

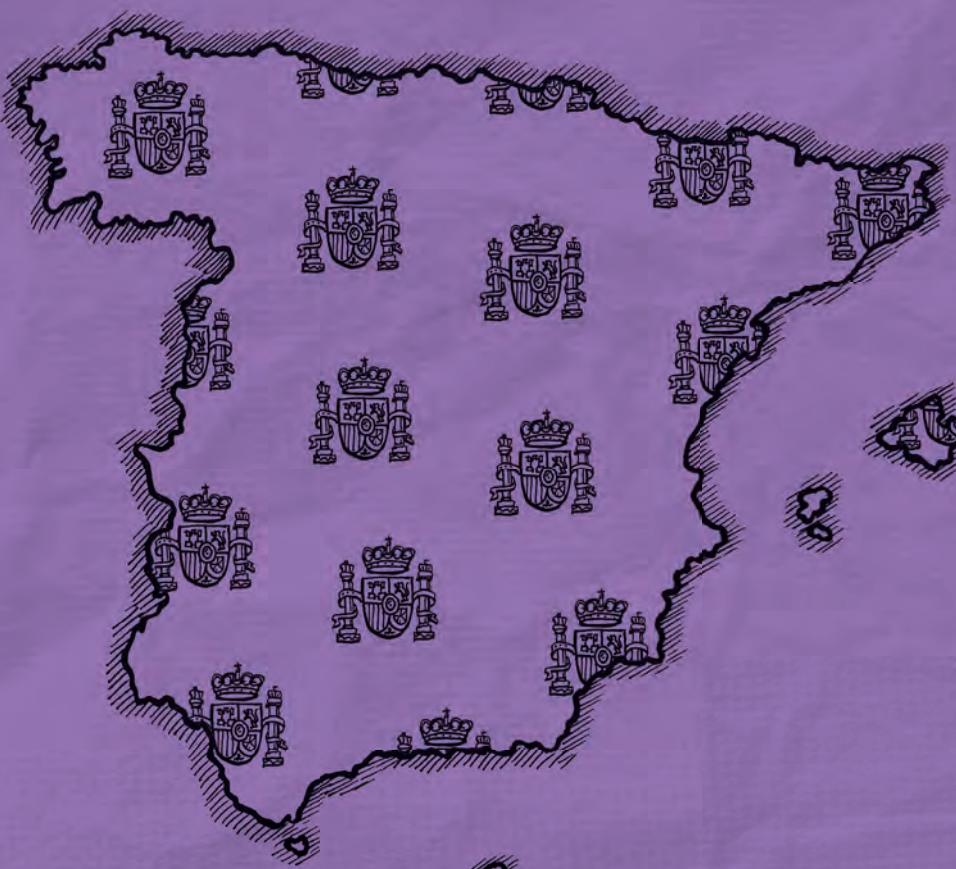
REVISE AQA GCSE (9–1)

Spanish

# REVISION GUIDE

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# REVISE AQA GCSE (9–1) Spanish

## REVISION GUIDE

Series Consultant: Harry Smith

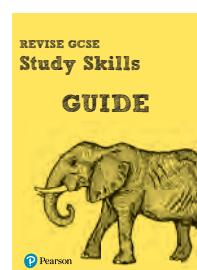
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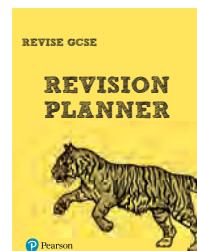
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Audio files and transcripts for the listening exercises in this book can be accessed by using the QR codes throughout the book, or going to [www.pearsonschools.co.uk/mflrevisionaudio](http://www.pearsonschools.co.uk/mflrevisionaudio).



## A small bit of small print:

AQA publishes Sample Assessment Material and the Specification on its website. This is the official content and this book should be used in conjunction with it. The questions in 'Now try this' have been written to help you practise every topic in the book. Remember: the real exam questions may not look like this.

# Physical descriptions

Describe yourself and your friends successfully by using adjectives correctly.

## Cómo soy

¿Cómo eres?

Tengo el pelo ...

What do you look like?

I have ... hair.



rubio y largo castaño y rizado negro y corto

Es pelirroja/a.

He / She has red hair.

Tiene los ojos ...

He / She has ... eyes.

azules / marrones / verdes.

blue / brown / green

Lleva gafas.

He / She wears glasses.

Es calvo.

He is bald.

Es gorda / delgada.

She is fat / slim.

Es guapo / feo.

He is good-looking / ugly.

Soy alto/a / bajo/a

I'm tall / short.

Tengo / Llevo barba / bigote.

I have a beard / moustache.

Tengo / Llevo un piercing.

I have a body piercing.

## Adjectival agreement

Adjectives describe nouns.

Grammar page 83

They must agree with the noun

in gender (masculine or feminine) and number (singular or plural).

	Singular	Plural
<b>Adjectives ending -o:</b>		
Masculine	alto	altos
Feminine	alta	altas
<b>Adjectives ending in a consonant:</b>		
Masculine	azul	azules
Feminine	azul	azules

Remember: when you're describing hair and eyes, the adjectives need to agree with **pelo** and **ojos**, not with the gender of the person being described.

## Worked example



Read the descriptions of four people.

Tengo los ojos marrones y el pelo negro.  
Soy un poco gordo. Mi amiga Begoña es  
bastante alta y tiene el pelo muy corto y  
castaño. ¡Me encanta su pelo! Antonio

Tengo los ojos azules y el pelo rubio. No soy alto.  
Mi amiga Daniela es demasiado alta. No lleva gafas  
y tiene unos piercings que no me gustan. Pedro

Who is this? Write the correct letter in each box.

A	Antonio
B	Begoña
C	Pedro
D	Daniela

(a) I am short.

C

(b) I have brown hair.

B

## Quantifiers

Use **quantifiers** to extend your sentences and make them more interesting. Antonio and Pedro have used **muy** (very), **bastante** (quite), **un poco** (a little) and **demasiado** (too). Quantifiers are positioned before the adjective and never change their endings.

Es demasiado alta. She is too tall.

Pay attention to the gender of the adjectives used in these texts, so you know whether they are describing a boy or a girl.

## Now try this



Read the texts from the worked example again. Who is this? Write the correct letter in each box.

(a) I am not slim.

(1 mark)

(d) I have lovely, short hair.

(1 mark)

(b) I do not wear glasses.

(1 mark)

(e) I have dark hair and eyes.

(1 mark)

(c) I don't like my friend's appearance.

(1 mark)

# Character descriptions

Describe positive and negative aspects of personality with the verb *ser*.

## ¿Cómo es su personalidad?

Es ...

He / She is ...



amistoso/a	friendly
encantador/a	charming
hablador/a	chatty
leal	loyal
optimista	optimistic
simpático/a	likeable, nice



antipático/a	unpleasant
avaría	mean, miserly
egoísta	selfish
perezoso/a	lazy
pesimista	pessimistic
travieso/a	naughty



Soy simpática.

I'm likeable.



Soy tonto.

I'm silly.



Soy inteligente.

I'm intelligent.



Soy serio.

I'm serious.

## The verb *ser* (to be)

Grammar page 91

You need to be able to use *ser* in the present tense to describe characteristics.

Mi hermano **es** My brother is lazy.  
perezoso.  
Mis primos **son** My cousins are chatty.  
habladores.

## Aiming higher

Use a wider range of vocabulary and verb forms to create more complex sentences.

Mi compañero *es* bastante atrevido y yo *estoy* un poco loco pero también *somos* muy responsables.

Try to mention some of these more interesting characteristics.

atrevido/a	daring, cheeky
callado/a	quiet
celoso/a	jealous
comprensivo/a	understanding
loco/a	crazy
maleducado/a	rude
molesto/a	annoying
responsable	responsible
sensato/a	sensible
sensible	sensitive

Remember to use the correct adjective endings. Here a girl is describing herself, and in the next paragraph it is a boy speaking.

## Worked example

- ¿Cómo es tu personalidad?

Soy bastante seria y muy simpática. A veces soy habladora, pero nunca soy egoísta.

AIMING HIGHER

En mi opinión, soy bastante sensato y creo que también soy muy amistoso. No obstante, no estoy muy seguro de mí mismo y puedo ser un poco tímido. Cuando era pequeño, era muy travieso y un poco avaro con mis hermanos.



Using exciting adjectives such as **sensato** and **amistoso** makes this answer more interesting. By saying **puedo ser un poco tímido** (I can be a little shy) the student shows understanding of how to use infinitives. Also, talking about the past in **era muy travieso** demonstrates knowledge of the imperfect tense.

## Now try this



Answer this question using at least three long sentences.

- ¿Cómo es tu personalidad?

# Describing family

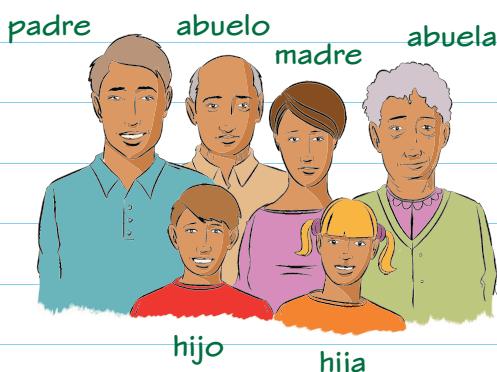
You often need to talk about your own family.

## ¿Cómo es tu familia?

Me parezco a mi hermano menor / mayor.  
I look like my younger / older brother.

Me llevo bien con mis primos.  
I get on well with my cousins.

Me llevo mal con mi hermanastra.  
I don't get on well with my stepsister.



mi madrastra	my stepmother
mi padrastro	my stepfather
mi tío / tía	my uncle / aunt
su marido, su esposo	her husband
su mujer, su esposa	his wife

## Possessive adjectives

Grammar page 84

Possessive adjectives agree with the noun they describe, not the person who 'possesses'.

	m.sing.	f.sing.	m.pl.	f.pl.
my	mi	mi	mis	mis
your (sing.)	tu	tu	tus	tus
his/her/ its	su	su	sus	sus
our	nuestro	nuestra	nuestros	nuestras
your (pl.)	vuestro	vuestra	vuestros	vuestras
their	su	su	sus	sus

Mis padres están divorciados.

My parents are divorced.

Nuestros padres están separados.

Our parents are separated.

Sus padres están casados.

His/Her/Their parents are married.

If using the polite / formal form of 'you' (**usted** – polite singular; **ustedes** – polite plural), use **su** / **sus** for 'your'.

## Worked example



Listen to Carmen. Put the correct letter in the box.

Según Carmen, es importante ...

- |   |                                |
|---|--------------------------------|
| A | compartir cosas con su familia |
| B | tener padres que estén casados |
| C | ver a sus padres cada día      |

A

(1 mark)



## Exam alert

When the multiple-choice questions are in Spanish, read them carefully and try to work out what they mean before you hear the recording. You may not remember that **compartir** means 'to share', but you can get the gist by understanding that **con tu familia** means 'with your family'.

To answer this question correctly, you need to know that **parientes** is a false friend: it means 'relatives', not 'parents'.

## Now try this



Listen to Carmen talking more about her family. Put the correct letter in the box.

Carmen tiene una mala relación con ...

- |   |                |
|---|----------------|
| A | su madre.      |
| B | su padre.      |
| C | sus parientes. |

Remember to read all the options carefully before you listen.

(1 mark)

Listen to the recording



# Friends

You can use this page to prepare your thoughts about friends and friendship.

## Los amigos

Un buen amigo debe ...	A good friend must ...
saber escuchar.	know how to listen.
ayudarte con tus problemas.	help you with your problems.
dértelo la verdad.	tell you the truth.
estar siempre a tu lado.	always be by your side.
recordar tu cumpleaños.	remember your birthday.
ser como un hermano.	be like a brother.
aceptarte como eres.	accept you as you are.

Creo que los amigos son importantes.

I think friends are important.

Es importante que los amigos se lleven bien.

It's important that friends get on well.

Los amigos están ahí para apoyarte.

Friends are there to support you.

La amistad es más importante que el amor.

Friendship is more important than love.

## The verbs deber and saber

	deber – to have to, must	saber – to know (information)
I	debo	sé
you (sing.)	debes	sabes
he/she/it	debe	sabe
we	debemos	sabemos
you (pl.)	debéis	sabéis
they	deben	saben

Un buen amigo **debería** ser leal.

A good friend should be loyal.



Un buen amigo **sabe** guardar tus secretos.  
A good friend knows how to keep your secrets.

## Worked example



¿Cómo es un buen amigo?

En mi opinión, un buen amigo debe estar siempre a tu lado y saber guardar tus secretos. Debe aceptarte como eres. Creo que los amigos son importantes.

AIMING HIGHER

En mi opinión, los amigos están ahí para apoyarte; no siempre están a tu lado, pero pueden guardar tus secretos. Deben aceptarte como eres. Creo que los amigos son tan importantes como la familia. Es esencial que los amigos se lleven bien. A mi parecer, la amistad es más importante que el amor.

Opinion words (**en mi opinión**, **creo que**) can improve your communication and content.

Comparatives (**es más importante que**) show a confident use of more complex structures. Subjunctive clauses (**se lleven bien** after **es esencial que ...**) show more complex language handled confidently.

## Exam alert

In the speaking exam, you can use the preparation time to make notes on what you want to say, but you mustn't prepare whole sentences and then just read them out.

## Now try this



Answer the question in 30–40 seconds.

- ¿Cómo es un buen amigo?

Include **connectives** to make your work more coherent and fluent.

# Relationships

Be prepared to understand texts about relationships and to talk about them.

## Las relaciones

¿Quieres salir el viernes?

Do you want to go out on Friday?

No puedo, estoy ocupado.

I can't, I'm busy.

Sí, podemos ir a la fiesta.

Yes, we can go to the party.



Conocí a mi novio en el instituto.

I met my boyfriend at school.

estar enamorado/a de to be in love with

depender de to depend on

contar con to rely on

sentirse feliz to feel happy



Rompé con mi novia.

I broke up with my girlfriend.

estar solo/a to be alone

discutimos mucho we argue a lot

a veces nos peleamos sometimes we fight

sentirse triste to feel sad

## Worked example



Read this extract from the play *Bodas de sangre* by Federico García Lorca

where the bridegroom's mother is trying to find out about her son's girlfriend.

Vecina: Tienes razón. Tu hijo vale mucho.

Madre: Vale. Por eso lo cuido. A mí me habían dicho que la muchacha (chica) tuvo novio hace tiempo.

Vecina: Tendría ella quince años. Él se casó ya hace dos años con una prima de ella, por cierto. Nadie se acuerda del noviazgo.

Madre: ¿Cómo te acuerdas tú?

Vecina: ¡Me haces unas preguntas...!

Madre: A cada uno le gusta enterarse de lo que le duele. ¿Quién fue el novio?

Vecina: Leonardo.

Madre: ¿Qué Leonardo?

Vecina: Leonardo, el de los Félix.

Madre: (Levantándose) ¡De los Félix!

Vecina: Mujer, ¿qué culpa tiene Leonardo de nada?

Él tenía ocho años cuando las cuestiones.

Madre: Es verdad... Pero oigo eso de Félix y es lo mismo.

Answer the following question in English.

What rumour is the mother concerned about? **(1 mark)**

**That the girl had a boyfriend/fiancé before.**

## Radical-changing verbs

Grammar page 88

In radical-changing verbs, the vowel in the first syllable changes in the singular and third person plural.

	poder – to be able	querer – to want
I	puedo	quiero
you	puedes	quieres
he / she / it	puede	quiere
we	podemos	queremos
you	podéis	queréis
they	pueden	quieren

Poder and querer are followed by the infinitive:

No puedo salir. I can't go out.

¿Quiere ir al cine el viernes? Does he want to go to the cinema on Friday?

## Reading literary texts strategies

✓ If you are given an introduction that sets the scene, always read it. It can really help you understand the context of the extract.

✓ There will be words that you don't recognise or haven't seen before. Don't worry. Use the words and structures that you do know to help you work them out.

The question mentions a rumour, so the verb **me habían dicho**, meaning 'they had told me' suggests that what follows must be the rumour she has heard. **Tuvo novio** means 'she had a boyfriend' and **hace tiempo** means 'a while ago'.

## Now try this



Read the extract in the worked example again. Answer the following questions in English.

- What age would the girl have been when she had her previous boyfriend/fiancé? **(1 mark)**
- What became of the old boyfriend/fiancé? **(1 mark)**
- When did this happen? **(1 mark)**
- What information makes the mother jump up with shock? **(1 mark)**

# Marriage and partnership

Revise vocabulary and phrases to express your views about relationships.

## El matrimonio y las relaciones

el amor	love
el beso	kiss
la boda	wedding
el compromiso	engagement
casarse (con)	to get married (to)
estar casado/a	to be married
estar soltero/a	to be single
el casamiento	marriage, wedding
el matrimonio	marriage, married couple
enamorarse de	to fall in love with
la felicidad	happiness
el novio / la novia	boyfriend / girlfriend
la pareja	couple
el marido / el esposo	husband
la mujer / la esposa	wife
la igualdad	equality
la confianza	confidence, trust
la independencia	independence
celoso/a	jealous
cariñoso/a	affectionate
discutir	to argue
pelear(se)	to fight
separarse	to separate
divorciarse	to get divorced
estar divorciado/a	to be divorced

## Ser and estar

**Ser** is used when the next word is a noun:

Pablo **es** mi novio.

Pablo is my boyfriend.

**Ser** is also used with an adjective that describes a quality or characteristic of a permanent nature (one that will not change overnight): Elena **es** muy celosa. Elena is very jealous. (i.e. she is the jealous type).

**Estar** is used to say where someone or something is:

Mi marido **está** en Madrid.

My husband is in Madrid.

**Estar** is also used with an adjective that describes a temporary condition or state:

Estás muy cariñoso hoy.

You're very affectionate today.

**Estar** is also used with **casado**, **divorciado**, **soltero** and **separado**.

## Worked example



Tu amigo español quiere saber tus planes para el futuro.

Escríbelle tus ideas sobre el matrimonio y las relaciones.

Menciona:

- la edad ideal para casarse
- cómo es el novio / la novia ideal.

Escribe aproximadamente **45** palabras **en español**. (8 marks)

En mi opinión, no es una buena idea casarse muy joven. Me gustaría casarme a los veintiocho años, más o menos. Mi novia ideal tendría buen sentido del humor y sería simpática y comprensiva. Siempre sería cariñosa y nunca sería celosa.

## Aiming higher

Find one magazine article aimed at teenagers and read it. Look up and jot down any vocabulary that you don't know. This will help you to get used to more complex texts – by breaking them down into smaller chunks they become much easier to read!



Make sure you are familiar with future and conditional tenses for this topic as you will be talking about what you will do or would do in the future.

## Now try this



Write your own response to the bullet points in the worked example. Write about **45** words **in Spanish**. (8 marks)

# When I was younger

Use the imperfect tense to describe what you did when you were younger.

## Cuando era pequeño

Cuando era pequeño me gustaban los osos de peluche. When I was younger I liked teddy bears.



Cuando era pequeño ... When I was younger ...  
disfrutaba explorar. I enjoyed exploring.  
me encantaban los dibujos animados.

jugaba en mi habitación.  
comía caramelos.  
bebía más leche.  
montaba en bici en el parque  
me subía a los árboles.  
era tan inocente.  
no era travieso/a.

I used to play in my room.  
I ate sweets.  
I drank more milk.  
I rode my bike in the park.  
I climbed trees.  
I was so innocent.  
I wasn't naughty.

Cuando éramos pequeños ...  
mi familia y yo comíamos juntos.  
leíamos muchos tebeos.  
jugábamos al ajedrez.  
queríamos ser mayores.  
nunca nos aburriámos.

When we were younger ...  
my family and I ate together.  
we read lots of comics.  
we played chess.  
we wanted to be grown-up.  
we were never bored.

## Imperfect tense

Grammar page 94

The imperfect tense is used to describe what **used to happen** or what **was happening**. It is formed as follows:

<b>hablar</b>	<b>comer</b>	<b>vivir</b>
to speak, talk	to eat	to live
<b>hablaba</b>	<b>comía</b>	<b>vivía</b>
<b>hablabas</b>	<b>comías</b>	<b>vivías</b>
<b>hablaba</b>	<b>comía</b>	<b>vivía</b>
<b>hablábamos</b>	<b>comíamos</b>	<b>vivíamos</b>
<b>hablabais</b>	<b>comíais</b>	<b>vivíais</b>
<b>hablaban</b>	<b>comían</b>	<b>vivían</b>

Use these **time expressions** to add detail to sentences you write with the imperfect tense.

**A menudo** nos reuníamos.

We often got together.

**Mi madre siempre** cocinaba.

My mum always used to cook.

**Nunca** ordenaba mi habitación.

I never tidied my room.

**A veces** cantaba canciones pop con mis amigos.

Sometimes I would sing pop songs with my friends.

## Worked example



Listen to the recording



An actor is talking about his childhood. Listen and answer the following question in English.

What was good about his family? (1 mark)

His sisters loved doing the same things as him.

– Cuando era pequeño era muy travieso. Tenía dos hermanas igual de traviesas y nos encantaba hacer las mismas cosas.

The text begins in the imperfect tense (**Cuando era pequeño**), so you know the man is describing his past experiences.

The question asks you about his family, so you should be listening out for any family members, not just the word **familia**. He talks about his sisters (**hermanas**).

When the question asks about a positive aspect of something, remember to listen out for any opinions mentioned. He says **nos encantaba**.

## Now try this



Listen to the recording



Listen to the whole recording from the worked example and answer the following questions in English.

- (a) Why is the garden mentioned?  
(b) What did they use to do before going to bed?

(1 mark)  
(1 mark)

# Social media

This page gives you vocabulary about social media to help with listening and reading tasks.

## Las redes sociales

Uso las redes sociales para ...

I use social media to ...

intercambiar información personal.

exchange personal information.

compartir fotos y vídeos.

share photos and videoclips.

conocer a gente nueva. meet new people.

organizar las salidas arrange to meet

con mis amigos.

up with my friends.

chatear en línea.

chat online.

mandar mensajes a mi novio/a.

send messages to my boyfriend/girlfriend.

escribir blogs. write blogs.

Para usarlas con seguridad hay que ...

To use it safely you should ...

proteger tu información personal.

protect your personal information.

No hay que ...

You should not ...

compartir las contraseñas.

share your passwords.

abrir mensajes o archivos extraños.

open strange messages or files.

## Worked example



Listen to Olivia's podcast. What is her opinion about social media? Write the correct letter in the box. (1 mark)

- |   |                                       |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| A | It is dangerous for adolescents.      |
| B | There should be more safety measures. |
| C | It is good for sharing photos.        |

C

Listen to the recording



– En mi opinión, las redes sociales no son peligrosas si vas con cuidado. Las uso porque es fácil compartir fotos con mis amigos.

The word for 'dangerous' (option A) is mentioned, but in a negative statement: **no son peligrosas si vas con cuidado**. The key to understanding the context and choosing option C is the phrase **es fácil**, which equates to 'is good for ...'.

## Now try this



Listen to the whole podcast. What aspect of social media does Olivia like best? Write the correct letter in the box. (1 mark)

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| A | You can block users who write offensive remarks.      |
| B | You can communicate with friends in different places. |
| C | You can arrange dates with friends and classmates.    |



Listen to the recording



# Technology

Technology is part of our everyday life. Make sure you can talk about it in Spanish.

## La tecnología



## Usamos la tecnología todos los días

Estamos en contacto con nuestras familias.  
We are in touch with our families.  
Descargamos MP3/aplicaciones.  
We download MP3s/apps.  
Subimos / cargamos vídeos.  
We upload videoclips.  
Mandamos mensajes (de texto).  
We send text messages.  
Contestamos a los correos electrónicos.  
We reply to emails.  
Grabamos discos. We burn disks.  
Escribimos a máquina. We type.

## Aiming higher

Use interesting adjectives to describe technology and other topics. Stay clear of over-used adjectives like interesante, divertido or aburrido.

adecuado/a	suitable
breve	brief
flexible	flexible
gratis	free
necesario/a	necessary
nuevo/a	new
numeroso/a	numerous
peligroso/a	dangerous
práctico/a	practical
rápido/a	fast

## Worked example



Read the following opinions about technology.

Who does not like texting? Write P (Pablo), G (Gabriela) or P+G (Pablo and Gabriela). (1 mark)

P

Remember that there are a number of ways to express a negative opinion. Pablo does not say **no me gusta** but instead says **es aburrido** to express dislike.



**Pablo:** Uso el móvil todos los días y siempre descargo canciones nuevas. Creo que es aburrido mandar mensajes de texto. Lo que más me gusta de la tecnología es que la mayoría de las aplicaciones que uso son gratis.

**Gabriela:** Hay aspectos de los ordenadores que encuentro peligrosos, así que uso mucho el móvil para comunicarme con los amigos. Las tabletas y los ordenadores son buenos para jugar a los videojuegos y por muchos no tienes que pagar. Utilizo la tecnología más para acceder a la información que para hacer los deberes.

## Now try this



Read the following opinions about technology. Who expresses which opinion? Write P (Pablo), G (Gabriela) or P+G (Pablo and Gabriela).

(a) Who is concerned about online safety?

(b) Who likes free games?

(c) Who downloads music?

(d) Who uses their mobile a lot?

(e) Who uses technology for research?

(5 marks)

# The internet

There are lots of ways you can use the internet. This page will help you with this specific vocabulary.

## Internet

Cuando estoy conectado/a a Internet suelo ...

When I am online I usually ...

hacer compras por Internet do online shopping

navegar por la red surf the net

cargar / subir fotos a Instagram

upload photos to Instagram

leer páginas web read webpages

utilizar las salas de chat use chat rooms

enviar y recibir correos electrónicos send and receive emails

buscar información look for information

hacer ejercicios interactivos en línea

do interactive online exercises



Solía ver vídeos en YouTube.

I used to watch videos on YouTube.

## Talking about what usually happens

You use the verb **soler** + the infinitive to talk about what someone **usually** does.

suelo	I usually ...
sueles	you usually (singular / informal) ...
suele	he / she / you (sing. polite) usually ...
solemos	we usually ...
soléis	you usually (plural / informal) ...
suelen	they / you (pl. polite) usually ...

Suelo descargar música.  
I usually download music.

Knowing the **imperfect** form can help you improve your performance in listening tests.

## Worked example

Translate the following passage into Spanish.

(12 marks)



My friends and I use the internet nearly every day. At school we sometimes need to look for information or do online exercises in Spanish classes. Last week I made a webpage and it was quite easy. Later I am going to upload photos of my party.

Mis amigos y yo utilizamos Internet casi todos los días. En el instituto a veces tenemos que buscar información o hacer ejercicios en línea durante las clases de español. La semana pasada hice una página web y fue bastante fácil. Más tarde voy a subir fotos de mi fiesta.

## Aiming higher

For the translation task, be prepared to write sentences using verb forms that express present, past and future events. It is therefore really important to learn your verb endings carefully.

Remember that 'the internet' never uses an article and always takes a capital letter in Spanish: **Utilizamos Internet casi todos los días.**

## Now try this

Translate the following passage into Spanish. (12 marks)



Normally I do online shopping as it is cheap and quite easy. At home my parents usually send and receive emails but my sister and I read webpages and use chatrooms. Last year I bought a new mobile phone online and it was not difficult. Tomorrow I am going to surf the net to look for some video games.

# Pros and cons of technology

Use these phrases to prepare your own opinions on using technology.

## La tecnología: las ventajas y las desventajas



- permitir más comunicación e interacción  
to allow more communication and interaction
- hablar con la familia en el extranjero  
to talk with family abroad
- comprar y vender por Internet  
to buy and sell online
- jugar a los videojuegos con amigos  
to play video games with friends
- leer las noticias      to read the news



- el peligro de      the danger of
- conocer a extraños con malas intenciones  
meeting strangers with bad intentions
- ver contenido inapropiado y nocivo  
watching inappropriate and harmful content
- el acoso en las redes sociales  
bullying on social networking sites
- acceso a los datos personales  
access to personal data

## Worked example



1 Read this article about the internet.

Existen muchos problemas con Internet. Antes, el problema más grave era el acoso en las redes sociales, pero los expertos dicen que actualmente el problema más serio es el fraude en las cuentas bancarias. También dicen que dentro de diez años el contenido nocivo será el problema más grave.

Which is the correct sentence? Write the correct letter in the box.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| A | There are lots of problems with the internet. |
| B | Online bullying is the most serious problem.  |

**A**

(1 mark)

- Knowing **ser** in the present, imperfect and future will enable you to distinguish between the problems.
- Time phrases – **antes** (before), **actualmente** (currently) and **dentro de diez años** (within ten years) – can also help distinguish time frames.

## Now try this



What statements does the article in the worked example make?

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| A | Social networking sites are always safe.            |
| B | Fraud is now a bigger problem than online bullying. |
| C | Bank accounts are at risk from fraud.               |

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| D | In ten years, experts will solve the fraud issue.            |
| E | Fraud will always be the main problem.                       |
| F | Websites with harmful content will become more of a problem. |

Write the correct letters in the boxes.

(3 marks)

# Hobbies

Prepare to talk and write about hobbies using this page. Research any hobbies you do that aren't covered here so that you can talk about them easily.

## El ocio

- |  |                        |
|--|------------------------|
| Juego a los videojuegos.                         | I play video games.    |
| Toco la batería.                                 | I play the drums.      |
| Hago piragüismo.                                 | I do canoeing.         |
| Voy en monopatín.                                | I skateboard.          |
| Bailo.   | I dance.               |
| Voy / Salgo a caminar.                           | I go for walks.        |
| Salgo con amigos.                                | I go out with friends. |
| Veo muchas series de televisión.                 |                        |
| I watch lots of television series.               |                        |
| Mi pasatiempo preferido es el patinaje en línea. |                        |
| My favourite hobby is rollerblading.             |                        |



**Escucha música.**  
She listens to music.

## Worked example

Listen to the recording. What does Javier like doing? Write the correct letter in the box.

- |   |                |
|---|----------------|
| A | going swimming |
| B | skateboarding  |
| C | watching TV    |

**B**



Listen to the recording



(1 mark)

– ¿Qué te gusta hacer, Javier?  
– Me encanta ir en monopatín. ¡Es fantástico!

## Now try this

Listen to the whole recording from the worked example. What does each person like doing? Write the correct letter in each box.

- |   |                     |
|---|---------------------|
| A | reading             |
| B | shopping            |
| C | watching films      |
| D | swimming            |
| E | listening to music  |
| F | playing video games |

Carmen

Teresa

Leonardo

Listen to the recording



(3 marks)

## Present tense (regular verbs)

To form the present tense of regular verbs, replace the infinitive ending as follows:

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	hablar – to speak	comer – to eat	vivir – to live
I	hablo	como	vivo
you	hablas	comes	vives
he / she / it	habla	come	vive
we	hablamos	comemos	vivimos
you	habláis	coméis	vivís
they	hablan	comen	viven

Some verbs have an irregular form in the present tense for the first person singular (**yo**).

**hacer** ➔ **hago**

**salir** ➔ **salgo**

**ver** ➔ **veo**

For more information on irregular verbs, go to page 90.

## Listening strategies

Learning vocabulary is key to completing listening tasks successfully. For each topic, make lists of words that you find difficult to remember and ask someone to test you on them.

Listen out for key nouns and verbs to help you answer. You cannot just rely on your knowledge of cognates. Here you need to know **patinaje** and **natación** as well as **música** and **televisión**.



# Music

Make sure you are able to give your opinion about music and music events.

## La música

Estoy aprendiendo a tocar ...

I am learning to play ...



el piano



la trompeta



el violín



la flauta dulce



la batería



la flauta



el saxofón



el clarinete

Fui a un concierto de música clásica.

I went to a classical music concert.

Escuché música rap. I listened to rap music.

Fui al festival de música pop.

I went to the pop festival.

Tocaron muchas canciones famosas.

They played lots of famous songs.

Me encanta la música folklórica.

I love folk music.

## Describing events: preterite vs imperfect

To describe a music event, you use the **preterite tense** when you talk about **single/completed events in the past**.

**Participamos** en un espectáculo.

We took part in a show.

Anoche **escuché** a mi grupo favorito.

I listened to my favourite band last night.



**Tocó** la guitarra.

She played the guitar.

However, you use the **imperfect tense** when you describe **background details**.

**Había** un ambiente especial.

There was a special atmosphere.

**El teatro** **era** antiguo y grande.

The theatre was old and big.

## Worked example



Answer the question as fully as possible.

- ¿Te gusta la música?

Sí, me gusta mucho y estoy aprendiendo a tocar el violín en la orquesta del instituto. Ayer un amigo mío y yo fuimos a un concierto de música clásica. Fue increíble.

Para mí, la música es muy importante ya que nos puede dar mucho placer. Antes tocaba la flauta dulce pero ahora toco la trompeta. La música es importantísima en muchas celebraciones como bodas o fiestas de cumpleaños.

El mes pasado fui a un espectáculo de música y baile tradicionales en el pueblo donde vivo. El ambiente era estupendo y a todo el mundo le gustó escuchar tantas melodías fantásticas.

Using both present and past tenses – **me gusta**, **fuimos** – creates variety. Including a present continuous phrase – **estoy aprendiendo a tocar** – also helps to raise the language level.

Extending the response with further information (about why music is important) improves the content and uses more complex opinion language. This answer also employs a good range of tenses: present, preterite and imperfect. Using the superlative makes an ordinary adjective more interesting – **importantísimo**.

## Now try this



Now you answer the same question.

- ¿Te gusta la música?

Try this yourself and then listen to the sample response to get some more ideas.

Listen to the recording



# Music events

Be prepared to talk about concerts and music events.

## Los eventos musicales

Mis amigos y yo fuimos a un concierto.  
My friends and I went to a concert.

Estuve tres horas en el concierto.  
I spent three hours at the concert.

Bailamos mucho. We danced a lot.

El grupo cantó todas mis canciones preferidas.  
The band sang all my favourite songs.

Mi amigo me compró una camiseta.  
My friend bought me a T-shirt.

Saqué muchas fotos. I took lots of photos.

Mis amigos comieron hamburguesas y bebieron limonada.  
My friends ate burgers and drank lemonade.

El espectáculo fue impresionante.  
The show was impressive.

Lo pasamos bomba. We had a great time.

El escenario era muy grande. The stage was really big.

Había más de 20.000 espectadores.  
There were more than 20,000 spectators.

El ambiente estaba animado. The atmosphere was lively.

## Expressing opinions about past events

Use the **preterite** tense to give your opinion about an event that has already taken place.

El concierto **fue** estupendo.

The concert was great.

**Me divertí** mucho.

I enjoyed myself a lot.

**Lo pasé** muy bien.

I had a really good time.

**Me gustó** escuchar mis canciones favoritas.

I liked listening to my favourite songs.

Fuimos a un concierto de rock y **fue** sensacional.

We went to a rock concert and it was sensational.

## Worked example

Look at the photo and prepare your answer.

- ¿Te gustaría ir a un festival de dos o tres días?

Sí, me encantaría ir. Creo que el ambiente sería fantástico. El problema es si hace mal tiempo y llueve todo el tiempo. ¡Sería muy incómodo!



## Exam alert

In your speaking tasks:

- Respond to each question as fully as you can.
- If you need to hear a question again, you can ask the examiner to repeat it.
- Do use the preparation time to think about your answers, but don't read out whole sentences that you've prepared in advance.

## Now try this



Now prepare your own answers to all the questions below. Then listen to the recording and answer in the pauses.

- 1 ¿Qué hay en la foto?
- 2 ¿Te gustan los conciertos de música? ¿Por qué (no)?
- 3 ¿Cómo fue el último concierto que viste?
- 4 ¿Te gustaría ir a un festival de dos o tres días?
- 5 ¿Quién es tu cantante favorito? ¿Por qué?

Listen to the recording



# Sport

When you write about sport, remember to use the appropriate verb – *jugar*, *practicar* or *hacer*.

## Los deportes

¿Qué deporte practicas?

Juego ...

al fútbol.



al baloncesto.



al tenis.



Practico ...

el ciclismo.



el jogging / footing.



la equitación.



la gimnasia.



Hago ...

patinaje.



What sport do you do?

I play ...

I do ...

I do ...

## Using *jugar* and *practicar*

You use a different verb with different sports. Here are the three verbs in the main tenses.

	<i>jugar</i>	<i>practicar</i>	<i>hacer</i>
Present	juego	practico	hago
Preterite	jugué	practiqué	hice
Imperfect	jugaba	practicaba	hacía
Future	jugaré	practicaré	haré

Jugaba al squash, pero ahora no hago deporte. El año que viene haré vela.

I used to play squash but now I don't do any sport. Next year I'll do sailing.

Remember that *jugar* is followed by *al* with a masculine sport. *Practico* is followed by the article *el* or *la*, but there is no article after *hago*.

## Worked example

Read this extract from the novel *Sara y las Goleadoras I* by Laura Gallego, in which Sara is talking to Vicky.

- Ni hablar. No cuentes conmigo.
- Pero, Vicky ... si a ti te gusta el deporte ...
- Me gusta estar en forma, eso es todo. No sé jugar al fútbol.
- Pues aprendes.
- Pero me quitará tiempo para estudiar ...
- Pues estudias menos.
- ¡jQué! ¡Suspenderé!
- ¡Cómo vas a suspender? ¡Si tú siempre sacas buenas notas!
- Porque estudio.
- ¡Y no haces footing tres veces por semana? Pues puedes cambiarlo por los entrenamientos del equipo ...
- ¡Pero si no hay equipo!
- Pues lo montamos.

Answer the following question in English.

What is Sara trying to persuade Vicky to do? (1 mark)

Play football.



## Reading literary texts strategies

With some more challenging texts, you may have to make deductions that show you really understand the finer details of what you are reading.

By spotting that the second speaker addresses Vicky, we know that she is Sara and that the first person to speak must be Vicky. When Vicky speaks again, she says that she likes being fit but doesn't know how to play football. So we can deduce that Sara must be trying to persuade her to play football.

## Now try this



Read the extract again. Answer the following questions in English.

- Apart from Vicky's lack of experience, what other reason does she give for not getting involved? (1 mark)
- Why is Vicky unlikely to follow Sara's suggestion about schoolwork? (1 mark)
- What does Sara say about Vicky's school achievements? (1 mark)
- What is Sara's final time-saving suggestion to Vicky? (1 mark)

# Sporting events

You need to understand and use language related to sporting events.

## Los eventos deportivos

Las ventajas son ... The advantages are ...



Hay un ambiente especial.  
There is a special atmosphere.

El evento que más me interesa es ...

The event that interests me most is ...

Ver un partido en directo es emocionante.

Watching a live match is exciting.

Es entretenido estar con los otros aficionados.

It's entertaining to be with the other fans.

Es una actividad que hacemos en familia.

It's an activity we do as a family.

Es divertido estar en el estadio con mis amigos.

It's fun to be in the stadium with my friends.

Me gusta hablar del partido después con mi padre.

I like to talk about the match afterwards with my dad.

Las desventajas son ...

The disadvantages are ...



A veces algunos aficionados se comportan violentamente.  
Sometimes a few fans behave violently.

Las entradas cuestan mucho dinero.

The tickets cost a lot of money.

Cuando hay un partido en la ciudad, siempre hay mucho tráfico.

When there is a match in town, there is always a lot of traffic.

No me interesa mucho el deporte.

I'm not really interested in sport.

Prefiero ver el deporte en la tele.

I prefer to watch sport on the TV.

Mi novio está obsesionado con el fútbol.

My boyfriend is obsessed with football.

## Worked example



Escribe un artículo sobre los eventos deportivos en tu ciudad. Menciona:

- lo que piensas de los eventos
- la última vez que fuiste a un evento deportivo

(32 marks)

Make sure you recognise that these prompts are asking for an opinion, and remember to justify the opinion by giving reasons.

AIMING HIGHER

En mi ciudad hay partidos de fútbol y de rugby todos los fines de semana. Son muy populares y miles de personas asisten cada semana. Yo voy a ver a mi equipo favorito con mi padre todos los sábados y es muy emocionante estar en el estadio porque hay un ambiente fenomenal. En mi opinión, los eventos deportivos son excelentes porque unen a la gente e inspiran a los jóvenes.

El sábado pasado fue muy especial para mí porque mi equipo jugó un partido importante de la Copa. Mi padre y yo viajamos a Londres para verlo y pasamos la mañana visitando sitios de interés en la capital. Llegamos al estadio media hora antes del partido y lo pasamos bomba comiendo perritos calientes y cantando con los otros aficionados. Desafortunadamente, perdimos cero a uno pero fue una experiencia inolvidable.

Giving interesting reasons and justifications such as **unen a la gente** and **inspiran a los jóvenes** makes this candidate's language more sophisticated.

Mentioning a negative point, and introducing it with a suitable connective such as **desafortunadamente**, gives variety to this account and shows competence in expressing ideas.

## Now try this



Write your own article, including the information requested in the bullet points in the worked example.  
Write at least 150 words in Spanish.

(32 marks)

# Films

Make sure you are able to talk about films and buy tickets at a cinema.

## El cine

una comedia	a comedy
una película romántica	a romantic film
una película de dibujos animados / de animación	a cartoon / an animated film
una película de ciencia ficción	a science fiction film
una película de aventuras	an adventure film
una película de suspense	a thriller
una película de terror / de miedo	a horror film
una película de artes marciales	a martial arts film

¿Quieres ir al cine el domingo?

Do you want to go to the cinema on Sunday?

No puedo, estoy ocupado/a.

I can't, I'm busy.

Me encantaría ir. I would love to go.

Voy a sacar las entradas por Internet.

I am going to buy tickets online.

¿Dónde quedamos?

Where shall we meet?

Podemos quedar en la estación.

We can meet at the station.

## Days of the week

lunes	Monday
martes	Tuesday
miércoles	Wednesday
jueves	Thursday
viernes	Friday
sábado	Saturday
domingo	Sunday

To specify a day you regularly do something, use **los**:

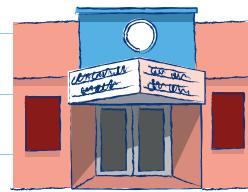
**Los** sábados vemos películas.

On Saturdays we watch films.

To specify a particular day, use **el**:

Quedamos **el** lunes a las cinco de la tarde.

Let's meet on Monday at 5pm.



por la tarde / noche

in the afternoon / at night

los fines de semana at weekends

todos los días every day

## Worked example



Isabel is talking about films.

What type of film does she prefer?

week adventure fun martial arts  
Saturday exciting interesting month

adventure.

(1 mark)

– Me chiflan las películas de artes marciales, pero no son mis favoritas. En realidad, prefiero las películas de aventuras.

## Exam alert

Make sure you **don't rush** to complete the task, or you could miss important details. Listen **carefully**, right to the end of the recording, before you make your final decision.

The key to choosing the correct answer is to identify which films she prefers rather than films she likes. She says **prefiero** for adventure films and uses **me chiflan** for martial arts films.

## Now try this



Listen to the recording



Listen to the rest of the recording from the worked example and answer the questions **in English**.

(a) Why does she like adventure films?

(1 mark)

(b) When is she going to watch a film at home?

(1 mark)

# TV

You need to be able to describe the **types** of programmes you watch, as well as naming them.

## Los programas de televisión

los programas de deportes	sports programmes
el telediario / las noticias	the news
los documentales	documentaries
los concursos	gameshows
las series policíacas	crime series
los dibujos animados	cartoons
las telenovelas	soaps
un programa de telerrealidad	a reality TV programme

Note that you always use the definite article (the) for the items you compare.

## Aiming higher

You need to give or understand **reasons** for your likes and dislikes.  
Use comparatives to impress!

## The comparative

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The comparative is used to compare two things. It is formed as follows:

más + adjective + que = more ... than  
menos + adjective + que = less ... than

The adjective agrees with the noun it describes:

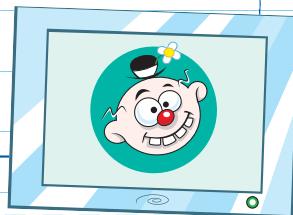
Las telenovelas son menos aburridas que los concursos.

Soap operas are less boring than gameshows.

Los dibujos animados son más

interesantes que los programas de telerrealidad.

Cartoons are more interesting than reality TV programmes.



## Worked example



Read this advertisement for a television channel.

Canal Concurso es un canal nuevo que empezó en México hace tres meses. Ofrece una programación animada sin ser infantil. Se pueden ver una gran variedad de concursos para todas las edades. Actualmente nuestro concurso más popular es de Japón, con subtítulos en español, y los participantes son niños de ocho a trece años. Hay que verlo. ¡Es sorprendente!

Answer the question in English.

How long has the channel been broadcasting for?

(1 mark)

3 months

## Aiming higher

Look at Spanish websites about films and TV programmes. Not only will you practise your vocabulary, you'll also develop good reading strategies that will help you in the exam, such as:

- using what you know to rule out some options
- recognising cognates
- using grammar structures to help work out unknown words.

## Now try this



Read the text from the worked example again and answer the questions in English.

- (a) How does the advertisement describe the programmes the channel shows? (1 mark)
- (b) Who are the gameshows on the channel for? (1 mark)
- (c) Where is the most popular show from? (1 mark)
- (d) Who can go on this show? (1 mark)

# Food and drink

Make sure you revise food and drink words carefully, as there are not many cognates to help you!

## Ir de tapas

Me gusta ir de tapas.	I like to go out for tapas.
la carne fría cortada	cold sliced meat
en lonchas	
la tortilla de patatas	potato omelette
las albóndigas	meatballs
el pincho moruno / la brocheta	shish kebab / meat on skewers
el queso (de cabra)	(goat's) cheese
el pescado	fish
el arroz	rice
la ensalada mixta	mixed salad
los pimientos cocidos	roasted peppers
el marisco	seafood
los panecillos	bread rolls
la cerveza	
el agua mineral	
el refresco	
	
	

## Worked example



You are in a restaurant in Spain. The teacher will play the part of the waiter/waitress and will speak first.

**Usted está en un restaurante de España.**

**1 Bebida – descripción**

¿En qué puedo servirle?

Me gustaría tomar un zumo de fruta.

**2 Comida española – razón**

Muy bien. ¿Le gusta la comida española?

Me encanta la comida española porque es muy variada y deliciosa.

**3 !**

Sí, claro. Habla muy bien el español. ¿De dónde es?

Gracias. Soy inglesa.

**4 Planes – hoy**

¿Qué planes tiene para hoy?

Voy a hacer una excursión en bici.

Muy bien.

**5 ? Menú del día**

¿Hay menú del día?

Claro que sí.

## Now try this



## Exam alert

In the role play section of the speaking exam, make sure you pay attention to the register you must use – **tú** or **usted**. Remember to use the correct verb endings when asking questions.

## Exam alert

For the Foundation tier, you will need to ask a question, shown by **?**. In the Higher tier role play, there are **two** questions for you to ask. Both Foundation and Higher role plays include a response to something you have not prepared, shown by **!**. Here the unexpected question is **¿De dónde es?** and the candidate answers by giving his/her nationality.

Be prepared in a role play to answer questions or give opinions on a range of topics. For example, here the role play is set in a restaurant but you also have to say your nationality and give your opinion about Spanish food.

The unexpected question is **¿Y para beber?** Can you think of any other questions you could have been asked here?

Listen to the recording



Prepare your own answers to the following restaurant role play prompts. Then listen to the audio recording of the teacher's part and fill in your answers in the pauses.

**1 Mesa – número de personas**    **3 !**

**5 ? Comida - precio**

**2 Comida – descripción**

**4 Comida – opinión**

# Eating in a café

Make sure you revise lots of café vocabulary for understanding texts and role play situations.

## Comer en una cafetería

¿Qué va a tomar?	What would you like?
Voy a tomar ...	I'll have ...
agua (mineral) con gas.	sparkling (mineral) water.
un café (solo).	a (black) coffee.
una limonada.	a lemonade.
un té.	a tea.
un zumo de naranja.	an orange juice.
con azúcar	with sugar
con leche	with milk
con / sin hielo	with / without ice
un bocadillo	a sandwich
una hamburguesa	a hamburger
un helado	an ice cream
un Perrito caliente	a hot dog
un vaso	a glass
una botella	a bottle
una taza	a cup

## High frequency words

Watch out for key but easily overlooked words that affect meaning.

café con azúcar	coffee with sugar
caté sin azúcar	coffee without sugar
nunca	never
siempre	always
solo	only
hasta	until
todo el mundo	everybody
salvo / excepto	except
a causa de	because of

En mi familia todo el mundo bebe té sin leche.

In my family everyone drinks tea without milk.

Siempre meriendo galletas.

I always snack on biscuits in the afternoon.



## Worked example



Read the texts about going to cafés.



**Andrés:** Suelo ir a una cafetería cada mañana sobre las once. Voy con mis compañeros de trabajo durante el descanso. A veces tomo un poco de pan con tomate si tengo hambre. Muchas veces compro una botella de agua también porque el café puede ser muy fuerte. Siempre hay que mirar el reloj para no volver tarde al trabajo.

**Begoña:** Me reúno cada sábado por la tarde con un grupo de amigos. Nos vemos en la cafetería y tomamos café. Siempre probamos alguno de los excelentes pasteles que venden allí – son riquísimos. Charlamos y hacemos planes y a veces estamos allí casi dos horas. Es muy agradable sentarse en la terraza y ver pasar a la gente.

Match the statement to the correct person.

Write **A** (Andrés), **B** (Begoña) or **A+B** (Andrés and Begoña).

Who goes to a café only at weekends?

**B** (1 mark)



To help you choose the correct answer for this type of exercise, you must read both texts thoroughly. Think about the words you will need to look out for. For example: weekend → fin de semana or sábado or domingo; afternoon → a las tres or después de comer or tarde.

## Now try this



Read the text in the worked example and match each statement to the correct person. Write **A** (Andrés), **B** (Begoña) or **A+B** (Andrés and Begoña).

- (a) Who often has something to eat in the café?
- (b) Who goes to the café in the afternoon?
- (c) Who sits back and relaxes in the café?


- (d) Who goes with colleagues?
- (e) Who drinks coffee?


(5 marks)

# Eating in a restaurant

Use this vocabulary to talk about eating out in restaurants.

## Comer en un restaurante

la carta	menu
el plato del día	dish of the day
el menú del día	menu of the day/ fixed price menu
el primer plato	starter
el segundo plato	main course
el postre	dessert
la cuenta	bill
el autoservicio	self service
el aperitivo	a drink (or food) before your meal

¿Quiere pan y mantequilla?

Would you like bread and butter?

Quiero ...

I want ...

el bistec con patatas  
fritas.

steak and chips.

el cordero con guisantes.

lamb with peas.

¡Buen provecho!

Enjoy your meal!

¡Que aproveche!

## Using beber and comer in the preterite

	beber – to drink	comer – to eat
I	bebí	comí
he / she / it	bebío	comió
we	bebimos	comimos
they	bebieron	comieron



Para celebrar la Pascua comimos arroz con leche en un restaurante. To celebrate Easter, we ate rice pudding in a restaurant.

## Worked example



Read this extract from *Una Madre* by Alejandro Palomas about a disappointing trip to a restaurant.

La verdad es que la elección del restaurante no pudo ser menos apropiada. A Silvia se le ocurrió que la mejor opción para la ocasión era el *Asador de las dos Castillas*, "un sitio estupendo donde se come de maravilla. Además, tiene un par de reservados (mesas) donde se está muy tranquilo. Yo me encargo de llamar. A los chicos de la oficina les encanta", dijo, no dando mucha opción a que nadie propusiera alguna alternativa. "Luego, si terminamos temprano, podríamos ir a alguna terraza a tomar el café", concedió.

El sitio tenía poco de estupendo, aunque sí resultó ser tranquilo, básicamente porque no había ni un \*alma. El comedor olía a desinfectante de lavabos ...

\*alma = soul

Answer the following question in English.

What does the author say could not have been less appropriate? **(1 mark)**

The choice of restaurant

## Reading literary texts

- ✓ Don't expect to be able to translate everything in the text. You won't need to understand everything in order to answer the questions.
- ✓ Be prepared to scan the text to look for the answers. In the example, the phrase 'less appropriate' leads you to the first sentence of the text and the words just before **menos apropiada** give you the answer.

## Now try this



Read the extract in the worked example again. Answer the following questions in English.

- What **two** reasons does Silvia give for choosing the *Asador*? **(2 marks)**
- Who also recommended it? **(1 mark)**
- What does she suggest for after the meal? **(1 mark)**
- Was the restaurant busy? Give a reason for your answer. **(1 mark)**
- What was the problem with the dining area? **(1 mark)**