

Name:

Teacher: Miss Callister (EAC) / Mrs Church (PAC)



# Transition Pack for GCSE

## Spanish

Task / Skill	Page number(s)	Completed – Y / N + Marks
1. Question Words	4-5	
2. Tenses	5-12	
3. Photocard Practice	13-18	
4. Translation	18-21	
5. Extended Writing Practice	22-24	
6. Key Verbs	25	

### Optional Tasks

Task Type	Which did you have a go at?
Video Clips	
Websites	

# **Deadlines for Work to be Submitted via SMHW**

<b>Task and page number</b>	<b>Deadline by which to submit each section. Please use answer sheets to self-mark where possible but still submit the work to your teacher via SMHW.</b>	<b>Submitted? (Tick and write date it was submitted)</b>
Question Words pgs 4-5 Tenses pgs 5-12	<b>Friday 11<sup>th</sup> June</b>	
Photocard Practice pgs 13-18 Translation pgs 18-21	<b>Friday 25<sup>th</sup> June</b>	
Extended Writing Task pgs 22-24	<b>Friday 2<sup>nd</sup> July</b>	
Verbs pg 25	<b>Friday 9<sup>th</sup> July</b>	



# ¡Bienvenido en la clase de GCSE español!

## Year 9 Transition Task – GCSE Spanish

Welcome to your preparation for GCSE Spanish! Get stuck into the tasks you've been set over the next six weeks and you will be well prepared to start your GCSE Spanish course!

### Compulsory Tasks

Task / Skill	Page Reference
1. Question Words	4-5
2. Tenses	5-12
3. Photocard Practice	13-18
4. Translation	18-21
5. Extended Writing Practice	22-24
6. Key Verbs	25

### Optional Tasks

Task Type	Page Reference
Video Clips	26
Websites	26

## **SECTION 1**

### **QUESTION WORDS (Submit by 11<sup>th</sup> June)**

*Asking questions and being able to understand questions asked of you is a very important skill when learning Spanish. Knowing the question words really well is extremely helpful at the beginning of the course 😊*

#### **TASK 1:**

Question words: Match them up!	
1. ¿Cómo?	a. What?
2. ¿Con quién?	b. Where?
3. ¿Cuál?	c. Why?
4. ¿Cuántos?	d. How many?
5. ¿Dónde?	e. With who?
6. ¿Por qué?	f. Which?
7. ¿Qué?	g. How?

### **QUESTION WORDS – TASK 2.**

**Match the questions and fill in the missing question word.**

- |                                      |   |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| 1. _____ te llamas?                  | a. How do you say shark in Spanish?       |
| 2. _____ se dice 'shark' en español? | b. Which is your favourite football team? |
| 3. _____ es tu comida preferida?     | c. Where do you live?                     |
| 4. _____ juegas al fútbol?           | d. How do you get to school?              |
| 5. _____ vives?                      | e. Why are you learning French?           |
| 6. _____ vas al colegio?             | f. What is your name?                     |
| 7. _____ es tu equipo preferido?     | g. Who do you play football with?         |
| 8. _____ aprendes francés?           | h. What/ which is your favourite food?    |

## QUESTION WORDS – TASK 3.

Translate the Questions:

1. ¿Cómo se dice 'cool'? \_\_\_\_\_
2. ¿Dónde juegas al tenis? \_\_\_\_\_
3. ¿Cuál es tu deporte preferido? \_\_\_\_\_
4. ¿Con quién vives? \_\_\_\_\_
5. ¿Cuántos amigos tienes? \_\_\_\_\_
  
6. Who do you play tennis with? \_\_\_\_\_
7. Where do you go to school? \_\_\_\_\_
8. Why do you play football? \_\_\_\_\_
9. How many cars have you got? \_\_\_\_\_
10. Which is your favourite film? \_\_\_\_\_

## SECTION 2

### TENSES (Submit by 11<sup>th</sup> June)

*It is vital to know how to use and recognise all of the different tenses in Spanish at GCSE. Below is a reminder of how each tense works, with some key verbs shown. Read the information and complete the exercises.*

#### The Present Tense

##### **1. Dictionary skills**

Use a dictionary to find the following verbs in Spanish. The form the dictionary will give you is called an infinitive.

To sing =	To choose =	To sell =
To finish =	To eat =	To live =

Now underline the -ar, -er and -ir ending of each infinitive. This will show you which group they belong to. Write them down in the correct column below.

-ar	-er	-ir

## 2. How to conjugate a verb

Conjugating a verb means changing the form of the verb to show who is doing the action and when.

Beber = to drink (the infinitive)

(Yo) bebo = I drink (first person pronoun and present tense)

### Step 1

To conjugate a verb, you need to remove the -ar, -er and -ir ending which leaves you with the verb stem. Find the stem for the following verbs:

Bailar =	Terminar =	Describir =
Cumplir =	Perder =	Entender =

### Step 2

Now write down the subject pronouns in order. Verbs are always learnt in this order so it is important to remember it but in Spanish the subject pronoun does not always appear next to the verb. It's the ending of the verb that gives you a clue as to who is doing the action.

I

.....

You (singular)

.....

He

.....

She

.....

We

.....

You (plural)

.....

They (masculine)

.....

They (feminine)

.....

Polite form (singular)	.....	Polite form (plural)	.....
<b>Step 3</b>			

Finally you need to add the correct endings to the stem.

Regular verbs - present tense endings			
	-ar verbs	-er verbs	-ir verbs
I	-o	-o	-o
you	-as	-es	-es
he/she/it	-a	-e	-e
we	-amos	-emos	-imos
you (pl)	-áis	-éis	-ís
they	-an	-en	-en

### 3. Conjugation practice

Conjugate the following verbs following the three steps above and using the table of verb endings for help.

#### -ar verbs

- I watch (mirar)
- She washes (lavar)
- You (singular) study (estudiar)
- They (masculine) speak (hablar)
- You (plural) listen (escuchar)
- We visit (visitar)

**-er verbs**

- a. He drinks (beber)
- b. We eat (comer)
- c. I read (leer)
- d. You (singular) sell (vender)
- e. They (feminine) learn (aprender)
- f. You (plural) cough (toser)

**-ir verbs**

- a. We choose (elegir)
- b. He lives (vivir)
- c. They (masculine) write (escribir)
- d. I open (abrir)
- e. You (plural) insist (insistir)
- f. You (singular) define (definir)

Score /18

## The Preterite Tense

### What is the preterite tense?

The preterite tense is used to talk about completed actions in the past.

**Fui a la playa.**

I **went** to the beach.

**Viajó en coche.**

He **travelled** by car.

### How does it work?

#### Regular preterite verbs

To form the preterite tense, take the infinitive, remove the *-ar*, *-er* or *-ir*, and then add the following endings. Note that *-er* and *-ir* verbs take the same endings in the preterite.

	<b>visitar</b> (to visit)	<b>comer</b> (to eat)	<b>salir</b> (to go out)
(yo)	visité	comí	salí
(tú)	visitaste	comiste	saliste
(él/ella/usted)	visitó	comió	salió
(nosotros/as)	visitamos	comimos	salimos
(vosotros/as)	visitasteis	comisteis	salisteis
(ellos/ellas/ustedes)	visitaron	comieron	salieron

- Take care to use accents correctly as they can change the meaning of a verb.  
*escucho* (I listen) but *escuchó* (he listened)

#### Irregular preterite verbs

- The most common irregular verbs in the preterite tense are:

	<b>ser/ir</b> (to be/to go)	<b>ver</b> (to see)	<b>hacer</b> (to do/to make)	<b>tener</b> (to have)
(yo)	fui	vi	hice	tuve
(tú)	fuiste	viste	hiciste	tuviste
(él/ella/usted)	fue	vio	hizo	tuvo
(nosotros/as)	fuimos	vimos	hicimos	tuvimos
(vosotros/as)	fuisteis	visteis	hicisteis	tuvisteis
(ellos/ellas/ustedes)	fueron	vieron	hicieron	tuvieron

- Note that **ser** and **ir** are identical in the preterite tense.
- Irregular verbs don't take accents in the preterite.

Look at the verb tables on page 222–224 for more irregular preterite tense verbs.

- Some preterite verbs have **irregular spellings** just in the first person singular (*yo*).

*sacar* → **saqué** I got/took

*tocar* → **toqué** I played (an instrument)

*jugar* → **jugué** I played (a sport)

*llegar* → **llegué** I arrived

**1 Complete the sentence with the correct 'I' (yo) form of the verb in brackets. Then translate the sentences into English.**

- 1 El año pasado [ ] a hacer windsurf. (*aprender*)
  - 2 Hace dos años [ ] Nueva York. (*visitar*)
  - 3 En septiembre [ ] en un maratón. (*participar*)
  - 4 El verano pasado [ ] un móvil nuevo. (*comprar*)
  - 5 Ayer [ ] un accidente con mi bici. (*tener*)
  - 6 El lunes [ ] el saxofón en un concierto. (*tocar*)
  - 7 La semana pasada [ ] una buena película. (*ver*)
  - 8 [ ] mis deberes y luego [ ] con mis amigos. (*hacer, salir*)
- 
- 
- 
- 
- 
- 
- 
- 

**Copy and complete the text by choosing an appropriate verb from the box and changing it into the correct form in the preterite tense.**

Example: 1 fuimos

sacar	hacer	ir	perder	ver	comprar	jugar
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El verano pasado 1 [ ] (*nosotros*) de vacaciones a Italia. 2 [ ] (*nosotros*) muchas actividades diferentes. Por ejemplo, mi hermano 3 [ ] (*él*) al voleibol en la playa y mis padres 4 [ ] (*ellos*) recuerdos en el centro comercial. También 5 [ ] (*nosotros*) muchos monumentos interesantes, pero no 6 [ ] (*yo*) muchas fotos porque 7 [ ] (*yo*) mi cámara nueva. ¡Qué desastre!

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# The Near Future Tense

## The near future tense

### What is it and when do I use it?

The near future is used to describe what **is going to happen** (for example, tonight, tomorrow, next week, etc.). It is the most common tense in Spanish for describing future plans.

**Voy a practicar el español.** I am going to practise Spanish.

**Vamos a ir de excursión.** We are going to go on a trip.

### Why is it important?

You often want to say what you or someone else is going to do. You also need to be able to understand and refer to future events for your GCSE.

## Things to watch out for

Don't forget to use the preposition **a** when using the near future.

### How does it work?

To form the near future, you need:

**ir** (in the present tense) + **a** + **infinitive**

(yo)	voy		comer
(tú)	vas		jugar
(él/ella/usted)	va	a	tener
(nosotros/as)	vamos		salir
(vosotros/as)	vais		comprar
(ellos/ellas/ustedes)	van		hacer

## 1 Unjumble the sentences and then translate them into English.

1 parque a Voy ir al

2 ser genial! a ¡Va

3 va Miguel piano tocar a el

4 chocolate profes van comprar Los a

5 viajar? a vas ¿Cómo

6 vamos noche a Esta cantar

7 voy estudiar No a geografía

8 a Internet navegar por Vamos

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**2 Match up the sentence halves and write them out in full. Then translate the sentences into English.**

- |                    |                                      |
|--------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1 Mi hermano...    | a vas a volver?                      |
| 2 Mi madre y yo... | b va a participar en un intercambio. |
| 3 Mañana no voy... | c a hacer turismo.                   |
| 4 Vamos a...       | d vamos a ir al cine esta noche.     |
| 5 ¿A qué hora...   | e al club de fotografía.             |
| 6 Voy a ir...      | f llegar a las cinco y media.        |

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## GCSE STYLE READING QUESTION

Manuela, ¿Qué haces normalmente en tu tiempo libre?

Normalmente los fines de semana voy al cine o voy al restaurante con mis amigos. De vez en cuando me quedo en casa y veo la televisión. El fin de semana pasado fui al centro de la ciudad con mi mejor amiga y fuimos al restaurant y después fuimos al cine. Vimos una película romántica. Fue divertida pero también aburrida. Ya que gasté mucho dinero el fin de semana pasado, voy a quedarme en casa este fin de semana y voy a pasar el tiempo con mi familia. Va a ser relajante. Voy a visitar a mi abuela y también voy a hacer mis deberes.

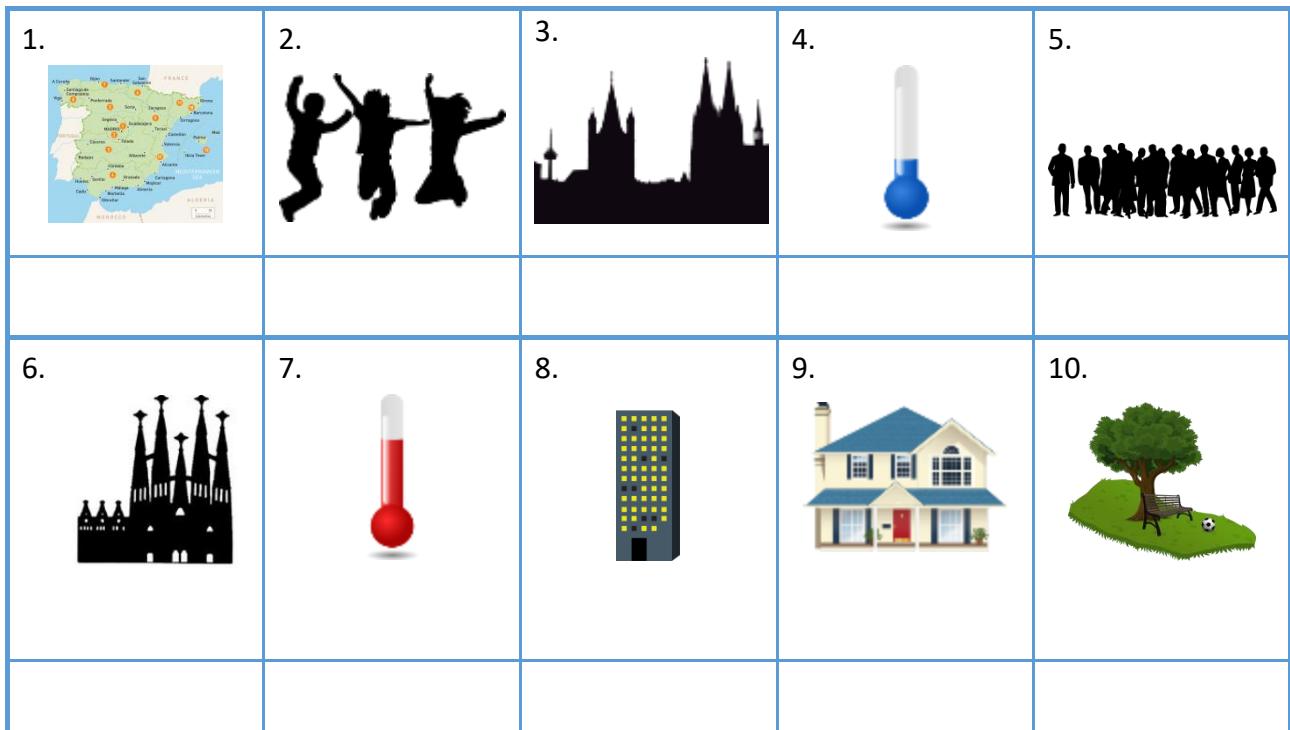
	Past	Present	Future
1. Visiting her Nan			
2. Spending lots of money			
3. Watching a love story			
4. Watching TV			
5. Doing homework			

## **SECTION 3**

### **HOW TO DESCRIBE A PHOTO / PICTURE (Submit by 25<sup>th</sup> June)**

*As part of the GCSE speaking exam (and one of the writing questions at Foundation tier) you will need to be really good at describing a photo in Spanish. Below are some exercises to help you practise this skill.*

**A. Write the correct word under each image, choosing from the words in the box.**



personas	chicos	frío	calor	España
Barcelona	Una casa	Una ciudad	un parque	un edificio

**B. Translate the sentences into English.**

1. Hay dos personas.

.....

2. Está en España.

.....

3. Hace calor.

.....

4. Está en un parque.

.....

5. Hay tres chicos.

.....

6. Está en Barcelona.

.....

7. Hace frío.

.....

8. Está en una casa. ..

**C. Translate the sentences into French, without looking back if possible.**

1. There are four people.

.....

2. It is in Spain.

.....

3. It is cold.

.....

4. It is in a house.

.....

5. There are two children.

.....

6. It is in Barcelona.

.....

7. It is hot.

.....

8. It is in a building.

.....

**D. Write four sentences for each of the following photos.**



.....

.....

.....

.....



.....

.....

.....

.....

## HOW TO DESCRIBE A PHOTO

*Use the key question words to help you.*

**¿Dónde?**

La foto está en la costa/ en la playa, cerca del mar

**¿Tiempo?**

Está nublado y hace viento.

**¿Opinión?**

Creo que las personas están de vacaciones.



**¿Quién?**

Hay una pareja sentada en un banco / Hay dos personas mayores sentados.

Hay un perro al lado de la pareja.

**¿Actividades?**

La pareja mira al mar.

Están al punto de hablar.

**¿Ropa ?**

Las personas llevan sombreros.

La mujer lleva una camiseta con flores.  
El hombre lleva una chaqueta.

USE THE MODELS ABOVE TO HELP YOU TO DESCRIBE THE PICTURE ON THE NEXT PAGE:

¿Dónde?

¿Quién?

¿Tiempo?

¿Actividades?

¿Opinión?

¿Ropa?



## **SECTION 4**

### **TRANSLATION SKILLS (Submit by 25<sup>th</sup> June)**

*Translation into Spanish and from Spanish into English are very important skills when learning a language. You will have to practise translation a lot at GCSE because it makes up a part of both the Reading and the Writing papers.*

#### PART 1:

Circle the correct form of the adjective to complete each sentence.

1. Me llevo bien con mi prima porque, desde mi punto de vista, es muy **simpático / simpática / simpáticos / simpáticas**.
2. Mi amigo mejor se llama Tom. Me encanta Tom porque es verdaderamente **divertido / divertida / divertidos / divertidas**.
3. Mi madre me molesta. Pienso que mi madre es demasiado **estricto / estricta / estrictos / estrictas**.

4. Mis hermanos son **tonto / tonta / tontos / tontas** entonces nos peleamos muy a menudo.

5. Las amigas de mi hermana son muy **trabajador / trabajadora / trabajadores / trabajadoras**.

Now, for the remaining sentences, make the adjective in brackets agree only if necessary.

1. Tu hermano menor es muy \_\_\_\_\_. (tonto)

2. Pienso que su madre es \_\_\_\_\_. (listo)

3. Tus padres no son muy \_\_\_\_\_. (hablador)

4. No me gusta tu prima porque, en mi opinión, es demasiado \_\_\_\_\_. (impaciente)

5. Tu tío y su amigo no son muy \_\_\_\_\_. (trabajador)

#### PART 2 :

Find and underline the wrongly translated words in each English translation and then rewrite the Spanish translation to match the English.

1. Mi madre se llama Sara. Tiene el pelo corto, rizado y castaño. Es bastante delgada y siempre lleva gafas.

*My mother's name is Sara. She has short, straight, blond hair. She is very slim and never wears glasses.*

.....

.....

.....

2. Me encanta mi amiga mejor, Katia, porque es muy simpática y a menudo es divertida. Me llevo bien con ella porque me hace reír.

*I like my best friend, Katia, because she is very clever and always polite. I get on well with her because she is always there for me.*

.....  
.....  
.....

3. Mi amigo Juan es verdaderamente divertido. Es más, normalmente puedo contar con él. Por otro lado, se pelea mucho con su padre y eso es triste en mi opinión.

*My friend Juan is quite funny. Moreover, I can always count on him. However, he sometimes argues with his father and this is stupid in my opinion.*

.....  
.....  
.....

4. Mis abuelos y yo nos peleamos porque en mi opinión son anticuados. Me critican todo el tiempo; ¡son como un dolor!

*I don't get on well with my grand-parents because in my opinion they are strict. They often criticise me; they are quite mean!*

.....  
.....  
.....

5. Mi hermana mayor tiene el pelo largo y castaño y los ojos grises. A ella se parece a mi madre. Nos peleamos raramente, pero sobre todo cuando presta mi ropa sin permiso.

*My little sister has got long, brown hair and green eyes. She looks like my auntie. We argue sometimes, especially when she borrows my CDs without my permission.*

.....  
.....  
.....

PART 3 :

**A. Translate into English (Foundation)**

1. Mi hermano menor tiene el pelo corto, rizado y castaño. No lleva gafas.

.....  
.....

2. Mi tía Mónica tiene cuarenta años y es muy alta y delgada.

.....  
.....

3. Mi padre y yo nos peleamos mucho porque me trata como un niño.

.....  
.....

4. Odio mi prima porque, en mi opinión, es demasiado habladora e irritante.

.....  
.....

5. Me llevo bien con mi madre porque pienso que es muy simpática.

.....  
.....

**B. Translate into Spanish (Foundation)**

1. My grandfather gets on my nerves because he is too strict.

.....

2. I have short, curly, brown hair and green eyes.

.....

3. I don't get on well with my dad.

.....

4. I rarely argue with my parents because they are very nice.

.....

5. I get on well with my mum because she is really funny.

.....

## **SECTION 5**

### **WRITING (Submit by 2<sup>nd</sup> July)**

#### **A – Short writing task**

**Look at the task. For each bullet point, make notes on:**

- the main tense you will need to use (the task will probably need you to show that you can use the **past, present** and **future!**)
- the verbs and structures you could include
- any details and extra information you could include to develop your answer.

#### **Los amigos**

Una página de web española para los jóvenes necesita tu opinión sobre la amistad.

Escribe a la página de web:

Debes hacer referencia a los siguientes puntos:

- el tipo de amigo/a que prefieres
- la personalidad de tu amigo/a mejor
- que has hecho recientemente con tus amigos
- los planes que tienes este fin de semana con tus amigos

Escribe entre 80-90 palabras en español.



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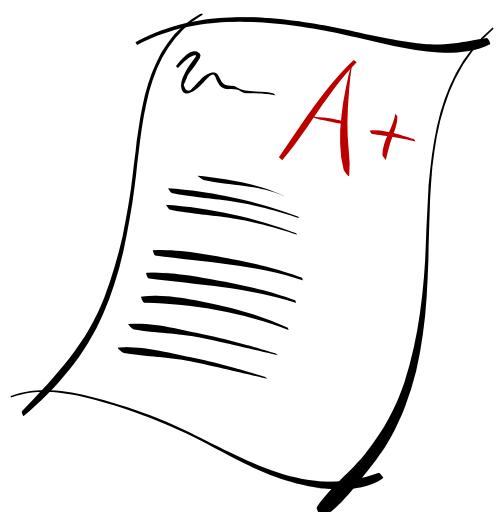
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## **How can I improve my written work?**

### ***While I'm writing, I need to include ...***

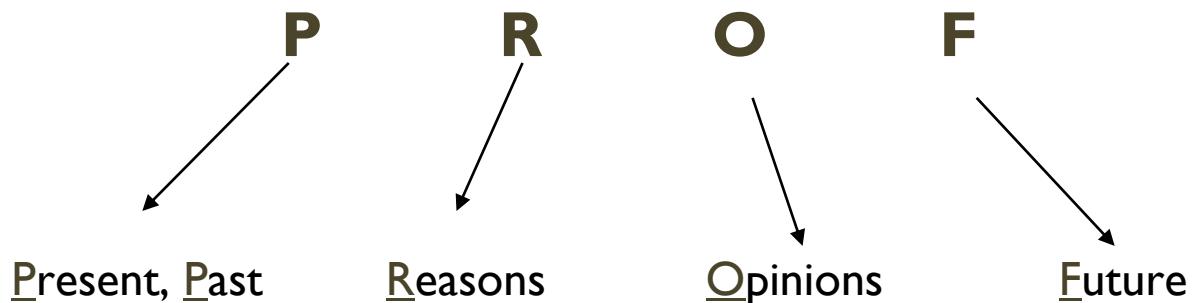
- present tense
  - perfect tense
  - imperfect tense
  - near future / simple future
  - conditional
  - time phrases
  - connectives
  - opinions
  - reasons
  - adjectives
  - adverbs.



**When I've finished, I need to check ...**

- spelling
- accents
- adjectival agreement
- that I haven't just used the 'I form'
- that I've included a wide range of vocabulary
- that I've developed my ideas.

If all else fails, remember:



## **SECTION 6**

### **20 USEFUL VERBS (*Submit by 9<sup>th</sup> July*)**

Look these verbs up in the dictionary ([www.wordreference.com](http://www.wordreference.com)) and write in their meanings. Then use look, say, cover, write, check as well as flashcards to learn them by heart.

Spanish	1st GUESS	CHECKED IN A DICTIONARY (actual meaning)	LEARNT BY HEART ?	REVIEWED / TESTED ?
ir				
tener				
preguntar				
deber				
decir				
dar				
ser / estar				
hacer				
mostrar				
hablar				
pasar				
llevar				
poder				
tomar				
quedarse				
saber				
encontrar				
venir				
ver				
querer				

**Self-test score : /20    2<sup>nd</sup> self-test score : /20    3rd self-test score : /20**

## **OPTIONAL TASKS**

If you would like to extend your understanding of any grammatical concepts or you would like to broaden your cultural knowledge of Spain or other Spanish-speaking countries, have a look at some or all of the following if you have time :

### **WEBSITES :**

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

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/subjects/z4dqxn> (BBC - this has information about culture as well as practice questions and video clips)

### **YOUTUBE VIDEOS :**

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RRwG7Nd2\\_E4](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RRwG7Nd2_E4) (A video about the Spanish Royal Family – great for cultural knowledge as well as practising your recognition of family members)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rZmILqy0gGQ> (If your pronunciation feels a little rusty)

### **EXTENDED READING / FILMS :**

You could read a Spanish version of Harry Potter (Miss Callister has copies she can try to scan into a computer!), or look at news websites (El País is a good newspaper to look at and the website can translate the articles into English so you can check your understanding. Films-wise, they can be quite hard to get hold of! “El Libro de Vida” (The Book of Life) is a brilliant animation, and “EVA” (2015) is one of my favourites.

If you subscribe to Netflix or Prime, you can often search for Spanish language films on there, or even change the language of the film to the Spanish audio/add subtitles!

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/languages/spanish/mividaloca/> (This is a mini-series produced by the BBC. It is a bit old now but it is fantastic for picking up and practising vocabulary)

### **GCSE EXAM BOARD :**

If you are interested in finding out more detail about what is taught at GCSE and how it is assessed, please go to the Pearson / Edexcel website :

<https://qualifications.pearson.com/en/qualifications/edexcel-gcses/spanish-2016.html>

## MY NOTES

## MY NOTES