

# Spanish Summer Task



**NOMBRE.....**

**PLEASE COMPLETE ALL SECTIONS OF THIS BOOKLET.**

**Congratulations on choosing to continue with Spanish at Key Stage 5! The leap from GCSE to A Level is significant. The best way to prepare yourself is to ensure that you have a firm grasp of the language and skills which you have already used at GCSE. Thorough revision of these over the summer will make you more confident when you start the course in September and prepare you for a more independent approach to learning.**

**This booklet contains some grammar revision, exercises linked to the first topic we will study, tips on independent study and links to a huge range of media, most of which is available for free online.**

**Remember: Little and often is better than cramming this all into the last two weeks of August!**

## Grammar practice

**What should I know by now?** You should be able to:

Topic	Content
Recognise and use a range of tenses with regular verbs	regular -ar, -er, -ir verbs. Tenses: Present Preterite Imperfect Near Future (ir + a + infinitive) Future (e.g. será) Conditional (e.g. sería)
Recognise and use a range of tenses with irregular verbs	Common irregular verbs: ser, estar, tener, hacer, ir Tenses: Preterite Imperfect Near Future (ir + a + infinitive) Future (e.g. será) Conditional (e.g. sería)
Give opinions with reasons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A range of opinion expressions</li> <li>• Positive and negative reasons for opinions</li> <li>• To be able to agree and disagree.</li> </ul>

**Scroll down to the useful websites section to find a list of websites that will help you with grammar.**

### THE PRESENT TENSE

The present tense is used in two cases:

- 1) When you want to talk about something that is **happening now**.
- 2) When you want to talk about something that happens on **a regular basis**.

To form the present tense of regular verbs, take the verb in the infinitive (ending **AR / ER / IR**), take off the AR / ER or IR ending and add on the endings according to whom you want to talk about to the stem:

PRONOUN	HABLAR- TO SPEAK	COMER-TO EAT	VIVIR- TO LIVE
YO(I)	Hab <u>l</u> o	Com <u>o</u>	Viv <u>o</u>
TÚ (YOU-SINGULAR AND FAMILIAR)	Habl <u>a</u> s	Com <u>e</u> s	Viv <u>e</u> s
ÉL/ELLA/USTED (HE/SHE/YOU-SINGULAR AND FORMAL)	Habl <u>a</u>	Com <u>e</u>	Viv <u>e</u>
NOSOTROS (WE)	Habl <u>a</u> mos	Com <u>e</u> mos	Viv <u>i</u> mos
VOSOTROS (YOU-PLURAL AND FAMILIAR)	Habl <u>á</u> is	Com <u>é</u> is	Viv <u>ís</u>
ELLOS/ELLAS/USTEDES (THEY M/THEY F/YOU PLURAL AND FORMAL)	Habl <u>a</u> n	Com <u>e</u> n	Viv <u>e</u> n

### Por ejemplo:

Yo hablo español	-	I speak Spanish
Ana vive en Madrid	-	Ana lives in Madrid
Mis amigos comen cereales	-	My friends eat cereal

### ACTIVIDAD A:

Change the infinitive into the correct form of the **present tense** and **translate the sentences into English.**

1. ¿Nosotros \_\_\_\_\_ por la noche? (estudiar)  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. Yo \_\_\_\_\_ español en la clase. (hablar)  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. Sara \_\_\_\_\_ un diccionario. (necesitar)  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. Clara \_\_\_\_\_ Coca Cola. (tomar)  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. María y yo \_\_\_\_\_ en un coro. (cantar)  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. Usted \_\_\_\_\_ dinero. (necesitar)  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. Tú \_\_\_\_\_ todas las noches en una tienda. (trabajar)  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. Los profesores \_\_\_\_\_ muy bien. (enseñar)  
\_\_\_\_\_
9. Mis amigos \_\_\_\_\_ en la piscina. (nadar)  
\_\_\_\_\_
10. Los estudiantes siempre \_\_\_\_\_ buenas notas. (sacar)  
\_\_\_\_\_
11. Yo siempre le \_\_\_\_\_ una postal de cumpleaños a mi prima. (mandar)  
\_\_\_\_\_
12. Mi profesor de español \_\_\_\_\_ mucho. (gritar)  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Some irregular verbs in the present tense:**

Dar To give	doy das da damos dais dan	decir to say	digo dices dice decimos decís dicen	estar to be	estoy estás está estamos estáis están	hacer to do	hago haces hace hacemos hacéis hacen
ir to go	voy vas va vamos vais van	oír to hear	oigo oyes oye oímos oís oyen	poder to be able to (can)	puedo puedes puede podemos podéis pueden	poner to put	pongo pones pone ponemos ponéis ponen
querer to want	quiero quieres quiere queremos quieres quieren	saber to know	sé sabes sabe sabemos sabéis saben	salir to go out	salgo sales sale salimos salís salen	ser to be	soy eres es somos sois son
tener to have	tengo tienes tiene tenemos tenéis tienen	venir to come	vengo vienes viene venimos venís vienen	ver to see	veo ves ve vemos veis ven	pensar to think	pienso piensas piensa pensamos pensáis piensan

**ACTIVIDAD B:**

Change the infinitive into the correct form of the **present tense** and translate into English. THEY ARE ALL **IRREGULAR**:

1. Por las tardes yo \_\_\_\_\_ una vuelta por el pueblo. (dar)

\_\_\_\_\_

2 Yo \_\_\_\_\_ mi cama en casa. (hacer)

\_\_\_\_\_

3 Yo \_\_\_\_\_ la mesa. (poner)

\_\_\_\_\_

4 ¡Qué difícil! No \_\_\_\_\_. (saber)

\_\_\_\_\_

5 Los viernes \_\_\_\_\_ con mis amigos al pub (salir)

\_\_\_\_\_

6 En el cine \_\_\_\_\_ las películas de ciencia-ficción. (ver)

\_\_\_\_\_

7 \_\_\_\_\_ muy cansado. (estar)

---

8 \_\_\_\_\_ de Madrid. (ser)

---

9 Este año \_\_\_\_\_ de vacaciones a la sierra. (ir)

---

### The Preterite

The preterite tense is used to show a **completed action/event in the past**.

### The Past Tense Endings for REGULAR Verbs

In English: I played / I did play

Add the endings to the stem – ie. the infinitive minus the last two letters

	<b>-AR</b>	<b>-ER / -IR</b>
Yo	<b>é</b>	<b>í</b>
Tú	<b>aste</b>	<b>iste</b>
Él / Ella	<b>ó</b>	<b>ió</b>
Nosotros	<b>amos</b>	<b>imos</b>
Vosotros	<b>asteis</b>	<b>isteis</b>
Ellos / Ellas	<b>aron</b>	<b>ieron</b>

TOMAR = to take

To form "You took"

TOMAR > tom > tu tom**aste**

### **ACTIVIDAD C: Change the infinitive into the correct form of the preterite tense.**

1) Ayer **yo** \_\_\_\_\_ (visitar) el castillo.

---

2) **Nosotros** \_\_\_\_\_ (comer) una hamburguesa.

---

3) Mi perro \_\_\_\_\_ (coger) un balón.

---

4) Mis amigos \_\_\_\_\_ (beber) una botella de limonada.

---

5) Las chicas \_\_\_\_\_ (trabajar) mucho.

---

6) El verano pasado mis padres \_\_\_\_\_ (pasar) una semana en Madrid.

7) Anoche **tú** \_\_\_\_\_ (bailar) en la discoteca.

8) ¿**Vosotros** \_\_\_\_\_ (hablar) mucho español en la costa?

9) Esta mañana **me** \_\_\_\_\_ (levantar) muy temprano.

10) El año pasado **nosotros** \_\_\_\_\_ (comprar) una casa en la sierra.

### Some irregular verbs in the preterite:

	IR-to go	SER- to be	ESTAR- to be	DAR- to give	VER to see	HACER To do/make	TENER To have
YO	fui	fui	estuve	di	vi	hice	tuve
TÚ	fuiste	fuiste	estuviste	diste	viste	hiciste	tuviste
ÉL/ELLA/USTED	fue	fue	estuvo	dio	vio	hizo	tuvo
NOSOTROS	fuimos	fuimos	estuvimos	dimos	vimos	hicimos	tuvimos
VOSOTROS	fuisteis	fuisteis	estuvisteis	disteis	visteis	hicisteis	tuvisteis
ELLOS/ELLAS/USTEDES	fueron	fueron	estuvieron	dieron	vieron	hicieron	tuvieron

### Other useful verbs in the preterite, which are only irregular in the *yo* form (to keep the pronunciation consistent):

jugar → Jugué-I played (Jugamos-We played)

empezar → Empecé- I started (Empezamos-We started)

practicar → Practiqué – I practised/did (Practicamos-We practised/did\_)

### **ACTIVIDAD D**

Change the infinitive into the preterite tense. All of the verbs are irregular:

1. I went (IR)= \_\_\_\_\_
2. They went (IR)= \_\_\_\_\_
3. He did (HACER)= \_\_\_\_\_
4. We had (TENER)= \_\_\_\_\_
5. We gave (DAR)= \_\_\_\_\_
6. She saw (VER)= \_\_\_\_\_
7. He was (ESTAR)= \_\_\_\_\_
8. You went (IR)= \_\_\_\_\_

## The immediate future tense

This tense shows an action or an event which is **'going' to take place in the future. It is formed with ir (present tense) + a + infinitive:**

<b>voy a</b>	I am going to
<b>vas a</b>	you are going to (singular, informal)
<b>va a</b>	he/she is going to, you are going to (singular, formal)
<b>vamos a</b>	we are going to
<b>vais a</b>	you are going to (plural, informal)
<b>van a</b>	they are going to, you are going to (plural, formal).

### **Ejemplos:**

**voy a ir** – I am going to go

**vamos a jugar** – we are going to play

**van a hacer** – they are going to do

### **ACTIVIDAD E:**

Write **10** sentences using the immediate future tense. They can relate to any topic or person. E.g En septiembre voy a estudiar español, inglés, historia y francés porque son mis asignaturas favoritas.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_
9. \_\_\_\_\_
10. \_\_\_\_\_

## Actividad F: Exam-style reading comprehension

# El conflicto entre las generaciones

¿Cómo se explican las diferencias entre los jóvenes y los mayores?



Considero que me llevo bien con mi familia pero a veces no me explico por qué no nos entendemos. He tratado de investigar las diferencias entre nuestras formas de vida:

### 1 Los abuelos de mis abuelos

Mis bisabuelos vivían de forma muy similar a sus propios abuelos: Una vida dedicada al trabajo en el campo. El calendario religioso marcaba el ritmo del año.

### 2 Mis abuelos

Mis abuelos paternos nacieron y se conocieron en un lugar que se llama Zamarramala, pero dejaron el campo para irse a vivir a Barcelona, en busca de mejores condiciones de vida. Mucha gente se había ido ya a América o a Europa. Para ellos la ciudad era un lugar extraño, pero cualquier trabajo era bueno si permitía dar de comer a la familia.

### 3 Mis padres

Mis padres crecieron en la ciudad. Sus padres insistieron en que sus hijos recibieran lo que ellos no habían recibido: una educación adecuada. Eran a la vez la generación con nuevas libertades sociales, y el poder económico para disfrutarlas. Nuevos conceptos surgieron: el ocio, los derechos de las mujeres, las vacaciones, invertir para la vejez, comprar una casa en el campo.

### 4 Mi generación

Siento que vivimos en un mundo cambiado. Es un mundo internacional. Mi padre trabaja para una empresa alemana, tenemos un coche francés, vamos de vacaciones a Australia, y en el instituto estudio dos idiomas extranjeros. Pero tal vez no doy la prioridad que debería a mis estudios. Mi generación es la primera que parece contenta con lo que tiene. No tenemos ganas de cambiar el mundo, pero me pregunto si nuestro mundo no va a seguir cambiando a pesar de nosotros.

Montse Sagunto

**A Lee el texto y contesta las preguntas. Escoge Verdadera/Falsa y corrige las frases falsas usando tus propias palabras:**

Read the following text. Choose true/false and correct the statement if it is false in the space provided below. Try to correct it in your own words (i.e. don't just "lift" from the text)/

1. Montse tiene una buena relación con su familia. **VERDADERA/FALSA**

.....

2. Durante la generación de los bisabuelos de Montse la religión no tenía gran importancia. **VERDADERA/FALSA**

.....

3. Los abuelos de Montse fueron a Barcelona para mejorar su calidad de vida.

**VERDADERA/FALSA**

.....

4. Los padres de Montse tenían poca libertad durante su juventud.  
**VERDADERA/FALSA**

.....

5. La generación de Montse no tiene muchas oportunidades.  
**VERDADERA/FALSA**

.....

**B Busca en el texto la palabra o frase que significa:** (find the following word or phrase that means:)

1. el padre de mi abuelo .....
2. ahorrar dinero para tener cuando eres mayor .....
3. una compañía .....
4. divertirse.....
5. un sitio.....

**C Contesta a las preguntas para cada párrafo EN ESPAÑOL (Answer the following questions about each paragraph in text in SPANISH).**

**TRY TO WRITE IN YOUR OWN WORDS AS FAR AS POSSIBLE**

**Los abuelos de mis abuelos**

1. ¿Cómo era la vida de los bisabuelos de Montse?

**Mis abuelos?**

2. ¿Por qué los abuelos paternos de Montse fueron a vivir en Barcelona?

**Mis padres**

3. Menciona cuatro aspectos de como la vida de sus padres cambió.

**Mi generación**

4. Explica en tus propias palabras como es la vida de Montse

## Actividad G

Studying A level Spanish is almost like studying Sociology A Level, in Spanish! It is fascinating and you will learn all about the history and culture of Spanish speakers, and this cultural awareness is crucial in your speaking and writing exams.

**Pick 1 topic from the topic list below and read 1 news article relating to this topic in Spain. (useful websites at end of booklet). Briefly summarise in Spanish (70 words approx.) what you have read in the table below:**

Areas of interest	Social issues and trends	Political, intellectual and artistic culture
<p><b>Themes</b></p> <p>Sub-themes</p>	<p><b>Being a young person in Spanish-speaking society</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Families and citizenship <i>Changing family structures; the changing nature of marriage and partnership; being a good citizen</i></li> <li>Youth trends and personal identity <i>Trends in fashion; how young people respond to modern technology; relationships with others and peer pressure</i></li> <li>Education and employment opportunities <i>The education system and student issues; work and travel opportunities and the changing work scene.</i></li> </ul>	<p><b>Understanding the Spanish-speaking world</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regional culture and heritage in Spain, Spanish-speaking countries and communities <i>Festivals; customs and traditions; historical sites; museums and galleries</i></li> <li>Media, art, film and music in the Spanish-speaking world <i>Trends in media and art, film and music in the lives of young people</i></li> </ul>
<p><b>Themes</b></p> <p>Sub-themes</p>	<p><b>Diversity and difference</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Migration and integration <i>Reasons for migration; factors which make migration/integration easy/difficult</i></li> <li>Cultural identity and marginalisation <i>Reasons for marginalisation; ways to eliminate marginalisation</i></li> <li>Cultural enrichment and celebrating difference <i>The positive aspects of a diverse society</i></li> <li>Discrimination and diversity <i>Life for those who are discriminated against</i></li> </ul>	<p><b>The two Spains: 1936 onwards</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>El franquismo <i>Origins, development and consequences</i></li> <li>Post-Civil War Spain – historical and political repercussions <i>Control, repression and daily life in Franco's Spain</i></li> <li>Spain – coming to terms with the past? <i>"Recuperación de la memoria histórica"; attempts to deal with the past; 'los desaparecidos'; removing the symbols of Franco's Spain</i></li> </ul>

DATE	TÍTULO	RESUMEN

**TOP TIP:** Don't look up every word you are not sure of when reading an article/ book. Yep... you read that right. When you are reading articles etc, try

not to look up every word as it will take you forever. Instead, 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 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.

## Useful websites and media

### Watch...

Television Watch the latest news in Spanish <http://www.rtve.es/> , or even just the weather forecast <http://www.rtve.es/eltiempo/> . Take in some culinary delights with Spanish Master Chef <http://www.rtve.es/television/masterchef/> or some football <http://www.rtve.es/deportes/champions-league/> . Or watch some cartoons in Spanish: <http://www.rtve.es/infantil/> . You will recognise some of the programmes – any guesses what *Bob Esponja* is?

### You can also access the TV using:

- Your own TV. If you get Euronews, you can put it into Spanish by pressing the red button
- Look at <http://broadcast-live.com/television/spanish.html>. This website gives you access to the TV stations that are streaming TV including <http://www.canalsur.es/portada-2808.html>
- Another TV station is <http://www.antena3.com/> . This gives you access to loads of soaps and dramas etc as well as Downton Abbey in Spanish!
- BBC Website <http://www.bbc.co.uk/education/subjects/z4dqxnb>. If you have trouble bringing the website up, type in [www.bbc.co.uk/education](http://www.bbc.co.uk/education) . Then select England GCSE and scroll down until you find Modern Foreign Languages. Behind both the Speaking and Listening tabs there are loads of great videos to watch that only last a few minutes and they are a great way to practice your listening skills.

### Movies/Series

Online streaming services such as Netflix and Amazon Prime are releasing more and more Spanish language series and films.

### Listen to the radio

The great thing about listening to the radio is that you can get on with something else at the same time (tidying your room???). Listen live using the *Eschuchar Ahora* or the *En directo* button. It sometimes takes a while to buffer so be patient.

- Radio Nacional de España (RNE) ([www.rtve.es](http://www.rtve.es))
- Radio 1(Radio Nacional) es la radio generalista de RNE. Sus programas llegan a todos los públicos. Noticias, entretenimiento, cultura, deportes...

**TOP TIP: Listen to Radio 3 Radio 3 is the radio station that the young listen to. It is set up just like Radio 1 or Capital FM and so has music videos and interviews to watch too. Also, if you like 80s music, try M80 Radio <http://www.m80radio.com/> .**

- Radio 3 es la radio más joven, la preocupada por los temas de la juventud. Música, cine, teatro, libros, debates...  
<http://www.rtve.es/radio/radio3> / Gain Access to a range of programmes relating to popular culture, music, festivals, cinema etc

- Radio 5 es la radio dedicada al mundo de la actualidad, con noticias durante las 24 horas del día, todos los días del año. <http://www.rtve.es/radio/radio5/>
- Radio Exterior de España (REE) es la voz de RNE en el exterior, la que difunde la cultura y la que acerca a los pueblos.

## Read

### Spanish Newspapers and magazines

El País <http://elpais.com>

El Mundo <http://www.elmundo.es>

El Mundo – special editions <http://www.elmundo.es/especiales/>

La Vanguardia <http://www.lavanguardia.com>

El ABC <http://www.abc.es/>

Cambio 16 <http://www.abc.es/>

Muy interesante <http://www.muyinteresante.es/>

La Reforma <http://www.reforma.com/>

El Milenio <http://www.milenio.com/>

El Universal <http://www.eluniversal.com.mx/>

El Clarín <http://www.clarin.com/>

La Nación <http://www.lanacion.com.ar/>

La Página <http://www.pagina12.com.ar/>

El Mercurio <http://www.emol.com/>

La Segunda <http://impresa.lasegunda.com>

Terra noticias <http://noticias.terra.es/>

Television channels and radio

Antena 3 <http://www.antena3.com>

Canal Uned <http://www2.uned.es/radio/>

Cadena Ser <http://www.cadenaser.com/>

RTVE <http://www.rtve.es/>

Tele 5 <http://www.telecinco.es/>

TN24Horas <http://tn.com.ar/>

Other websites of national or regional stations can be found by using a search engine such as Google.

Towns and cities in Spanish speaking countries

Barcelona <http://www.barcelona.cat/es>

Madrid <http://www.madrid.es/portal/site/munimadrid>

Seville <http://www.sevilla.org>

Buenos Aires <http://www.buenosaires.gob.ar/>

Santiago de Chile <http://www.municipalidaddesantiago.cl/>

Mexico City <http://www.mexicocity.gob.mx/>

### Other useful sites:

[www.languagesonline.org.uk](http://www.languagesonline.org.uk) – good for grammar practice

[www.wordreference.com](http://www.wordreference.com) – good for vocabulary and verb conjugations

[www.linguee.com](http://www.linguee.com) – good for looking at phrases/words in context. It searches online for web pages that include a word/phrase and brings up plenty of examples.

<https://www.spanishdict.com/> - excellent grammar reference site with explanations, tutorials and quizzes on a range of grammar points.

<https://www.lightbulblanguages.co.uk/resources-sp-al.htm> - good for grammar and topic.

## Research

Here are some websites bursting with information about Spain. If you are searching for information, try switching to the Spanish

<https://es.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:Portada> , or [www.google.es](http://www.google.es) Remember that anyone can write on Wikipedia so you must validate your research elsewhere and never quote from it! It is a good place to start though.

- A Spanish government run website: [www.mec.es](http://www.mec.es) (Consejería de Educación)

- A website in English with some great links to various topics:

<http://spanish.about.com/>

- Online newspapers are also a good way to find up-to-date info on issues relating to the Spanish-speaking world.

## FINALLY...(optional)

Keep a note of any additional preparation you completed over the summer (reading articles, watching films, listening to radio – anything!), other than the exercises set. Note down the date and any of your thoughts on how useful/interesting you found it. Reflecting on this will help you know what type of independent study is best for you during the A Level course. Here's an example of how to lay this out:

Task Log 1

Week commencing	Date	Website/ Source	Comments
e.g	30/06/14	Lightbulb languages	Lots of info and quite fun. Looked at slides about Civil War – need to find out more about this. Will look it up on Wikipedia. Website more interesting than I was expecting.
30 JUN			
7 JUL			
14 JUL			
21 JUL			
28 JUL			
04 AUG			
11 AUG			
18 AUG			
25 AUG			