

¿Cómo es tu pueblo? Component 1 - ¿Qué hay en tu pueblo?

Model answer to the big question: ¿Qué hay en tu pueblo?

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

| | |
|---|--|
| En mi pueblo hay <u>un cine</u> y <u>una piscina</u> | In my town there is a cinema and a pool |
| y muchos <u>restaurantes</u> pero no hay | and many restaurants but there isn't |
| <u>biblioteca</u> . También hay <u>unos museos</u> | a library. Also there are some museums |
| y <u>un castillo</u> famoso en el centro. Me gusta | and a famous castle in the centre. I like |
| mi pueblo porque hay mucho que hacer. | my town because there is a lot to do. |
| Aunque, no hay <u>mercado</u> , tampoco hay <u>teatro</u> . | Although, there isn't a market, nor a theatre. |

Key vocabulary:

| | |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| Un pueblo | A Town/village |
| Una ciudad | A City |
| El centro | The centre |
| Una calle | A street |
| Una casa | A house |
| Una dirección | An address |
| La esquina | The corner |
| Una estación | A station |
| Una fábrica | A factory |
| La industria | The industry |
| Una mezquita | A mosque |
| Una montaña | A mountain |
| Una oficina | An office |
| Una universidad | A university |
| Una vista/un paisaje | A view/a landscape |
| Una zona | A zone/area |
| Las afueras | The outskirts |
| Un aeropuerto | An airport |
| Un barrio | A neighbourhood |
| El campo | The countryside |
| El clima | The climate |
| Un estadio | A stadium |
| Un instituto | A secondary school |
| Un puente | A bridge |

What are articles?

Articles are used with nouns and mean 'the', 'a(n)' and 'some'.

You use the definite article **el / la / los / las** for 'the'.

You use the indefinite article **un / una** for 'a', 'an' and **unos / unas** for 'some'.



Use **e** to mean 'and' when the next word begins with *i* or *hi*.

G Using some, many, lots of

| meaning | masculine plural | feminine plural |
|---------------|---------------------------------------|--|
| some | unos museos (some museums) | unas playas (some beaches) |
| many, lots of | muchos bares (lots of bars) | muchas tiendas (lots of shops) |



To say what there is, use *hay* + the indefinite article:

Hay **un** cine y **una** piscina.

After a negative, you often don't use the article:

No hay **ni** parque.

There isn't a park.

No hay **ni** mercado

There **isn't** a market

ni bolera.

or bowling alley.

Tampoco hay teatro.

Nor is there a theatre.

Useful connectives:

Connectives are used to link different sentences or phrases together.

Y and Porque because

Pero but También also

cuando when

donde where

como like / as

que that / which / who

para in order to

si if

así que so / therefore

aunque although

ya que / dado que since / given that

por eso / por lo tanto therefore

sin embargo however

¿Cómo es tu pueblo? Component 2 - ¿Qué se puede hacer en tu pueblo?

Model answer to the big question: ¿Qué se puede hacer en tu pueblo?

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

| | |
|--|---|
| Mi ciudad natal está rodeado de <u>los bosques</u> | My hometown is surrounded by forests |
| y tiene el clima <u>soleado</u> aunque <u>llueve mucho</u> . | and it has a sunny climate although it rains a lot. |
| Mi lugar favorito es <u>el lago</u> dónde se puede | My favourite place is the lake where you can |
| apreciar <u>la naturaleza</u> y <u>el aire libre</u> . | appreciate nature and the fresh air. |
| En mi pueblo se pueden <u>practicar senderismo</u> | In my town you can do hiking |
| y <u>ciclismo</u> . <u>Siempre</u> hay mucha marcha. | and cycling. There is always lots going on. |

Key vocabulary:

| | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| Está situado/a... | It is located... |
| En un valle | In a valley |
| Al lado del río/mar | Next to the river/sea |
| Esta rodeado/a | It's surrounded |
| De sierra/volcanes | By mountains |
| El desierto | The desert |
| Los bosques | Forests |
| Las selvas | Jungles |
| Los lagos | Lakes |
| Soleado | Sunny |
| Seco | Dry |
| Mi ciudad natal | My hometown |
| Mi lugar favorito | My favourite place |
| Es famoso/a por | It's famous for |
| Un paraíso | A paradise |
| Pasar tiempo al aire libre | Spend time outside |
| Apreciar la naturaleza | Appreciate nature |
| Subir a la torre | Climb the tower |
| Ciclismo | Cycling |
| Senderismo | Hiking |
| Probar platos típicos | Try local dishes |
| Deportes acuáticos | Water sports |

| | |
|----------------|---|
| Está | situado/a en un valle / al lado del río rodeado/a de sierra lleno/a de bosques a... metros sobre el nivel del mar |
| El clima es | soleado, caluroso, seco, frío, templado |
| Hay | riesgo de tormentas mucha marcha |
| Es | famoso/a por (la Alhambra) conocido/a por (sus playas) |
| Aquí se puede | subir a la torre esquiar en invierno hacer un recorrido en autobús disfrutar de las vistas viajar en el AVE |
| Aquí se pueden | probar platos típicos practicar deportes acuáticos |

G se puede / se pueden + infinitive

Use **se puede** and **se pueden** to mean 'you can', followed by an **infinitive**.

Use **se puede** with singular nouns, and **se pueden** with plural nouns:

*Se puede **visitar** la galería de arte.*

You **can** visit the art gallery.

*Se **pueden alquilar** bolas de agua.*

You **can** hire water balls.

★ **No hay ni un polideportivo ni una plaza mayor.**
Tampoco hay un teatro.

There **isn't** a sports centre **or** town square.
Nor is there a theatre.

★ Remember:
a + el = *al*
de + el = *del*

¿Cómo es tu pueblo? Component 3 - ¿Cuáles son los aspectos positivos y negativos de tu región?

Model answer to the big question: ¿Cuáles son los aspectos positivos y negativos de tu región?

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

Key vocabulary:

| | |
|---|--|
| Lo mejor de mi <u>ciudad</u> es que | The best thing about my city is that |
| hay tantas <u>diversiones</u> . También, | There are so many amusements. Also, |
| el <u>transporte público</u> es muy <u>bueno y fiable</u> | The public transport is very good and reliable |
| y hay muchas <u>posibilidades de trabajo</u> . | and there are many job opportunities. |
| Lo peor es que es tan <u>ruidosa</u> porque | The worst thing is that it is so noisy because |
| hay tanto <u>tráfico y atascos</u> en el centro. | There is so much traffic and traffic jams in the centre. |

| | |
|--------------------------|-------------------|
| Los pros | The pro's |
| Los contras | The con's |
| Lo mejor | The best |
| Lo peor | The worst |
| Diversiones | Amusements |
| El transporte publico | Public transport |
| La red transporte | Transport network |
| Cerca de | Near |
| Lejos de | Far |
| Posibilidades de trabajo | Job opportunities |
| Ruidoso/a | Noisy |
| El trafico | Traffic |
| Las fabricas | Factories |
| Espacios verdes | Green spaces |
| Industria | Industry |
| El desempleo | Unemployment |
| Fiable | Reliable |
| Un barrio | A neighbourhood |
| Vecino/a | Neighbour |
| El atasco | Traffic jam |
| Las zonas peatonales | Pedestrian area |
| Rutas para bicis | Bike lanes/paths |

What are comparatives and superlatives?

You use **comparatives** to say that one thing is bigger, better, more expensive, etc. than another.

You use **superlatives** to say that something is the biggest, the best, the most expensive etc.

How do they work?

- The **comparative** is formed by making a 'sandwich' around the adjective:
 - **tan + adjective + como** (as ... as)
Barcelona es **tan cara como** Madrid. Barcelona is **as expensive as** Madrid.
- The **superlative** is formed by using the following construction:
el/la/los/las + más/menos + adjective
- With both comparatives and superlatives, the adjective must agree with the noun being described.
- Some comparatives and superlatives are irregular:

| adjective | comparative | superlative |
|--------------|----------------|---|
| bueno (good) | mejor (better) | el / la mejor los / las mejores (the best) |
| malo (bad) | peor (worse) | el / la peor los / las peores (the worst) |

G so..., so much..., so many...

tan + adjective **tan tranquilo** (so quiet)

tanto/a + singular noun

tanta contaminación (so much pollution)

tantos/as + plural noun

tantos problemas (so many problems)



Identifying antonyms can help you to tackle more difficult reading and listening tasks. You can also use them to extend what you say and write.

¿Cómo es tu pueblo? Component 4 - ¿Qué cambiarías en tu pueblo?

Model answer to the big question: ¿Qué cambiarías en tu pueblo?

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

Key vocabulary:

| | |
|--|--|
| Mi ciudad tendría más <u>diversiones</u> para los jóvenes y las <u>tiendas</u> estarían mas cerca. | My city would have more amusements for young people and the shops would be closer. |
| Habría más <u>espacios verdes</u> y también el <u>transporte público</u> sería muy <u>bueno</u> . | There would be more green spaces and also the public transport would be very good. |
| No habría tanto <u>tráfico</u> porque invertiría en mas <u>zonas peatonales</u> y <u>rutras para bicis</u> . | There wouldn't be so much traffic because I would invest in more pedestrian areas and cycle paths. |

| | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| Peatonal | Pedestrian |
| Cambiar | To change |
| Construir | To build/construct |
| Invertir | To invest |
| Mejorar | To improve |
| Coger | To catch/take |
| Introducir | To introduce |
| Renovar | To renovate |
| Limpiar | To clean (up) |
| Las calles | The streets |
| Reducir | To reduce |
| La contaminación | Pollution |
| Sucio/a | Dirty |
| Limpio/a | Clean |
| La basura | Rubbish/litter |
| Un centro juvenil | Youth centre |
| Fiable | Reliable |
| Una falta de | A lack of |
| El dinero | Money |
| Un carril bici | Bike lane |
| Plantar mas arboles | Plant more trees |

G Me gusta / Me gustaría

Use **me gusta(n)** to say what you **like** (the present tense).

Me gusta mi pueblo.

Use **me gustaría + infinitive** to say what you **would like** to do (the conditional).

*Me gustaria **tener** mas tiendas en mi pueblo.*

G Talking about future plans

You can express future plans with a variety of verbs followed by the **infinitive**:

| | |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| <i>quiero</i> | I want to |
| <i>espero</i> | I hope to |
| <i>voy a</i> | I am going to |
| <i>me gustaría</i> | I would like to |

*Quiero **ver** mas rutras para bicis en mi ciudad.*

Conditional

| | |
|-------------|----------------------|
| I | cambiar ía |
| s/he | cambiar ía |
| we | cambiar íamos |

'I', 's/he' and 'it' have the **same ending.**



Some verbs have Irregular stems



hacer → **har-** haber → **habría**
 poner → **pondr-** (there would be)
 tener → **tendr-** decir → **dir**

Add **the same endings!**

Useful conditional phrases:

- **Tendría** = **I/he/she would have**
- **Habría** = **There would be**
- **Estaría** = **I/he/she would be**
- **Sería** = **I/he/she would be**
- **Me gustaría** = **I would like**
- **Debería** = **I/he/she should**

Model answer to the big question: ¿Cómo era tu pueblo y cómo lo mejoraron?

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

| | |
|--|---|
| En el barrio donde vivo, antes no había <u>mucho que hacer</u> . Afortunadamente, ahora tenemos <u>polideportivo</u> nuevo y es <u>fantástico</u> . | In the neighbourhood where I live, before there was not a lot to do. Fortunately, now we have a new leisure centre and it's fantastic. |
| Antes había tanto <u>tráfico</u> en mi zona y era muy <u>difícil viajar al centro</u> . Ahora lo bueno es que el <u>sistema de transporte</u> es mucho <u>mejor</u> . Sin embargo, en mi opinión todavía necesitamos <u>mas para los jóvenes</u> . | Before there was so much traffic in my area and it was very difficult to travel to the town centre. The good thing is the transport system is a lot better. However, in my opinion we still need more for young people. |

What is it and when do I use it?

The preterite tense is sometimes known as the 'simple past'. It is used to talk about completed actions in the past.

Things to watch out for

- Some forms of regular verbs in the preterite take an accent. Be careful that you use accents correctly as using them incorrectly can change the meaning of a word.
- Irregular verbs don't take accents in the preterite.
- The verbs *ir* and *ser* are the same in the preterite.

What is it and when do I use it?

The imperfect tense is another way of talking about the past. It is used in Spanish for:

- Descriptions in the past (what someone or something was like or was doing):
*En mi escuela primaria, las instalaciones **eran** mejores.*
- Repeated actions in the past:
***Tenía** clases de gimnasia cada semana. **I had** gymnastics classes every week.*
- What people used to do and what things used to be like:
*Antes **jugábamos** al fútbol, pero ahora preferimos hacer kárate.*

Why is it important?

To tell a story in the past successfully you need to be able to use the imperfect for descriptions and repeated actions. The imperfect tense is important for GCSE because you need to describe different types of past events to be successful. If you can combine the imperfect with the preterite tense correctly, you will create more complex and detailed phrases.

Things to watch out for

You use the **preterite tense** for single events in the past and the **imperfect tense** for repeated actions and things you used to do in the past.

Key vocabulary:

| | |
|-------------------|-------------------------|
| Antes | Before |
| Ahora | Now |
| El centro | Town centre |
| Había | There was |
| Era | It was |
| Existir | To exist |
| Tenía | It had |
| Animado/a | Lively |
| Fresco/a | Fresh/cool |
| Feo/a | Ugly |
| Moderno/a | Modern |
| Antiguo/a | Old/outdated |
| Justo/a | Fair/just |
| Pobre | Poor |
| La carretera | Road |
| La empresa | Business |
| Las instalaciones | Facilities |
| Delito | Crime |
| El paro | Unemployment |
| Las turistas | Tourists |
| Proteger | To protect |
| La pobreza | Poverty |
| Las obras | Roadworks, construction |
| El desarrollo | Development |