



## SPANISH: BRIDGING ACTIVITY

Over the summer, it is important that you keep up your level of Spanish. **Language abilities atrophy when not used.** The last thing you want is to come back in September and to feel like you have forgotten everything.

The best way to keep languages up is by studying it little but often, e.g. fifteen minutes a day. If you leave everything until the last minute, then it defeats the point of this revision guide and will be less helpful for you.

This revision guide has various parts. There is a grammar revision section for basic tenses, as well as some reading practice and some translation. These will practice your reading and writing skills and make sure that your Spanish grammar is fresh in your mind.

For GCSE you will have been able to conjugate verbs in the:

- Present tense
- Future tense
- Conditional tense
- Preterite
- Imperfect tense

You might also have been able to conjugate verbs in the:

- Perfect tense
- Pluperfect tense
- And some subjunctive forms

In addition to these tenses, you might also be confident in using other structures. A check list is included in this booklet for you to fill in. This will then be useful in September to see where you need to consolidate your knowledge.

When completing the revision guide, you might find it useful to refer to websites such as [www.conjuguemos.com](http://www.conjuguemos.com), [www.spanishdict.com](http://www.spanishdict.com) or another site that explains Spanish grammar.

**IF YOU ARE UNABLE TO PRINT THIS BOOKLET, YOU CAN DO YOUR WORK IN A SMALL NOTEBOOK OR LOOSE PAPER. If you do it this way please do not copy the full sentences, but make sure that you number everything correctly.**

Finally, please read “The House of the Spirits” by Isabel Allende, in English, and write a 500/800-word book review, also in English.

To improve your listening skills, you could use ‘News in slow Spanish’ which is a great website that offers downloadable current event podcasts which are recorded daily. A transcript of the podcast is provided and you can slow down the speaker to better your comprehension and/or read along to practice your pronunciation. <https://www.newsinslowspanish.com/>  
There’s also a really useful section on expressions and colloquialisms which will add flair and style to your writing and speech.

**Other useful websites:**

<https://es.lyricstraining.com/> (also available as an App)

[www.spanish.yabla.com](http://www.spanish.yabla.com)

[www.antena3tv.com](http://www.antena3tv.com)

<http://www.elmundo.es>

<http://elpais.com/>

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

<http://artishockrevista.com/>

<http://www.ngenespanol.com/>

<http://www.tuenlinea.com/>

The booklet is made up of basic tenses and exercises to help you practice. Look at the contents page – **sections 1-7 must be completed by all students.**

# Bring this completed booklet with you to your first lesson in September

## Contents

1. Structures checklist – make sure this is filled in for September
2. Grammar quiz
3. The present tense
4. The future tense
5. The preterite
6. The imperfect tense
7. The conditional tense

### Structures checklist

This list has been taken from your GCSE prescribed grammar list. Shade in where you think you are for each one.

	Not a clue	Heard of it but can't really do it	I'm not at it but need more practice	I can do it no problem
The present tense				
The future tense				
The conditional tense				
The preterite				
The imperfect				
The perfect tense				
The pluperfect tense				
Comparatives				
Superlatives				
The gerund				
Reflexive verbs				
The definite article („the“)				
The indefinite article („a“)				
Using adjectives				
Adverbs				
The imperative				
The present subjunctive				

## General grammar quiz

-What are the different ways of saying „the“ (the *definite* article) in Spanish? Fill out the table below:

	Singular	Plural
Masculine		
Feminine		

-How do you know if a noun is normally feminine?

-How do you know if a noun is normally masculine?

-What are the different ways of saying „a“ (the *indefinite* article) in Spanish? Fill out the table below:

	Singular	Plural
Masculine		
Feminine		

-What is an infinitive?

-In what 3 ways do infinitives normally end in Spanish?

-Why do you not normally need to use personal pronouns (I, you, he, she etc.) in Spanish?

-Do adjectives normally go before or after the noun?

-How do you make nouns and adjectives plural in Spanish?

-Which is the correct statement?

- Adjectives must agree only in gender with nouns
- Adjectives must agree in both number and gender with nouns
- Adjectives must agree only in number with nouns

## The Present tense

1. Add on the correct endings for regular present tense verbs.

	<b>Trabajar</b>	<b>Comer</b>	<b>Vivir</b>
<b>I</b>	TRABAJ-	COM-	VIV-
<b>YOU (SGL.)</b>	TRABAJ-	COM-	VIV-
<b>HE/SHE/IT</b>	TRABAJ-	COM-	VIV-
<b>WE</b>	TRABAJ-	COM-	VIV-
<b>YOU (PL.)</b>	TRABAJ-	COM-	VIV-
<b>THEY</b>	TRABAJ-	COM-	VIV-

2. Although most verbs are regular, some are irregular and need to be learned. Complete the following tables for irregular verbs:

	<b>Ser</b>	<b>Estar</b>	<b>Tener</b>	<b>Ir</b>
<b>I</b>				
<b>YOU (SGL.)</b>				
<b>HE/SHE/IT</b>				
<b>WE</b>				
<b>YOU (PL.)</b>				
<b>THEY</b>				

	<b>Hacer</b>	<b>Decir</b>	<b>Poder</b>	<b>Querer</b>
<b>I</b>				
<b>YOU (SGL.)</b>				
<b>HE/SHE/IT</b>				
<b>WE</b>				
<b>YOU (PL.)</b>				
<b>THEY</b>				

	<b>Preferir</b>	<b>Jugar</b>	<b>Salir</b>	<b>Oír</b>
<b>I</b>				
<b>YOU (SGL.)</b>				
<b>HE/SHE/IT</b>				
<b>WE</b>				
<b>YOU (PL.)</b>				
<b>THEY</b>				

3. Pablo is talking about what he does at the weekend. Fill each gap with a verb from the box, making sure you use the correct form of the verb **either in the infinitive or in a conjugated form**. Some verbs will have to be used more than once, perhaps in different forms. You will have to decide if you need to conjugate a verb or not.

Normalmente los sábados por la mañana no (1) \_\_\_\_\_ mucho. A veces (2) \_\_\_\_\_ al cine con mis amigos o, cuando (3) \_\_\_\_\_, veo la televisión. Por la tarde, (4) \_\_\_\_\_ que hacer mis deberes y, para relajarme, después me gusta (5) \_\_\_\_\_ natación. Por la noche siempre (6) \_\_\_\_\_ una fiesta entonces (7) \_\_\_\_\_ ropa fina, si no (8) \_\_\_\_\_ llevar vaqueros. De todos modos, el domingo (9) \_\_\_\_\_ día de (10) \_\_\_\_\_ con la familia. Típicamente (11) \_\_\_\_\_ un buen almuerzo y después (12) \_\_\_\_\_ una siesta o (13) \_\_\_\_\_ de paseo.

<i>comer</i>	<i>ser</i>	<i>llevar</i>	<i>preferir</i>	<i>poder</i>
<i>tener</i>	<i>ponerse</i>	<i>ir</i>	<i>estar</i>	<i>hacer</i>

**4. Complete the sentences below with the correct present tense form of the verb**

- Yo \_\_\_\_\_ (vivir) en una casa, pero ella \_\_\_\_\_ (vivir) en una granja
- Por la noche \_\_\_\_\_ (salir) con mis amigos o no \_\_\_\_\_ (hacer) nada
- Los animales \_\_\_\_\_ (estar) en el campo
- Pedro \_\_\_\_\_ (querer) comer, ya que \_\_\_\_\_ (tener) hambre
- Los médicos \_\_\_\_\_ (usar) la penicilina para \_\_\_\_\_ (curar) las infecciones
- La esposa de Pedro \_\_\_\_\_ (trabajar) todos los días y nunca \_\_\_\_\_ (ir) al mercado
- No \_\_\_\_\_ (poder) hacer mis deberes porque el ordenador no \_\_\_\_\_ (funcionar)
- La madre \_\_\_\_\_ (preparar) la comida mientras los niños \_\_\_\_\_ (jugar) en el jardín.
- \_\_\_\_\_ (escribir) un email a su novio, pero el problema es que su novio no \_\_\_\_\_ (saber) leer
- Los españoles \_\_\_\_\_ (comer) mucho pescado y por eso \_\_\_\_\_ (ser) muy sanos

## The Future tense

1. Add on the correct endings for regular future tense verbs.

	<b>Trabajar</b>	<b>Comer</b>	<b>Vivir</b>
<b>I</b>	TRABAJAR	COMER	VIVIR
<b>YOU (SGL.)</b>	TRABAJAR	COMER	VIVIR
<b>HE/SHE/IT</b>	TRABAJAR	COMER	VIVIR
<b>WE</b>	TRABAJAR	COMER	VIVIR
<b>YOU (PL.)</b>	TRABAJAR	COMER	VIVIR
<b>THEY</b>	TRABAJAR	COMER	VIVIR

2. Although most verbs are regular, some are irregular and need to be learned. Complete the following tables for irregular verbs:

	<b>Salir</b>	<b>Tener</b>	<b>Valer</b>	<b>Venir</b>
<b>I</b>				
<b>YOU (SGL.)</b>				
<b>HE/SHE/IT</b>				
<b>WE</b>				
<b>YOU (PL.)</b>				
<b>THEY</b>				

	<b>Querer</b>	<b>Decir</b>	<b>Hacer</b>	<b>Saber</b>
<b>I</b>				
<b>YOU (SGL.)</b>				
<b>HE/SHE/IT</b>				
<b>WE</b>				
<b>YOU (PL.)</b>				
<b>THEY</b>				

**Put the verb in brackets into the correct future tense form**

1. Mañana, Alicia \_\_\_\_\_ (estar) ocupada
2. Primero, ella \_\_\_\_\_ (llevar) su coche al mecánico
3. Después nosotros \_\_\_\_\_ (ir) al consulado
4. Alicia y su hermana \_\_\_\_\_ (pasar) dos meses en Chile este verano
5. Sus padres \_\_\_\_\_ (mudarse) a Argentina en unas semanas
6. Tu \_\_\_\_\_ (preparar) la cena
7. Mañana yo \_\_\_\_\_ (tener) una nueva casa
8. El \_\_\_\_\_ (querer) beber porque \_\_\_\_\_ (tener) sed



	Hacer	Decir	Poder	Querer
I				
YOU (SGL.)				
HE/SHE/IT				
WE				
YOU (PL.)				
THEY				

**The Preterite**

1. Add on the correct endings for regular preterite verbs.

	Trabajar	Comer	Vivir
I	TRABAJ-	COM-	VIV-
YOU (SGL.)	TRABAJ-	COM-	VIV-
HE/SHE/IT	TRABAJ-	COM-	VIV-
WE	TRABAJ-	COM-	VIV-
YOU (PL.)	TRABAJ-	COM-	VIV-
THEY	TRABAJ-	COM-	VIV-

2. Although most verbs are regular, some are irregular and need to be learned. Complete the following tables for irregular verbs:

	Ser	Estar	Tener	Ir
I				
YOU (SGL.)				
HE/SHE/IT				
WE				
YOU (PL.)				
THEY				

	Venir	Saber	Dar	Leer
I				
YOU (SGL.)				
HE/SHE/IT				
WE				
YOU (PL.)				
THEY				

### 3. Conjugate the verbs in brackets into the correct form

1. Mis padres \_\_\_\_\_ (llegar) ayer
2. Pedro \_\_\_\_\_ (invitar) a sus amigas a cenar
3. Anoche, yo \_\_\_\_\_ (salir) de casa a las ocho
4. Ellas \_\_\_\_\_ (comprar) dos billetes de lotería
5. Él \_\_\_\_\_ (leer) un libro
6. Ayer un tiburón \_\_\_\_\_ (atacar) y \_\_\_\_\_ (comer) un hombre
7. La semana pasada yo \_\_\_\_\_ (ir) al cine y \_\_\_\_\_ (ver) una peli muy graciosa
8. Anteanoche ella \_\_\_\_\_ (cocinar) una paella y \_\_\_\_\_ (ser) asquerosa
9. Nosotros \_\_\_\_\_ (visitar) un museo en la ciudad y después \_\_\_\_\_ (regresar) al hotel e \_\_\_\_\_ (hacer) una siesta.
10. El año pasado tu \_\_\_\_\_ (ir) a Venezuela, ¿verdad?

### 4- Completa las frases siguientes con la forma del Pretérito Indefinido:

- 1- Las campanas de la iglesia (tocar) ..... a misa.
- 2- El perro (crecer) ..... en el campo y no (poder) ..... vivir en la ciudad nunca.
- 3- María (pensar) ..... en comprar otro perro para la casa de la ciudad.
- 4- Nosotros (vivir) ..... en Madrid durante cuatro años, después (venir) ..... aquí porque esta ciudad es más tranquila.
- 5- ¿Cuándo (ustedes, dejar) .....? de trabajar en la fábrica?
- 6 – (Yo, leer) ..... ese libro hace tres años y ya no recuerdo la historia.
- 7- ¡Cómo eres!, el domingo (comprar) ..... el periódico y todavía no lo has leído.
- 8 – Juan y Enrique, ¿dónde (poner) ..... los libros que os (regalar) ..... los abuelos en Navidad?

## The Imperfect tense

1. Add on the correct endings for regular imperfect tense verbs.

	<b>Trabajar</b>	<b>Comer</b>	<b>Vivir</b>
<b>I</b>	TRABAJ-	COM-	VIV-
<b>YOU (SGL.)</b>	TRABAJ-	COM-	VIV-
<b>HE/SHE/IT</b>	TRABAJ-	COM-	VIV-
<b>WE</b>	TRABAJ-	COM-	VIV-
<b>YOU (PL.)</b>	TRABAJ-	COM-	VIV-
<b>THEY</b>	TRABAJ-	COM-	VIV-

2. Although most verbs are regular, some are irregular and need to be learned. Complete the following tables for irregular verbs:

	<b>Ser</b>	<b>Ir</b>	<b>Ver</b>
<b>I</b>			
<b>YOU (SGL.)</b>			
<b>HE/SHE/IT</b>			
<b>WE</b>			
<b>YOU (PL.)</b>			
<b>THEY</b>			

3. Complete the sentences by conjugating the verb into the correct form

1. Yo \_\_\_\_\_ (tener) un perro
2. El cantante principal \_\_\_\_\_ (ser) muy guapo
3. Todos en el grupo \_\_\_\_\_ (ser) muy talentosos
4. Todas las mañanas, Ignacio \_\_\_\_\_ (caminar) a la playa
5. Ana \_\_\_\_\_ (comer) en el restaurante cerca de la piscina
6. Mis amigos y yo \_\_\_\_\_ (salir) juntos a veces
7. De vez en cuando ellos \_\_\_\_\_ (jugar) al voleibol
8. Generalmente él \_\_\_\_\_ (nadar) por un rato y luego \_\_\_\_\_ (dormir) un poco
9. Nosotros \_\_\_\_\_ (pasar) muchas horas allí
10. Cuando Carlos \_\_\_\_\_ (vivir) en Londres \_\_\_\_\_ (ir) al teatro con frecuencia

**4. Translate the underlined parts of these sentences into Spanish. They will need to be translated into different tenses.**

1. I was watching TV when my parents arrived home
2. They were sleeping when the burglars entered the house
3. What were you listening to when I called you?
4. He was running down the road when he fell over
5. She was playing tennis when she hurt her arm
6. We left whilst they were dancing
7. My mother shouted to get up but I was getting dressed already
8. It started to rain just as we were leaving to go swimming

**EL IMPERFECTO.**

**Rellena los espacios en blanco con las formas adecuadas del imperfecto del verbo dado entre paréntesis.**

**UN COCHE HISTÓRICO.**

¡Qué coche el 600! El diseño (estar) (1) ..... basado en un modelo italiano y se empezó a fabricar en España a mediados de los 50. Yo (trabajar) (2) ..... en la fábrica. En aquella época (montar, nosotros) (3) ..... los coches a mano, y por eso sólo (poder, nosotros) (4) ..... producir 300 coches diarios. ¡Y era mucho, imagínese! Ahora parecen pocos, pero entonces (ser) (5) ..... muchos, muchos coches...

Recuerdo perfectamente el primer 600 que sacamos... A usted no le dice nada eso del 600, pero para nosotros fue algo... No sé cómo explicarlo, casi como un sueño.

Comparado con los coches de ahora, pues no (ser, él) (6) ..... nada. (Ser) (7) ..... un coche pequeño, sí muy pequeño, pero ¡(ser, el coche) (8) ..... un coche familiar! Yo también tuve uno, como muchos españoles en aquellos años.

Recuerdo que entonces la gente (salir) (9) ..... todos los domingos: normalmente (ir, nosotros) (10) ..... a pasar el día al campo, con la familia, sobre todo cuando (hacer) (11) ..... buen tiempo; ¡(ser) (12) ..... un espectáculo!, las carreteras (llenarse) (13) ..... de 600.

Incluso se inventó una palabra nueva, “dominguero”; ya ve, ¡con lo bien que lo (pasar, nosotros) (14) ..... saliendo con el 600!... (Ser) (15) ..... como una especie de deporte nacional: recorrer España en el 600...

Fue el primer coche de muchas familias españolas. ¿Sabe cuánto costaba? Unas setenta mil pesetas, que, por aquel entonces, ¡(ser) (16) ..... muchísimo! ¡Claro!, claro hay que tener en cuenta que el sueldo de un obrero (andar) (17) ..... alrededor de las tres mil pesetas al mes. O sea, que para poder comprar un coche (haber) (18) ..... que ahorrar bastante, muchos (tener, nosotros) (19) ..... otro pequeño empleo al salir de la fábrica.

(Trabajar, nosotros) (20) ..... mucho para tener ese coche...

¡Pero (estar, nosotros) (21) .....! todos tan ilusionados...!

## The Conditional tense

1. Add on the correct endings for regular conditional tense verbs.

	Trabajar	Comer	Vivir
I	TRABAJAR	COMER	VIVIR
YOU (SGL.)	TRABAJAR	COMER	VIVIR
HE/SHE/IT	TRABAJAR	COMER	VIVIR
WE	TRABAJAR	COMER	VIVIR
YOU (PL.)	TRABAJAR	COMER	VIVIR
THEY	TRABAJAR	COMER	VIVIR

2. Although most verbs are regular, some are irregular and need to be learned. Complete the following tables for irregular verbs:

	Salir	Tener	Valer	Venir
I				
YOU (SGL.)				
HE/SHE/IT				
WE				
YOU (PL.)				
THEY				

	Querer	Decir	Hacer	Saber
I				
YOU (SGL.)				
HE/SHE/IT				
WE				
YOU (PL.)				
THEY				

3. Put the verb in brackets into the correct conditional tense form:

- I. No tengo la menor idea de lo que él \_\_\_\_\_ (hacer) el año que viene
- II. Me \_\_\_\_\_ (gustar) viajar un poco
- III. Alberto y Lilly \_\_\_\_\_ (llamar) al servicio de grúas
- IV. Nosotros \_\_\_\_\_ (ofrecer) ayuda a nuestros amigos si la necesitan
- V. Bertha \_\_\_\_\_ (coger) el autobús
- VI. Fred \_\_\_\_\_ (volver) a dormirse, pero el problema es que no tiene sueño
- VII. Nosotros \_\_\_\_\_ (salir) pero no tenemos dinero
- VIII. Alicia dijo que \_\_\_\_\_ (venir)
- IX. No \_\_\_\_\_ (comprar) esta casa porque a mí no me gusta la fachada.
- X. ¿Tú que \_\_\_\_\_ (hacer)?

**Present tense extension task:**

Every day I leave my house at seven. I go to the office where I work by car. When I arrive at home, I cook and then I eat. My husband helps and he washes up. The children finish school at three thirty and afterwards they watch tv or they do their homework. When they go to bed, me and my husband watch our favourite TV programme.

**Future/conditional tense extension task:**

Jack wants to be healthier. He will eat less and he will exercise. His doctor says that he will sleep better if he goes to the gym regularly. Jack would go to the gym but he is too lazy. His friend, Albert, will help Jack and every day Albert will take Jack to the park and they will go jogging. Jack would like to eat less but he's greedy.

**Preterite extension task:**

Last year I went to Spain and I visited different cities. In Madrid I stayed in a five-star hotel and I went out every night. I ate in a famous restaurant called El Botín where Ernest Hemmingway ate once. The food was delicious! Barcelona was a different experience. I saw lots of cultural and historic monuments and I learned a bit of Catalan. Then we went to Galicia where I learned to surf. It rained a lot and it was cold but I had fun!

**Preterite/imperfect extension task:**

When I was 10 years old I went to the beach with my family. The beach was beautiful and I swam in the sea. However, when I was swimming I saw a jellyfish and I cried! Afterwards we ate in a restaurant and, whilst I was eating my lunch, my mother said, "I forgot my purse!". Since we didn't have any money, we washed up in the kitchen.