expensive
barato/a = cheap
estupendo/a = great
emocionante = exciting
incómodo/a = uncomfortable
ruidoso/a = noisy
antiguo/a = old
limpio/a = clean

fatigante = exhausting
guapo/a = beautiful (person)
precioso = beautiful (place)
gracioso/a = funny
cómodo/a = uncomfortable
perezoso/a = lazy
limpio/a = clean
tranquilo/a = quiet

aburrido/a = boring
bueno = good
malo = bad
cómodo = comfortable
sano = healthy
sucio/a = dirty
peligroso = dangerous
nuevo/a = new

Most Spanish adjectives come after the noun but there are some exceptions:
Grande comes before the noun when it means "great" rather than "big". It changes to gran before both masculine and feminine singular nouns. E.g. Fue una gran película= It was a great film

A. Match up the opposites.

barato	sucio
ruidoso	delgado
gordo	pequeño
limpio	aburrido
emocionante	tranquilo
grande	caro

B. Choose an appropriate adjective to use in these sentences. Take care with adjectival agreement.

1. Mi madre es muy _____ y bastante _____.
2. Prefiero el inglés ya que es muy _____.
3. Pienso que reciclar es muy _____ porque quiero proteger el medio ambiente.
4. Me gustan mucho las gambas porque son _____.
5. Mi pareja ideal sería _____ y _____.
6. No soporto la equitación dado que es _____.
7. Me chifla Snapchat ya que es un poco _____ .

C. Translate these phrases into English.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____

D. Write a paragraph about what you should do to help the environment and why. Include lots of complex connectives and justifications/adjectives. Try and include one of the adjectives that go before the noun too!

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

6. Using exclamations

Using exclamations is a good way to extend how you give opinions in your spoken and written Spanish. Here are some useful examples!

¡Qué asco! – how disgusting/ what a disaster!
¡Qué bien! – great!
¡Qué horror! – how terrible!
¡Qué aburrido! – how boring!
¡Qué fantástico! – how fantastic!
¡Qué lástima! – what a shame!
¡Qué pena! – what a pain!

¡Qué va! – come off it!
¡Socorro! – help!
¡Qué sorpresa! – what a surprise!
¡Qué rollo! – How boring!
¡Ojalá- If only!
¡Qué día! – what a day!

Don't forget the upside down exclamation mark at the start!

A. Are these phrases positive (P) o negative (N)

1. Ayer recibí un vestido rojo para mi cumpleaños. ¡Qué sorpresa! ☐
2. Ayer no hice nada especial. ¡Qué rollo! ☐
3. Lo mejor es que me moló la comida, aunque no aguanté la película. ¡Qué lástima! ☐
4. El año pasado probé pulpo en Barcelona. ¡Qué asco! ☐
5. Hace dos años fui a España, pero el hotel no tenía una piscina. ¡Qué pena! ☐
6. He sacado muy buenas notas en el examen de inglés. ¡Qué fantástico! ☐
7. Tuve una prueba de matemáticas y después me di cuenta de que he perdido mi monedero. ¡Qué día! ☐

C. Put an appropriate exclamation onto each of these sentences.

1. No aguanto llevar uniforme ya que es incómodo.
_____

2. No me llevo bien con mi hermano ya que es muy tonto. _____

3. Tengo tos y tengo gripe. _____

4. Mi profesor grita todos los días.
_____

5. Quiero comprar una casa grande con una piscina.
_____

B. Translate the phrases from activity A into English.

11. _____
_____
12. _____
_____
13. _____
_____
14. _____
_____
15. _____
_____
16. _____
_____
17. _____
_____

7. Asking questions

To ask yes/no questions use the same language as you would to say the sentence and:

- If you're writing, add question marks
- If you're speaking, use a rising intonation at the end.

e.g. ***¿Estudias español?*** – Do you study Spanish

¿Quieres ir al polideportivo? – Do you want to go to the sports complex?

¿Cuándo…? = When?
¿Dónde…? = Where?
¿Adónde…? = Where to?
¿De dónde…? = From where?
¿Cuánto/a…? = How much?
¿Cuántos/as…? =How many?
¿Qué…? = What?
¿Por qué…? = Why?
¿Cómo…? = How?
¿Cuál(es)…? = Which ones
¿Quién(es)…? = Who?
¿Cuál (de estos libros) te gusta más? = Which (one of these books) do you like more?

English has a lot of different ways of asking for confirmation, e.g. "doesn't he?", "haven't they?", "can't you?" In Spanish it's much easier. You just put verdad at the end of a question.
¿Pablo es tu novio, verdad?
Pablo is your boyfriend, isn't he?

A. Match the two halves of the questions.

1. ¿Cuál	a. cuesta?
2. ¿Adónde	b. personas hay en tu casa?
3. ¿Quién	c. te llamas?
4. ¿Dónde	d. es tu asignatura favorita?
5. ¿Cuánto	e. está Valencia?
6. ¿Cuántas	f. fuiste de vacaciones el año pasado?
7. ¿Cómo	g. es tu cumpleaños?
8. ¿Cuándo	h. es tu pintor preferido?

1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	

B. What do these questions mean in English?

1. ¿Qué haces los sábados? _____
2. ¿Cómo llegas al colegio? _____
3. ¿Cuándo es la fiesta? _____
4. ¿Dónde vives? _____
5. ¿Adónde vas esta noche? _____
6. ¿Cuál prefieres? _____
7. ¿Cualés te gustan? _____
8. ¿Quién tiene mi bolso? _____
9. ¿Quiénes van a la fiesta? _____
10. ¿Por qué estas triste? _____
11. ¿Cuánto dinero tienes? _____
12. ¿Cuánta leche hay? _____
13. ¿Cuántas chicas hay? _____
14. ¿Cuántos chicos hay? _____
15. ¿De quién es el coche? _____

C. Translate the phrases below into Spanish.

1. What do you think of fashion? _____
2. How much is it? _____
3. What is your best friend like? _____
4. What is your favourite subject? _____
5. Do you like to recycle? _____
6. When is your birthday? _____
7. How are you? _____
8. Where are you going to go on holiday next year? _____

D. Answer the following questions in Spanish.

1. ¿Adónde vas de vacaciones el año que viene?

_____

_____

2. ¿Cómo celebras tu cumpleaños normalmente?

_____

_____

3. ¿Qué piensas de la geografía?

_____

_____

4. ¿Qué sueles hacer con tu móvil?

_____

_____

5. ¿Cuál es tu comida preferida?

_____

_____

6. ¿Qué compras con el dinero?

_____

_____

7. ¿Cómo es tu instituto?

_____

_____

8. ¿Cuándo vas al cine?

_____

_____

9. ¿Por qué te gusta el español?

_____

_____

10. ¿Tienes una mascota?

_____

_____

11. ¿Te gustaría ir a la universidad?

_____

_____

12. ¿Cuáles son los mejores aspectos de tu región?

_____

_____

8. The present tense

The present tense is used to talk about:

- What you are doing now
- What you do regularly
- What things are like

e.g.: I am doing my homework/ On Saturdays I go to the swimming pool/ Greece is beautiful

We form it by replacing the infinitive ending (-ar,-er,-ir) as follows:

	Hablar- to speak	Comer- To eat	Vivir- To live
I	hablo	como	vivo
you(s)	hablas	comes	vives
he/she/it	habla	come	vive
we	hablamos	comemos	vivimos
You lot	habláis	coméis	vivís
they	hablan	comen	viven

Remember that usted (polite/formal form of "you") takes the endings for he/she/it

¿Habla inglés? Do you speak English?

e.g.
Hablo muchos idiomas- I speak many languages
Mi hermana come muchos mariscos – My sister eats a lot of seafood.
Mi familia y yo vivimos en el norte de España- My family and I live in the north of Spain.

Here are some common irregulars that you have to learn! There are more too!

Hacer (To do)

Hago	hacemos
Haces	hacéis
Hace	hacen

Ser (To be –state)

soy	somos
eres	sois
es	son

Tener (To have)

tengo	tenemos
tienes	tenéis
tiene	tienen

Ir (To go)

voy	vamos
vas	vais
va	van

Estar (To be –place)

estoy	estamos
estas	estáis
está	están

Salir (To go out)

salgo	salimos
sales	salís
sale	salen

A. Look at the verb endings and decide who is doing the action. (I. you, she etc…)

1. Juegas _____
2. Termina _____
3. Tenemos _____
4. Prefiero _____
5. Leen _____
6. Estoy _____
7. Coméis _____
8. Estudias _____
9. Hago _____
10. Crees _____
11. Salen _____
12. Lleva _____
13. Vivís _____
14. Escucho _____
15. Voy _____

B. Use the following infinitives to fill in the verb forms.

Terminar	Llorar	Comprender	Creer	Abrir	Admitir
To finish	To cry	To understand	To believe	To open	To admit

1. They finish _____
2. I believe _____
3. They admit _____
4. We understand _____
5. They cry _____
6. You open _____
7. She admits _____
8. He cries _____
9. You lot believe _____
10. I admit _____
11. They believe _____
12. She understands _____
13. I open _____
14. We admit _____
15. I understand _____
16. You lot finish _____

C. Translate the Spanish verbs into English.

1. Bebes_____
2. Bailo_____
3. Abren_____
4. Visita_____
5. Comemos_____
6. Escribís_____
7. Entras_____
8. Trabajo_____
9. Terminaís_____
10. Cocinamos_____
11. Hablan_____
12. Lavo_____
13. Vivimos_____
14. Leemos_____
15. Miro_____

D. Fill in the appropriate verb forms using the infinitives given in brackets.

Un día en el colegio, Manuel *(escribir)* _____ una descripción de la casa donde *(vivir)* _____.

"Mi familia y yo *(vivir)* _____ en la casa blanca en la calle de Atocha. Yo *(creer)* _____ que es una casa bonita. Unas flores *(crecer)* _____ en el jardín. Mis padres *(cultivar)* _____ hortalizas y legumbres allí también."

El profesor *(interrumpir)* _____ a Manuel, y *(preguntar)* _____:

- ¿ *(Desear)*_____ vivir en la ciudad ?

Manuel *(contestar)* _____: - *(Esperar)* _____ vivir en Barcelona un día con mi hermano mayor.

E. Translate the previous text.

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

F. Translate the following *irregular* verbs into Spanish.

1. I know_____
2. I go_____
3. I fall_____
4. I have _____
5. I go out_____
6. I am (estar)_____
7. I am (ser)_____
8. I do/ I make_____
9. I want_____
10. I see_____
11. I bring_____
12. I come_____
13. I put_____
14. I say_____
15. I can _____

G. Some verbs are irregular which means they don't always follow the same pattern as regular verbs. Find the translations and colour them in the same colour:

Tengo	*He/she/it is*	Van	Soy	*I give*	*I go*	Es	Son
They are	*They go*	Tenemos	*I do*	*I am (temporary)*	No sé	Tienen	Hago
Estoy	*I don't know*	*They have*	*You are*	*I have*	*We are*	Vamos	*We have*
I am (permanent)	Eres	Voy	*We go*	*I watch*	Doy	Veo	Somos

H. Write a paragraph about what you normally do at the weekend. You must include complex structures as well as the present tense. TIP- REMEMBER "Suelo + infinitive" = I usually…. This will gain you extra credits!

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

9. The Preterite

The preterite tense is used to talk about completed actions in the past
e.g.; Last year I travelled to America.

We form it by replacing the infinitive ending as follows:

	Hablar - to speak	Comer - to eat	Vivir - to live
I	hablé	comí	viví
you	hablaste	comiste	viviste
He/she/it	habló	comió	vivió
we	hablamos	comimos	vivimos
you	hablasteis	comisteis	vivisteis
they	hablaron	comieron	vivieron

Be careful- accents can be significant.
Hablo= I speak
Habló= he/she spoke

Some verbs don't follow this pattern. These are called irregular verbs. You should try to memorise the common ones.

	Ir-to go Ser-to be	Hacer-to do	Ver-to see
I	fui	hice	vi
you	fuiste	hiciste	viste
He/she/it	fue	hizo	vio
we	fuimos	hicimos	vimos
you	fuisteis	hicisteis	visteis
they	fueron	hicieron	vieron

The verbs ir and ser have the same forms in the preterite. Use the context to work out which is meant.

Other irregulars- Use these to be more *ORIGINAL*

di - I gave
dije - I said
puse – I put
tuve - I had
supe = I knew
estuve - I was
vine - I came

A. Match up the time phrases in Spanish and English

1. Ayer	A. Last week	1- E
2. Anoche	B. Last weekend	2
3. La semana pasada	C. This morning	3
4. El año pasado	D. Three days ago	4
5. El fin de semana pasado	E. Yesterday	5
6. Esta mañana	F. Five years ago	6
7. Hace tres días	G. Last year	7
8. Hace cinco años	H. Last night	8
9. El mes pasado	I. Last month	9

B. Underline the correct translation.

1. He spoke: hablaste / hablé / habló
2. I finished: terminé / terminaste / terminaron
3. You bought: compramos / compraron / compraste
4. We won: ganaron / ganamos/ ganó
5. They cooked: cocinaste / cocinamos / cocinaron
6. She travelled: viajó / viajé / viajaste
7. I tried: intentaron / intentó / intenté
8. You listened: escuchaste / escucharon / escuché
9. They spent: gastó / gastaron / gastaste
10. We carried: llevamos / llevaron / llevé

C. Complete the sentences with the words in brackets.

Llegar = to arrive
Ver = to watch
Volver = to return
Comprar = to buy

1. Por la manana _____ (I went) a la casa de mi amigo.
2. _____ (I arrived) a las nueve y media.
3. _____ (I watched) la televisión hasta las diez.
4. Después _____ (I ate) un pastel y _____ (I drank) una taza de té.
5. Por la tarde _____ (I worked) en la tienda de mi padre
6. El domingo _____ (I visited) a mi abuela.
7. _____ (I returned) en casa a las cinco de la tarde.
8. El domingo _____ (I went) a la ciudad.
9. _____ (I bought) un jersey azul y zapatos blancos.
10. A las ocho _____ (I went out) con mi amigo. ¡Fue fenomenal!

D. This tense is so important for your GCSE. Every year the examiner's report states that it is the weakest tense for students so please learn key ones!

Please translate these into English.

1. Fui_____
2. Vi_____
3. Jugamos_____
4. Comimos_____
5. Compré_____
6. Fuimos_____
7. Vimos_____
8. Jugaron_____
9. Hice_____
10. Compraron_____
11. Leí_____
12. Jugué_____
13. Comí_____
14. Hicimos_____
15. Tuve _____

E. Translate the sentences into Spanish.

1. Last year I went to Germany with my boyfriend.

_____

2. Yesterday, we recycled batteries and glass. (reciclar)

_____

3. Last week I went to my nans house and we watched the news. It was boring.

_____

4. Last year we went to Spain and it was really hot and sunny. (hacer sol/calor)

_____

5. Last night my sister (she) went to the cinema with her friends.

_____

6. Three days ago my parents (they) watched an interesting documentary.

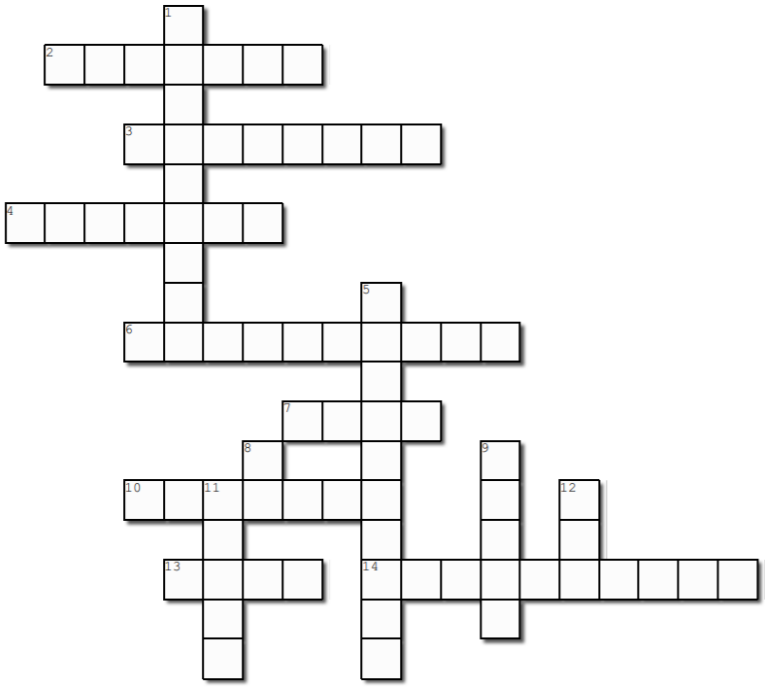
_____

7. I arrived at 6 o'clock. (llegar) _____

8. Last weekend I went shopping and I bought (comprar) a new mobile phone.

_____

E. Complete the crossword in Spanish.



Horizontales:

2. You ate
3. You travelled
4. I worked
6. They listened
7. I went out
10. We drink
13. I lived
14. They studied

Verticales:

1. We visited
5. You lot spoke
8. I watched
9. I played
11. She danced
12. I went

10.The immediate future tense

The immediate future is used to say what you *are going* to do.
E.g. I am going to buy a new bike

We form it by combining:

Voy a	I'm going
Vas a	You're going
Va a	He/she/it's going
Vamos a	We're going
Vais a	You lot are going
Van a	They're going

The infinitive:

Comer (to eat)
Ir (to go)
Jugar (to play)
Tener (to have)

e.g. ***Este domingo voy a ir al teatro con mi novio*** - this Sunday I am going to go to the theatre with my boyfriend
Mañana mi familia y yo vamos a ir a la casa de mis abuelos para cenar - Tomorrow, My family and I are going to go to my grandparents' house for dinner.

A. Match up the translations of these time frequencies. Write the correct number.

1.	En el futuro	Next month	
2.	Mañana	The day after tomorrow	
3.	La semana que viene	Later in life	
4.	El mes próximo	In the future	
5.	Esta noche	Next week	
6.	Dentro de tres semanas	Tomorrow	
7.	Más tarde en la vida	After my exams	
8.	Después de mis exámenes	In three weeks	
9.	Pasado mañana	Tonight	

B. Look at the verbs and decide who will do the action. (I, you, he etc…)

1. Vamos a comprar _____
2. Vais a salir _____
3. Van a ir _____
4. Voy a comer _____
5. Van a ver _____
6. ¿Vas a venir? _____
7. Va a jugar _____
8. Vamos a ganar _____
9. Vais a organizar _____
10. Voy a hacer _____
11. Vas a dar _____
12. Van a invitar _____

C. Translate these sentences into English.

1. I am going to buy a spicy sausage for my best friend.
_____
2. She is going to meet a handsome, caring boyfriend.
_____
3. They are going to have dinner in a Spanish restaurant.
_____
4. She is going to go sailing with my brother because she is hooked on sports.
_____
5. I am going to buy an enormous house in the city centre.
6. _____
7. They are going to live abroad because they love the culture
_____
8. She is going to see an action film at the cinema.
_____
9. We are going to have dinner at a Chinese restaurant.
_____
10. I'm going to be a doctor because I want to help people and earn lots.
_____

E. Translate Pablo's plans for the summer…

Este verano, voy a ir a Francia con mi familia. Vamos a viajar en avión de Madrid al Aeropuerto de París-Charles de Gaulle. Vamos a quedarnos quince días y vamos a alojarnos en un hotel de cinco estrellas. Vamos a salir en junio. ¡No puedo esperar!

Voy a sacar muchas fotos de La torre Eiffel y comprar muchos recuerdos en las tiendas. Voy a nadar en una piscina climatizada por las mañanas e ir a los restaurantes típicos por las noches. Tengo ganas de ver la Gioconda en el museo del Louvre. Voy a hacer turismo todos los días.

F. Now translate the following into Spanish.

This summer, I am going to go to Italy with my friends. We are going to travel by ferry from Barcelona to Livorno. We are going to stay for a week, and we are going to stay in an apartment. We are going to go in August.

I am going to visit museums and go sightseeing. I am going to buy souvenirs for my family. We are going to eat in cafes and restaurants and try some local food! In the morning, we are going to go to the market and in the evenings, we are going to dance!

11. The simple future

This is a very easy tense to form and is used to say what you ***will*** do or what ***will*** happen in the future
e.g.: I will arrive/they will be pleased

We form it by adding these to the **end** of the infinitive:

-é	I will
-ás	You will
á	He/she/it will
emos	We will
éis	You lot will
án	They will

So take an infinitive

E.g. hablar

Add whatever endings you want to use to this to make it into the future.

e.g. *En el futuro hablaré italiano ya que quiero visitar Roma*- In the future I will speak Italian because I want to visit Rome.

These endings are the same for all verbs, regular or irregular. There are a few verbs which have an irregular stem, but the endings are regular. The most common are:

decir	= to say	diré	= I will say
hacer	= to do	haré	= I will do
poder	= to be able	podré	= I will be able
poner	= to put (on)	pondré	= I will put (on)
querer	= to want	querré	= I will want
saber	= to know	sabré	= I will know
salir	= to go out	saldré	= I will go out
tener	= to have	tendré	= I will have
venir	= to come	vendré	= I will come
hay (haber)	= there is	habrá	= There will be

A. These time frequencies will signal that you have to use the future tense. What do they mean? Using these in your writing and speaking will really WOW the examiner!

1. Cuando tenga 18 años_____
2. Cuando salga del colegio_____
3. Cuando termine en la Universidad_____
4. Cuando sea mayor_____
5. Si gano la lotería_____
6. Si saco buenas notas_____

B. Conjugate the following verbs in the 1st person singular (I) form of the future tense.

1. ir_____
2. ser_____
3. estar_____
4. vivir_____
5. dar_____
6. ver_____

C. Write the verbs in English.

1. Iremos_____
2. Escribirá_____
3. Cenarán_____
4. Terminarán_____
5. Empezaréis_____
6. Lo consideraré_____
7. Volveremos_____
8. Me levantaré_____
9. Hablará_____
10. Aprenderemos_____

D. Fill in the gaps by adding the correct ending to the infinitive.

1. **He will speak French.** – Hablar_____ francés.
2. **We will visit monuments.** – Visitar_____ los monumentos.
3. **They will go shopping at 7 o clock.** – Ir_____ de compras a las siete.
4. **I will dance at the disco.** – Bailar_____ en la discoteca.
5. **You will eat a cheese sandwich.** – Comer_____ un bocadillo de queso.
6. **You lot will live in Spain.** – Vivir_____ en España.
7. **I will eat more healthily.** – Comer_____ más sano.
8. **She will speak German.** – Hablar_____ alemán.
9. **They will eat dinner at 8pm.** – Cenar_____ a las ocho.
10. **We will travel by plane.** – Viajar_____ en avión.

E. Write these irregular verbs in Spanish. Remember we don't use the infinitive here; we add the endings to the stem!

1. I will have _____
2. He will do _____
3. We will come _____
4. They will say _____
5. I will go out _____
6. You will be able to _____
7. I will do _____
8. They will have _____
9. You lot will put _____
10. There will be _____
11. We will go out _____
12. He will have _____
13. She will know _____
14. You will say _____
15. I will be able to _____
16. They will want _____

E. Translate the following sentences into Spanish

1. When I am older, I will have a big house with a heated swimming pool and my own chef.

_____

_____

2. When I finish university, I will meet a handsome man and I will have an amazing job. It will be a piece of cake!

_____

_____

3. If I get good grades, my family and I will have a big party in August. When pigs fly!

_____

_____

4. If I win the lottery, I will stay in a 5 star hotel with my friends. We will drink champagne and eat in the best restaurants every day. It will cost an arm and a leg, but I don't care!

_____

_____

5. When I am 18 years old, I will go out every night because I will have freedom and I will save lots of money because I will travel the world with my friends. We will have a ball!

_____

_____

6. When I leave school, I will go to university and I will study languages. After, I will travel in South America.

_____

_____

7. During our visit to Barcelona, we will visit lots of monuments and we will go to the beach.

_____

_____

8. In the future I will take more photos because memories are important to me.

_____

_____

9. When I am 18 years old, I will be able to drink alcohol and vote.

_____

_____

10. Next weekend my parents (they) will go to the cinema and they will see a new action film. It will be great!

_____

_____

12. The conditional tense

The conditional tense is used to describe what you ***would*** do or what ***would*** happen. It's used to talk about hypothetical situations and to make polite requests.

We form it by combining:

The infinitive -	The correct ending	
Comer (to eat)	I -	ía
Jugar (to play)	You -	ías
Estudiar (to study)	He/she/it -	ía
Vivir (To live)	We -	íamos
Ir (to go)	You lot -	íais
Aprender (to learn)	They -	ían

e.g. ***Comería más verduras*** – I would eat more vegetables
Compraríamos una casa nueva – we would buy a new house
Estudiaría el inglés si tuviera el tiempo – he would study English if he had the time

A. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form of the conditional tense.

1. _____ comer (he)
2. _____ estudiar (we)
3. _____ barrer (you s.)
4. _____ jugar (I)
5. _____ aprender (I)
6. _____ beber (you p.)
7. _____ escribir (she)
8. _____ bailar (we)
9. _____ cambiar (they)
10. _____ comprar (you s.)
11. _____ dejar (I)
12. _____ cortar (he)
13. _____ disfrutar (we)
14. _____ limpiar (I)
15. _____ mirar (they)
16. _____ aceptar (we)
17. _____ ayudar (you p.)
18. _____ fumar (they)
19. _____ hablar (you s.)
20. _____ gritar (I)

B. Now write the meaning of the conditional tense verbs from activity A in English.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____
11. _____
12. _____
13. _____
14. _____
15. _____
16. _____
17. _____
18. _____
19. _____
20. _____

C. Underline the correct form of verb. Then translate the sentence into English.

1. Si tuviera más dinero yo *iría/iríamos* a los Estados Unidos.

   _____

2. Mi madre *aprenderíais/aprendería* ruso si tuviera el tiempo.

   _____

3. Mis hermanos y yo *preferiríamos/preferirían* ir al cine que ir al parque.

   _____

4. Si tu fueras Presidente, ¿qué *haría/harías*?

   _____

5. Si ganaran la lotería, ellos *compraría/comprarían* una casa más grande.

   _____

D. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb from the table. Write the correct letter.

1. El alumno dijo que [ ] una hora más.
2. Yo [ ] el mundo, pero no tengo dinero.
3. Mis hermanos [ ] una nueva consola si tuvieran más dinero.
4. Pienso que [ ] interesante estudiar chino.
5. Nosotros [ ] más sano, si tuviéramos el tiempo.

A	comprarían
B	estudiaría
C	ganaría
D	viajaría
E	comeríamos
F	sería

E. Translate this paragraph into English.

Si fuera el presidente, viviría en la Casa Blanca en Estados Unidos y tendría mucho dinero. Viajaría en avión por todo el mundo y me encontraría con muchos líderes de otros países. Tendría un chef privado y comería langostas y filetes cada semana y mis padres vivirían conmigo. Tendría mucha responsabilidad, pero sería increíble.

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

The conditional tense – irregular verbs

Just like for the simple future tense, there are a few verbs in Spanish that are irregular in the conditional tense. The most common are:

These endings are the same for all verbs, regular or irregular. For irregular verbs we must add the endings to the stem, NOT the infinitive.

decir	= to say	diría	= I would say
hacer	= to do	haría	= I would do
poder	= to be able	podría	= I would be able
poner	= to put (on)	pondría	= I would put (on)
querer	= to want	querría	= I would want
saber	= to know	sabría	= I would know
salir	= to go out	saldría	= I would go out
tener	= to have	tendría	= I would have
venir	= to come	vendría	= I would come
hay (haber)	= there is	habría	= There would be

F. Translate the short phrases into Spanish.

1. They would have _____
2. We would go out _____
3. I would put _____
4. We would do _____
5. You (s) would say _____
6. I would go out _____
7. He would put _____
8. They would go out _____
9. I would do _____
10. They would say _____
11. You (p) would do _____
12. I would have _____
13. She would say _____
14. You (s) would be able to _____
15. He would go out _____
16. We would be able to _____

G. Translate the sentences into Spanish.

1. I would do more homework, but I don't like it.
2. He would have more friends, but he is not nice.
3. We would go out more however we do not have the time.
4. I would say that history is very interesting and useful.
5. They would be able to buy more clothes, but they have no money.
6. We would do more exercise, but we are very lazy.
7. I would go out with my friends, but I have to do my homework.
8. If I won the lottery, I would be able to buy a big house.

H. Translate this short paragraph into Spanish.

My ideal partner would be very clever and funny. She would have blond hair and blue eyes, but weight isn't important to me. We would have a lot in common for example we would go to the cinema every weekend and we would play videogames in the evenings. She would work as a teacher and I would be a dentist and we would work very hard. We would live in a big house on the coast and our dogs would play on the beach every day.

13. Idioms

Idioms are expressions that aren't meant to be taken literally. They are often used by native speakers and when a speaker is fluent in the target language. You can really impress examiners if you use them in your speaking and writing exams!

e.g.
It's raining cats and dogs.
He's pulling my leg.

A. Match the idioms in English and Spanish – you may have to use Google to help you! Write the correct letter.

1. ¡Me tomas el pelo! ☐
2. Nos peleamos como el perro y el gato. ☐
3. Cuesta un ojo de la cara. ☐
4. Se parecen como un huevo a otro. ☐
5. Trabajaré como un burro. ☐
6. Me aburrí como una ostra. ☐
7. Es pan comido. ☐
8. ¡Cuando las ranas críen pelo! ☐
9. Tiene más lana que un borrego. ☐
10. No tengo pelos en la lengua. ☐
11. Está más sana que una pera. ☐

A	It costs an arm and a leg
B	When pigs fly
C	We fight like cat and dog
D	I was bored to death
E	I will work my socks off
F	They're like peas in a pod
G	It's a piece of cake
H	You're pulling my leg!
I	I tell it like it is
J	He's as fit as a fiddle
K	He's loaded

B. What idiom could you add to the end of all these paragraphs? Write the idiom underneath in Spanish.

A mi padre le gusta comer muchas frutas e intenta ir a la oficina a pie al menos tres veces por semana. Además, bebe agua cada día y nunca fuma o bebe alcohol porque dice que es peligroso.

_____
_____

No me llevo bien con mi hermano menor ya que siempre me molesta y es perezosa y un poco antipática. Nos discutimos muchísimo y no tenemos mucho en común.

_____
_____

Mi tío, Jorge, trabaja como dentista y gana mucho dinero. Siempre va de vacaciones y vive en una casa enorme en la ciudad. Come en restaurantes todos los días y conduce un auto deportivo.

_____
_____

En mi opinión el español es tan fácil. No es ni complicado ni difícil y me gusta mucho. Pienso que es una asignatura lógica y siempre saco buenas notas en los exámenes.

_____
_____

Soy una persona sumamente habladora y honesta. A veces dicen que puedo ser un poco mal educado, pero yo no soy de acuerdo. Siempre digo mi opinión y no me importa si ofendo a alguien.

_____
_____

Ayer fui al teatro para ver una obra de ópera por Mozart. No fue ni entretenida ni divertida, pero a mi madre le encantó. No me interesa nada la música clásica.

_____
_____

14. Expressions with "tener"

There are lots of expressions in Spanish that use "tener" as their main verb. These are also often idioms, meaning that their literal translation does not often make sense in English.

A. Match up the expressions in Spanish and English. Write the correct letter.

1. To be hungry ☐
2. To be thirsty ☐
3. To be tired ☐
4. To be lucky ☐
5. To be cold ☐
6. To be hot ☐
7. To be in a hurry ☐
8. To be scared ☐
9. To be hurt ☐
10. To be correct/right ☐
11. To be successful ☐
12. To be careful ☐

A	Tener frío
B	Tener hambre
C	Tener suerte
D	Tener prisa
E	Tener calor
F	Tener sueño
G	Tener miedo
H	Tener éxito
I	Tener sed
J	Tener cuidado
K	Tener dolor (de)
L	Tener razón

B. Conjugate the verb "tener" in the present tense, the preterite tense and the simple future tense. Complete the grids.

Present tense	
I have	
You have	
He/she/it has	
We have	
You lot have	
They have	

Preterite tense	
I had	
You had	
He/she/it had	
We had	
You lot had	
They had	

Simple future tense	
I will have	
You will have	
He/she/it will have	
We will have	
You lot will have	
They will have	

C. Translate these short phrases into English.

1. Tiene prisa _____
2. Tenemos hambre _____
3. Tenéis razón _____
4. Tendré frío _____
5. Tengo suerte _____
6. Tuvieron sed _____
7. Tendrás sueño _____
8. Tengo miedo _____
9. Tiene razón _____
10. Tuve prisa _____
11. Tuvimos éxito _____
12. Tengo dolor _____

D. Translate these short phrases into Spanish.

1. I'm right _____
2. We're in a hurry _____
3. They're scared _____
4. I was hot _____
5. He was thirsty _____
6. You'll be in a hurry _____
7. They will be tired _____
8. You were hungry _____
9. I'm tired _____
10. She was successful _____
11. They're hungry _____
12. You lot are scared

C. Translate the sentences into English.

1. Necesito dormir más porque siempre tengo sueño.

_____

2. Quiero tener un trabajo bien pagado en el futuro. Voy a tener éxito.

_____

3. Vamos a ir a McDonald's porque mi padre tiene hambre.

_____

4. ¿Tienes sed? Hay que beber más agua.

_____

5. No me gustan las películas de terror porque siempre tengo miedo.

_____

6. No hizo buen tiempo ayer. Tuve mucho frío.

_____

D. Translate the sentences into Spanish.

1. I am lucky because I don't have to share my bedroom.

_____

2. Be careful! It's raining today. (Imperative needed)

_____

3. My mum is always in a hurry.

_____

4. I have a sore head and my sister has a sore throat.

_____

5. You're right!

_____

6. I'm so hot today. I'm going to go to the beach.

_____

15. The perfect tense

The perfect tense is used to talk about things that started in the past and continue or repeat in the present. It is also used to talk about things in the recent past and say what "has" happened.

e.g.: I have written a pretty poem
We have returned to buy milk

We form it by combining:

The present tense of the verb "haber"

he	I have
has	You have
ha	He/she/it has
hemos	We have
habéis	You lot have
han	They have

AND

The past participle

comido

hablado

visto

jugado

e.g. ***He visto la nueva película de James Bond.*** – I have seen the new James Bond film.
Hemos comido demasiado. – We have eaten too much.
Han estudiado mucho este fin de semana. – They have studied a lot this weekend.

To form the past participle, remove the -AR, -ER, -IR and ad "-ado" for AR verbs or "-ido" for ER/IR verbs

hablar = to speak	hablado = spoken	comer = to eat	comido = eaten
llegar = to arrive	llegado = arrived	recibir = to receive	recibido = received

SOME IRREGULARS – JUST LEARN!!

hecho = done	roto = broken	visto = seen/watched	dicho = said	abierto = opened
escrito = written	puesto = put	muerto = died	vuelto = returned	cubierto = covered

A. Complete the sentences with the correct form of "haber".

1. _____ comido (he)
2. _____ estudiado (we)
3. _____ salido (you s.)
4. _____ jugado (I)
5. _____ visto (I)
6. _____ bebido (you lot)
7. _____ escrito (she)
8. _____ bailado (we)
9. _____ dicho (they)
10. _____ hecho (you s.)

B. Complete the sentences with the past participle of the verb in brackets. Check for those irregulars!

1. He _____(ir)
2. Hemos _____ (trabajar)
3. Habéis _____ (hacer)
4. Han _____ (decir)
5. He _____ (tener)
6. Han _____ (pasar)
7. He _____ (dejar)
8. Hemos _____ (llevar)
9. Has _____ (ver)
10. Ha _____ (montar)

C. Translate the phrases from activity A into English.

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

D. Translate the phrases from activity B into English.

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

E. Complete the sentences with the correct past participle. Write the correct letter.

1. He ☐ mucho para el examen de español.
2. Mi hermano ha ☐ 10 horas.
3. Mis vecinos han ☐ a Francia.
4. ¿Has ☐ la nueva película de Superman?
5. Mi madre ha ☐ los pasteles en la mesa.
6. He ☐ ya con mi primo.
7. ¿Has ☐ tus deberes?
8. Ha ☐ una historia interesante.

A	hablado
B	dormido
C	ido
D	estudiado
E	abierto
F	puesto
G	vuelto
H	hecho
I	escrito
J	visto

F. Translate the phrases above into English.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____

G. Translate the short phrases into Spanish.

1. I have eaten _____
2. You have been _____
3. They have received _____
4. Have you seen…?_____
5. I have finished _____
6. He has played _____
7. We have drunk _____
8. You lot have travelled _____
9. They have worked _____
10. She has done _____
11. I have opened _____
12. I have written _____

H. Find the phrases in the wordsearch by first translating them into Spanish.

I have written _____

You (s) have finished _____

We have played _____

They have seen _____

I have been (ser) _____

I have arrived _____

He has worn _____

You (s) have washed _____

She has given _____

We have worked _____

They have organised _____

I have lived _____

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

ANSWERS TO GRAMMAR ACTIVITIES

1. Definite and indefinite articles

The definite article in English is "***the***". In Spanish there are four definite articles.

- ***El*** - masculine singular
- ***La*** - feminine singular
- ***Los*** - masculine plural
- ***Las*** - feminine plural

The definite article changes to match the gender and number of the noun.

	Singular	Plural
Masculine	El libro (the book)	Los libros (the books)
Feminine	La casa (the house)	Las casas (the houses)

The definite article is sometimes used in Spanish when we don't use it in English.
With abstract nouns. (Things you can't see or touch)
"El turismo is importante" = Tourism is important
With likes and dislikes
"Me gusta el español" = I like Spanish
With days of the week to say "on"
"El domingo" = on Sunday "los domingos" = On Sundays

The indefinite article in English is "***a***" or "***some***". In Spanish there are four indefinite articles.

- ***Un*** - masculine singular
- ***Una*** - feminine singular
- ***Unos*** - masculine plural
- ***Unas*** - feminine plural

The definite article changes to match the gender and number of the noun.

	Singular	Plural
Masculine	Un libro (a book)	Unos libros (some books)
Feminine	Una casa (a house)	Unas casas (some houses)

The indefinite article is ***not*** used when you talk about jobs, nationalities or religion
"Soy ~~un~~ profesor" = I'm a teacher
"Es ~~un~~ español" = he is a Spaniard
"Eres ~~un~~ católico" = you are a catholic

If a noun does not end in –o or –a there are some rules which help us identify the gender.

A. As a rule, nouns are feminine if they end in – ción, -sión, -dad, -tad or –ie

e.g. la situación (the situation), la universidad (the university)

B. As a rule, nouns are masculine if they end in –aje, -án or a stressed vowel.

A. Fill in the **definite articles**. Look at the ending of the noun.

1. las casas
2. las mantas
3. la chica
4. el pelo
5. las uvas
6. el suelo
7. la toalla
8. el vecino
9. la pantalla
10. las bebidas

B. You need to think a bit harder now. The gender is not so obvious. Fill in the **definite articles**.

1. la ciudad
2. las ciudades
3. el programa
4. los programas
5. la foto
6. el mapa
7. los mapas
8. la radio
9. las radios
10. la mano

C. Translate into **Spanish**. * = irregular noun – think carefully about gender!

1. the dogs los perros
2. the woman la mujer
3. the world el mundo
4. the planets* los planetas
5. the museum el museo
6. the children los niños
7. the car el coche
8. the problem* el problema
9. the food la comida
10. the table la mesa
11. the apples las manzanas
12. the garden el jardín

D. Fill in the blanks with the missing **definite article**. Think carefully about agreement: is the noun masculine or feminine? Singular or plural? * = irregular noun – think carefully about gender!

1. Quiero ir a la universidad después del colegio.
2. los programas en la tele son muy aburridos. *
3. los libros están organizados en orden alfabético.
4. En la ciudad no hay mucho que hacer para los jóvenes.
5. los alumnos en mis clases son simpáticos.
6. No me gusta la historia, pero me encantan las matemáticas.

When you look up a noun in the dictionary or on wordreference, it will say "*nm*" or "*nf*". This tells you whether the word is masculine (nm- noun masculine) or feminine (nf- noun feminine) – then you know which article to use!

E. Translate the sentences from activity D into **English**.

1. I want to go to university after school.
2. (The) programmes on TV are very boring.
3. The books are organised in alphabetical order.
4. In the city there's not a lot for young people to do.
5. The students in my class are nice.
6. I don't like history but I love maths.

F. Fill in the **indefinite articles**.

1. una amiga
2. un cuaderno
3. unas botas
4. unos discos
5. una piscina
6. Unas tiendas
7. Unas personas
8. Un monedero
9. Una falda
10. Unos ojos

G. Remember those irregular nouns? Not the gender you expect. Fill in the **indefinite articles**.

1. un día
2. unos problemas
3. una moto
4. unas fotos
5. un idiota
6. Unos programas
7. Un sofá
8. Unas mapas
9. una radio
10. Un tema
11. un planeta
12. un dilema
13. unos futbolistas
14. un idioma
15. unos síntomas

H. Translate into **Spanish**. * = irregular noun – think carefully about gender!

1. some dogs unos perros
2. a woman una mujer
3. a world un mundo
4. a planet* un planeta
5. a museum un museo
6. some children unos niños
7. a car un coche
8. a problem* un problema
9. some drinks unas bebidas
10. a table una mesa
11. some apples unas manzanas
12. a garden un jardín

I. Fill in the blanks with the missing **indefinite article**. Think carefully about agreement: is the noun masculine or feminine? Singular or plural? * = irregular noun – think carefully about gender!

1. Rojo es un color.
2. Pasamos una semana en España el año pasado.
3. Vi unos perros lindos ayer.
4. Voy a comprar un nuevo móvil con mi dinero.
5. Tengo un problema grande. *
6. Si fuera rico compraría un coche deportivo.

J. Translate the sentences from activity I into **English**.

1) Red is a colour.
2) We spent a week in Spain last year.
3) I saw some cute dogs yesterday.
4) I'm going to buy a new mobile with my money.
5) I have a big problem.
6) If I were rich I would buy a sports car.

K. Find and correct the mistake in each sentence.

1. Soy ~~un~~ médico.
2. Tengo ~~una~~ gato blanco.
3. ¿Puedes traer ~~unos~~ unas manzanas?
4. ¿Dónde está ~~la~~ el museo?
5. Me gustan ~~las~~ los programas de música.
6. Prefiero ~~un~~ el inglés.

2. connectives

Connectives are words that link phrases and sentences together. You can use them to make your Spanish more varied and interesting. Here are some complex ones: You will achieve higher marks in the writing and speaking exams by using a variety of complex connectives.

además = as well/besides	por una parte = on the one hand	mientras = while
antes (de) =before	por otra parte = on the other hand	o = or
así que = so/ therefore	si = if	porque/ya que = because
después (de) = after	sin embargo/ no obstante = however	dado que = given that
entonces = then	aunque = although	por eso = therefore

Yo hacía los deberes ***mientras*** mi padre preparaba la cena = I was doing my homework whilst my dad prepared the dinner.
Decidí salir ***aunque*** llovía mucho = I decided to go out even though it was raining a lot.
Hacía un día magnifico ***así que*** decidimos ir a la playa = It was a lovely day, so we decided to go to the beach

A. Complete the words with the missing vowels.

1. Después
2. Sin embargo
3. Por eso
4. aunque
5. Por una parte
6. así que

B. Circle the correct translation.

	A	B
however	porque	sin embargo
before	después	antes
while	si	mientras
therefore	por eso	por otra parte
given that	dado que	ya que
as well	si	además
or	o	y
on the one hand	por una parte	por otra parte
although	ya que	aunque
so	si	así que

C. Complete the sentences with an appropriate connective.

1. Me llamo Jorge y vivo en Barcelona.
2. A las cinco voy a jugar al rugby. Después, a las siete voy a cenar.
3. No voy a Manchester porque/ya que/dado que/puesto que/como no tengo dinero.
4. Me gusta comer patatas fritas y/pero me encanta beber zumo.
5. Me puedes comprar limonada o Coca-Cola – me gustan las dos.
6. Tengo £10 así que/por eso puedo ir contigo a Londres.
7. Sí, mi madre tiene 60 años y/aunque/pero/sin embargo es muy fuerte.
8. Por un lado/una parte pienso que las telenovelas son estúpidas, pero por otro lado/otra parte pienso que son bastante entretenidas.

D. Translate these phrases into English.

1. My name is Jorge and I live in Barcelona.
2. At 5pm I'm going to play rugby. After, at 7pm I'm going to have tea/dinner.
3. I'm not going to Manchester because/as I don't have any money.
4. I like eating chips and/but I love drinking juice.
5. You can buy me lemonade or coke – I like both.
6. I have £10 so/therefore I can go with you to London.
7. Yes, my mum is 60 and/although/but/however she is very strong.
8. On one hand I think that soaps are stupid but on the other hand I think that they are quite entertaining.

E. Choose the correct connective.

1. Siempre me ha gustado jugar al voleibol sin embargo ahora prefiero el baloncesto.
2. Veía la televisión mientras mi madre limpiaba la casa.
3. Me gustaría ser médico ya que soy una persona trabajadora y sensible.
4. Me encantan los idiomas por eso estudiaré el español en la universidad.
5. Compraría una casa enorme en la costa si fuera rico.

Sin embargo si por eso ya que mientras

F. Translate this passage into English.

Por una parte, pienso que llevo una vida sana porque como muchas verduras cada día. También bebo mucha agua ya que es sana. Sin embargo, por otro parte me encanta comer dulces como los caramelos y las galletas, aunque sé que son muy malos para los dientes.

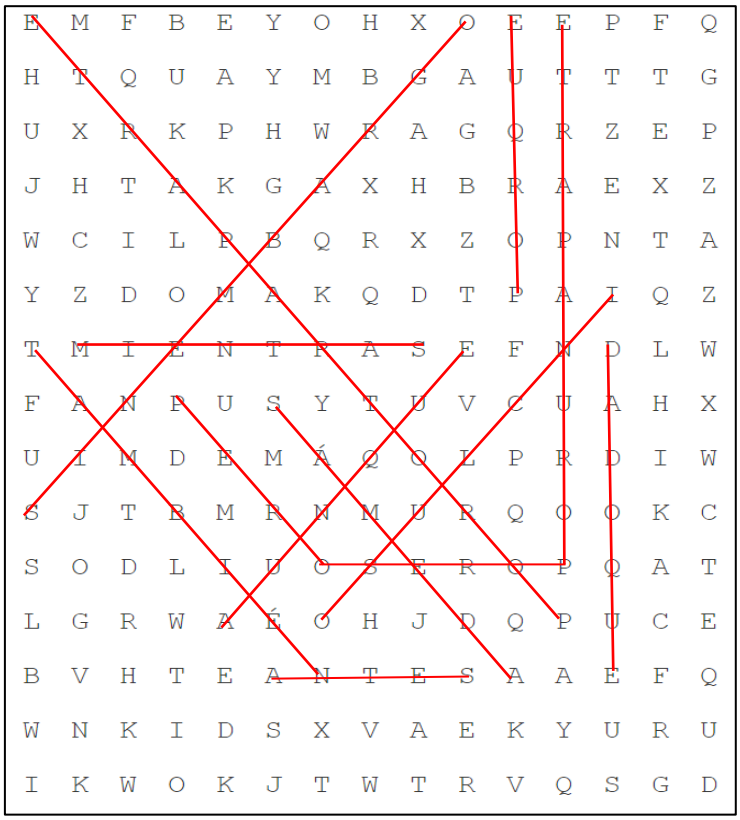
On the one hand I think I lead a healthy life because I eat vegetables every day. Also, I drink a lot of water because it's healthy. However, on the other hand I love eating sweets food like sweets and biscuits, although I know that they're really bad for your teeth.

G. Translate this passage into Spanish.

I love sport and therefore I play football, basketball and tennis. Every day I watch TV or a film. Also, I use my mobile to download and stream TV series, although I prefer to use the television. In addition, I go to the cinema once a month since I love the experience. On the other hand, watching a film at home is cheaper.

Me encanta el deporte y por eso juego al fútbol, al baloncesto y al tenis. Cada día veo la tele o una película. También, uso mi móvil para descargar y transmitir las series de televisión, aunque prefiero usar la televisión. Además, voy a cine una vez por mes ya que me encanta la experiencia. Por otro lado/otra parte, ver una película en casa es más barato.

H. Translate the connectives into Spanish and then find them in the wordsearch.



therefore por eso

as well además

but pero

also también

because porque

before antes

however sin embargo

given that dado que

including incluso

on one hand por una parte

on the other hand por otra parte

although aunque

while mientras

I. Choose an appropriate connective.

1. Ayer fui a un restaurante español pero/sin embargo no me gustó la comida.

2. En mi insti no se permite usar el móvil en clase sin embargo/aunque podemos llevar piercings.

3. Por una parte me llevo bien con mi padre, pero por otra parte puede ser un poco antipático.

4. Juego muchos deportes porque/ya que etc… soy muy activo.

5. Quiero ir a la universidad así que estudio muy duro.

3. Time frequencies

Time frequencies tell us ***when*** something is being done.

generalmente= generally
hoy= today
mañana= tomorrow
ayer= yesterday
a ratos= occasionally
nunca= never

a veces= sometimes
antes= beforehand
apenas= rarely
a menudo= often
después= afterwards
siempre= always

el año pasado= last year
hace dos años= two years ago
la semana pasada= last week
el año que viene= next year
este año= this year
anoche= last night

A. Fill in the missing vowels from each time frequency.

1. antes
2. Hace dos años
3. anoche
4. Mañana
5. Nunca
6. Hay
7. Generalmente
8. Siempre
9. Después
10. ayer

B. Match up the Spanish and English.

A	normalmente	C	today
B	el año que viene	G	last night
C	hoy	A	normally
D	el año pasado	H	sometimes
E	nunca	J	often
F	a ratos	B	next year
G	anoche	E	never
H	a veces	D	last year
I	hace diez años	F	occasionally
J	a menudo	I	ten years ago

C. Fill in the gaps with a suitable time frequency. Look carefully at the tense. There may be more than one possible answer.

1. Antes/hace diez años trabajaba en un banco pero ahora trabajo en una pastelería.

2. Ayer/anoche/la semana pasada fui a un concierto y me han invitado a otra mañana/la semana que viene

3. No quiero salir hoy/esta noche porque hace mucho frío.

4. Iré a la piscina mañana por la tarde con mis amigos.

D. Translate the phrases above into English.

1. Before/10 years ago I used to work in a bank but now I work in a cake shop.
2. Yesterday/last night/last week I went to a concert and they've invited me to another tomorrow/next week.
3. I don't want to go out today/tonight because it's really cold.
4. I will go to the swimming pool tomorrow evening with my friends.

E. Translate these sentences into Spanish.

1. I used to live in Spain beforehand but now I live in England.
   Antes, vivía en España pero ahora vivo en Inglaterra.
2. I don't go to the park often.
   No voy (a menudo) al parque a menudo.
3. Sometimes I do my homework in my room.
   A veces hago mis deberes en mi dormitorio.
4. Tomorrow I will buy a new car. Mañana compraré un nuevo coche.
5. Next year I will study languages.
   El año que viene estudiaré los idiomas.
6. I rarely play videogames, but I always watch TV.
   Juego a los videojuegos rara vez pero siempre veo la tele.
7. Two years ago I went to Spain. Hace dos años fui a España.
8. I play football with my friends occasionally. Juego al fútbol con mis amigos a ratos.

F. Underline the time frequency in the sentence and then re-write the sentence with a different time phrase so that it makes sense.

1. Esta noche fui a la casa de mis abuelos. Anoche fui a la casa de mis abuelos.

2. Quiero reciclar más ayer. Quiero reciclar más en el futuro.

3. El año que viene estudié español, pero normalmente estudio francés. El año pasado estudié el español, pero normalmente estudio el francés.

4. Opinions

Opinions are important in Spanish and in your writing and speaking. It is so important that we use complex opinions. Here are some examples.

Me chifla/me flipa = I am crazy about
Me mola = I like
Me gusta mucho= I really like
No me gusta nada = I don't like at all
No soporto/ no aguanto = I can't stand
Odio = I hate

me molesta = …annoys me
me fastidia = …annoys me
me aburre = …bores me
no me importa = …doesn't bother me
me interesa = …interests me
me parece que = It seems to me that

All the opinion phrases ending in "a" e.g me gusta/me molesta/me interesa etc… must have "n" added on the end when talking about something plural. E.g. me gustan/ me molestan/ me interesan

Desde mi punto de vista = From my point of view
Para decirte la verdad =To tell you the truth
A mi modo de ver = In my opinion

A mi ver = In my opinion
Opino que = I think that
Pienso que/creo que = I think that

A. Complete the sentences with an appropriate opinion.

1. (Any from the bottom section) la historia es muy aburrida.

2. (Any from the bottom section) leer libros es muy importante.

3. (Any from the bottom section) la obesidad es un problema muy serio.

4. Quiero ser veterinario ya que me chiflan/flipan/interesan los animales.

5. Odio/no aguanto/no soporto pescado dado que es asqueroso.

6. Ver el telediario no me interesa/no me importa ya que no es divertido en absoluto.

7. Mi hermana menor me molesta/fastidia Es tan tonta.

B. Translate these phrases into English.

1. In my opinion/I think that etc… history is very boring.
2. In my opinion/I think that reading books is very important.
3. In my opinion/I think that obesity is a serious problem.
4. I want to be a vert because I'm crazy about/interested in animals.
5. I hate/can't stand fish because it's disgusting.
6. Watching the news doesn't interest me/isn't important to me because it's not fun at all.
7. My little sister annoys me. She's so silly.

C. Translate the phrases below into Spanish

1. In my opinion, going shopping is fun but very expensive.
   A mi modo de ver, ir de compras es divertido pero muy caro.
2. I can't stand pop music because it annoys me.
   No aguanto/soporto la música pop porque me molesta/fastidia.
3. To tell you the truth my best friend is so lazy
   Para decirte la verdad mi mejor amigo/a es tan perezoso/a
4. From my point of view, I prefer using snapchat because it is quicker.
   Desde mi punto de vista prefiero usar Snapchat porque es más rápido
5. I am crazy about food, so I want to be a chef in the future.
   Me chifla la comida, así que quiero ser chef en el futuro.
6. I think that poverty is a serious problem here in Liverpool.
   Creo que la pobreza es un problema serio aquí en Liverpool.
7. Documentaries really interest me because they are educational. Los documentales me interesan mucho porque son educativos.
8. I hate geography because it bores me. Odio la geografía ya que me aburre.
9. In my opinion there is too much stress in school. En mi opinión hay demasiado estrés en el instituto.
10. It seems to me that global warming is a big problem. Me parece que el calentamiento global es un gran problema.
11. I can't stand sport even though it's good for your health. No aguanto el deporte aunque es bueno para la salud.
12. I really don't like chicken at all. No me gusta nada el pollo (en absoluto)

D. Write a paragraph about your school subjects. You must include at least six different opinions along with connectives.

Students' own answers

5. Adjectives

Adjectives are describing words. You can use them to make your Spanish more varied and interesting. They must agree with the noun in gender (masculine or feminine) and number (singular or plural) E.g. Mi hermana es muy malsana ya que come muchos caramelos
My sister is very unhealthy because she eats a lot of sweets
Here are some complex ones.

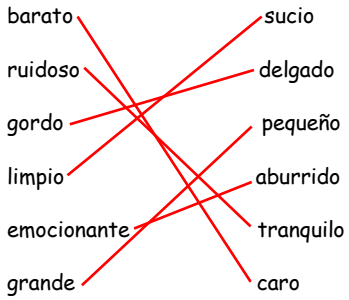
caro/a = expensive
barato/a = cheap
estupendo/a = great
emocionante = exciting
incómodo/a = uncomfortable
ruidoso/a = noisy
antiguo/a = old
limpio/a = clean

fatigante = exhausting
guapo/a = beautiful (person)
precioso = beautiful (place)
gracioso/a = funny
cómodo/a = uncomfortable
perezoso/a = lazy
limpio/a = clean
tranquilo/a = quiet

aburrido/a = boring
bueno = good
malo = bad
cómodo = comfortable
sano = healthy
sucio/a = dirty
peligroso = dangerous
nuevo/a = new

Most Spanish adjectives come after the noun but there are some exceptions:
Grande comes before the noun when it means "great" rather than "big". It changes to gran before both masculine and feminine singular nouns. E.g. Fue una gran película= It was a great film

A. Match up the opposites.



B. Choose an appropriate adjective to use in these sentences. Take care with adjectival agreement. Load of options here

1. Mi madre es muy _____ y bastante _____.
2. Prefiero el inglés ya que es muy _____.
3. Pienso que reciclar es muy _____ porque quiero proteger el medio ambiente.
4. Me gustan mucho las gambas porque son_____.
5. Mi pareja ideal sería _____ y _____.
6. No soporto la equitación dado que es _____.
7. Me chifla Snapchat ya que es un poco_____

C. Translate the phrases from activity B into English.

Answers depend on what the students wrote for activity B

D. Write a paragraph about what you should do to help the environment and why. Include lots of complex connectives and justifications/adjectives. Try and include one of the adjectives that go before the noun too!

Students' own answers

6. Using exclamations

Using exclamations is a good way to extend how you give opinions in your spoken and written Spanish. Here are some useful examples!

¡Qué asco! – how disgusting/ what a disaster!
¡Qué bien! – great!
¡Qué horror! – how terrible!
¡Qué aburrido! – how boring!
¡Qué fantástico! – how fantastic!
¡Qué lástima! – what a shame!
¡Qué pena! – what a pain!

¡Qué va! – come off it!
¡Socorro! – help!
¡Qué sorpresa! – what a surprise!
¡Qué rollo! – How boring!
¡Ojalá- If only!
¡Qué día! – what a day!

Don't forget the upside down exclamation mark at the start!

A. Are these phrases positive (P) o negative (N)

1. Ayer recibí un vestido rojo para mi cumpleaños. ¡Qué sorpresa! P
2. Ayer no hice nada especial. ¡Qué rollo! N
3. Lo mejor es que me moló la comida, aunque no aguanté la película. ¡Qué lástima! N
4. El año pasado probé pulpo en Barcelona. ¡Qué asco! N
5. Hace dos años fui a España, pero el hotel no tenía una piscina. ¡Qué pena! N
6. He sacado muy buenas notas en el examen de inglés. ¡Qué fantástico! P
7. Tuve una prueba de matemáticas y después me di cuenta de que he perdido mi monedero. ¡Qué día! N

C. Put an appropriate exclamation onto each of these sentences.

1. No aguanto llevar uniforme ya que es incómodo. ¡Qué horror/pena/lástima!
2. No me llevo bien con mi hermano ya que es muy tonto. ¡Qué pena/lástima!
3. Tengo tos y tengo gripe. ¡Qué asco/horror/lástima!
4. Mi profesor grita todos los días. ¡Qué horror/pena/lástima!
5. Quiero comprar una casa grande con una piscina. ¡Ojalá! ¡Qué fantástico/bien!

B. Translate the phrases from activity A into English.

1. Yesterday I got a red dress for my birthday. What a surprise!
2. Yesterday I didn't do anything special. How boring!
3. The best thing is that I liked the food, although I didn't like the film. What a shame!
4. Last year I tried octopus in Barcelona. How disgusting!
5. Two years ago I went to Spain but the hotel didn't have a swimming pool. What a pain!
6. I got really good grades in the Spanish exam. How fantastic!
7. I had a maths test and after I realised I had lost my purse/wallet. What a day!

7. Asking questions

To ask yes/no questions use the same language as you would to say the sentence and:

- If you're writing, add question marks
- If you're speaking, use a rising intonation at the end.

e.g. ***¿Estudias español?*** – Do you study Spanish

¿Quieres ir al polideportivo? – Do you want to go to the sports complex?

¿Cuándo…? = When?
¿Dónde…? = Where?
¿Adónde…? = Where to?
¿De dónde…? = From where?
¿Cuánto/a…? = How much?
¿Cuántos/as…? =How many?
¿Qué…? = What?
¿Por qué…? = Why?
¿Cómo…? = How?
¿Cuál(es)…? = Which ones
¿Quién(es)…? = Who?
¿Cuál (de estos libros) te gusta más? = Which (one of these books) do you like more?

English has a lot of different ways of asking for confirmation, e.g. "doesn't he?", "haven't they?", "can't you?" In Spanish it's much easier. You just put verdad at the end of a question.
¿Pablo es tu novio, verdad?
Pablo is your boyfriend, isn't he?

A. Match the two halves of the questions.

1. ¿Cuál	a. cuesta?
2. ¿Adónde	b. personas hay en tu casa?
3. ¿Quién	c. te llamas?
4. ¿Dónde	d. es tu asignatura favorita?
5. ¿Cuánto	e. está Valencia?
6. ¿Cuántas	f. fuiste de vacaciones el año pasado?
7. ¿Cómo	g. es tu cumpleaños?
8. ¿Cuándo	h. es tu pintor preferido?

1	D
2	F
3	H
4	E
5	A
6	B
7	C
8	G

B. What do these questions mean in English?

1. ¿Qué haces los sábados? What do you do on Saturdays?
2. ¿Cómo llegas al colegio? How do you get/arrive to school?
3. ¿Cuándo es la fiesta? When is the party?
4. ¿Dónde vives? Where do you live?
5. ¿Adónde vas esta noche? Where are you going tonight?
6. ¿Cuál prefieres? Which do you prefer?
7. ¿Cualés te gustan? Which do you like?
8. ¿Quién tiene mi bolso? Who has my bag?
9. ¿Quiénes van a la fiesta? Who are going to the party?
10. ¿Por qué estas triste? Why are you sad?
11. ¿Cuánto dinero tienes? How much money do you have?
12. ¿Cuánta leche hay? How much milk is there?
13. ¿Cuántas chicas hay? How many girls are there?
14. ¿Cuántos chicos hay? How many boys are there?
15. ¿De quién es el coche? Whose is the car?

C. Translate the phrases below into Spanish.

1. What do you think of fashion? ¿Qué piensas de la moda?
2. How much is it? ¿Cuánto cuesta?
3. What is your best friend like? ¿Cómo es tu mejor amigo?
4. What is your favourite subject? ¿Cuál es tu asignatura favorita?
5. Do you like to recycle? ¿Te gusta reciclar?
6. When is your birthday? ¿Cuándo es tu cumpleaños?
7. How are you? ¿Cómo estás?
8. Where are you going to go on holiday next year? ¿Adónde vas de vacaciones el años que viene?

D. Answer the following questions in Spanish.

1. ¿Adónde vas de vacaciones el año que viene? Students' own answers
2. ¿Cómo celebras tu cumpleaños normalmente? Students' own answers
3. ¿Qué piensas de la geografía? Students' own answers
4. ¿Qué sueles hacer con tu móvil? Students' own answers
5. ¿Cuál es tu comida preferida? Students' own answers
6. ¿Qué compras con el dinero? Students' own answers
7. ¿Cómo es tu instituto? Students' own answers
8. ¿Cuándo vas al cine? Students' own answers
9. ¿Por qué te gusta el español? Students' own answers
10. ¿Tienes una mascota? Students' own answers
11. ¿Te gustaría ir a la universidad? Students' own answers
12. ¿Cuáles son los mejores aspectos de tu región? Students' own answers

8. The present tense

The present tense is used to talk about:

- What you are doing now
- What you do regularly
- What things are like

e.g.: I am doing my homework/ On Saturdays I go to the swimming pool/ Greece is beautiful

We form it by replacing the infinitive ending (-ar,-er,-ir) as follows:

	Hablar- to speak	Comer- To eat	Vivir- To live
I	hablo	como	vivo
you(s)	hablas	comes	vives
he/she/it	habla	come	vive
we	hablamos	comemos	vivimos
You lot	habláis	coméis	vivís
they	hablan	comen	viven

Remember that usted (polite/formal form of "you") takes the endings for he/she/it

¿Habla inglés? Do you speak English?

e.g.
Hablo muchos idiomas- I speak many languages
Mi hermana come muchos mariscos – My sister eats a lot of seafood.
Mi familia y yo vivimos en el norte de España- My family and I live in the north of Spain.

Here are some common irregulars that you have to learn! There are more too!

Hacer (To do)

Hago	hacemos
Haces	hacéis
Hace	hacen

Ser (To be –state)

soy	somos
eres	sois
es	son

Tener (To have)

tengo	tenemos
tienes	tenéis
tiene	tienen

Ir (To go)

voy	vamos
vas	vais
va	van

Estar (To be –place)

estoy	estamos
estas	estáis
está	están

Salir (To go out)

salgo	salimos
sales	salís
sale	salen

A. Look at the verb endings and decide who is doing the action. (I. you, she etc…)

1. Juegas you
2. Termina he/she/it
3. Tenemos we
4. Prefiero I
5. Leen they
6. Estoy I
7. Coméis you lot
8. Estudias you
9. Hago I
10. Crees you
11. Salen they
12. Lleva he/she/it
13. Vivís you lot
14. Escucho I
15. Voy I

B. Use the following infinitives to fill in the verb forms.

Terminar	Llorar	Comprender	Creer	Abrir	Admitir
To finish	To cry	To understand	To believe	To open	To admit

1. They finish terminan
2. I believe creo
3. They admit admiten
4. We understand comprendemos
5. They cry lloran
6. You open abres
7. She admits admite
8. He cries llora
9. You lot believe creéis
10. I admit admito
11. They believe creen
12. She understands comprende
13. I open abro
14. We admit admitimos
15. I understand comprendo
16. You lot finish terminéis

C. Translate the Spanish verbs into English.

1. Bebes you drink
2. Bailo I dance
3. Abren they open
4. Visita he/she visits
5. Comemos we eat
6. Escribís you lot write
7. Entras you enter
8. Trabajo I work
9. Terminaís you lot finish
10. Cocinamos we cook
11. Hablan they talk/speak
12. Lavo I wash
13. Vivimos we live
14. Leemos we read
15. Miro I look

D. Fill in the appropriate verb forms using the infinitives given in brackets.

Un día en el colegio, Manuel *(escribir)* escribe una descripción de la casa donde *(vivir)* vive.

"Mi familia y yo *(vivir)* vimos en la casa blanca en la calle de Atocha. Yo *(creer)* creo que es una casa bonita. Unas flores *(crecer)* crecen en el jardín. Mis padres *(cultivar)* cultivan hortalizas y legumbres allí también."

El profesor *(interrumpir)* interrumpe a Manuel, y *(preguntar)* pregunta:

- ¿ *(Desear)* deseas vivir en la ciudad ?

Manuel *(contestar)* contesta: - *(Esperar)* Espero vivir en Barcelona un día con mi hermano mayor.

E. Translate the previous text.

One day at school Manuel is writes a description of the house where he lives.

"Me and my family live in a white house is Atocha street. I think that it's a pretty house. Some flowers grow in the garden. My parents grow vegetables there too."

The teacher interrupts Manuel and asks:

"Do you want to like in the city?"

Manuel answers: I hope to live in Barcelona one day with my older brother.

F. Translate the following *irregular* verbs into Spanish.

1. I know sé
2. I go voy
3. I fall caigo
4. I have tengo
5. I go out salgo
6. I am (estar) estoy
7. I am (ser) soy
8. I do/ I make hago
9. I want quiero
10. I see veo
11. I bring traigo
12. I come vuelvo
13. I put pongo
14. I say digo
15. I can puedo

G. Some verbs are irregular which means they don't always follow the same pattern as regular verbs. Find the translations and colour them in the same colour:

Tengo	*He/she/it is*	Van	Soy	*I give*	*I go*	Es	Son
They are	*They go*	Tenemos	*I do*	*I am (temporary)*	No sé	Tienen	Hago
Estoy	*I don't know*	*They have*	*You are*	*I have*	*We are*	Vamos	*We have*
I am (permanent)	Eres	Voy	*We go*	*I watch*	Doy	Veo	Somos

H. Write a paragraph about what you normally do at the weekend. You must include complex structures as well as the present tense. TIP- REMEMBER "Suelo + infinitive" = I usually…. This will gain you extra credits!

Students' own answers

9. The Preterite

The preterite tense is used to talk about completed actions in the past
e.g.; Last year I travelled to America.

We form it by replacing the infinitive ending as follows:

	Hablar - to speak	Comer - to eat	Vivir - to live
I	hablé	comí	viví
you	hablaste	comiste	viviste
He/she/it	habló	comió	vivió
we	hablamos	comimos	vivimos
you	hablasteis	comisteis	vivisteis
they	hablaron	comieron	vivieron

Be careful- accents can be significant.
Hablo= I speak
Habló= he/she spoke

Some verbs don't follow this pattern. These are called irregular verbs. You should try to memorise the common ones.

	Ir-to go Ser-to be	Hacer-to do	Ver-to see
I	fui	hice	vi
you	fuiste	hiciste	viste
He/she/it	fue	hizo	vio
we	fuimos	hicimos	vimos
you	fuisteis	hicisteis	visteis
they	fueron	hicieron	vieron

The verbs ir and ser have the same forms in the preterite. Use the context to work out which is meant.

Other irregulars- Use these to be more *ORIGINAL*

di - I gave
dije - I said
puse – I put
tuve - I had
supe = I knew
estuve - I was
vine - I came

A. Match up the time phrases in Spanish and English

1. Ayer	A. Last week	1- E
2. Anoche	B. Last weekend	2-H
3. La semana pasada	C. This morning	3-A
4. El año pasado	D. Three days ago	4-G
5. El fin de semana pasado	E. Yesterday	5-B
6. Esta mañana	F. Five years ago	6-C
7. Hace tres días	G. Last year	7-D
8. Hace cinco años	H. Last night	8-F
9. El mes pasado	I. Last month	9-I

B. Underline the correct translation.

1. He spoke: hablaste / hablé / habló
2. I finished: terminé / terminaste / terminaron
3. You bought: compramos / compraron / compraste
4. We won: ganaron / ganamos/ ganó
5. They cooked: cocinaste / cocinamos / cocinaron
6. She travelled: viajó / viajé / viajaste
7. I tried: intentaron / intentó / intenté
8. You listened: escuchaste / escucharon / escuché
9. They spent: gastó / gastaron / gastaste
10. We carried: llevamos / llevaron / llevé

C. Complete the sentences with the words in brackets.

Llegar = to arrive
Ver = to watch
Volver = to return
Comprar = to buy

1. Por la manana fui (I went) a la casa de mi amigo.
2. Llegué (I arrived) a las nueve y media.
3. Vi (I watched) la televisión hasta las diez.
4. Después comí (I ate) un pastel y bebí (I drank) una taza de té.
5. Por la tarde trabajé (I worked) en la tienda de mi padre
6. El domingo visité (I visited) a mi abuela.
7. volví (I returned) en casa a las cinco de la tarde.
8. El domingo fui (I went) a la ciudad.
9. compré (I bought) un jersey azul y zapatos blancos.
10. A las ocho salí (I went out) con mi amigo. ¡Fue fenomenal!

D. This tense is so important for your GCSE. Every year the examiner's report states that it is the weakest tense for students so please learn key ones!

Please translate these into English.

1. Fui I went
2. Vi I saw/watched
3. Jugamos we played
4. Comimos we ate
5. Compré I bought
6. Fuimos we went
7. Vimos we saw/watched
8. Jugaron they played
9. Hice I did/made
10. Compraron they bought
11. Leí I read
12. Jugué I played
13. Comí I ate
14. Hicimos we did/made
15. Tuve I had

E. Translate the sentences into Spanish.

1. Last year I went to Germany with my boyfriend. El año pasado fui a Alemania con mi novio.

2. Yesterday, we recycled batteries and glass. (reciclar) Ayer reciclamos pilas y vidrio.

3. Last week I went to my nans house and we watched the news. It was boring. La semana pasada fui a la casa de mi abuela y vimos las noticias. Fue muy aburrido.

4. Last year we went to Spain and it was really hot and sunny. (hacer sol/calor)

El año pasado fuimos a España y hizo mucho calor y sol.

5. Last night my sister (she) went to the cinema with her friends. Anoche mi hermana fue al cine con sus amigos.

6. Three days ago my parents (they) watched an interesting documentary. Hace tres días mis padres vieron un documental interesante

7. I arrived

8. Last wee

móvil.

uevo

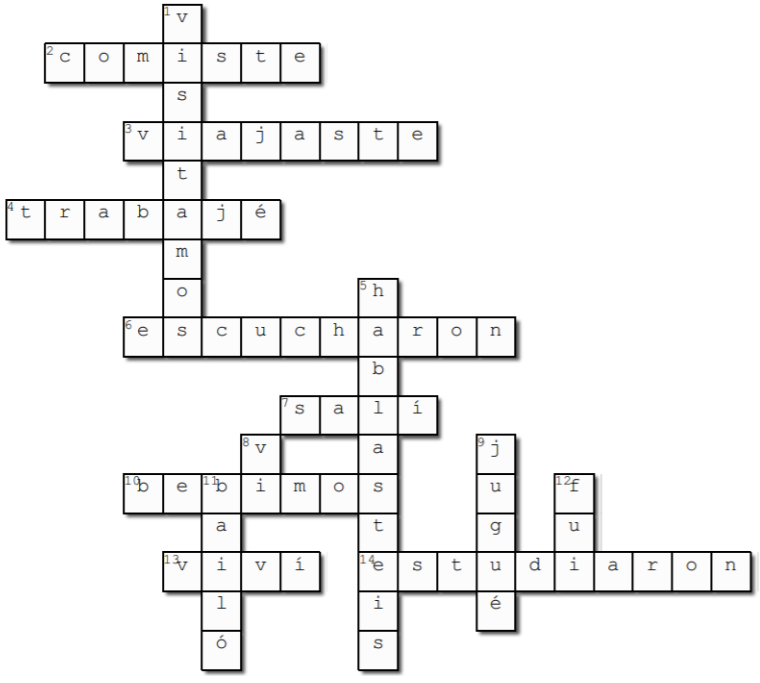
Across

2. You ate (**comiste**)
3. You travelled (**viajaste**)
4. I worked (**trabajé**)
6. They listened (**escucharon**)
7. I went out (**salí**)
10. We drink (**bebimos**)
13. I lived (**viví**)
14. They studied (**estudiaron**)

Down

1. We visited (**visitamos**)
5. You lot spoke (**hablasteis**)
8. I watched (**vi**)
9. I played (**jugué**)
11. She danced (**bailó**)
12. I went (**fui**)

E. Complete the crossword in Spanish.



Horizontales:

2. You ate
3. You travelled
4. I worked
6. They listened
7. I went out
10. We drink
13. I lived
14. They studied

Verticales:

1. We visited
5. You lot spoke
8. I watched
9. I played
11. She danced
12. I went

10.The immediate future tense

The immediate future is used to say what you *are going* to do.
E.g. I am going to buy a new bike

We form it by combining:

Voy a	I'm going
Vas a	You're going
Va a	He/she/it's going
Vamos a	We're going
Vais a	You lot are going
Van a	They're going

The infinitive:

Comer (to eat)
Ir (to go)
Jugar (to play)
Tener (to have)

e.g. ***Este domingo voy a ir al teatro con mi novio*** - this Sunday I am going to go to the theatre with my boyfriend
Mañana mi familia y yo vamos a ir a la casa de mis abuelos para cenar - Tomorrow, My family and I are going to go to my grandparents' house for dinner.

A. Match up the translations of these time frequencies. Write the correct number.

1.	En el futuro	Next month	4
2.	Mañana	The day after tomorrow	9
3.	La semana que viene	Later in life	7
4.	El mes próximo	In the future	1
5.	Esta noche	Next week	3
6.	Dentro de tres semanas	Tomorrow	2
7.	Más tarde en la vida	After my exams	8
8.	Después de mis exámenes	In three weeks	6
9.	Pasado mañana	Tonight	5

B. Look at the verbs and decide who will do the action. (I, you, he etc…)

1. Vamos a comprar we
2. Vais a salir you lot
3. Van a ir they
4. Voy a comer I
5. Van a ver they
6. ¿Vas a venir? you
7. Va a jugar he/she/it
8. Vamos a ganar we
9. Vais a organizar you lot
10. Voy a hacer I
11. Vas a dar you
12. Van a invitar they

C. Translate these sentences into English.

1. I am going to buy a spicy sausage for my best friend. Voy a comprar un chorizo para mi mejor amigo/a.
2. She is going to meet a handsome, caring boyfriend.
   Va a encontrar a un novio guapo y cariñoso.
3. They are going to have dinner in a Spanish restaurant. Van a cenar en un restaurante español.
4. She is going to go sailing with my brother because she is hooked on sports. Va a hacer la vela con mi hermano porque está enganchada a los deportes.
5. I am going to buy an enormous house in the city centre.
6. Voy a comprar una casa enorme en el centro de la ciudad.
7. They are going to live abroad because they love the culture Van a vivir en el extranjero porque les gusta la cultura.
8. She is going to see an action film at the cinema. Va a ver una película de acción en el cine.
9. We are going to have dinner at a Chinese restaurant. Vamos a cenar en un restaurante chino.
10. I'm going to be a doctor because I want to help people and earn lots. Voy a ser medico porque quiero ayudar a la gente y ganar mucho.

E. Translate Pablo's plans for the summer…

Este verano, voy a ir a Francia con mi familia. Vamos a viajar en avión de Madrid al Aeropuerto de París-Charles de Gaulle. Vamos a quedarnos quince días y vamos a alojarnos en un hotel de cinco estrellas. Vamos a salir en junio. ¡No puedo esperar!

Voy a sacar muchas fotos de La torre Eiffel y comprar muchos recuerdos en las tiendas. Voy a nadar en una piscina climatizada por las mañanas e ir a los restaurantes típicos por las noches. Tengo ganas de ver la Gioconda en el museo del Louvre. Voy a hacer turismo todos los días.

This summer, I'm going to go to France with my family. We're going to travel by plane from Madrid to Paris Charles de Gaulle airport. We're going to stay for two weeks and we're going to stay in a five star hotel. We're going to go in June. I can't wait!

I'm going to take lots of photos of the Eiffel Tower and I'm going to buy loads of souvenirs in the shops. I'm going to swim in a heated pool in the morning and go to traditional restaurants at night. I fancy seeing the Mona Lisa in the Louvre museum. I'm going to go sightseeing every day!

F. Now translate the following into Spanish.

This summer, I am going to go to Italy with my friends. We are going to travel by ferry from Barcelona to Livorno. We are going to stay for a week, and we are going to stay in an apartment. We are going to go in August.

I am going to visit museums and go sightseeing. I am going to buy souvenirs for my family. We are going to eat in cafes and restaurants and try some local food! In the morning, we are going to go to the market and in the evenings, we are going to dance!

Este verano, voy a ir a Italia con mis amigos. Vamos a viajar en ferry/transbordador de Barcelona a Livorno. Vamos a quedarnos una semana y vamos a alojarnos en un apartamento. Vamos a ir en agosto.

Voy a visitar museos y hacer turismo. Voy a comprar recuerdos para mi familia. Vamos a comer en cafeterías y restaurantes y probar comida típica. Por la mañana vamos a ir al mercado y por la noche ¡vamos a bailar!

11. The simple future

This is a very easy tense to form and is used to say what you ***will*** do or what ***will*** happen in the future
e.g.: I will arrive/they will be pleased

We form it by adding these to the **end** of the infinitive:

-é	I will
-ás	You will
á	He/she/it will
emos	We will
éis	You lot will
án	They will

So take an infinitive

E.g. hablar

Add whatever endings you want to use to this to make it into the future.

e.g. *En el futuro hablaré italiano ya que quiero visitar Roma*- In the future I will speak Italian because I want to visit Rome.

These endings are the same for all verbs, regular or irregular. There are a few verbs which have an irregular stem, but the endings are regular. The most common are:

decir	= to say	diré	= I will say
hacer	= to do	haré	= I will do
poder	= to be able	podré	= I will be able
poner	= to put (on)	pondré	= I will put (on)
querer	= to want	querré	= I will want
saber	= to know	sabré	= I will know
salir	= to go out	saldré	= I will go out
tener	= to have	tendré	= I will have
venir	= to come	vendré	= I will come
hay (haber)	= there is	habrá	= There will be

A. These time frequencies will signal that you have to use the future tense. What do they mean? Using these in your writing and speaking will really WOW the examiner!

1. Cuando tenga 18 años When I'm 18 years old
2. Cuando salga del colegio When I leave school
3. Cuando termine en la Universidad When I finish university
4. Cuando sea mayor When I'm older
5. Si gano la lotería If I win the lottery
6. Si saco buenas notas If I get good grades.

B. Conjugate the following verbs in the 1st person singular (I) form of the future tense.

1. ir iré
2. ser seré
3. estar estaré
4. vivir viviré
5. dar daré
6. ver veré

C. Write the verbs in English.

1. Iremos we will go
2. Escribirá he/she will write
3. Cenarán they will dine/have dinner
4. Terminarán they will finish
5. Empezaréis you lot will start
6. Lo consideraré I will consider it
7. Volveremos We will return
8. Me levantaré I will get up
9. Hablará He/she will speak/talk
10. Aprenderemos We will learn

D. Fill in the gaps by adding the correct ending to the infinitive.

1. **He will speak French.** – Hablará francés.
2. **We will visit monuments.** – Visitaremos los monumentos.
3. **They will go shopping at 7 o clock.** – Irán de compras a las siete.
4. **I will dance at the disco.** – Bailaré en la discoteca.
5. **You will eat a cheese sandwich.** – Comerás un bocadillo de queso.
6. **You lot will live in Spain.** – Viviréis en España.
7. **I will eat more healthily.** – Comeré más sano.
8. **She will speak German.** – Hablará alemán.
9. **They will eat dinner at 8pm.** – Cenarán a las ocho.
10. **We will travel by plane.** – Viajaremos en avión.

E. Write these irregular verbs in Spanish. Remember we don't use the infinitive here; we add the endings to the stem!

1. I will have tendré
2. He will do hará
3. We will come vendremos
4. They will say dirán
5. I will go out saldré
6. You will be able to podrás
7. I will do haré
8. They will have tendrán
9. You lot will put pondréis
10. There will be habrá
11. We will go out saldremos
12. He will have tendrá
13. She will know sabrá
14. You will say dirás
15. I will be able to podré
16. They will want querrán

E. Translate the following sentences into Spanish

1. When I am older, I will have a big house with a heated swimming pool and my own chef.
   Cuando sea mayor, tendré una casa grande con piscina climatizada y mi propio chef.
2. When I finish university, I will meet a handsome man and I will have an amazing job. It will be a piece of cake! Cuando termine a la universidad, encontraré a un hombre guapo y tendré un trabajo fantástico. ¡Será pan comido!
3. If I get good grades, my family and I will have a big party in August. When pigs fly! Si saco buenas notas my familia y yo tendremos una fiesta grande en agosto. ¡Cuando las ranas críen pelo!
4. If I win the lottery, I will stay in a 5 star hotel with my friends. We will drink champagne and eat in the best restaurants every day. It will cost an arm and a leg, but I don't care! Si gano la lotería, me alojaré en un hotel de cinco estrellas con mis amigos. Beberemos champán y comeremos en los mejores restaurantes cada día. Costará un ojo de la cara pero ¡no me importa!
5. When I am 18 years old, I will go out every night because I will have freedom and I will save lots of money because I will travel the world with my friends. We will have a ball! Cuando tenga 18 años, saldré cada noche porque tendrá libertad y ahorraré mucho dinero porque viajaré por el mundo con mis amigos. ¡Lo pasaremos bomba!
6. When I leave school, I will go to university and I will study languages. After, I will travel in South America. Cuando salga del colegio, iré a la Universidad y estudiaré los idiomas. Después, viajaré por América del sur
7. During our visit to Barcelona, we will visit lots of monuments and we will go to the beach. Durante nuestra visita a Barcelona, visitaremos muchos monumentos e iremos a la playa.
8. In the future I will take more photos because memories are important to me. En el futuro sacaré más fotos porque los recuerdos me importan.
9. When I am 18 years old, I will be able to drink alcohol and vote. Cuando tenga 18 años podré beber alcohol y votar.
10. Next weekend my parents (they) will go to the cinema and they will see a new action film. It will be great! El fin de semana que viene mis padres irán al cine y verán una nueva película de acción. ¡Será genial!

12. The conditional tense

The conditional tense is used to describe what you ***would*** do or what ***would*** happen. It's used to talk about hypothetical situations and to make polite requests.

We form it by combining:

The infinitive –	The correct ending	
Comer (to eat)	I -	ía
Jugar (to play)	You -	ías
Estudiar (to study)	He/she/it -	ía
Vivir (To live)	We -	íamos
Ir (to go)	You lot -	íais
Aprender (to learn)	They -	ían

e.g. ***Comería más verduras*** – I would eat more vegetables
Compraríamos una casa nueva – we would buy a new house
Estudiaría el inglés si tuviera el tiempo – he would study English if he had the time

A. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form of the conditional tense.

1. comería comer (he)
2. estudiaríamos estudiar (we)
3. barrerías barrer (you s.)
4. jugaría jugar (I)
5. aprendería aprender (I)
6. beberíais beber (you p.)
7. escribiría escribir (she)
8. bailaríamos bailar (we)
9. cambiarían cambiar (they)
10. comprarías comprar (you s.)
11. dejaría dejar (I)
12. cortaría cortar (he)
13. disfrutaría disfrutar (we)
14. limpiaría limpiar (I)
15. miraría mirar (they)
16. aceptaríamos aceptar (we)
17. ayudaríais ayudar (you p.)
18. fumarían fumar (they)
19. hablarías hablar (you s.)
20. gritaría gritar (I)

B. Now write the meaning of the conditional tense verbs from activity A in English.

1. I would eat
2. We would study
3. Yu would sweep
4. I would play
5. I would learn
6. You lot would drink
7. She would write
8. We would dance
9. They would change
10. You would buy
11. I would stop
12. He would cut
13. We would enjoy
14. I would clean
15. They would look
16. We would accept
17. You lot would help
18. They would smoke
19. You would speak/talk
20. I would shout

C. Underline the correct form of verb. Then translate the sentence into English.

1. Si tuviera más dinero yo *iría*/*iríamos* a los Estados Unidos.

   If I had more money I would go to the USA

2. Mi madre *aprenderíais*/*aprendería* ruso si tuviera el tiempo.

   My mum would learn Russian if she had the time

3. Mis hermanos y yo *preferiríamos*/*preferirían* ir al cine que ir al parque.

   My brothers and I would prefer to go to the cinema than to the park

4. Si tu fueras Presidente, ¿qué *haría*/*harías*?

   If you were the president, what would you do?

5. Si ganaran la lotería, ellos *compraría*/*comprarían* una casa más grande.

   If they won the lottery they would buy a bigger house.

D. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb from the table. Write the correct letter.

1. El alumno dijo que [B] una hora más.
2. Yo [D] el mundo, pero no tengo dinero.
3. Mis hermanos [A] una nueva consola si tuvieran más dinero.
4. Pienso que [F] interesante estudiar chino.
5. Nosotros [E] más sano, si tuviéramos el tiempo.

A	comprarían
B	estudiaría
C	ganaría
D	viajaría
E	comeríamos
F	sería

E. Translate this paragraph into English.

Si fuera el presidente, viviría en la Casa Blanca en Estados Unidos y tendría mucho dinero. Viajaría en avión por todo el mundo y me encontraría con muchos líderes de otros países. Tendría un chef privado y comería langostas y filetes cada semana y mis padres vivirían conmigo. Tendría mucha responsabilidad, pero sería increíble.

If I were the president I would live in the White House in the USA and I would have a lot of money. I would travel by plane around the world, and I would meet a lot of leaders of other countries. I would have a private chef and I would eat lobster and steak every week and my parents would live with me. I would have a lot of responsibility but it would be incredible.

The conditional tense – irregular verbs

Just like for the simple future tense, there are a few verbs in Spanish that are irregular in the conditional tense. The most common are:

These endings are the same for all verbs, regular or irregular. For irregular verbs we must add the endings to the stem, NOT the infinitive.

decir	= to say	diría	= I would say
hacer	= to do	haría	= I would do
poder	= to be able	podría	= I would be able
poner	= to put (on)	pondría	= I would put (on)
querer	= to want	querría	= I would want
saber	= to know	sabría	= I would know
salir	= to go out	saldría	= I would go out
tener	= to have	tendría	= I would have
venir	= to come	vendría	= I would come
hay (haber)	= there is	habría	= There would be

F. Translate the short phrases into Spanish.

1. They would have tendrían
2. We would go out saldríamos
3. I would put pondría
4. We would do haríamos
5. You (s) would say dirías
6. I would go out saldría
7. He would put pondría
8. They would go out saldrían
9. I would do haría
10. They would say dirían
11. You (p) would do haríais
12. I would have tendría
13. She would say diría
14. You (s) would be able to podrías
15. He would go out saldría
16. We would be able to podríamos

G. Translate the sentences into Spanish.

1. I would do more homework, but I don't like it. Haría más deberes, pero no me gusta.
2. He would have more friends, but he is not nice. Tendría más amigos, pero no es simpático.
3. We would go out more however we do not have the time. Saldríamos más sin embargo no tenemos el tiempo.
4. I would say that history is very interesting and useful. Diría que la historía es muy interesante y útil.
5. They would be able to buy more clothes, but they have no money. Podrían comprar más ropa, pero no tienen dinero.
6. We would do more exercise, but we are very lazy. Haríamos más ejercicio, pero somos muy perezosos.
7. I would go out with my friends, but I have to do my homework. Saldría con mis amigos, pero tengo que hacer mis deberes.
8. If I won the lottery, I would be able to buy a big house. Si ganara la lotería, podría comprar una casa grande.

H. Translate this short paragraph into Spanish.

My ideal partner would be very clever and funny. She would have blond hair and blue eyes, but weight isn't important to me. We would have a lot in common for example we would go to the cinema every weekend and we would play videogames in the evenings. She would work as a teacher and I would be a dentist and we would work very hard. We would live in a big house on the coast and our dogs would play on the beach every day. Mi pareja ideal sería muy lista y Graciosa. Tendría el pelo rubio y los ojos azules, pero el peso no me importa. Tendríamos mucho en común por ejemplo iríamos al cine cada fin de semana y jugaríamos a los videojuegos por los videojuegos. Trabajaría como profesor y yo sería dentista y trabajaríamos muy duro. Viviríamos en una casa grande en la costa y nuestros perros jugarían en la playa cada día.

13. Idioms

Idioms are expressions that aren't meant to be taken literally. They are often used by native speakers and when a speaker is fluent in the target language. You can really impress examiners if you use them in your speaking and writing exams!

e.g.
It's raining cats and dogs.
He's pulling my leg.

A. Match the idioms in English and Spanish – you may have to use Google to help you! Write the correct letter.

1. ¡Me tomas el pelo! H
2. Nos peleamos como el perro y el gato. C
3. Cuesta un ojo de la cara. A
4. Se parecen como un huevo a otro. F
5. Trabajaré como un burro. E
6. Me aburrí como una ostra. D
7. Es pan comido. G
8. ¡Cuando las ranas críen pelo! B
9. Tiene más lana que un borrego. K
10. No tengo pelos en la lengua. I
11. Está más sana que una pera. J

A	It costs an arm and a leg
B	When pigs fly
C	We fight like cat and dog
D	I was bored to death
E	I will work my socks off
F	They're like peas in a pod
G	It's a piece of cake
H	You're pulling my leg!
I	I tell it like it is
J	He's as fit as a fiddle
K	He's loaded

B. What idiom could you add to the end of all these paragraphs? Write the idiom underneath in Spanish.

A mi padre le gusta comer muchas frutas e intenta ir a la oficina a pie al menos tres veces por semana. Además, bebe agua cada día y nunca fuma o bebe alcohol porque dice que es peligroso.

Está más sana que una pera

No me llevo bien con mi hermano menor ya que siempre me molesta y es perezosa y un poco antipática. Nos discutimos muchísimo y no tenemos mucho en común.

Nos peleamos como el perro y el gato

Mi tío, Jorge, trabaja como dentista y gana mucho dinero. Siempre va de vacaciones y vive en una casa enorme en la ciudad. Come en restaurantes todos los días y conduce un auto deportivo.

Tiene más lana que un borrego

En mi opinión el español es tan fácil. No es ni complicado ni difícil y me gusta mucho. Pienso que es una asignatura lógica y siempre saco buenas notas en los exámenes.

Es pan comido

Soy una persona sumamente habladora y honesta. A veces dicen que puedo ser un poco mal educado, pero yo no soy de acuerdo. Siempre digo mi opinión y no me importa si ofendo a alguien.

No tengo pelos en la lengua

Ayer fui al teatro para ver una obra de ópera por Mozart. No fue ni entretenida ni divertida, pero a mi madre le encantó. No me interesa nada la música clásica.

Me aburrí como una ostra

14. Expressions with "tener"

There are lots of expressions in Spanish that use "tener" as their main verb. These are also often idioms, meaning that their literal translation does not often make sense in English.

A. Match up the expressions in Spanish and English. Write the correct letter.

1. To be hungry B
2. To be thirsty I
3. To be tired F
4. To be lucky C
5. To be cold A
6. To be hot E
7. To be in a hurry D
8. To be scared G
9. To be hurt K
10. To be correct/right L
11. To be successful H
12. To be careful J

A	Tener frío
B	Tener hambre
C	Tener suerte
D	Tener prisa
E	Tener calor
F	Tener sueño
G	Tener miedo
H	Tener éxito
I	Tener sed
J	Tener cuidado
K	Tener dolor (de)
L	Tener razón

B. Conjugate the verb "tener" in the present tense, the preterite tense and the simple future tense. Complete the grids.

Present tense	
I have	Tengo
You have	Tienes
He/she/it has	Tiene
We have	Tenemos
You lot have	Tenéis
They have	Tienen

Preterite tense	
I had	Tuve
You had	Tuviste
He/she/it had	Tuvo
We had	Tuvimos
You lot had	Tuvisteis
They had	Tuvieron

Simple future tense	
I will have	Tendré
You will have	Tendrás
He/she/it will have	Tendrá
We will have	Tendremos
You lot will have	Tendréis
They will have	Tendrán

C. Translate these short phrases into English.

1. Tiene prisa (S)he's in a hurry
2. Tenemos hambre We're hungry
3. Tenéis razón You lot are right
4. Tendré frío I will be cold
5. Tengo suerte I'm lucky
6. Tuvieron sed They were thirsty
7. Tendrás sueño You will be tired
8. Tengo miedo I'm scared
9. Tiene razón (S)he's right
10. Tuve prisa I was in a hurry
11. Tuvimos éxito We were successful
12. Tengo dolor I'm in pain/hurt

D. Translate these short phrases into Spanish.

1. I'm right Tengo razón
2. We're in a hurry Tenemos prisa
3. They're scared Tienen miedo
4. I was hot Tuve calor
5. He was thirsty Tuvo sed
6. You'll be in a hurry Tendrás prisa
7. They will be tired Tendrán sueño
8. You were hungry Tuviste hambre
9. I'm tired Tengo sueño
10. She was successful Tuvo éxito
11. They're hungry Tienen hambre
12. You lot are scared Tenéis miedo

C. Translate the sentences into English.

1. Necesito dormir más porque siempre tengo sueño. I need to sleep more because I'm always tired.
2. Quiero tener un trabajo bien pagado en el futuro. Voy a tener éxito. I want to have a well-paid job in the future. I'm going to be success.
3. Vamos a ir a McDonald's porque mi padre tiene hambre. We're going to go to McDonalds because my dad is hungry.
4. ¿Tienes sed? Hay que beber más agua. Are you thirsty? You need to drink more water.
5. No me gustan las películas de terror porque siempre tengo miedo. I don't like horror films because I'm always scared.
6. No hizo buen tiempo ayer. Tuve mucho frío. It wasn't good weather yesterday. I was really cold.

D. Translate the sentences into Spanish.

1. I am lucky because I don't have to share my bedroom. Tengo suerte porque no tengo que compartir mi dormitorio.
2. Be careful! It's raining today. (Imperative needed) ¡Ten cuidado! Llueve hoy
3. My mum is always in a hurry. Mi madre siempre tiene prisa.
4. I have a sore head and my sister has a sore throat. Tengo dolor de cabeza y mi hermana tiene dolor de garganta.
5. You're right! ¡Tienes razón!
6. I'm so hot today. I'm going to go to the beach. Tengo mucho calor hoy. Voy a ir a la playa.

15. The perfect tense

The perfect tense is used to talk about things that started in the past and continue or repeat in the present. It is also used to talk about things in the recent past and say what "has" happened.

e.g.: I have written a pretty poem
We have returned to buy milk

We form it by combining:

The present tense of the verb "haber"

he	I have
has	You have
ha	He/she/it has
hemos	We have
habéis	You lot have
han	They have

AND

The past participle

comido

hablado

visto

jugado

e.g. ***He visto la nueva película de James Bond.*** – I have seen the new James Bond film.
Hemos comido demasiado. – We have eaten too much.
Han estudiado mucho este fin de semana. – They have studied a lot this weekend.

To form the past participle, remove the -AR, -ER, -IR and ad "-ado" for AR verbs or "-ido" for ER/IR verbs

hablar = to speak	hablado = spoken	comer = to eat	comido = eaten
llegar = to arrive	llegado = arrived	recibir = to receive	recibido = received

SOME IRREGULARS – JUST LEARN!!

hecho = done	roto = broken	visto = seen/watched	dicho = said	abierto = opened
escrito = written	puesto = put	muerto = died	vuelto = returned	cubierto = covered

A. Complete the sentences with the correct form of "haber".

1. Ha comido (he)
2. Hemos estudiado (we)
3. Has salido (you s.)
4. He jugado (I)
5. He visto (I)
6. Habéis bebido (you lot)
7. He escrito (she)
8. Hemos bailado (we)
9. Han dicho (they)
10. Has hecho (you s.)

B. Complete the sentences with the past participle of the verb in brackets. Check for those irregulars!

1. He ido (ir)
2. Hemos trabajado (trabajar)
3. Habéis hecho (hacer)
4. Han dicho (decir)
5. He tenido (tener)
6. Han pasado (pasar)
7. He dejado (dejar)
8. Hemos llevado (llevar)
9. Has visto (ver)
10. Ha montado (montar)

C. Translate the phrases from activity A into English.

1. He has eaten
2. We have studied
3. You have gone out
4. I have played
5. He visto
6. You lot have drunk
7. I have written
8. We have danced
9. They have said
10. You have done

D. Translate the phrases from activity B into English.

1. I have gone/been
2. We have worked
3. You lot have done
4. They have said
5. I have had
6. They had spent
7. I have stopped
8. We have worn
9. You have seen/watched
10. He/she has climbed/ridden

E. Complete the sentences with the correct past participle. Write the correct letter.

1. He [D] mucho para el examen de español.
2. Mi hermano ha [B] 10 horas.
3. Mis vecinos han [C] a Francia.
4. ¿Has [J] la nueva película de Superman?
5. Mi madre ha [F] los pasteles en la mesa.
6. He [A] ya con mi primo.
7. ¿Has [H] tus deberes?
8. Ha [I] una historia interesante.

A	hablado
B	dormido
C	ido
D	estudiado
E	abierto
F	puesto
G	vuelto
H	hecho
I	escrito
J	visto

F. Translate the phrases above into English.

1. I have studied a lot for the Spanish exam.
2. My brother has slept for 10 hours.
3. My neighbours have gone to France.
4. Have you seen the new Superman film?
5. My mum has put cakes on the table.
6. I have already spoken to my cousin.
7. Have you done your homework?
8. (S)he has written an interesting story.

G. Translate the short phrases into Spanish.

1. I have eaten He comido
2. You have been Has sido
3. They have received han recibido
4. Have you seen…? ¿Has visto…?
5. I have finished he terminado
6. He has played ha jugado
7. We have drunk hemos bebido
8. You lot have travelled habéis viajado
9. They have worked han trabajado
10. She has done ha hecho
11. I have opened he abierto
12. I have written he escrito

H. Find the phrases in the wordsearch by first translating them into Spanish.

I have written he escrito

You (s) have finished has terminado

We have played hemos jugado

They have seen han visto

I have been (ser) He sido

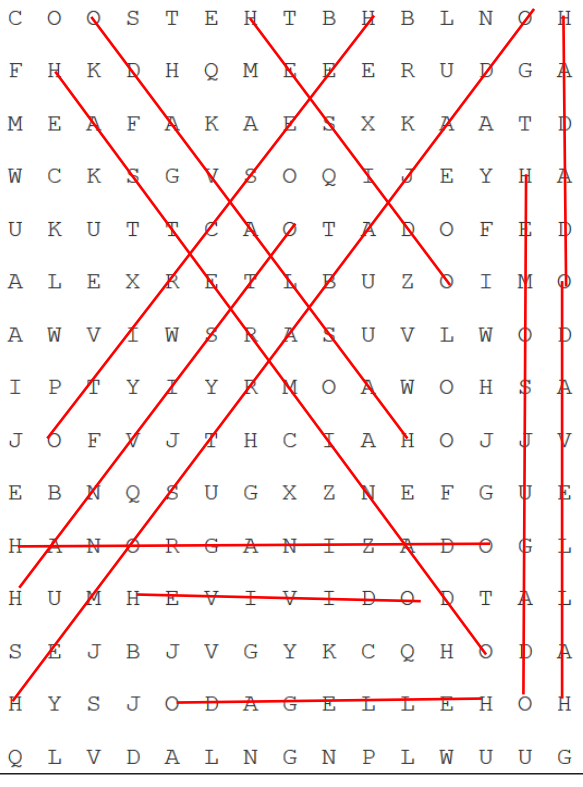
I have arrived He llegado

He has worn Ha llevado

You (s) have washed Ha lavado

She has given Ha dado

We have worked Hemos trabajado

They have organised Han organizado

I have lived He vivido