

Long Road Sixth Form College

Spanish Summer Homework

Welcome to Spanish A Level!

The lessons will start in earnest on Monday 7th September. By then you need to do two things: 1) getting the materials that you need for the course, and 2) complete the summer HW.

As for the materials, this year you will be using a textbook, two grammar booklets, a literature/film guide, and some basic stationery supplies (a blue, a black and a green pen, [highlighters](#), lined paper, and [an A4 ring binder](#)).

- The textbook is [AQA A-level Spanish \(includes AS\), by José Antonio García Sánchez et al, Hodder \(ISBN10: 9781471858093\)](#)
- The grammar booklets are [Spanish A Level Grammar Booklet 1, by Denise Currie \(ISBN: 9781510416741\)](#) and [Spanish A Level Grammar Booklet 2, by Denise Currie \(ISBN: 9781510416796\)](#).
- The film guide is [Modern Languages Study Guides: El laberinto del fauno by José Antonio García Sánchez and Tony Weston, Hodder \(ISBN: 9781471891724\)](#).
- All are widely available and can be purchased either in most academic bookshops or via online retailers.

This year's Summer Homework consists of two tasks: a vocabulary task, and a grammar task. Each of these tasks is set with the explicit intention of giving you a head start on a key skill for your A Level in Spanish.

The vocabulary task intends to set you on the path to developing healthy study habits.

Learning vocabulary is of vital importance at A Level, and it cannot be neglected.

Remember: it is impossible to tackle post-GCSE topics with only GCSE vocabulary! To complete tasks at A Level successfully, you need A Level vocabulary – it is really that simple.

The second task, probably the most taxing in terms of time, is a grammar task. It intends to give you a frame of reference for some of the most frequently used words in the

language, yet often disregarded: the personal pronouns and the possessive adjectives. As they appear in virtually every sentence, it is imperative that you understand their use in detail.

It is anticipated that this work will take several sessions – do NOT try to force your way through. Embrace the challenge and work with intent!

¡Buena suerte!

Francisco

Task One - Vocabulary

In order to learn vocabulary effectively, you will need to revise it often. One of the best ways of doing that is by using flashcards. *Flashcards work because of the time and effort that you put into writing them, so make sure that you check the spellings.*

We use A7 flashcards ([here are some, for reference](#)). Super easy: English on one side, Spanish on the other. Below is the list of your first set: high frequency adjectives.

abierto	entretenido	numeroso
aburrido	entusiasmado	otro
activo	espléndido	pequeño
afortunado	estricto	perdido
agradecido	estupendo	perezoso
alegre	estúpido	perfecto
alto	fácil	pesado
amable	falso	podrido
anciano	fantástico	precioso
animado	fatal	preferido
antiguo	favorito	profundo
antipático	fenomenal	propio
apropiado	feo	próximo
asqueroso	flaco	rápido
barato	flexible	real
bello	formidable	responsable
bonito	fuerte	rico
breve	genial	roto
brillante	gordo	ruidoso
bueno	gran	sabio

buscado	grande	sano
caliente	gratis, gratuito	satisfecho
cansado	guapo	seguro
caro	guay	sencillo
castaño	hermoso	sensacional
cercano	horrible	serio
cerrado	horroroso	severo
cerrado con llave	igual	silencioso
cómodo	ilusionado	simpático
contento	impresionante	solitario
corto	increíble	solo
de buen humor	inseguro	sorprendido
de calidad	inútil	sucio
de pie	joven	tímido
débil	junto	todo
decepcionado	largo	tonto
decepcionante	libre	trabajador
delgado	ligero	tradicional
deportista	limpio	tranquilo
desagradable	listo	travieso
difícil	lleno	último
dinámico	local	único
distinto	maduro	útil
divertido	magnífico	válido
duro	malo	valiente
emocionante	maravilloso	valioso/de (gran) valor
en cólera	mismo	variable
encantador	necesario	verdadero
enfadado	nuevo	viejo

Task Two – Grammar:

Subject Pronouns

Pronouns are used in place of nouns, for example, 'I', 'you', 'it', 'them', etc. and fall into two categories: subject pronouns and object pronouns.

singular subject pronouns		plural subject pronouns	
<i>yo</i>	I	<i>nosotros/nosotras</i>	we
<i>tú</i>	you (informal singular)	<i>vosotros/vosotras</i>	you (informal plural)
<i>él</i>	he/it	<i>ellos</i>	they (masculine)
<i>ella</i>	she/it	<i>ellas</i>	they (feminine)
<i>usted</i>	you (formal singular)	<i>ustedes</i>	you (formal plural)

In English, subject pronouns are used with verbs all of the time ('I go', 'we are watching', etc.). But often you don't need to use them in Spanish - the verb form (usually the ending) makes it clear who is being referred to: *voy* - I go, *van* - they go; *viajo* - I travel, *viajamos* - we travel. Subject pronouns are generally only used for emphasis or clarity in Spanish.

¿Y tú, qué opinas? What do you think?

Yo estudio ciencias pero él estudia teatro. I study science but he studies drama.

Usted and ustedes

For 'you', as well as having different forms for singular and plural, Spanish also distinguishes between formal (polite) and informal use. With people you know well, you use '*tú*' and '*vosotros/vosotras*'.

In a more formal situation, you should use '*usted*' (+ 'he/she/it' form of the verb) or '*ustedes*' (+ 'they' form of the verb). Again, the pronouns are sometimes left out.

¿Qué va a tomar (usted)? What are you going to have?

¿De dónde son (ustedes)? Where are you (plural) from?

1 Choose the correct subject pronoun each time.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 Él / Ella es trabajador. | 4 Tú / Usted no puedes venir conmigo. |
| 2 ¿Señora López, qué quiere tú / usted? | 5 Tú vas a llegar a las ocho pero yo / ustedes voy a llegar tarde. |
| 3 Los alumnos van a la piscina pero nosotros / ellas vamos al comedor. | 6 Ellos / Vosotros no hablan francés. |

2 Write the correct subject pronoun(s) for each verb.

- | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 1 _____ habláis | 3 _____ fue | 5 _____ vuelven |
| 2 _____ acampamos | 4 _____ hago | 6 _____ puedes |

Reflexive Pronouns

There is one instance in which you always see pronouns with verbs. Reflexive verbs, which are often used to talk about daily routines, opinions, emotions and relationships, contain a pronoun before the verb.

<i>me</i>	myself	<i>nos</i>	ourselves
<i>te</i>	yourself (informal singular)	<i>os</i>	yourselves (informal plural)
<i>se</i>	himself/herself/itself/oneself/ yourself (formal singular)	<i>se</i>	themselves, yourselves (formal plural)

The pronoun is not usually translated into English.

Me levanto a las ocho. I get up at eight.

Se lleva bien con sus padres. He gets on well with his parents.

In the infinitive form, the pronoun comes at the end of the verb.

Suele acostarse a las diez. She usually goes to bed at 10.

Other uses of the reflexive pronoun

Other verbs use reflexive pronouns for shared actions between two or more people. These are plural forms and mean 'each other'.

Nos conocemos desde hace cinco años. We have known each other for five years.

Se apoyan en todo. They support each other in everything.

1 Complete the verb with the correct reflexive pronouns.

_____ llamo	_____ llamamos
_____ llamas	_____ llamáis
_____ llama	_____ llaman

2 Correct the reflexive pronoun in each sentence.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 Se llamo Ana. _____ | 4 Mis padres y yo os llevamos muy bien. _____ |
| 2 Javier os despierta a las seis. _____ | 5 ¿Nos peinas, Ana? _____ |
| 3 Desayunan después de ducharme. _____ | 6 Se laváis los dientes. _____ |

Possessive Adjectives

In Spanish, possessive adjectives (the words for 'my', 'your', 'his', etc.) agree with the noun they describe. This means that a different form may be used depending on whether the noun is masculine or feminine and singular or plural.

singular noun		plural noun		English meaning
masculine	feminine	masculine	feminine	
	mi		mis	my
	tu		tus	your (singular)
	su		sus	his/her/its/ your (polite singular)
nuestro	nuestra	nuestros	nuestras	our
vuestro	vuestra	vuestros	vuestras	your (plural)
	su		sus	their/ your (polite plural)

Canto karaoke con mis amigos. I sing karaoke with my friends.

Su pasión es el fútbol. His passion is football.

1 Complete each set with the correct possessive adjectives.

- mi abuelo, _____ abuela, _____ abuelos, mis abuelas
- tu hermano, _____ hermana, tus hermanos, _____ hermanas
- su móvil, _____ cámara, _____ fotos, _____ aplicaciones
- nuestro perro, nuestros conejos, _____ cobaya, _____ tortugas
- vuestros caramelos, _____ pizza, _____ bocadillo, _____ naranjas
- sus bicicletas, _____ coche, _____ trenes, _____ avión



Possessive Pronouns

Possessive pronouns are small words such as 'yours', 'hers', 'theirs'. They are used to replace nouns that show possession: *It's my computer. - It's mine.*

The pronoun in Spanish agrees in gender and number with the noun that is replacing (not like in English with the person who is the owner).

Note that you use the same forms for *his*, *hers* and *theirs*.

singular		plural		English meaning
masculine	feminine	masculine	feminine	
el mío	la mía	los míos	las mías	mine
el tuyo	la tuya	los tuyos	las tuyas	yours (singular)
el suyo	la suya	los suyos	las suyas	his, hers, its, yours (polite)
el nuestro	la nuestra	los nuestros	las nuestras	ours
el vuestro	la vuestra	los vuestros	las vuestras	yours (plural)
el suyo	la suya	los suyos	las suyas	theirs, yours (plural)

Mi libro es interesante. ¿Y el tuyo? My book is interesting. And yours?

Nuestro insti es más grande que el vuestro. Our school is bigger than yours.

You don't usually use the definite article with the possessive pronoun when it comes after the verb *ser*.

Ese libro es mío. That book is mine.

1 Circle the correct forms.

- 1 Tu móvil es más nuevo que *el mío / la mía*.
- 2 Me gustan sus pantalones. *Los míos / Las mías* son feos.
- 3 Mi casa es moderna pero *el suyo / la suya* es antigua.
- 4 Estas revistas son muy interesantes. ¿Son *tuyos / tuyas*?
- 5 Ese insti es enorme. *El nuestro / la nuestra* es muy pequeño.

2 Complete these sentences with the correct possessive pronouns.

- 1 Es mi móvil. Es _____.
- 2 Compramos estos caramelos. Son _____.
- 3 Tienes una gorra nueva. _____ es más bonita que la mía.
- 4 Ben perdió unos lápices, pero no son aquellos. _____ son azules.
- 5 Si tus auriculares están rotos, ¿quieres usar _____? Yo no los necesito.



Direct Object Pronouns

Direct object pronouns replace nouns that are directly affected by the action of the verb, i.e. they have the action done directly to them: María ate ~~the cake~~ it.

singular direct object pronouns		plural direct object pronouns	
me	me	nos	us
te	you (informal singular)	os	you (informal plural)
lo	him/it/you (formal singular masculine)	los	them (masculine)/you (formal plural masculine)
la	her/it/you (formal singular feminine)	las	them (feminine)/you (formal plural feminine)

Direct object pronouns usually go directly before the verb, and after a negative word.

¿La leche? No la bebo nunca. Milk? I never drink it.

No la quiero. I don't want it.

You use the direct object pronoun to replace nouns when using verbs with the personal a.

Vi a Pedro. I saw Pedro.

Lo vi ayer. I saw him yesterday.

In verb forms with the infinitive, the pronoun can also go at the end of the infinitive.

Puedo hacerlo. I can do it.

Voy a llevarlos. I am going to wear them.

The direct object pronoun is also added to the end of an imperative.

¡Hágalo así! Do it this way!

1 Choose the correct direct object pronoun to complete each sentence.

You need to work out the gender to find the correct pronoun.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 Toco la trompeta. <i>Lo / La</i> toco. | 4 Mira sus zapatos. <i>Los / Las</i> lleva todos los días. |
| 2 Participé en un concurso. <i>Lo / La</i> gané. | 5 Mi madre <i>nos / os</i> ayuda en casa con los deberes. |
| 3 Me chiflan las uvas. <i>Los / Las</i> como cada día. | 6 Carlos, no <i>te / me</i> vi en el museo. |

2 Complete each sentence with the correct direct object pronoun for the noun in brackets.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 _____ hago por la tarde. (<i>los deberes</i>) | 4 _____ saqué. (<i>las fotos</i>) |
| 2 _____ visitó en el hospital. (<i>tú</i>) | 5 ¿Puedes mandar _____? (<i>un SMS</i>) |
| 3 _____ odio. (<i>el té</i>) | 6 No quiere llevar _____ porque es fea. (<i>camisa</i>) |

Indirect Object Pronouns

Indirect object pronouns replace nouns that are indirectly affected by the action of the verb, i.e. they have the action done indirectly to them: *Luis gave the cake to ~~Marta~~ her.*

Note that in English the word 'to' or 'for' is often omitted: *Luis gave her the cake!*

Indirect object pronouns normally answer the question *to whom?* or *for whom?*

singular	plural
<i>me</i> (to/for) me	<i>nos</i> (to/for) us
<i>te</i> (to/for) you (informal singular)	<i>os</i> (to/for) you (informal plural)
<i>le</i> (to/for) him/her/it/you (formal singular)	<i>les</i> (to/for) them/you (formal plural)

Indirect object pronouns usually go before the verb.

Me apetece trabajar en España. Working in Spain appeals to me.

Ayer vi a Nuria y le di el libro. I saw Nuria yesterday and I gave her the book.

In verb forms with the infinitive (e.g. with *querer* or in the near future tense), the indirect object pronoun can also go at the end of the infinitive.

Te voy a escribir. / Voy a escribirte. I am going to write to you.

1 Find the indirect object pronoun and translate it into English.

- 1 Javier me mandó un SMS. _____
- 2 El padre les compra un regalo. _____
- 3 ¿Puedes darle tu dirección? _____
- 4 Quiero decirte algo. _____
- 5 Les dijimos adiós. _____
- 6 Mi madre nos prepara la cena. _____

Remember, the pronoun comes before the verb – so look for the verbs to help you recognise the pronouns.

2 Rewrite these sentences, incorporating the correct indirect object pronoun in the correct position.

- 1 David trae los DVD. (to me) _____
- 2 Compraron un collar. (for you, singular) _____
- 3 Quiero dar unos tebeos. (to them) _____
- 4 Ben escribe una carta. (to us) _____
- 5 Penélope no habla. (to you, plural) _____

Where does the pronoun go – before or after the verb?

Summer Work Reflection

After completing the tasks, answer the following questions honestly.

Task 1 – Vocabulary

How many of those adjectives could you use correctly?

How many did you recognise but were not sure about using them?

How many did you not know prior to the task?

What steps do you need to take to ensure that you can use them all correctly in a spontaneous speaking situation?

Task 2 – Pronouns

What categories of pronouns could you use correctly?

What categories did you recognise but were not sure about using them?

What categories did you not know prior to the task?

What steps do you need to take to ensure that you can use them all correctly in a spontaneous speaking situation?

Prior learning

How confident do you feel about your previous language learning?

What do you think are the main challenges and opportunities?

The future

What would you like to achieve *through* studying Spanish at A Level?