



Bentley Wood
High School for Girls

Spanish Bridging Work

Year 10 into 11 for 2022/23



Name: _____

Tutor Group: _____

Teacher: _____

Spanish Bridging work for the summer

You can print out the booklet (if you can) to complete it by hand or you can create your own word document to write the answers to each section/question or you can just write the answers on lined paper. There are 20 sections in the booklet. If you want a print out of the booklet and are not able to print it yourself, come and see me in the MFL office for a copy.

Foundation Sections Compulsory to do sections 7, 9,10 ,11 and 12 and 20

Extension: Sections 1 to 6 and 8

Higher sections Compulsory to do sections 7, 9,10 ,11 and 12 , 13, 14, 15 and 20

Extension Sections 16, 17, 18,19 (or the whole booklet if you like!)

If you want a print out of the booklet and are not able to print it yourself, come and see me in the MFL office for a copy.

Name: _____

Class: _____

Teacher: _____

1. Definite and indefinite articles

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

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

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

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

The definite article is sometimes used in Spanish when we don't use it in English.

With abstract nouns. (Things you can't see or touch)

"El turismo es importante" = Tourism is important

With likes and dislikes

"Me gusta el español" = I like Spanish

With days of the week to say "on"

"El domingo" = on Sunday "los domingos" = On Sundays

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

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

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

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

The indefinite article is not used when you talk about jobs, nationalities or religion

"Soy un profesor" = I'm a teacher

"Es un español" = he is a Spaniard

"Eres un católico" = you are a catholic

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

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

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

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

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

- _____ casas
- _____ suelo
- _____ mantas
- _____ toalla
- _____ chica
- _____ vecino
- _____ pelo
- _____ pantalla
- _____ uvas
- _____ bebidas

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

- _____ ciudad
- _____ ciudades
- _____ programa
- _____ programas
- _____ foto
- _____ mapa
- _____ mapas
- _____ radio
- _____ radios
- _____ mano

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

- the dogs _____
- the woman _____
- the world _____
- the planets* _____
- the museum _____
- the children _____
- the car _____
- the problem* _____
- the food _____
- the table _____
- the apples _____
- the garden _____

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

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

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

E. Translate the sentences from activity D into English.

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

F. Fill in the indefinite articles.

1. _____ amiga
2. _____ cuaderno
3. _____ botas
4. _____ discos
5. _____ piscina
6. _____ tiendas
7. _____ personas
8. _____ monedero
9. _____ falda
10. _____ ojos

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

1. _____ día
2. _____ problemas
3. _____ moto
4. _____ fotos
5. _____ idiota
6. _____ programas
7. _____ sofá
8. _____ mapas
9. _____ radio
10. _____ tema
11. _____ planeta
12. _____ dilema
13. _____ futbolistas
14. _____ idioma
15. _____ síntomas

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

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

I. Fill in the blanks with the missing indefinite article. Think carefully about agreement: is the noun masculine or feminine? Singular or plural?

* = irregular noun - think carefully about gender!

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

J. Translate the sentences from activity I into English.

- 1) _____
- 2) _____
- 3) _____
- 4) _____
- 5) _____
- 6) _____

K. Find and correct the mistake in each sentence.

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

2. CONNECTIVES

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

además = as well/besides
antes (de) = before
así que = so/ therefore
después (de) = after
entonces = then

por una parte = on the one hand
por otra parte = on the other hand
si = if
sin embargo/ no obstante = however
aunque = although

mientras = while
o = or
porque/ya que = because
dado que = given that
por eso = therefore

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

A. Complete the words with the missing vowels.

1. D_____sp_____s
2. S_____n _____mb_____rg_____
3. P_____r _____s_____
4. _____nq_____
5. P_____r _____n_____ p_____rt_____
6. _____s_____ q_____

B. Circle the correct translation.

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

C. Complete the sentences with an appropriate connective.

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

D. Translate these phrases into English.

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

E. Choose the correct connective.

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

Sin embargo

si

por eso

ya que

mientras

F. Translate this passage into English.

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

G. Translate this passage into Spanish.

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

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

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

therefore _____

as well _____

but _____

also _____

because _____

before _____

however _____

given that _____

including _____

on one hand _____

on the other hand _____

although _____

while _____

I. Choose an appropriate connective.

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

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

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

4. Juego muchos deportes _____ soy muy activo.

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

3. Time frequencies

Time frequencies tell us when something is being done.

generalmente= generally

hoy= today

mañana= tomorrow

ayer= yesterday

a ratos= occasionally

nunca= never

a veces= sometimes

antes= beforehand

apenas= rarely

a menudo= often

después= afterwards

siempre= always

el año pasado= last year

hace dos años= two years ago

la semana pasada= last week

el año que viene= next year

este año= this year

anoche= last night

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

1. _____nt_____s
2. H_____c_____d_____s _____ñ_____s
3. _____n_____ch_____
4. M_____ñ_____n_____
5. N_____nc_____
6. H_____y
7. G_____n_____r_____lm_____nt_____
8. S_____mpr_____
9. D_____sp_____s_____s
10. _____y_____r

- B. Match up the Spanish and English.

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

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

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

- D. Translate the phrases above into English.

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

- E. Translate these sentences into Spanish.

1. I used to live in Spain beforehand but now I live in England.

2. I don't go to the park often.

3. Sometimes I do my homework in my room.

4. Tomorrow I will buy a new car.

5. Next year I will study languages.

6. I rarely play videogames, but I always watch TV.

7. Two years ago I went to Spain.

8. I play football with my friends occasionally.

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

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

2. Quiero reciclar más ayer.

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

4. OPINIONS

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

Me chifla/me flipa = I am crazy about

Me mola = I like

Me gusta mucho = I really like

No me gusta nada = I don't like at all

No soporto/ no aguento = I can't stand

Odio = I hate

Desde mi punto de vista = From my point of view

Para decirte la verdad = To tell you the truth

A mi modo de ver = In my opinion

me molesta = ...annoys me

me fastidia = ...annoys me

me aburre = ...bores me

no me importa = ...doesn't bother me

me interesa = ...interests me

me parece que = It seems to me that

A mi ver = In my opinion

Opino que = I think that

Pienso que/creo que = I think that

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

A. Complete the sentences with an appropriate opinion

1. _____ la historia es muy aburrida.
2. _____ leer libros es muy importante.
3. _____ la obesidad es un problema muy serio.
4. Quiero ser veterinario ya que _____ los animales.
5. _____ pescado dado que es asqueroso.
6. Ver el telediario _____ ya que no es divertido en absoluto.
7. Mi hermana menor _____. Es tan tonta.

B. Translate these phrases into English.

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

C. Translate the phrases below into Spanish

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

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

5. Adjectives

Adjectives are describing words. You can use them to make your Spanish more varied and interesting. They must agree with the noun in gender (masculine or feminine) and number (singular or plural). E.g. Mi hermana es muy malsana ya que come muchos caramelos

My sister is very unhealthy because she eats a lot of sweets.
Here are some complex ones.

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

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

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

Most Spanish adjectives come after the noun but there are some exceptions:

Grande comes before the noun when it means "great" rather than "big". It changes to **gran** before both masculine and feminine singular nouns. E.g. Fue una gran película= It was a great film

A. Match up the opposites.

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

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

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

C. Translate these phrases into English.

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

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

6. USING EXCLAMATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. No aguento llevar uniforme ya que es incómodo.

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

3. Tengo tos y tengo gripe.

4. Mi profesor grita todos los días.

5. Quiero comprar una casa grande con una piscina.

B. Translate the phrases from activity A into English.

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

7. Asking questions

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

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

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

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

¿Cuándo...? = When?

¿Adónde...? = Where to?

¿Cuánto/a...? = How much?

¿Qué...? = What?

¿Cómo...? = How?

¿Quién(es)...? = Who?

¿Cuál (de estos libros) te gusta más? = Which (one of these books) do you like more?

¿Dónde...? = Where?

¿De dónde...? = From where?

¿Cuántos/as...? = How many?

¿Por qué...? = Why?

¿Cuál(es)...? = Which ones

English has a lot of different ways of asking for confirmation, e.g. "doesn't he?", "haven't they?", "can't you?" In Spanish it's much easier. You just put **verdad** at the end of a question.

¿Pablo es tu novio, verdad?

Pablo is your boyfriend, isn't he?

A. Match the two halves of the questions.

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

| | |
|---|--|
| 1 | |
| 2 | |
| 3 | |
| 4 | |
| 5 | |
| 6 | |
| 7 | |
| 8 | |

B. What do these questions mean in English?

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

C. Translate the phrases below into Spanish.

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

D. Answer the following questions in Spanish.

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

2. ¿Cómo celebras tu cumpleaños normalmente?

3. ¿Qué piensas de la geografía?

4. ¿Qué sueles hacer con tu móvil?

5. ¿Cuál es tu comida preferida?

6. ¿Qué compras con el dinero?

7. ¿Cómo es tu instituto?

8. ¿Cuándo vas al cine?

9. ¿Por qué te gusta el español?

10. ¿Tienes una mascota?

11. ¿Te gustaría ir a la universidad?

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

8. The present tense

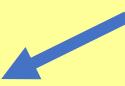
The present tense is used to talk about:

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

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

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

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



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

¿Habla inglés? Do you speak English?

e.g.

Hablo muchos idiomas- I speak many languages

Mi hermana come muchos mariscos - My sister eats a lot of seafood.

Mi familia y yo vivimos en el norte de España- My family and I live in the north of Spain.

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

Hacer (To do)

| | |
|-------|---------|
| Hago | hacemos |
| Haces | hacéis |
| Hace | hacen |

Ser (To be -state)

| | |
|------|-------|
| soy | somos |
| eres | sois |
| es | son |

Tener (To have)

| | |
|--------|---------|
| tengo | tenemos |
| tienes | tenéis |
| tiene | tienen |

Ir (To go)

| | |
|-----|-------|
| voy | vamos |
| vas | vais |
| va | van |

Estar (To be -place)

| | |
|-------|---------|
| estoy | estamos |
| estas | estáis |
| está | están |

Salir (To go out)

| | |
|-------|---------|
| salgo | salimos |
| sales | salís |
| sale | salen |

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

1. Juegas _____
2. Termina _____
3. Tenemos _____
4. Prefiero _____
5. Leen _____

6. Estoy _____
7. Coméis _____
8. Estudias _____
9. Hago _____
10. Crees _____

11. Salen _____
12. Lleva _____
13. Vivís _____
14. Escupo _____
15. Voy _____

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

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

1. They finish _____
2. I believe _____
3. They admit _____
4. We understand _____
5. They cry _____
6. You open _____
7. She admits _____
8. He cries _____

9. You lot believe _____
10. I admit _____
11. They believe _____
12. She understands _____
13. I open _____
14. We admit _____
15. I understand _____
16. You lot finish _____

C. Translate the Spanish verbs into English.

1. Bebes _____
 2. Bailo _____
 3. Abren _____
 4. Visita _____
 5. Comemos _____
 6. Escribis _____
 7. Entras _____
 8. Trabajo _____
 9. Terminais _____
 10. Cocinamos _____
 11. Hablan _____
 12. Lavo _____
 13. Vivimos _____
 14. Leemos _____
 15. Miro _____

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

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

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

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

- ¿ (Desear) _____ vivir en la ciudad?

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

E. Translate the previous text.

F. Translate the following irregular verbs into Spanish.

1. I know _____
 2. I go _____
 3. I fall _____
 4. I have _____
 5. I go out _____
 6. I am (estar) _____
 7. I am (ser) _____
 8. I do / I make _____
 9. I want _____
 10. I see _____
 11. I bring _____
 12. I come _____
 13. I put _____
 14. I say _____
 15. I can _____

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

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

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

9. The preterite

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

We form it by replacing the infinitive ending as follows:

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

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

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

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

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

Other irregulars- Use these to be more ORIGINAL

di - I gave
dije - I said

puse - I put
tuve - I had

supe = I knew
estuve - I was

vine - I came

A. Match up the time phrases in Spanish and English

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

B. Underline the correct translation.

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

C. Complete the sentences with the words in brackets.

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

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

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

Please translate these into English.

1. Fui _____
2. Vi _____
3. Jugamos _____
4. Comimos _____
5. Compré _____

6. Fuimos _____
7. Vimos _____
8. Jugaron _____
9. Hice _____
10. Compraron _____

11. Leí _____
12. Jugué _____
13. Comí _____
14. Hicimos _____
15. Tuve _____

E. Translate the sentences into Spanish.

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

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

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

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

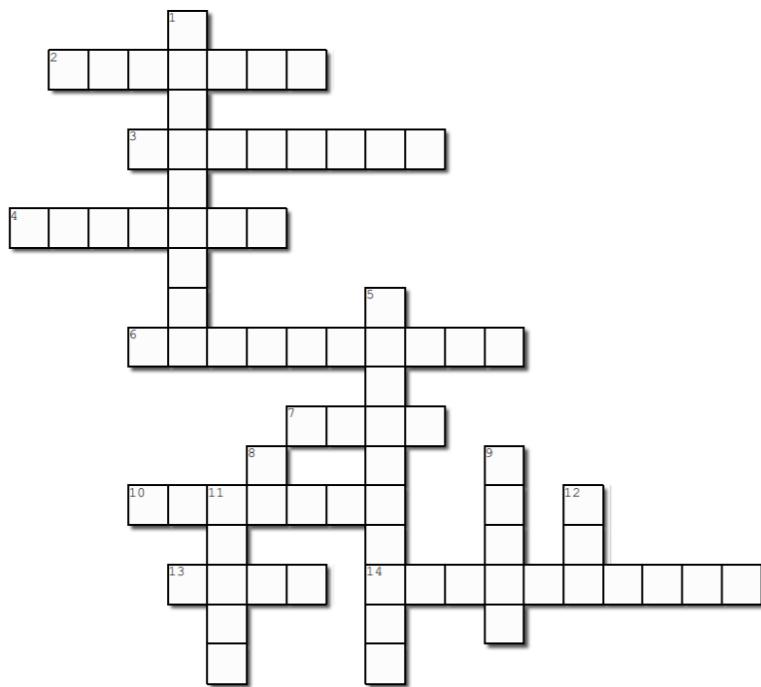
5. Last night my sister (she) went to the cinema with her friends.

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

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

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

E. Complete the crossword in Spanish.



Horizontales:

2. You ate

3. You travelled

4. I worked

6. They listened

7. I went out

10. We drink

13. I lived

14. They studied

Verticales:

1. We visited

5. You lot spoke

8. I watched

9. I played

11. She danced

12. I went

10. The immediate future tense

The immediate future is used to say what you are going to do.

E.g. I am going to buy a new bike

We form it by combining:

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



The infinitive:

Comer (to eat)

Ir (to go)

Jugar (to play)

Tener (to have)

e.g. *Este domingo voy a ir al teatro con mi novio* - this Sunday I am going to go to the theatre with my boyfriend

Mañana mi familia y yo vamos a ir a la casa de mis abuelos para cenar - Tomorrow, My family and I are going to go to my grandparents' house for dinner.

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

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

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

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

- C. Translate these sentences into English.

1. I am going to buy a spicy sausage for my best friend.

2. She is going to meet a handsome, caring boyfriend.

3. They are going to have dinner in a Spanish restaurant.

4. She is going to go sailing with my brother because she is hooked on sports.

5. I am going to buy an enormous house in the city centre.

6. _____
7. They are going to live abroad because they love the culture

8. She is going to see an action film at the cinema.

9. We are going to have dinner at a Chinese restaurant.

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

E. Translate Pablo's plans for the summer...

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

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

F. Now translate the following into Spanish.

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

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

11. The simple future

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

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

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

So take an infinitive

E.g. hablar

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

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

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

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

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

1. Cuando tenga 18 años _____
2. Cuando salga del colegio _____
3. Cuando termine en la Universidad _____
4. Cuando sea mayor _____
5. Si gano la lotería _____
6. Si saco buenas notas _____

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

1. ir _____
2. ser _____
3. estar _____
4. vivir _____
5. dar _____
6. ver _____

C. Write the verbs in English.

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

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

1. **He will speak French.** - Hablar _____ francés.
2. **We will visit monuments.** - Visitar _____ los monumentos.
3. **They will go shopping at 7 o clock.** - Ir _____ de compras a las siete.
4. **I will dance at the disco.** - Bailar _____ en la discoteca.
5. **You will eat a cheese sandwich.** - Comer _____ un bocadillo de queso.
6. **You lot will live in Spain.** - Vivir _____ en España.
7. **I will eat more healthily.** - Comer _____ más sano.
8. **She will speak German.** - Hablar _____ alemán.
9. **They will eat dinner at 8pm.** - Cenar _____ a las ocho.
10. **We will travel by plane.** - Viajar _____ en avión.

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

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

E. Translate the following sentences into Spanish

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

12. The conditional tense

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

We form it by combining:

The infinitive -

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 brackets into the correct form of the conditional tense.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

E. Translate this paragraph into English.

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

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.
 - What you would do afterwards.

The conditional tense – irregular verbs

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

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

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

F. Translate the short phrases into Spanish.

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

15. He would go out _____
16. We would be able to

G. Translate the sentences into Spanish.

1. I would do more homework, but I don't like it.

2. He would have more friends, but he is not nice.

3. We would go out more however we do not have the time.

4. I would say that history is very interesting and useful.

5. They would be able to buy more clothes, but they have no money.

6. We would do more exercise, but we are very lazy.

7. I would go out with my friends, but I have to do my homework.

8. If I won the lottery, I would be able to buy a big house.

H. Translate this short paragraph into Spanish.

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

13. Idioms

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

C. Translate the following sentences into English. They all contain idioms.

1. Mis primos son muy similares. Tienen mucho en común y se parecen como un huevo a otro.

www.nature.com/scientificreports/

2. Estoy aprendiendo tocar la guitarra. A mi modo de ver, es pan comido.

Digitized by srujanika@gmail.com

3. No me llevo bien con mi padre porque es egoísta y nos peleamos como el perro y el gato.

4. Me gustaría vivir en Estados Unidos cuando sea mayor. ¡Cuando las ranas críen pelo!

5. Trabajare como un burro porque no quiero ser pobre.

Soy una persona muy honesta. No tengo pelos en la lengua.

11. *On the other hand, the following points are important:*

Mi tío trabaja como dentista y gana mucho dinero. Tiene más lana que un borrego

Mi padre hace mucho ejercicio y come muy sano. Esta más sano que una pera.

- ---

D. Write a paragraph about your family. You must include at least 3 tenses and at least 3 idioms you've learnt on these previous pages.

14. Expressions with “tener”

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

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

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. To be hungry | <input type="checkbox"/> | 7. To be in a hurry | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. To be thirsty | <input type="checkbox"/> | 8. To be scared | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. To be tired | <input type="checkbox"/> | 9. To be hurt | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. To be lucky | <input type="checkbox"/> | 10. To be correct/right | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5. To be cold | <input type="checkbox"/> | 11. To be successful | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6. To be hot | <input type="checkbox"/> | 12. To be careful | <input type="checkbox"/> |

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

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

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

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

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

C. Translate these short phrases into English.

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

D. Translate these short phrases into Spanish.

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

C. Translate the sentences into English.

1. Necesito dormir más porque siempre tengo sueño.

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

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

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

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

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

D. Translate the sentences into Spanish.

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

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

3. My mum is always in a hurry.

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

5. You're right!

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

15. The perfect tense

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

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

We form it by combining:

The present tense of the verb "haber"

AND

The past participle

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

comido

hablado

visto

jugado

e.g. *He visto la nueva película de James Bond.* - I have seen the new James Bond film.

Hemos comido demasiado. - We have eaten too much.

Han estudiado mucho este fin de semana. - They have studied a lot this weekend.

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

hablar = to speak

hablado = spoken

comer = to eat

comido = eaten

llegar = to arrive

llegado = arrived

recibir = to receive

recibido = received

SOME IRREGULARS - JUST LEARN!!

hecho = done

roto = broken

visto = seen/watched

dicho = said

abierto = opened

escrito = written

puesto = put

muerto = died

vuelto = returned

cubierto = covered

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

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

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

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

C. Translate the phrases from activity A into English.

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

D. Translate the phrases from activity B into English.

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

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

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

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

F. Translate the phrases above into English.

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

G. Translate the short phrases into Spanish.

1. I have eaten _____
2. You have been _____
3. They have received _____
4. Have you seen...? _____
5. I have finished _____
6. He has played _____

7. We have drunk _____
8. You lot have travelled _____
9. They have worked _____
10. She has done _____
11. I have opened _____
12. I have written _____

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

- I have written _____
- You (s) have finished _____
- We have played _____
- They have seen _____
- I have been (ser) _____
- I have arrived _____
- He has worn _____
- You (s) have washed _____
- She has given _____
- We have worked _____
- They have organised _____
- I have lived _____

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

16. The PLUPERFECT tense

The pluperfect tense is used to talk about a past action that happened before another action in the past. To say that something "had" happened.

e.g.: I had already seen my cousin
We had sat down when the train left

We form it by combining:

The imperfect tense of the verb "haber"

AND

The past participle

| | |
|----------|---------------|
| Había | I had |
| Habías | You had |
| Había | He/she/it had |
| Habíamos | We had |
| Habíais | You lot had |
| Habían | They had |

comido

hablado

visto

jugado

e.g. *Había visto ya la nueva serie de los Simpson.* - I had already seen the series of The Simpsons.

No habían oído la canción antes de ahora. - They had not heard the song before now.

Habíamos vuelto para visitar a mis abuelos. - We had returned to visit my grandparents.

A. Read the sentences below and tick the FOUR sentences where the verb is in the **pluperfect tense**.

1. María ya había hecho la cena.
2. La madre de Antonio me dijo que había ido al centro.
3. He sido un buen amigo.
4. Habremos vivido aquí 10 años este diciembre.
5. Habría comido la carne, pero soy vegetariana.
6. Nosotros habíamos hablado con la recepcionista sobre la reservación.
7. Juan ha pagado la cuenta.
8. Para las cinco ya había comido.

B. Translate the phrases below into English.

1. Había escrito _____
2. Habíamos terminado _____
3. Habíais hecho _____
4. Habían estudiado _____
5. Había comprado _____
6. Había sido _____
7. Habían jugado _____
8. Habíamos bebido _____

9. Habíais llegado _____
10. Había ganado _____
11. Habíamos visto _____
12. Habían lavado _____
13. Había dado _____
14. Habías preparado _____
15. Había trabajado _____
16. Habíamos llevado _____

C. Translate the phrases below into Spanish.

1. I had eaten _____
2. They had been (ser) _____
3. He had made _____
4. They had prepared _____
5. You (s) had played _____
6. We had danced _____
7. She had paid _____
8. You (p) had seen _____
9. I had drunk _____
10. He had been (estar) _____

11. You (s) had arrived _____
12. He had worn _____
13. I had seen _____
14. They had studied _____
15. You (p) had gone _____
16. She had given _____
17. I had washed _____
18. We had written _____
19. I had spoken _____
20. We had taken _____

D. Unjumble the words to make sentences in the pluperfect tense.

1. María had bought a new dress for the party.

fiesta. comprado vestido María había nuevo la para un

2. They had studied French last year.

el Habían año estudiado francés pasado.

3. I had already seen that film.

había Ya esta visto película.

4. David and Ana had studied for the exam.

el y David estudiado examen. Ana para habían

5. I had drunk a lot of fresh lemonade.

había Yo mucha fresca. bebido limonada

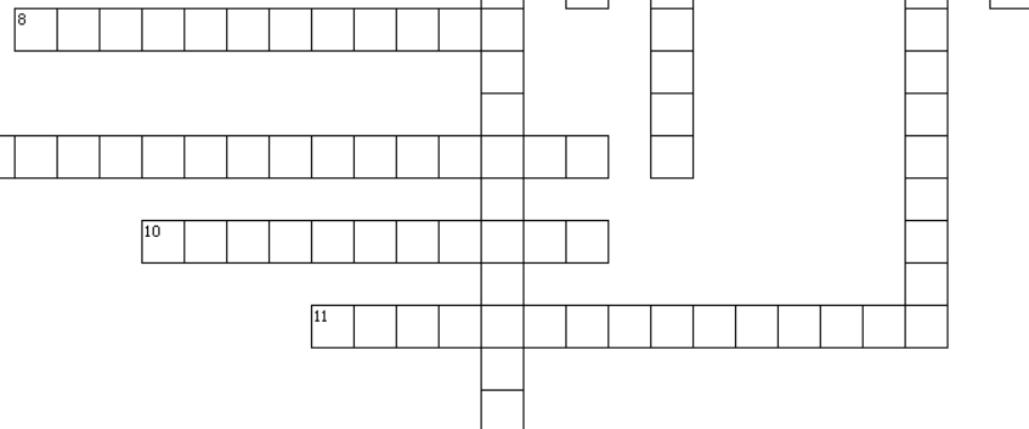
D. Solve the crossword by translating the clues into Spanish and writing them in.

Across:

7. You (p) had played
8. I had spoken
9. They had studied
10. I had eaten
11. We had written

Down:

1. I had put
2. You had broken
3. You (s) had given
4. I had gone
5. She had drunk
6. You (s) had worked
7. They had organised



17. The imperative

The imperative is the form of the verb that is used to give commands. There are positive commands ("sit down!") and negative commands ("don't shout out"). The imperative is formed differently depending on who you're talking to and whether the command is positive or negative.

POSITIVE COMMANDS:

For one person (tú), remove the final "-s" from the tú form of the present tense.

Cantar - tú cantas - **i**canta!
Comer - tú comes - **i**come!
Escribir - tú escribes - **i**escribe!

Sing!
Eat!
Write!

These verbs are irregular in the tú form of the imperative:

Decir (to say) - **di**
Hacer (to do) - **haz**
Ir (to go) - **ve**
poner (to put) - **pon**
salir (to go out) - **sal**
tener (to have) - **ten**

For more than one person (vosotros), change the final "-r" of the infinitive to "-d"

Cantar - **i**Cantad! Comer - **i**Comed! Escribir - **i**escribid!

NEGATIVE COMMANDS:

For all negative commands, use the subjunctive (see explanation for the next section)

Cantar - **in**o cantes!
Comer - **in**o comas!
Escribir - **in**o escribas!

Don't sing!
Don't eat!
Don't write!

A. Match the Spanish and English commands.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1) i No comas en clase! | a) Be careful! |
| 2) Pon el boli en la mesa. | b) Don't speak! |
| 3) Escribid la fecha y el título. | c) Don't be lazy. |
| 4) i Ten cuidado! | d) Don't eat in class! |
| 5) i No habléis! | e) Do the activities. |
| 6) No seas perezoso. | f) Put the pen on the table. |
| 7) i No grites! | g) Write the date and title. |
| 8) Haz las actividades. | h) Don't shout! |

| | |
|---|--|
| 1 | |
| 2 | |
| 3 | |
| 4 | |
| 5 | |
| 6 | |
| 7 | |
| 8 | |

B. Put each of the verbs in brackets into the imperative to complete the commands. Use the "tú" form for each.

1. _____ (**separar**) la basura.
2. _____ (**plantar**) más árboles.
3. _____ (**usar**) menos agua.
4. No _____ (**malgastar**) energía.
5. _____ (**apagar**) los aparatos eléctricos.
6. No _____ (**ir**) en coche todos los días.
7. No _____ (**cantar**) en clase.
8. _____ (**cerrar**) los libros.
9. _____ (**comer**) menos chocolate.
10. _____ (**usar**) el transporte público.
11. _____ (**reducir**) la contaminación.
12. _____ (**reciclar**) plástico.

C. Translate the commands above into English.

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

D. Read what each person is saying and give a piece of advice in the imperative.

1. Como demasiado comida basura.

2. No hago mucho ejercicio.

3. Voy al colegio en coche todos los días.

4. Nunca limpio mi dormitorio.

5. Consumo mucha energía.

6. Veo cinco horas de televisión cada día.

7. Estoy muy estresado.

8. Nunca apruebo mis exámenes.

9. Fumo cinco cigarrillos al día.

10. No me gusta beber agua.

18. The subjunctive

The subjunctive is a form of the verb which we don't often use in English but is used frequently in Spanish. Using it in your speaking and writing will really impress the examiners!

Here are some common verbs in the subjunctive:

Ser (to be)
 sea - I/he/she/ it is
 seas - you are
 seamos - we are
 seáis - you lot are
 sean - they are

Tener (to have)
 tenga - I/he/she/ it have/has
 tengas - you have
 tengamos - we have
 tengáis - you lot have
 tengan - they have

Hacer (to do)
 haga - I/he/she/ it does
 hagas - you do
 hagamos - we do
 hágais - you lot do
 hagan - they do

ir (to go)
 vaya - I/he/she/ it goes
 vayas - you go
 vayamos - we go
 vayáis - you lot go
 vayan - they go

Comer (to eat)
 coma - I/he/she/ it is
 comas - you eat
 comamos - we eat
 comáis - you lot eat
 coman - they are

hablar (to speak)
 hable - I/he/she/ it speaks
 hablas - you speak
 hablamos - we speak
 habláis - you lot speak
 hablen - they speak

Basically, when forming regular verbs in the subjunctive, you swap the ER/IR and AR present tense endings.

- AR verbs take the ER/IR endings
- ER/IR verbs take the AR endings

| | -AR | -ER/-IR |
|-----------|-------|---------|
| I | -e | -a |
| You | -es | -as |
| He/she/it | -e | -a |
| We | -emos | -amos |
| You lot | -éis | -áis |
| They | -en | -an |

Haya = there is

Common uses of the subjunctive:

- 1) After "cuando" when talking about the future.

E.g. cuando termine este curso buscaré un trabajo
 - when I finish this course, I will look for a job.

A. Which of these sentences would include the subjunctive if they were in Spanish? Tick the boxes.

1. When I finish school, I will take a gap year.
2. When we go shopping, I always find a bargain.
3. When they go to Australia, they will visit Sydney.
4. We will start the movie when you arrive.
5. When I saw him dance, I was really happy.
6. When I'm older, I will travel the world.
7. When they leave, we will go to the shop.
8. I always drink water when I'm thirsty.

B. Which of these Spanish verbs are in the subjunctive? Look carefully at the verb endings! Tick the boxes.

1. Haga
2. Tengo
3. Vayas
4. Hablan
5. Sea
6. Voy
7. Juego
8. Tengamos

C. Complete the translations by picking the correct subjunctive verb from the box below.

1. When you are older... Cuando _____ mayor...
2. When I pass my exams... Cuando _____ mis exámenes...
3. When we arrive... Cuando _____ ...
4. When I win the lottery... Cuando _____ la lotería...
5. When they buy a new house... Cuando _____ una casa nueva...
6. When you go to town... Cuando _____ al centro...
7. When I have a car... Cuando _____ un coche...
8. When I go to school... Cuando _____ al colegio...

gane
 vayas
 seas
 vaya
 comprenda
 apruebe
 lleguemos
 tenga

D. Find the subjunctive mistake in each sentence and correct it.

1. Cuando voy de vacaciones, practicaré mi francés.
2. Cuando tengo treinta y cinco años, tendré hijos.
3. Compraré una casa enorme, cuando gano la lotería.
4. Veremos la película cuando llegan.
5. Iré a la universidad cuando termino mis exámenes.
6. Cuando vas al colegio, aprenderás mucho.

E. Translate the following sentences into Spanish.

1. When I finish my studies, I will go to the USA.

2. When I am thirty years old, I will buy a house.

3. When we have a car, we will go to London.

4. When I win the lottery, I will travel the world.

5. I will study English when I go to university.

6. When they go to France, they will visit Paris.

subjunctive – other uses

Common uses of the subjunctive:

- 2) After opinions which use the structure "es + adjective + que".

E.g. es importante que ahorremos energía -
it's important that we save energy.

F. Match the statements in English and Spanish.

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Es importante que | a. It's essential that |
| 2. Es dudoso que | b. It's probable that |
| 3. Es necesario que | c. It's sad that |
| 4. Es esencial que | d. It's possible that |
| 5. Es triste que | e. It's doubtful that |
| 6. Es bueno que | f. It's important that |
| 7. Es posible que | g. It's necessary that |
| 8. Es probable que | h. It's good that |

| | |
|---|--|
| 1 | |
| 2 | |
| 3 | |
| 4 | |
| 5 | |
| 6 | |
| 7 | |
| 8 | |

G. Complete the sentences by putting the verb in brackets into the subjunctive.

1. Es importante que _____ (reciclar, we) papel y vidrio.

2. Es triste que el calentamiento global _____ (ser, it) un problema tan grande.

3. Es bueno que _____ (hay) tantas diversiones en mi ciudad.

4. Es esencial que _____ (comer, you) bien para mantenerte en forma.

H. Translate the sentences below into English.

1. No es justo que haya tantos jóvenes sin techo en Liverpool.

2. Es terrible que tengamos niños que viven en pobreza en este país.

3. Es importante que comamos sano para estar en forma.

4. Es esencial que protejamos el planeta.

5. Es probable que vayan al gimnasio todos los días.

6. Es dudoso que haya bastante agua en el mundo.

7. Es triste que haya mucha gente aislada.

8. Es importante que reduzcamos el nivel de contaminación del aire.

9. Es necesario que hagamos trabajo voluntario.

10. Es dudoso que tengamos suficientes recursos naturales.

Some key phrases to learn to wow the examiners!

Aunque sea difícil - although it's difficult

Cuando sea mayor - When I'm older + future tense

Cuando tenga...años - When I'm...years old + future tense

Ojalá hubiera más... - if only there were more...

Cuando sea necesario - When it's necessary + future tense

Cuando tenga tiempo - When I have time + future tense

Es posible que haya - it's possible that there is...

If you're struggling to remember when to use
the subjunctive...

Think of WEIRDO:

W – wishes

E – emotions

I – impersonal expressions

R – recommendations

D – doubt/denial

O – Ojalá (If only...)

19. The future perfect

The future perfect tense is used to talk about something that will have been completed by a certain point in the future. It is also used to describe what might have or could have happened.

e.g.: I will have finished my homework for Friday
He might have gone to the shop

We form it by combining:

The future tense of the verb "haber"

AND

The past participle

| | |
|----------|-------------------|
| Habré | I will have |
| Habréas | You will have |
| Habrá | You lot will have |
| Habremos | We will have |
| Habréis | You lot will have |
| Habrán | They will have |

comido
hablado
visto
jugado

e.g. *Habré terminado mi trabajo para diciembre.* - I will have finished my work for December.
Habréas estudiado español por tres años. - You will have studied Spanish for 3 years.
Ya habrán pedido cuando yo llegue. - They will have already ordered when I arrive.

A. Translate these verbs into English.

1. Habré comido _____
2. Habremos jugado _____
3. Habrá terminado _____
4. Habrán llegado _____
5. Habré sido _____
6. Habré visto _____
7. Habréis dado _____
8. Habréas abierto _____
9. Habré escrito _____
10. Habremos viajado _____

B. Translate these verbs into Spanish.

1. I will have played _____
2. We will have finished _____
3. It will have been _____
4. You will have arrived _____
5. She will have opened _____
6. I will have travelled _____
7. You lot will have eaten _____
8. They will have been _____
9. I will have opened _____
10. I will have done _____

B. Read the sentences and circle the correct form of the verb.

1. Yo **habré/habrá** cenado cuando llegas.
2. Ella **habremos/habrá** ido al centro comercial.
3. Ellos **habrán/habrá** hecho sus deberes para viernes.
4. Mi colega **habrá/habréas** hablado con el jefe antes de la reunión.
5. Yo **habréis/habré** estudiado para el examen.
6. ¿**Habréas/habrá** comprado la comida o necesito yo?
7. Nosotros **habrá/habremos** estudiado el inglés por doce años.
8. Yo **habré/habréas** llegado al colegio para las ocho.

C. Translate the phrases above into English.

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

D. Translate the following sentences into Spanish.

1. I will have arrived by 3 o'clock.

2. She will have prepared the meal before we arrive.

3. We will have studied maths for five years.

4. They will have gone out by 8pm.

5. I will have visited France by 2020.

6. Will you have eaten before school?

D. Tick the FIVE sentences that are written in the future perfect tense.

1. ¿Has escuchado la nueva canción de Rihanna?

2. Ella habrá lavado la ropa en la mañana.

3. Marta habrá salido de viaje a Brasil a las dos.

4. Yo había comido ya.

5. Habré comprado una casa por julio.

6. Hemos comprado ropa nueva por la fiesta.

7. Para el próximo año, habremos graduado.

8. ¿Ya habrás terminado para las ocho?

E. Complete the crossword by first translating the clues into Spanish.

Across

4. We will have continued

7. They will have played

8. She will have finished

9. I will have eaten

Down

1. They will have been

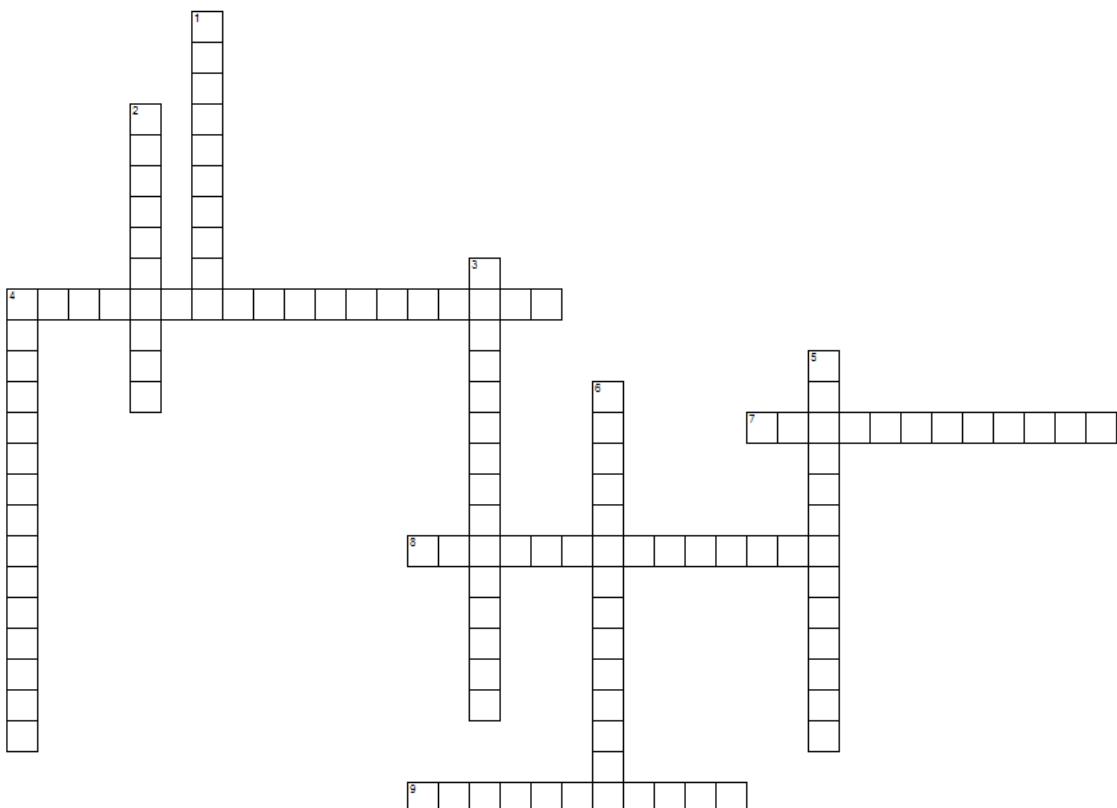
2. I will have read

3. You (s) will have worked

4. We will have written

5. I will have bought

6. He will have studied



20. The present continuous tense

The present continuous tense describes what is happening at this moment:

e.g.: I am watching a film

We form it by combining:

The present tense of the verb "estar"

AND

The gerund

hablando
jugando
comiendo

| | |
|---------|--------------|
| Estoy | I am |
| Estás | You are |
| Está | He/she/it is |
| Estamos | We are |
| Estáis | You lot are |
| Están | They are |

To form the **gerund** you need to remove from the infinitive the **-AR** or **-ER** or **-IR** and then add these endings:

-AR verb > add **-ANDO** for example: hablar > **hablando**. (speaking)

-ER verb > add **-IENDO** for example: comer > **comiendo**. (eating)

-IR verb > add **-IENDO** for example: vivir > **viviendo**. (living)

e.g. *Estoy jugando al baloncesto en el polideportivo- I am playing basketball in the sports centre.*
Están comiendo en un restaurante español- They are eating in a Spanish restaurant

| Infinitivo | Gerundio | Inglés | Infinitivo | Gerundio | Inglés |
|------------|-----------|----------|------------|--------------|-----------|
| dormir | durmiendo | sleeping | seguir | siguiendo | following |
| morir | muriendo | dying | leer | leyendo | reading |
| mentir | mintiendo | lying | construir | construyendo | building |
| reír | riendo | laughing | oir | oyendo | hearing |
| servir | sirviendo | serving | traer | trayendo | bringing |
| decir | diciendo | saying | ir | yendo | going |

IRREGULAR VERBS

A. Write the meaning of these verbs in English.

1. Está haciendo _____
2. Estoy comiendo _____
3. Estamos yendo _____
4. Estás saliendo _____
5. Estamos leyendo _____
6. Está jugando _____
7. Están trabajando _____
8. Está preparando _____
9. Estoy viviendo _____
10. Estás diciendo _____
11. Está leyendo _____
12. Están estudiando _____
13. Estás montando _____
14. Estámos llegando _____
15. Están viajando _____
16. Estoy preparando _____

B. Fill in the Present Continuous forms using the verbs given below:

| | | | | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| Ganar (to win / earn) | Visitar (to visit) | Esconder (to hide) | Beber (to drink) | Discutir (to argue) | Admitir (to admit) |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|

1. I am earning _____

9. You(s) are hiding _____

2. She is arguing _____

10. They are arguing _____

3. We are winning _____

11. We are visiting _____

4. They are drinking _____

12. He is winning _____

5. They are admitting _____

13. I am hiding _____

6. You (pl) are earning _____

14. They are visiting _____

7. He is hiding _____

15. You (s) are arguing _____

8. I am drinking _____

16. They are earning _____

The present continuous will come in handy on the photo card questions in the speaking and foundation writing papers. Learn some set phrases and you will fly through this element of the GCSE.

C. Translate these sentences into Spanish. (Common activities on the photo cards)

1. He is smiling _____

2. They are laughing _____

3. They are eating in a restaurant _____

4. She is cooking in the kitchen _____

5. They are sunbathing on the beach _____

6. They are celebrating Christmas _____

7. He is eating fast food on the sofa _____

8. She is drinking wine in the living room _____

9. He is playing basketball in the sports centre _____

10. He is studying in the library _____

11. She is reading a book _____

12. She is talking to her friends _____

13. He is working in an office _____

14. They are recycling newspapers and magazines _____

15. He is watching TV in the living room _____

16. She is taking photos of her friends _____

17. They are travelling on a plane. _____

18. They are working on the computer. _____

19. He is talking on the phone. _____

20. They are writing in class. _____

D. Here are some **speaking exam** photo cards. Remember to use PALMA (People, action, location, mood and atmosphere).

Please describe what is in the photo. Remember to go into more detail in the speaking. It's only 4 phrases in the writing BUT you must remember to include a verb in each sentence!

¿Qué hay en la foto?

1



2



3



4