

Spanish Year 11 Transition Work

A Level Spanish is a combination of excellent grammar skills, in-depth knowledge of the 3 themes, a film and book study and an extension of the 4 skills learnt at GCSE, reading, writing, listening and speaking. This booklet will give you activities to do ahead of year 12 should you be thinking of taking the A Level Spanish course. Remember there is a big leap from GCSE to A Level Spanish so you will need to have a very good knowledge of the language to succeed on the course!

The work you complete should be saved on google document or Microsoft work document and emailed to Ms Traynor at traynorj@beck.uk.com by the deadline for each week, I will look at it and send it back to you with feedback. If you are serious about studying A Level Spanish next year you must be completing these tasks to your best ability, also make sure it is all your own work, NO GOOGLE TRANSLATE!

If you want to look up words or phrases you do not understand you should use either Spanishdict or Wordreference.

Week 1:

Topic work

The three themes at A level are:

Aspects of Hispanic Society – including modern and traditional values, cyberspace and equal rights.

Multiculturalism in Hispanic Society – including immigration, racism and integration.

Artistic Culture in the Hispanic World – including modern day idols, Spanish regional identity and cultural heritage.

Task 1 - There is an A-Level group on Memrise which has some excellent vocabulary that we learn in the year 12 topics. Click the link below and then make an account (if you don't already have one) and start practising the words!

<https://www.memrise.com/group/402190/>

Task 2 – Click the following link and complete the exam questions.

<https://VONENUT.exampro.net>

Task 3 – Complete the following 150 word essay

Durante tus vacaciones en España escribes un blog para describir tus experiencias.

Menciona:

- un día de las vacaciones cuando tuviste problemas
- un festival en España en que te gustaría participar.

Escribe aproximadamente **150** palabras en **español**. Responde a los dos aspectos de la pregunta.

(Total 32 marks)

Deadline: Friday 1st May

Week 2:

Knowledge of Spain

You will be expected to have a very good knowledge of current affairs in the Spanish speaking world, the only way to do this is by regularly watching the news and reading daily newspapers. The good news is you can access this online for free!

To watch the news from Spain you can go to <https://www.rtve.es/noticias/> and then click on 'Telediaria en 4' on the orange banner to watch a four minute version of that days news show.

To read the daily newspapers from Spain you can go to <https://onlinenewspaperlist.com/spain> and you will find many daily Spanish newspapers. The 3 main newspapers in Spain are El Pais, El Mundo and ABC.

Once you've had a go at looking at the EL Pais newspaper in Spanish you could go and look at the English version at <https://english.elpais.com/> and read the same (or very similar articles) in English and see how you did!

TOP TIP: Don't look up every word you are not sure of when reading an article/watching a news clip

Yes... you read that right. When you are reading articles etc, try not to look up every word as it will take you forever. Skim and scan the text to get the gist. Remember to use the context or the article, cognates and common sense to figure out what the article is saying. Pick out a couple of words that you like the look of, that you feel may be real hurdles to getting the idea of the text, look them up carefully and add them to your vocab booklet. The aim at this stage is to get the gist of the article, not be able to translate it completely. Translation is a whole different ball game and you will learn it soon enough.

You will be surprised how much more enjoyable reading will be if you really pay attention to this tip.

Task 1: Choose any article from one of the Spanish newspapers, copy and paste the link onto your document so I can read it too. Then in English try to write a summary of the article.

Task 2: Go to BBC iPlayer and watch season 2 of the TV show *Race across the world*, it has just finished on BBC2. It shows pairs of people racing their way through Central and South America. Once you have watched the show write a short text in Spanish telling me which South American country you would most like to visit and why.

Deadline: Friday 8th May

Week 3:

Film Study

If you follow the link below you will find a film called Maria llena eres de Gracia, it is in Spanish with English subtitles. This is not the film we study at A Level, that is Pan's Labyrinth, but it is excellent practise at watching a film in Spanish and seeing life in a Spanish speaking country (Columbia).

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Y6qA-syQPoU&list=PLMpzmyBHwrQH-N7Nn6rbZGA6CoVgvRawA>

Task 1: Watch the film

Task 2: Write a short summary of the film in Spanish (approx. 200 words), you could try to include what happens in the film, a little about the main characters and give your opinion on the film.

Task 3 – Complete the following 150 word essay

Lees un blog sobre la vida de los jóvenes y se lo mandas a tu amigo español.

Escríbele un mensaje.

Menciona:

- algo que hiciste recientemente que fue muy divertido
- qué haces para mantenerte feliz, en forma y saludable.

Escribe aproximadamente **150** palabras en **español**. Responde a los dos aspectos de la pregunta.

(Total 32 marks)

Deadline: Friday 15th May

Week 4:

Grammar:

You will be expected to already know how to form and use the present, preterit, imperfect, future and conditional tenses. The endings are in the tables below, you will be expected to already know these if you are starting the A-Level course.

Task 1 : Remind yourself of the endings below and then attempt the grammar activities:

PRESENTE

hablar to speak	comer to eat	vivir to live
habl-o	com-o	viv-o
habl-as	com-es	viv-es
habl-a	com-e	viv-e
habl-amos	com-emos	viv-imos
habl-áis	com-éis	viv-ís
habl-an	com-en	viv-en

The present tense is used to describe what you're doing at the present moment in time, e.g. "I am eating breakfast" or what you do routinely, e.g. "I eat breakfast every day".

PRETERITO

preguntar to ask	comer to eat	escribir to write
pregunt-é	com-í	escrib-í
pregunt-aste	com-iste	escrib-iste
pregunt-ó	com-ió	escrib-ió
pregunt-amos	com-imos	escrib-imos
pregunt-ásteis	com-isteis	escrib-isteis
pregunt-aron	com-ieron	escrib-ieron

The preterite is sometimes known as the simple past. It's used to talk about events in the past, e.g. I asked, I ate, I wrote.

IMPERFECTO

trabajar to work	comer to eat	escribir to write
trabaj-aba	com-ía	escrib-ía
trabaj-abas	com-ías	escrib-ías
trabaj-aba	com-ía	escrib-ía
trabaj-ábamos	com-íamos	escrib-íamos
trabaj-ábais	com-íais	escrib-íais
trabaj-aban	com-ían	escrib-ían

The imperfect tense is used for things that 'used to happen' or 'were happening' e.g. I worked, I used to work, I was working

FUTURO SIMPLE

nadar to swim	beber to drink	abrir to open
nadar-é	beber-é	abrir-é
nadar-ás	beber-ás	abrir-ás
nadar-á	beber-á	abrir-á
nadar-emos	beber-emos	abrir-emos
nadar-éis	beber-éis	abrir-éis
nadar-án	beber-án	abrir-án

The future tense is used to say what you will do in the future.

CONDICIONAL

nadar to swim	beber to drink	abrir to open
nadar-ía	beber-ía	abrir-ía
nadar-ías	beber-ías	abrir-ías
nadar-ía	beber-ía	abrir-ía
nadar-íamos	beber-íamos	abrir-íamos
nadar-íais	beber-íais	abrir-íais
nadar-ían	beber-ían	abrir-ían

The conditional is recognised in English by the use of the word "would" or sometimes "should", e.g. "I would swim"

Present tense - Practice

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

Trabajar = to work	Preparar = to prepare	Esperar = to hope
Estudiar = to study	Pagar = to pay	Andar = to walk

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

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

Aprender = to learn	Leer = to read	Creer = to believe
Romper = to break	Correr = to run	Vender = to sell

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

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

Discutir = to discuss	Cubrir = to cover	Abrir = to open
Escribir = to write	Recibir = to receive	Subir = to climb

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

4. **Use the word in brackets to fill in the gaps, you must change the ending!**

- a. nosotros _____ español desde hace 3 años (estudiar)
- b. ¿vosotros _____ una casa en el centro de la ciudad? (vender)
- c. yo _____ el periódico todos los días (comprar)
- d. él _____ tostadas para el desayuno (tomar)
- e. ellos _____ los domingos por la noche (salir)
- f. tú _____ a menudo ¿verdad? (viajar)
- g. Clara _____ el cole a las cuatro y media (terminar)
- h. Sam y Miguel _____ el cole a las ocho y media (empezar)
- i. yo _____ tres idiomas: inglés, francés y alemán (hablar)
- j. Pablo _____ muchas novelas (leer)

◇ Many verbs are irregular in Spanish, the exercises below all use irregular verbs (they don't follow the normal pattern).

1. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate forms of ser or estar:

- a. Un vaso de cerveza _____ sobre la mesa.
- b. Madrid _____ en España.
- c. El hombre _____ comiendo en el café.
- d. Alfonso _____ profesor.
- e. La mujer _____ furiosa.
- f. Las camisas _____ de poliester.
- g. Yo _____ inglés.
- h. El colegio _____ grande y moderno.

2. Try to write in the 6 forms of each of these irregular verbs in the present tense:

Tener (to have)	Decir (to say)	Poder (to be able to)	Querer (to want)	Hacer (to do/make)	Ir (to go)

Preterit Tense - Practise

1. Fill in the regular Preterites using the infinitives given below.

enseñar (to teach)	aprender (to learn)	viajar (to travel)	cruzar (to cross)	escribir (to write)	meter (to put)
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- a. They taught _____
- b. He learned _____
- c. I travelled _____
- d. We wrote _____
- e. You (sg) put _____
- f. She crossed _____
- g. You (pl) wrote _____
- h. I learned _____

- i. We taught _____
- j. You (pl) put _____
- k. They travelled _____
- l. You (sg) crossed _____

2. Complete the phrases with the correct form of the verb in brackets

- a) una ensalada anoche. (yo, comer)
- b) la televisión ayer por la noche. (él, mirar)
- c) a la escuela la semana pasada. (ellos, asistir)
- d) tu casa el mes pasado. (tú, vender)
- e) por teléfono con él ayer. (ella, hablar)
- f) un coche el año pasado. (nosotros, comprar)
- g) las ventanas hace dos horas. (vosotros, abrir)
- h) un zumo de naranja ayer por la mañana. (ellas, beber)

3. Translate into Spanish

1. We washed the dishes yesterday morning.

2. I ran to the corner last week.

3. You wrote a letter two days ago.

4. They didn't open the windows yesterday.

5. They sold the car last year.

6. She closed the door 15 min ago.

7. I bought a shirt yesterday.

8. You went to bed at 11.30 last night.

Imperfect tense practise:

1. Fill in the regular imperfects

Comer (to eat)	firmar (to sign)	elegir (to choose)	prometer (to promise)
	Olvidar (to forget)	buscar (to search)	

- a) I was eating _____
- b) You (pl.) were eating _____
- c) You (pl.) were signing _____
- d) You (sing.) used to search _____
- e) He used to promise _____
- f) They used to promise _____
- g) You (sing.) were choosing _____
- h) We were promising _____
- i) I used to forget _____
- j) You (pl.) used to choose _____
- k) She was searching _____
- l) They were forgetting _____

2. Complete the sentences using the word in brackets and then translate the sentences.

- a) en un banco. (él, trabajar)
- b) en la cama. (nosotros, saltar)
- c) la revista 'Cosmopolitan'. (ella, leer)
- d) en Nueva York. (ellos, vivir)
- e) ir a la escuela a pie. (tú, soler)
- f) a la escuela en autobús. (vosotros, ir)
- g) mi cama cada mañana. (yo, hacer)
- h) ¿Dónde? (ellas, comer)
- i) un perro. (tú, tener)
- j) la televisión todo el domingo. (vosotros, ver)
- k) Pablo Picasso un pintor. (ser)
- l) El gato en el desván. (estar)

Conditional Tense – Practise

1. Completa las frases con la forma correcta del verbo.

- a) un coche nuevo. (comprar)
- b) yo estos libros en el estante. (poner)
- c) un libro sobre mi vida. (escribir)
- d) No ningún parte de mi vida. (cambiar)
- e) Juan una fiesta, pero no es su cumpleaños. (tener)
- f) parte del dinero a los pobres. (dar)
- g) ¿Qué en esta situación? (decir)
- h) Nosotros a tu fiesta, pero estamos enfermos. (venir)
- i) nunca a su trabajo. (ella, renunciar)
- j) ¿Cuándo? (tú, salir)

2, Translate the following sentences into Spanish

- a) I would leave immediately.

- b) They would eat all the cake.

- c) We would love to swim in the sea.

- d) My cat would speak in my dreams.

- e) This bracelet would be worth more, but it's broken.

- f) I would want the car but it's not my choice.

Future tense - Practise

1. Complete the phrases with the correct form of the verb in brackets

1. En ocho meses la autopista lista. (estar)
2. ¿Quiénes ellos? (ser)
3. Los malos muy castigados. (ser)
4. Mi mamá con mucho cuidado. (manejar)
5. una hamburguesa mañana. (vosotros, comer)
6. al cine este fin de semana. (yo, ir)
7. Mi mejor amigo me un regalo para mi cumpleaños. (dar)
8. la Noche Vieja juntos. (nosotros, celebrar)
9. En veinticuatro horas, en mi casa. (yo, estar)
10. Esta noche los platos y después los (ellas, lavar) (ellas, secar)
11. El vampiro la sangre. (beber)
12. El año que viene, Shakira a Colombia. (volver)
13. ¿Quién el próximo Presidente? (ser)
14. Aquellas mujeres nos (oír)

There are irregulars in the future tense too, but not too many!

caber	.....to fit.....	yo cabré
poner	.....to put.....	yo pondré
decir	.....to say.....	yo diré
haber	.....to have (aux).....	yo habré
salir	.....to go out.....	yo saldré
hacer	.....to do.....	yo haré
poder	.....to be able to.....	yo podré
tener	.....to have (posesión).....	yo tendré
querer	.....to want/to love.....	yo querré
valer	.....to be worth.....	yo valdré
saber	.....to know.....	yo sabré
venir	.....to come.....	yo vendré

Some of these verbs are used as roots for other verbs. E.g.: **mantener** (to maintain).

2. Complete the phrases with the correct form of the verb in brackets, these are irregular!

- a) El año que viene los médicos a Cuba. (ir)
- b) Cinco millones de turistas a Centroamérica. (venir)
- c) Vosotros no los pasteles. (hacer)
- d) El dentista vuelto de vacaciones para el próximo martes. (haber)
- e) Los muchachos malos los libros en la basura. (poner)
- f) En noviembre mis nietos a visitarme. (venir)
- g) El escultor no la estatua para el parque. (hacer)
- h) Para el semestre de la primavera Juan terminado los requisitos generales. (haber)
- i) ¿Cómo el público los resultados? (saber)
- j) ¿Qué las chicas? (decir)
- k) En abril mi prima a visitarme. (venir)
- l) Dime cómo juegas y te cómo eres. (decir)
- m) El presidente a Europa para reunirse con sus colegas. (salir)
- n) Tus amigos por avión mañana. (salir)
- o) Yo el dulce en el bolsillo. (poner)
- p) ¿Qué tu profesor? (decir)
- q) Yo te mañana. (decir)
- r) ¿Cómo (yo) si mi hijo está progresando? (saber)
- s) Manuel a la oficina el miércoles. (venir)
- t) En enero mi tío a visitarme. (venir)

3. Translate the following phrases into Spanish

- 1. I will visit some castles in Spain next summer.

- 2. You will come with me on holidays.

- 3. We will wear shorts everyday and we will put sunscreen on our legs.

4. They will not burn.

5. We will write you postcards.

6. Hopefully you will receive it quickly.

7. Grandma will be happy to receive some news but grandpa will not know.

8. It will be good to come back.

9. I will do it again next year with more friends.

Deadline: Friday 22nd May