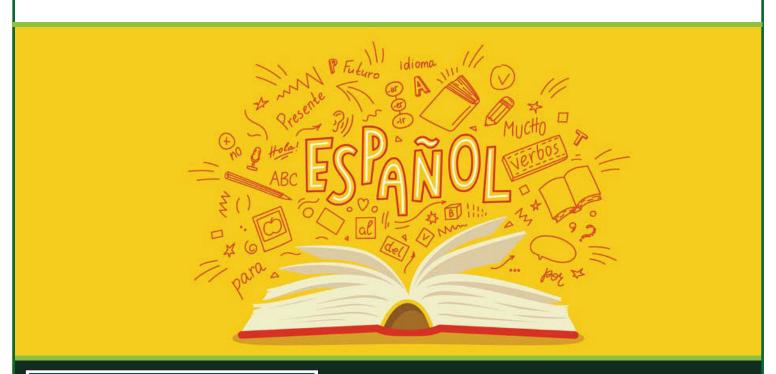


Spanish Bridging Work

Year 10 into 11 for 2024/25



Name:	•
Tutor Group:	-
Teacher:	

Te toca a ti: Módulo 1

- Match up the sentence halves. Then translate them into English.
 - 1 Hace dos años fui de vacaciones a...
 - 2 El primer día fui al parque de atracciones,...
 - 3 Al día siguiente por la mañana hice...
 - 4 Luego, por la tarde fui al centro comercial...
 - 5 El último día hizo mucho calor, y...
 - 6 Por un lado, lo pasé bien, pero...

a por eso tomé el sol en la playa.

MISTAN

- **b** y compré recuerdos para mis amigos.
- c por otro lado, perdí mi móvil. ¡Qué desastre!
- d turismo y sagué muchas fotos.
- e Benidorm con mi familia. Viajamos en avión.
- f donde vomité en una montaña rusa.
- Write a paragraph about your holidays. Use the phrases in **bold** in exercise 1 to help you.
- Read the text. What is Isabel's opinion of each of the following features of the hotel?

 Example: 1 not cheap

ComparteTuVisita.com

Isabel-98 La Palma



¡Hotel horroroso!

No recomiendo este hotel. No es barato – 150 € por noche. ¡Qué timo! Las habitaciones son ruidosas y las camas no son cómodas – es imposible dormir por la noche. El baño es feo y no hay toallas. Es inaceptable. También la piscina y el gimnasio son bastante antiguos. No hay espacio para nuestro coche porque el aparcamiento es demasiado pequeño, y la recepcionista es muy arrogante. Además, el desayuno no es nada especial. ¡No voy a volver!

- 1 the price
- 2 the rooms
- **3** the beds
- 4 the bathroom
- **5** the sports facilities
- 6 the car park
- **7** the staff
- 8 the food

¡Qué timo! What a con!

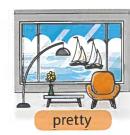
Write about the hotel where you are staying, using the pictures. Add extra details.

Example: Recomiendo este hotel. El baño es... y el restaurante es... ¡Qué guay! También...



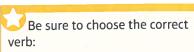












es (it) is son (they) are hay there is/are

Also, remember to make adjectives agree:

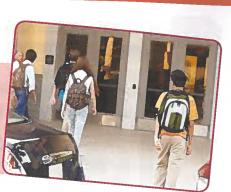
El baño es lujoso.

The bathroom is luxurious.

Las camas son cómodas. The beds are comfortable.

Te toca a ti: Módulo 2

- 1 Match up the sentence halves. Write them out in full.
- 1 Asisto a...
- 2 Voy...
- 3 Las clases empiezan...
- 4 Tenemos...
- 5 El recreo es a las...
- a a las nueve menos cuarto.
- **b** diez y media.
- c un instituto grande y mixto.
- d cinco clases al día.
- e al insti a pie porque está cerca de mi casa.



- Adapt the phrases from exercise 1 to write a paragraph about your typical school day. Look back at pages 28–29 to add detail and extend your sentences.
- Match the questions to the correct answers. Example: 1 b
 - 1 ¿Qué asignaturas te gustan?
 - a Mi profe de geografía es genial.
 - **b** Me gusta el español porque los idiomas son importantes.
 - **2** ¿Cómo es tu insti?
 - a Es bastante grande. Los edificios son antiguos, pero son bonitos.
 - b Hay un gimnasio y un campo de fútbol.
 - 3 ¿Qué llevas?
 - a Tengo que llevar uniforme.
 - b Odio mi uniforme porque es feo e incómodo.

- 4 ¿Qué es lo bueno de tu insti?
 - a Las normas son demasiado estrictas.
 - b Hay instalaciones deportivas muy buenas.
- 5 ¿Hay problemas en tu insti?
 - a Soy miembro del club de baloncesto.
- b Sí, el estrés de los exámenes.
- 6 ¿Participaste en un intercambio o en un viaje escolar el año pasado?
 - a Sí, participé en un viaje a Islandia.
 - **b** Sí, voy a participar en un intercambio en el futuro.
- Copy out the answers from exercise 3 that match the questions below.

 Example: 1 Hay un gimnasio y un campo de fútbol.
 - 1 ¿Qué instalaciones hay?
 - 2 ¿Qué actividades extraescolares haces?
 - 3 ¿Qué opinas de tus profes?

- 4 ¿Quieres participar en un intercambio?
- 5 ¿Qué es lo malo de tu insti?
- 6 ¿Qué opinas de tu uniforme?
- Follow the order of questions in exercises 3 and 4 to help you structure your work logically. Develop your answers fully by referring back to previous work, and pages 26–37 in this book.

Write a text about your school, answering at least <u>six</u> questions from exercises 3 and 4.

ca a ti: Módulo 3

Read the profiles and answers the questions.

www.amorcitos.es

mi media naranja my other half mi alma gemela

my soulmate























Mi pareja ideal es una persona inteligente, con buen sentido del humor, y que me acepta como soy. En el futuro quiero formar una familia y creo que el matrimonio es bueno porque es más estable para los niños. Mateo



Quiero casarme en el futuro porque me importa la seguridad, pero no quiero tener niños porque mi carrera y mis amigos son más importantes. Mi pareja ideal es alguien trabajador y romántico, pero también deportista. Paula



No me gusta la idea de una boda tradicional. Creo que es una costumbre anticuada y cuesta demasiado. Quiero una relación amorosa para siempre, pero prefiero la opción de una unión civil. Vicente

Who...

- 1 doesn't like the idea of a traditional wedding?
- 2 doesn't want to start a family?
- 3 wants to have children?

- 4 doesn't want to get married?
- **5** believes that marriage is more stable when you have a family?
- **6** is looking for a partner who is hard-working?

Read the texts again and find the Spanish phrases.

- **1** My ideal partner
- 2 who accepts me as I am
- 3 I want to get married
- 4 marriage is good

- 5 it is an old-fashioned custom
- 6 security is important to me
- 7 I prefer the option of a civil partnership
- 8 I want to start a family

Write a paragraph. Use the language from the excercises above to help you answer the questions below.

- ¿Cómo es tu pareja ideal?
- ¿Quieres casarte en el futuro? ¿Por qué (no)?
- ¿Quieres formar una familia? ¿Por qué (no)?

Mi pareja ideal es una persona divertida y... También...

Quiero casarme en el futuro porque me importa la seguridad / No quiero casarme porque... y...

Quiero formar una familia porque me encantan los niños / No quiero formar una familia porque...



noventa y dos

Te toca a ti: Módulo 5

Copy and complete the text with the words below. Use the pictures to help you. Then calculate the ASL (average sentence length) by dividing the total word count by the number of sentences.

Mi ciudad 1 _____ se llama La Paz. Está en el noroeste de Bolivia, 2 ____ montañas y cerca de un 3 — enorme. Es una ciudad importante y también muy 4 Está situada a unos tres mil seiscientos metros sobre el nivel del mar. Es famosa por Mi Teleférico, 5 más largo del mundo. Aquí se pueden visitar ruinas de la cultura inca y el 6 nacional Madidi. También se puede hacer una excursión 7 por el lago Titicaca. El clima es muy variado, pero bastante 8 _____, perfecto para estar al aire libre.



lago

favorita







el sistema teleférico rodeada seco

Use connectives (y, pero, también) to achieve an ASL (Average Sentence Length) longer than 10 words.

3,600

Research a city you would like to visit. Imagine it's your favourite city and write about it, using the underlined verbs and verb phrases in the text above to help you.

en barco

Read this magazine interview with Gabriela about her gap year. Write P for something that happened in the past. Write N for something that is happening now. Write F for something that is going to happen in the future.

- ¿Qué tal tu visita a Quito, Gabriela?

- Fenomenal. Me gustó tanto que todavía estoy aquí en Ecuador. Estoy visitando a unos amigos que conocí el año pasado. Estoy muy a gusto aquí con ellos en su casa.

- ¿Qué has hecho en Quito durante tu año sabático?

- Primero tuve un trabajo en un restaurante. Me quedé tres meses en la ciudad y lo pasé muy bien porque vivía en una residencia de estudiantes. Luego viaié unos meses a otras ciudades en Sudamérica. Ahora, ya que no tengo que volver a la universidad hasta septiembre, quiero hacer un poco de turismo. Creo que iré a las islas Galápagos para nadar con tortugas. ¡Será genial!
- 1 Visiting friends
- 2 Working

- 3 Visiting cities
- 4 Going on holiday

Te toca a ti: Módulo 6

Match the photos to the recipe cards (there is one photo too many). Then translate the ingredients in bold into English.

Ingredientes:

- dos cebolias
- cuatro tomates
- cuatro pimientos verdes
- un calabacín
- un pimiento rojo
- aceite de oliva
- sal y pimienta

Preparación: 35 minutos

Ingredientes:

- 300 gramos de azúcar
- medio litro de agua
- una docena de yemas de huevo

Para el caramelo:

- · tres cucharadas de agua
- 100 gramos de azúcar

Preparación: 45 minutos

Ingredientes:

- 200 gramos de mantequilla
- 200 gramos de harina
- 250 gramos de pan rallado
- 150 gramos de jamón serrano
- un litro de leche
- cuatro huevos

Preparación: 30 minutos

el calabacín

courgette









Read the text. Complete each sentence with details from the text.

Use context, common sense and the photos to help you work out the meaning of words like una yema de huevo, una cucharada and pan rallado.

Mi cumpleaños es el ocho de mayo. El año pasado fui a la bolera con mis amigos y luego hicimos una fiesta en casa por la noche. Recibí muchos regalos, incluso un reloj y una entrada para un festival de música. ¡Qué suerte!

Prefiero comer en un restaurante indio para mi cumpleaños, ya que me encanta la comida picante. A mi padre le gusta también, ¡pero no le gusta pagar la cuenta porque tengo cuatro hermanos!

Este año voy a cumplir dieciséis años y no puedo esperar. Por la mañana voy a ir al centro comercial para comprar unas zapatillas de deporte nuevas. Luego vamos a hacer una barbacoa en el jardín (¡si no llueve, claro!).

Chema

- 1 Last year Chema ———. 3 He prefers going ———.
- 5 Chema is going to buy -

- 2 He received -
- 4 His dad doesn't like ———.
- 6 If it doesn't rain —

Write a text about your birthday. Use exercise 2 as a model.

- when your birthday is
- how you celebrated last year
- what presents you received
- where you prefer to eat on your birthday
- how old you are going to be this year.
- how you are going to celebrate

Mi cumpleaños es... El año pasado fui / hice, etc. Recibí... Prefiero comer en casa / en un

restaurante... porque...

Este año voy a cumplir... Voy a... Luego vamos a...

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	٦,
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.a.

Hablo muchos idiomas- I speak many languages

tenemos

tenéis

tienen

Tener (To have)

tengo

tienes

You open

She admits___

6. 7. tiene

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!

ı Г	1. (7)					
		ir (To	go)			
	voy		vamos			
	vas		vais			
1 1	va		Van			

Estar (To be -place) estoy estamos estas estáis

Hacer (To do)

hacemos

hacéis

hacen

están

Hago

Haces

Hace

está

Salir (To go out)				
salgo	salimos			
sales	salís			
sale	salen			

Ser (To be -state)

SOV

eres

somos

son

Α.	A. Look at the verb endings and decide who is doing the action. (I. you, she etc)					
1.	Juegas	6. Estoy	11. Salen			
2.	Termina	7. Coméis	12. Lleva			
3.	Tenemos	8 Estudias	13. Vivís			
4.	Prefiero	9. Hago	14. Escucho			
5.	Leen	10. Crees	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	
	We understand	
5.	They cry	THE THE PERSON NAMED IN TH

- 11. They believe _____

- 16. You lot finish _

8. He cries _____

C Translate the Sp	anish verbs into Engl	lish. D. Fil	I in the approx	oriate verb forms usin	a the infinitives	aiven in bracket	·S.	
			Un día en el colegio, Manuel (escribir) una descripción de la casa					
			donde (vivir)					
a da la segui es el el		"Mi	"Mi familia y yo (vivir) en la casa blanca en la calle de Atocha. Yo					
	The state of the s	(cree	(creer) que es una casa bonita. Unas flores (crecer)					
			en el jardín. Mis padres (cultivar) hortalizas y					
		legum	nbres allí tamb					
		-						
			ofesor (interr	umpir)	a Manu	el, y (preguntar)		
				:				
Samuel Control of the			(Dagaan)	vivir e	n la siudad 3			
W 0 100 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0			(Desear)	vivil. 6	n la Ciudad ?			
	_ F ,	Manu	el (contestar)		_: - (Esperar) _		vivir en	
		_D		n mi hermano mayor.				
		1 1						
15. Will 0							÷	
E. Translate the pre				1. I	know go	ving <u>irregular</u> ver		
	-40							
						121		
	36							
				10. I	see			
	200 - 0 - 2			14. I	say			
	*			15. I				
G. Some verbs are the same colour:	irregular which mear	ns they don't alway. Van	s follow the so	ame pattern as regular	verbs. Find the	e translations and	d colour them in	
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	
	oh about what you no + infinitive" = I usua			ust include complex st	ructures as wel	l as the present	tense. TIP-	

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	viv ió
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
1. Por la manana	(I w	Ver = to watch Volver = to return	
2	(I arrived) a las nueve y med	Comprar = to buy	
3	(I watched) la televisión ha	Somprai - 15 Bay	
4. Después	(I ate) un pastel y	(I drank) una taza de té	
5. Por la tarde	(I worked) en la tienda		
6. El domingo	(I visited) a mi abuela.		
7	(I returned) en casa a las c	inco de la tarde.	
8. El domingo	(I went) a la ciudad.		
9	(I bought) un jersey azul y zap	patos blancos.	
10. A las ocho	(I went out) con mi a		

D. This tense is so important for your GCSE. Every year the examiner's report states that it is the <u>weakest</u> tense for students so please learn key ones!					
Please translate these into English.					
1. Fui	12. Jugué 13. Comí 14. Hicimos_				
E. Translate the sentences into Spanish. 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:	Verticales:			
	2. You ate	1. We visited			
3	3. You travelled	5. You lot spoke			
	4. I worked	8. I watched			
	6. They listened	9. I played			
10 11 12	7. I went out	11. She danced			
10. We drink 12. I went					
	13. I lived				
	14. They studied				

-

10.The immediate future tense

The immediate future is used to say what you <u>are going</u> 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	

10. I'm going to be a doctor because I want to help people and earn lots.

- 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

9.	Pasado manana	Tonignt		12. Van a mvriar			
С.	Translate these sentences into Englis	·h					
C.	Translate mese semences into Englis						
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 bro	ther because she is hooked on sports	5.	李 -			
5. 6.	I am going to buy an enormous house	in the city centre.					
7.	They are going to live abroad because	e they love the culture					
8.	She is going to see an action film at t	he cinema.					
9.	We are going to have dinner at a Chir	nese restaurant.					

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. iNo 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 mañanc 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.	as e
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	a
week, and we are going to stay in an apartment. We are going to go in August.	
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 tr	
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-

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 Comer (to eat)
Jugar (to play)
Estudiar (to study)
Vivir (To live)
Ir (to go)
Aprender (to learn)

The correct ending

I - ía
You - ías
He/she/it - ía
We - íamos
You lot - íais
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 bracket form of the conditional	
1.		comer (he)
2.	6	estudiar (we)
3.	t	oarrer (you s.)
4.		ugar (I)
5.		aprender (I)
6.	t	oeber (you p.)
7.	6	escribir (she)
8.	· · ·	oailar (we)
9.		cambiar (they)
10.		comprar (you s.)
11.	(dejar (I)
12.		cortar (he)
13.		disfrutar (we)
14.		impiar (I)
15.	r	nirar (they)
16.		aceptar (we)
17.		ayudar (you p.)
18.		fumar (they)
19.		nablar (you s.)
20.		gritar (I)

. No	w write the meaning of the conditional tense verbs from activity A in
glis	
,	
	2 1 10 200 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1
_	
-	
_	
_	
_	
_	
_	
). –	

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 co	orrect letter.	
B. Complete the semicles with the correct form of the ters from the tasie. With the co-		
1. El alumno dijo que una hora más.	- 13 - 13	
2. Yo el mundo, pero no tengo dinero.	A	comprarían
	B	estudiaría ganaría
3. Mis hermanos una nueva consola si tuvieran más dinero.	D	viajaría
4. Pienso que interesante estudiar chino.	E	comeríamos
4. Fienso que mineresame estudiar chino.	F	sería
5. Nosotros más sano, si tuviéramos el tiempo.		
E. E. and L. Marana, and San Pa Pal		
E. Translate this paragraph into English.		
Si fuera el presidente, viviría en la Casa Blanca en Estados Unidos y tendría mucho dinero. Vi		
encontraría con muchos líderes de otros países. Tendría un chef privado y comería langostas	y filetes cad	a semana y mis padres vivirían
conmigo. Tendría mucha responsabilidad, pero sería increíble.		
		7 7
	7.0	
	1, 1, 1	4
- Andrew - A		
		·
	-	
E. Write a paragraph in the conditional tense to talk about what you would do if you won the	e lottery.	
Mention:	e lottery.	
Mention: • Where you would live and why.	e lottery.	
Mention: Where you would live and why. What you would buy first.	e lottery.	
Mention: Where you would live and why. What you would buy first.	e lottery.	
Mention: Where you would live and why. What you would buy first.	e lottery.	
Mention: Where you would live and why. What you would buy first.	e lottery.	
Mention: Where you would live and why. What you would buy first.	e lottery.	
Mention: Where you would live and why. What you would buy first.	e lottery.	
Mention: Where you would live and why. What you would buy first.	e lottery.	
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Mention: Where you would live and why. What you would buy first.	e lottery.	
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Mention: Where you would live and why. What you would buy first.	e lottery.	
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Mention: • Where you would live and why. • What you would buy first.	e lottery.	
Mention: • Where you would live and why. • What you would buy first.	e lottery.	
Mention: • Where you would live and why. • What you would buy first.	e lottery.	

-

Te toca a ti: Módulo 1

Match the sentence halves and copy them out in a logical order. Then translate them.

- 1 El último día fuimos a Terra Mítica, un parque de...
- 2 Mis vacaciones fueron inolvidables.
- 3 Hace dos años fui de vacaciones a Benidorm...
- 4 Luego, por la tarde fui al centro de la...
- 5 Al día siguiente por la mañana hice...
- 6 El primer día hizo mucho calor. Cuando...

- a ciudad y compré recuerdos para mis amigos.
- llegamos al hotel, decidimos ir a la playa.
- mejor fue cuando aprendí a bucear en el mar. ¡Qué guay!
- d turismo. Subí a la Torre Morales y saque muchas fotos.
- e con mi familia. Viajamos en avión y en autocar.
- f atracciones, donde vomité en una montana rusa. ¡Qué horror!



Write a paragraph about your holidays, using exercise 1 as an example.

Read the texts and questions. Write I (Isabel), T (Tomás) or I+T (Isabel and Tomás).

Isabel-98 La Palma



¡Hotel horroroso!

Pasé un finde en este hotel y no era nada barato -150 € por noche. ¡Qué timo! Las habitaciones estaban muy sucias, la ducha estaba estropeada y no había toallas. También había basura en la piscina. Cuando fuimos a cenar, la comida estaba fría y había un insecto en mi sopa. Pero lo peor fue que el recepcionista tenía muy mala actitud.

TomásFG Bilbao



Experiencia malísima

No recomiendo este hotel. No tenía ni wifi ni aire acondicionado en las habitaciones. Tampoco tenía aparcamiento. El gimnasio no estaba abierto y el ascensor estaba estropeado. Había una discoteca que tenía la música muy alta, y por eso era imposible dormir. Además, el camarero en el restaurante era muy maleducado. Pero lo peor fue que había una serpiente en el balcón. ¡Qué miedo!

Who mentions...

- 1 the rooms?
- 2 the staff?
- 3 the food?
- 4 the noise?
- the sports facilities?
- 6 the price?
- 7 the bathroom?
- 8 a scary reptile?

el finde ¡Qué timo!

el fin de semana What a con!



Write about a holiday from hell, using the pictures. Add extra details.











toca a ti: Módulo 2

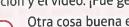


Read Lina's text and join the English sentence halves correctly.

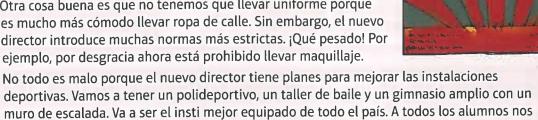
Mi instituto es grande, mixto y tiene muy buena fama, dado que los alumnos siempre sacan buenas notas. Además, no hay ni mucho acoso escolar ni falta de disciplina. El año pasado mi insti ocupó el primer lugar en el ranking oficial de colegios en Madrid.

A mi parecer, mi instituto ofrece muy buenas oportunidades extraescolares, sobre todo si eres músico. En junio mis amigos y yo participamos en un concurso de bandas jóvenes, y los profesores de música nos ayudaron con la grabación y el vídeo. ¡Fue genial!

encanta la posibilidad de tener más clubs y actividades.



Otra cosa buena es que no tenemos que llevar uniforme porque es mucho más cómodo llevar ropa de calle. Sin embargo, el nuevo director introduce muchas normas más estrictas. ¡Qué pesado! Por ejemplo, por desgracia ahora está prohibido llevar maquillaje.





1 My school is large, mixed and has...

- 2 Last year my school...
- 3 In my view, my school offers...
- 4 The music teachers...
- The new headteacher is...
- The new headteacher has...
- 7 It is...
- 8 All the pupils love the prospect of...

- a more clubs and activities.
- very good extracurricular opportunities.
- helped with the competition recording and video.
- a very good reputation.
- going to be the best equipped school in the country.
- plans to improve the sports facilities.
- took first place in the official ranking of schools in Madrid.
- introducing lots of stricter rules.

Re-read the text from exercise 1 and find the three correct statements. Correct the false statements.

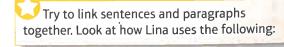
- 1 La disciplina en el insti no es buena.
- 2 El instituto de Lina es el mejor colegio de Madrid.
- 3 A Lina le gusta mucho la música.
- 4 El nuevo director va a introducir un uniforme escolar.
- 5 Lina está de acuerdo con las nuevas normas.
- 6 El director también tiene propósitos positivos para el insti.
- 7 El instituto no tiene ningún club.



Write a text about your school. Use exercise 1 as a model.

Include:

- a description of your school
- extracurricular opportunities
- past achievements
- uniform and rules
- future plans for your school



dado que

otra cosa buena es que

sin embargo

por desgracia



oca a ti: Módulo 3

Match the web profiles to the statements below. There is one extra statement.

www.amorcitos.es

mi media naranja mi alma gemela

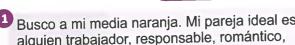
my other half my soulmate











- Busco a mi media naranja. Mi pareja ideal es alguien trabajador, responsable, romántico, pero también deportista.
- Quiero casarme porque me importa la estabilidad, pero no quiero tener niños porque mi carrera es más importante.
- Mi alma gemela es una persona inteligente, con un buen sentido del humor. Me interesa la política, así como la cultura popular.
- Soy bastante solitaria, pero busco alguien con quien compartir mi amor a la literatura y a las ideas.
- Busco una relación amorosa, aunque me comprometo con mi trabajo.
- **b** Soy extrovertida, y me interesa viajar y hablar de muchos temas diferentes.
- Soy un verdadero ratón de biblioteca.
- d Mi profesión me ocupa bastante tiempo, pero me gusta mantenerme en forma.
- Soy graduado en historia, pero también me encanta la música pop.

Read the article and complete the sentences in English.

la boda wedding

Casarse ya no está de moda

En España se casan menos personas, y mucho más tarde. La edad media para casarse es de 34, 5 años. El motivo es, sobre todo, económico. Debido a la crisis económica todavía hay mucho desempleo y el coste medio de una boda se sitúa entre 11.000 y 21.000 euros. Otro factor son las tasas elevadas de divorcio. El año pasado, siete de cada diez matrimonios en España acabaron en separación o divorcio. Además, antes la mayoría de gente se casaba por la iglesia, mientras que ahora prefieren una ceremonia civil.



- 1 In Spain fewer people -
- 2 The average age for ——
- The economic crisis means that -

- 4 Another factor is the
- 5 Last year —
- 6 When people marry now, the majority -

Match the sentence halves. Then translate the views about marriage into English.

- El matrimonio es una promesa de vivir...
- Para mí, casarse...
- Después del matrimonio...
- Se dice que los casados son...
- No me gusta la idea de una boda. tradicional....
- Si quieres formar una familia,...

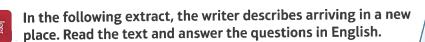
- es un rito anticuado y mi amor a mi pareja no depende de un papel.
- **b** más felices que los solteros.
- así que prefiero la opción de entrar en una unión civil.
- juntos para siempre. Te da mucha seguridad.
- creo que el matrimonio es la opción más estable para los niños.
- viene el divorcio, así que en mi opinión, no vale la pena.

Use the exercises above to help you answer the following questions.

- ¿Cómo es tu pareja ideal?
- Creo que el matrimonio todavía es relevante. Y tú, ¿qué opinas?
- ¿Quieres casarte algún día? ¿Por qué (no)?
- ¿Quieres formar una familia? ¿Por qué (no)?

Te toca a ti: Módulo 5

- Translate the clues into English. Which city is it? Do some research, if necessary.
 - 1 Se habla español allí.
 - 2 Está al oeste del país.
 - 3 No está en la costa.
 - Está cerca de un lago enorme.
 - Está rodeada de montañas.
 - Perú está a su izquierda.
- 7 No es la capital oficial del país.
- 8 Es una de las ciudades más altas del mundo.
- 9 Su nombre significa lo contrario de 'guerra'.
- Write in Spanish about a city of your choice. Ask your partner to guess the city.

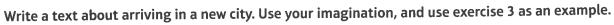


Donde aprenden a volar las gaviotas by Ana Alcolea (abridged and amended)

Un tren y tres aviones tuve que coger desde Zaragoza hasta Trondheim, que está en el centro de Noruega y es la tercera ciudad del país. Llegué después de pasear todo el día entre nubes y aeropuertos. Me esperaba toda la familia: el padre, que se llamaba Ivar; Inger, la madre, de larga melena rubia, que parecía sacada de un cómic; y Erik, el hijo, que me llevó las maletas hasta el coche. La primera impresión que tuve de Noruega fue que a finales de junio hacía frío, y la segunda que había mucha luz: a pesar de haber llegado a las once y media de la noche, los rayos del sol aún se veían sobre el fiordo.

- 1 What two details does the writer give about Trondheim?
- 2 How long did the writer spend travelling?
- 3 What two pieces of information are we given about Erik?
- 4 What was the writer's first impression of Norway?
- 5 Why does the writer comment on the fact that the sun was shining?

Focus on the details you need to answer the questions and don't get distracted by unfamiliar words in the text.



· Say how you got there

Say where the city is

Say how long you spent travelling

Say who met you on arrival

• Give one detail about each person

• Give your first impression of the city

Tuve que coger... desde... hasta...

que está en...

Llegué después de...

Me esperaba(n)...

El padre, que se llamaba...

La primera impresión que tuve de... fue...

Zona Cultura

AVE (Alta Velocidad Española) es el nombre para los trenes superrápidos españoles que circulan a una velocidad máxima de 310 km/h. El AVE conecta muchas ciudades en España, por ejemplo: Madrid, Barcelona, Sevilla, * Málaga, Valencia y Zaragoza.



Te toca a ti: Módulo 6

Read the texts and choose the correct title for each one. There is one title too many.

el Día de la Madre

Nochebuena

el Día de San Valentín

el Día de Reves



- 1 Ayer decoramos la casa con lámparas de colores y cocinamos platos riquísimos. Fue un día importante porque celebramos el nuevo año hindú.
- Anoche salí con mi novia y fuimos a un restaurante, donde le regalé un ramo de rosas rojas. Fue muy romántico, pero me costaron 40 euros. ¡Qué timo!
- Me desperté temprano para abrir mis regalos. Más tarde comimos el roscón de Reyes, un bollo dulce especial que se come el 6 de enero.
- Me levanté temprano porque quería preparar el desayuno para mi mamá. También le di una tarjeta y un regalo.
- Write two or three sentences for the title you did not use in exercise 1. Use your imagination to describe what you did on that day.
- Read the text. Complete each sentence with details from the text.

El 8 de mayo voy a cumplir dieciséis años y no puedo esperar. Cuando era más pequeña, mis padres siempre organizaban una fiesta de disfraces para mi cumpleaños y a veces poníamos un castillo hinchable en el jardín. Generalmente me compraban juguetes o videojuegos. Sin embargo, el año pasado fuimos a la bolera y luego fuimos a un restaurante chino. Mis abuelos me regalaron un reloj, y recibí un montón de tarjetas. Lo pasé fenomenal.



He decidido que este año me gustaría ir de compras por la mañana para gastar el dinero que me regalan. Luego, por la tarde haremos una barbacoa (¡si no llueve, claro!). Pero lo mejor es que mis tíos me van a comprar una entrada para un festival de música. ¡Qué suerte!

Margarita

to give (a present)

- **1** When she was younger...
- **2** Last year she...
- This year she...
- Write a text about your birthday. Use exercise 3 as a model.

Describe:

- how you used to celebrate it when you were younger (imperfect)
- how you **celebrated** last year (preterite)
- how you are going to celebrate this year (future)

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 Comer-Vivir-Remember that usted speak To eat To live (polite/formal form of "you") hablo vivo como takes the endings for he/she/it you(s) hablas comes ¿Habla inglés? Do you speak he/she/it habla come vive English? hablamos vivimos comemos You lot habláis coméis vivís hablan they comen viven 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. Hacer (To do) Ser (To be -state) Hago hacemos somos SOV Here are some common irregulars that you have to Haces hacéis eres sois learn! There are more too! Hace hacen son Salir (To go out) Tener (To have) ir (To go) Estar (To be -place) estoy estamos saloo salimos tengo tenemos voy vamos salís estas estáis sales vais tienes tenéis vas está están sale salen va van tiene tienen

Α.	Look at the verb endings and decide who			
1.	Juegas	6. Estoy	11. Salen	
2.	Termina	7. Coméis	12. Lleva	
3.	Tenemos	8 Estudias	13. Vivís	
4.	Prefiero	9. Hago	14. Escucho	
5.	Leen	10. Crees	15. Voy	

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

	To finish	To cry	To understand	- 1	To believe	To open	To admit
1.	They finish		*	9. Y	ou lot believe		
				10.	I admit		
				11.	They believe		
				12.	She understands		
5	. They cry			13.	I open		
				14.	We admit		
7	. She admits		_	15.	I understand		
8	. He cries			16.	You lot finish		

C. Translate the Spo	anish verbs into Engl	ish. D. Fi	ll in the approp	oriate verb forms usin	g the infinitives	given in bracket	S.
			Un día en el colegio, Manuel (escribir) una descripción de la casa				
			donde (vivir)				
		M	"Mi familia y yo (vivir) en la casa blanca en la calle de Atocha. Yo				
		I I I Cree	er)	que es una c	asa bonita. Una	s flores (crecer)	
				_ en el jardín. Mis pac			
			nbres allí tamb			* .	,
		-	nor co am rame	non.			
			ofesor (interr	umpir)	a Manu	el, y (preguntar)	
				:			
10. Cocinamos							
11. Hablan		- ċ	(Desear)	vivir e	n la ciudad ?		
12. Lavo		,,			([anaman)		vitata an
13. Vivimos	ATT TO THE RESERVE OF THE PERSON OF THE PERS				_: - (Esperar) _		vivir en
14. Leemos		Barce	elona un dia co	n mi hermano mayor.			
15. Miro							
				1. I 2. I 3. I 4. I 5. I 6. I 7. I 8. I 9. I 10. I 11. I 12. I 13. I 14. I	know go fall have go out am (estar) am (ser) do/ I make want see bring come put say can		
The same colour.			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		1		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
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 paragrap REMEMBER "Suelo +				ust include complex st	ructures as wel	l as the present	tense. TIP-
							· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·

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 w	Llegar = to arrive	
1. Por la manana 2 3	(I went) a la casa de mi amigo. (I arrived) a las nueve y media. (I watched) la televisión hasta las diez.	Ver = to watch Volver = to return Comprar = to buy
4. Después 5. Por la tarde 6. El domingo	(I worked) en la tienda de mi padre	de té.
7		

D. This tense is so important for your <i>GCSE</i> . Every year the examiner's report learn key ones!	states that it is the <u>weakest</u> t	ense for students so please
Please translate these into English.		
1. Fui	12. Jugué_ 13. Comí 14. Hicimos	
E. Translate the sentences into Spanish. 1. Last year I went to Germany with my boyfriend.		
Yesterday, we recycled batteries and glass. (reciclar) Start 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:	Verticales:
	2. You ate	1. We visited
3 7 7 7 7	3. You travelled	5. You lot spoke
4	4. I worked	8. I watched
	6. They listened	9. I played
7 7 9 9 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12	7. I went out	11. She danced
13 14 1	10. We drink	12. I went
	13. I lived	
	14. They studied	

- -

10.The immediate future tense

The immediate future is used to say what you <u>are going</u> 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.
- 7. They are going to live abroad because they love the culture
- 8. She is going to see an action film at the cinema.

6.

- 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 quince días y vamos a alojarnos en un hotel de cinco estrellas. Vamos a salir en junio. iNo puedo es	
Voy a sacar muchas fotos de La torre Eiffel y comprar muchos recuerdos en las tiendas. Voy a no ir a los restaurantes típicos por las noches. Tengo ganas de ver la Gioconda en el museo del Louvr	
<u> </u>	
- 	
E. Nametrandata the Callemina into Cranish	
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 Ba	celona 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.	
week, and we are going to stay in an apartment. We are going to go in August.	a called to part in partial and magnetic mounts and tra-
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 some local food! In the morning, we are going to go to the market and in the evenings, we are going to go to the market and in the evenings, we are going to go to the market and in the evenings.	
I am going to visit museums and go sightseeing. I am going to buy souvenirs for my family. We ar	
I am going to visit museums and go sightseeing. I am going to buy souvenirs for my family. We ar	
I am going to visit museums and go sightseeing. I am going to buy souvenirs for my family. We ar	
I am going to visit museums and go sightseeing. I am going to buy souvenirs for my family. We ar	
I am going to visit museums and go sightseeing. I am going to buy souvenirs for my family. We ar	
I am going to visit museums and go sightseeing. I am going to buy souvenirs for my family. We ar	
I am going to visit museums and go sightseeing. I am going to buy souvenirs for my family. We ar	
I am going to visit museums and go sightseeing. I am going to buy souvenirs for my family. We ar	
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I am going to visit museums and go sightseeing. I am going to buy souvenirs for my family. We ar	
I am going to visit museums and go sightseeing. I am going to buy souvenirs for my family. We ar	

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

- 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 u	se the infinitive here; we add the endings to the stem!			
1.	I will have	9. You lot will put			
2.	He will do	10. There will be			
3.	We will come	11. We will go out			
4.	They will say	12. He will have			
5.	I will go out	13. She will know			
6.	You will be able to	14. You will say			
7.	I will do	15. I will be able to			
8.	They will have	16. They will want			
E. T	ranslate the following sentences into Spanish When I am older, I will have a big house with a heated swimi	ming pool and my own chef.			
2.	When I finish university, I will meet a handsome man and I w	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	n August. When pigs fly!			
4.	If I win the lottery, I will stay in a 5 star hotel with my frie cost an arm and a leg, but I don't care!	ends. We will drink champagne and eat in the best restaurants every day. It will			
5.	When I am 18 years old, I will go out every night because I with my friends. We will have a ball!	will have freedom and I will save lots of money because I will travel the world			
6.	When I leave school, I will go to university and I will study l	languages. After, I will travel in South America.			
7.	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 v	ote.			
10.	Next weekend my parents (they) will go to the cinema and t	hey will see a new action film. It will be great!			
		3			

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 Comer (to eat)
Jugar (to play)
Estudiar (to study)
Vivir (To live)
Ir (to go)

Aprender (to learn)

The correct ending

I - ía
You - ías
He/she/it - ía
We - íamos
You lot - íais
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 bracke	ts into the correc
	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.		
12.		•
13.		disfrutar (we)
14.		
15.		mirar (they)
16.		aceptar (we)
17.		ayudar (you p.)
18.		fumar (they)
19.		hablar (you s.)
20.		15.61
-0.		J (2)

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

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

1. El alumno dijo que una hora más. 2. Ya el mundo, pero no tenga 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. 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 encontraria 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 increible. E. Write a paragraph in the conditional tense to talk about what you would do if you won the lottery. Mention: Where you would live and why. What you would love and why. What you would do afterwards.
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. 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. E. Write a paragraph in the conditional tense to talk about what you would do if you won the lottery. Mention: • Where you would live and why. • What you would buy first.
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. 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. E. Write a paragraph in the conditional tense to talk about what you would do if you won the lottery. Mention: • Where you would live and why. • What you would live and why.
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E. Write a paragraph in the conditional tense to talk about what you would do if you won the lottery. Mention: Where you would live and why. What you would buy first.
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Mention: Where you would live and why. What you would buy first.
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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 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 = I would do hacer = to do haría = to be able podría = I would be able poder = I would put (on) poner = to put (on) pondría = I would want querer = to want querría = I would know saber = to know sabría saldría = I would go out salir = to go out tendría = I would have tener = to have venir vendría = I would come = to come = There would be hay (haber) = there is habría

Translate the short phrases into Spanish.	G.	Translate the sentences into Spanish.
They would have	1.	I would do more homework, but I don't like it.
We would go out		,
I would put	2.	He would have more friends, but he is not nice.
We would do		a^
You (s) would say	3.	We would go out more however we do not have the time.
I would go out]] 3.	we would go out more nowever we do not have the time.
He would put		
They would go out	4.	I would say that history is very interesting and useful.
I would do		
They would say	5.	They would be able to buy more clothes, but they have no money.
You (p) would do		3
I would have	6.	We would do more exercise, but we are very lazy.
She would say		
You (s) would be able to	7.	I would go out with my friends, but I have to do my homework.
He would go out	8.	If I won the lottery, I would be able to buy a big house.
We would be able to		
ranslate this short paragraph into Spanish.		
e a lot in common for example we would go to the	cinema eve	e blond hair and blue eyes, but weight isn't important to me. We wou ry weekend and we would play videogames in the evenings. She would ery hard. We would live in a big house on the coast and our dogs wou

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

- Complete the sentences with the correct form of "haber". _____ comido (he) ____ estudiado (we) 2. 3. _____ salido (you s.) 4. _____ jugado (I) 5. _____ visto (I) _____ bebido (you lot) 7. ____ escrito (she) ____ bailado (we) 9. ____ dicho (they) ____ hecho (you s.)

E.	Complete the sentences with the correct past participle. Wr	rite the correc	t let	ter												
1.	He mucho para el examen de español.								_		12					
2.	Mi hermano ha 10 horas.								550	4		blad				
3.	Mis vecinos han a Francia.								E		ido	rmic	lo		_	
									000)		tudio	ndo		\dashv	
4.	¿Has la nueva película de Superman?								E	4550	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	iert			\neg	
5.	Mi madre ha los pasteles en la mesa.								F		pue	esto				
	V. Commission								6	25.00		elto				
6.	He ya con mi primo.								850.9	1		cho			_	
7.	¿Has tus deberes?								1		vis	crito to				
8.	Ha una historia interesante.															
F.	Translate the phrases above into English.															
1.																
2.																
3.																
4.							-									
5.																
6.																
7.																•
8.																
G. '	Translate the short phrases into Spanish.															
	Translate the short phrases into Spanish. I have eaten	7. We have (
1. 2.	I have eaten You have been	8. You lot ha	ve ti	ravel	led .											
1.	I have eaten You have been They have received	8. You lot ha 9. They have	ve tı : wor	avel ked	led .										_	
1. 2. 3. 4. 5.	I have eaten	8. You lot ha 9. They have 10. She has 11. I have op	ve ti : wor done enec	ravel ked 	led .										_	
1. 2. 3. 4.	I have eaten	8. You lot ha 9. They have 10. She has	ve ti : wor done enec	ravel ked 	led .										_	
1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6.	I have eaten	8. You lot ha 9. They have 10. She has 11. I have op 12. I have w	ve tr wordone enec	ravel ked n	led .										- - - -	
1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6.	I have eaten	8. You lot ha 9. They have 10. She has 11. I have op 12. I have wo nto Spanish.	ve tr wordone enec ritte	ravel ked n	led .	Т	E	Н	Т	В	Н	В	L	N	0	
1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6.	I have eaten	8. You lot ha 9. They have 10. She has 11. I have op 12. I have wo nto Spanish.	ve tr wordone enec ritte	ravel ked n	led .	Т	E	Н	Т	В	Н	В	L	N	- - - -	
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