

Model answer to the big question: ¿Qué fiestas celebras?

40 words model text – adapt by changing the underlined words to be relevant to you:

En otoño, normalmente	In autumn, normally
celebramos <u>Halloween</u> y	We celebrate Halloween and
mi <u>hermana</u> lleva disfraz de <u>bruja</u> .	my sister dresses up as a witch.
A veces celebro la Noche de Hogueras	Sometimes I celebrate Bonfire Night
Con mi familia y vemos	with my family and we watch
Los fuegos artificiales en el parque.	the fireworks in the park.
Luego, quemamos Guy Fawkes en la hoguera.	Then, we burn Guy Fawkes on the bonfire.

Key vocabulary:

La fiesta	Party/festival
Celebrar	To celebrate
Comer	To eat
Correr	To run
Decorar	To decorate
Las tumbas	Tombstones/graves
Hacer	To do/make
Las hogueras	Bonfires
Lanzar	To throw
Huevos	Eggs
Llevar	To wear
Disfraz	Fancy dress
Participar	To participate
Quemar	To burn
Desfiles	Parades/processions
Los fuegos artificiales	Fireworks
Inolvidable	Unforgettable
Increíble	Incredible

G Using verbs in the we and they form

In the present tense, all 'we' form verbs end in **-mos**. All 'they' form verbs end in **-n**.

	we	they
-ar verbs	-amos	-an
-er verbs	-emos	-en
-ir verbs	-imos	-en

Lanz**amos**... y vemos... **We** throw... and **we** watch...
Lanz**an**... y ven... **They** throw... and **they** watch...

Take care with irregular verbs.

E.g. **somos** (we are) → **son** (they are)

C Patrones y reglas

To say how long ago something happened, use *hace* with a time expression.

- *hace cien años* a hundred years ago
- *hace dos meses* two months ago
- *hace una semana* a week ago

Note that *hace* always goes in front of the time phrase.

Me da igual	¿Te gusta?	Me encanta
No me gusta	No me gusta (nada)	Me gusta mucho

Odio	Me gusta
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Prefiero

★ To help you understand new words when reading a text, use the four Cs!

- 1 **Clues** (e.g. photos, the word box)
- 2 **Cognates** (e.g. *enormes figuras*)
- 3 **Context** (e.g. *llevamos ropa*)
- 4 **Common sense** (e.g. which text will include 'run?')

Model answer to the big question: *¿Qué celebraste el año pasado?*

40 words model text – adapt by changing the underlined words to be relevant to you:

El invierno pasado, celebré	Last winter, I celebrated
la Navidad con toda la familia.	Christmas with all the family.
Lo mejor fue el día de los reyes	The best thing was the Day of the Kings
Porque recibí muchos regalos	Because I received lots of presents
y comí mucha comida y turrón.	and I ate a lot of food.
También visité a mis abuelos	I also visited my grandparents
Y cantamos villancicos en la iglesia.	and we sang carols in church.

Key vocabulary:

La costumbre	Custom/costume
El día de los muertos	Day of the dead
La navidad	Christmas
El gordo de navidad	Christmas lottery
La nochebuena	Christmas eve
El día de los inocentes	April fool's day
El año nuevo	New year
Los reyes magos	The three wise men
El día de los reyes	Day of the Kings
La semana santa	Holy Week
La iglesia	Church
La tomatina	Tomato Festival
La feria de Abril	Abril Festival
San Fermín	Bull Festival
La corrida de toros	Bullfight
Los villancicos	Carols
El turrón	Nougat
Las uvas	Grapes

Key grammar:

G The preterite tense

Use the **preterite tense** to talk about completed actions in the past.

visitar (to visit)	beber (to drink)	salir (to leave / to go out)	irregular verbs
visité	bebí	salí	ir (to go) ser (to be)
visitaste	bebiste	saliste	fui
visitó	bebió	salió	fuiste
visitamos	bebimos	salimos	fue
visitasteis	bebisteis	salisteis	fuimos
visitaron	bebieron	salieron	fuisteis
			fueron

Other irregular verbs in the preterite include:

hacer (*hice* – I did / made) and **ver** (*vi* – I saw / watched).

★ Use a variety of ways to give opinions about the past:

*Lo pasé... fenomenal
bien
mal
fatal*

*Fue... inolvidable
flipante
horroroso*

*¡Qué... miedo!
guay!
desastre!*

¿Cuáles son las fiestas en el mundo hispanohablante?- Component 4 - ¿Te gustaría participar en una fiesta hispánica?

Model answer to the big question: ¿Te gustaría participar en una fiesta hispánica?

40 words model text – adapt by changing the underlined words to be relevant to you:

En el futuro, me gustaría	In the future, I would like
participar en una fiesta hispánica.	To participate in a Hispanic festival.
Mi favorita fiesta hispánica es	My favourite Hispanic festival is
La semana santa y la pascua	Holy Week and Easter
Porque quisiera ir a Andalucía	Because I would like to go to Andalusia
Y participar en la Feria de Abril en Sevilla.	and participate in the April Fair in Seville.
¡Los vestidos y los trajes me fascinan!	The suits and dresses fascinate me!

Key vocabulary:

Es fantástico/a	It's fantastic
Es conmovedor	It's moving/poignant
Es maravilloso/a	It's marvellous
Es espectacular	It's spectacular
Es especial	It's special
Es interesante	It's interesting
Es cruel	It's cruel
Es peligroso/a	It's dangerous
Es único/a	It's unique
Es informativo/a	It's informative
Es pesado/a	It's boring/annoying
Un rollo	A bore/a drag/a pain
(No) me interesa	I'm interested
(No) me encantaría	I would(n't) love...
(No) me gustaría	I would(n't) like...
(No) me fascinaría	I would(n't) be fascinated by..
(No) me apetece	It (doesn't) appeal(s) to me
Creo/pienso que	I believe/think that...

Aa Gramática

Using future expressions

The following future expressions are all followed by the infinitive:

- *Tengo la intención de...* I intend to...
- *Espero...* I hope...
- *Quisiera...* I would like...
- *Me gustaría...* I would like...
- *Me encantaría...* I would love...

Use them with these time phrases:

- *En el futuro...* In the future...
- *El curso/año que viene...* Next year...
- *Pronto...* Soon...
- *Dentro de poco...* Shortly...



Using some basic conditional expressions

The conditional is translated as 'would' in English. The following expressions can improve the quality of your spoken and written Spanish. Note that they all have the same *-ía* ending.

<i>tener (to have)</i>	<i>tendría (I/he/she/it would have)</i>
<i>hay (there is)</i>	<i>habría (there would be)</i>
<i>estar (to be – for position)</i>	<i>estaría (I/he/she/it would be)</i>
<i>ser (to be – for general description)</i>	<i>sería (I/he/she/it would be)</i>
<i>gustar (to like)</i>	<i>me gustaría (I would like)</i>



Estrategia

Describing a photo

Make a note of any key vocabulary you could use. Then, to help build your answers, you should have a bank of impressive conjunctions and opinions. You could learn a few expressions such as *en primer plano* ('in the foreground'), *al fondo* ('in the background') and *se puede ver* ('you can see').