



AS Spanish Pre-Enrolment Task

Summer 2023



Tutor:

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Introduction

Welcome to the Spanish Department at Havering Sixth Form College. We are delighted that you are considering studying Spanish with us next year. We think that studying a language at A Level is a great idea not just because it is fun, but also because Universities and employers alike really value language skills. By knowing another language you will stand out from the crowd.

We know that studying a language to A Level standard is hard work. It takes a lot of time and dedication from you in order to succeed. In order to give you a taste of what sort of thing you will be doing on the course, and also to help you polish some of the basic grammatical points which you should have covered at GCSE we have put together some tasks for you to complete before you enrol on the course.

In this booklet you will find a series of explanations and activities. The answers to the activities need to be entered online which will mean that your score will automatically go to your new Spanish teacher. How well you do will help us to identify whether you may need any additional help to make sure you do well on the course.

To access the online site:

1. Go to www.schoolology.com and click on the **sign up** button.
2. Fill in the form with your personal details.
3. Once you have signed up you need to join the **Spanish for the Summer** course using the access code **H397-9877-7ZGM2**
4. You will see a PDF document with some activities to complete. Please **do not complete them on paper** - use the links under the 'assignments' heading on the right-hand side of the page. This will ensure that your score is saved and sent to your new Spanish tutor.

Once you have finished a quiz, make sure you press SUBMIT.

The screenshot shows the Schoolology interface for the 'HSFC Spanish for the Summer: Pre-Enrolment Task' course. The left sidebar contains navigation options like 'Materials', 'Updates', 'Gradebook', 'Attendance', 'Members', and 'Analytics'. The main content area displays a post by Glenn Smith with a PDF attachment 'Summer Holiday Assignment.pdf'. The right sidebar shows an 'Upcoming' section with four activities: 'Activity 1: Present Tense', 'Activity 2: Preterite Tense', 'Activity 4: Future Tense', and 'Activity 3: Imperfect Tense'. Three arrows point from text labels to the Gradebook, the PDF, and the activities list.

The grade for each of the activities you complete will be

Booklet to access with explanations

Activities to complete online

Activity 1: Present Tense

The present tense is used in two cases:

1. When you want to talk about something that is happening now.
2. When you want to talk about something that happens on a regular basis.

The present tense of regular verbs is easy to form. You need to

1. Take the INFINITIVE (this is the form of the verb which you will find in the dictionary. It ends in AR, ER, or IR)	hablar	comer	vivir
2. Remove the AR, ER, or IR	habl...	com...	viv...
3. Add on the appropriate ending from the table below depending on who is doing the verb (i.e. who is talking, eating or living).	hablo = I speak	come = she speaks	vivimos = we live

	<u>AR Verbs</u> (e.g. <i>HABLAR</i>)	<u>IR Verbs</u> (e.g. <i>VIVIR</i>)	<u>ER Verbs</u> (e.g. <i>COMER</i>)
YO (I)	habl O	viv O	com O
TÚ (You)	habl AS	viv ES	com ES
ÉL (He), ELLA (She), Usted (You Formal Singular)	habl A	viv E	com E
NOSOTROS (We)	habl AMOS	viv IMOS	com EMOS
VOSOTROS (You Informal Plural)	habl ÁIS	viv ÍS	com ÉIS
ELLOS/ELLAS (They), USTEDES (You Formal Plural)	habl AN	viv EN	com EN

For example:

Phrase	Infinitive	Necessary Ending	Translation
I speak Spanish	hablar	o	hablo
She lives in Madrid	vivir	e	vive en Madrid
My friends eat Paella	comer	en	mis amigos comen Paella

Some verbs are irregular and must be learnt separately. Three common irregular verbs are:

	yo	tú	él, ella, usted	nosotros	vosotros	ellos, ellas, ustedes
Ir (to go)	voy	vas	va	vamos	vais	van
Hacer (to make)	hago	haces	hace	hacemos	hacéis	hacen
Salir (to go out)	salgo	sales	sale	salimos	salís	salen
Ser (to be)	soy	eres	es	somos	sois	son

If after reading this explanation you are still not clear on the present tense then check out some of these links:

- <http://vimeo.com/11330280>
- <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0q968AMC2L8>
- http://www.rocketlanguages.com/spanish/resources/spanish_verbs_in_the_present_tense.php

Now log onto [Schoolgy](#) and add the answers to the following exercise.

Present Tense Exercise

1. Mis amigos y yo _____ música (escuchar)
2. Para su cumpleaños Julia _____ una bicicleta. (desear)
3. Paco y María _____ mucho para sus exámenes. (estudiar)
4. Yo _____ mi cama en casa. (hacer)
5. Víctor y Juan _____ en la tienda para buscar un regalo. (entrar)
6. La dependienta _____ a los clientes. (mirar)
7. Yo _____ la piscina. (buscar)
8. Los viernes _____ con mis amigos para bailar. (salir)
9. Mis hermanos y yo _____ en una ciudad grande. (vivir)
10. Vosotros _____ mucho tiempo en el cuarto de baño. (llevar)
11. ¿Este año (tú) _____ de vacaciones a la sierra? (ir)
12. Tú _____ las bebidas para la fiesta, ¿vale?. (comprar)
13. Mis padres _____ en casa pero nosotros comemos en la playa. (comer)
14. Víctor y Juan _____ a mi casa para preparar la fiesta. (regresar)
15. El instituto me _____ un montón (aburrir)
16. Mis amigos y yo _____ el cumpleaños de Julia. (celebrar)
17. Yo _____ en un coro. (cantar)
18. Las clases me _____ muy interesantes. (parecer)
19. Por las tardes yo _____ una vuelta por el pueblo. (dar)

Activity 2: Preterite Tense

The preterite is one of the past tenses which are commonly used in Spanish. It is used to:

- Talk about what happened in the past. It is not used to describe people (He was tall...) nor to describe or set scenes (It was a dark and stormy night and I was watching television...) Rather, the preterite answers the question ¿Qué pasó? What happened?
E.g: ¡El ladrón entró por la ventana! ➔ The robber entered through the window!
- Talk about an action which is considered as completed. The preterite past tense represents an action that is located in a specific point of a time line and is considered a completed action. It is always used when listing a series of consecutive actions
E.g: Llamó a su novia y fueron al cine ➔ He called his girlfriend & they went to the cinema.
- Talk about when something started or ended.
E.g: Empezó a llover ➔ It started to rain

It is formed by dropping the AR/ER/IR endings from the infinitive (the dictionary form of the verb) and adding the following endings depending on whom you are talking about. Here are the endings (in capitals):

	<u>AR Verbs</u> (e.g. <i>HABLAR</i>)	<u>ER + IR Verbs</u> (e.g. <i>COMER</i>)	(e.g. <i>VIVIR</i>)
YO (I)	habl É	com Í	com Í
TÚ (You)	habl ASTE	com ISTE	com ÍSTE
ÉL (He), ELLA (She), Usted (You <i>Formal Singular</i>)	habl Ó	com ÍÓ	com ÍÓ
NOSOTROS (We)	habl AMOS	com IMOS	com IMOS
VOSOTROS (You <i>Informal Plural</i>)	habl ASTEIS	com ISTEIS	com ISTEIS
ELLOS/ELLAS (They), USTEDES (You <i>Formal Plural</i>)	habl ARON	com IERON	com IERON

Note: (1) The endings are the same for ER and IR verbs.
(2) The NOSOTROS endings are the same in the preterite as in the present tense.

There are quite a lot of irregular verbs in the preterite tense.

andar – to walk	anduve, anduviste, anduvo, anduvimos, anduvisteis, anduvieron
estar – to be	estuve, estuviste, estuvo, estuvimos, estuvisteis, estuvieron
hacer - to do/make	hice, hiciste, hizo, hicimos, hicisteis, hicieron
ir - to go*	fui, fuiste, fue, fuimos, fuisteis, fueron
poner - to put/place	puse, pusiste, puso, pusimos, pusisteis, pusieron
querer - to want	quise, quisiste, quiso, quisimos, quisisteis, quisieron
saber - to know	supe, supiste, supo, supimos, supisteis, supieron
ser - to be*	fui, fuiste, fue, fuimos, fuisteis, fueron
tener – to have:	tuve, tuviste, tuvo, tuvimos, tuvisteis, tuvieron
venir – to come	vine, viniste, vino, vinimos, vinisteis, vinieron

* Note: SER and IR have the same conjugation in the preterite tense.

If after reading this explanation you are still not clear on the preterite tense then check out some of these links:

- 📄 http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Bxqu_TYC5Ew
- 📄 http://www.rocketlanguages.com/spanish/resources/spanish_preterite.php

Now log onto [Schoolgy](#) and add the answers to the following exercise.

Preterite Tense Exercise

1) Complete the gaps in the following sentences with the correct form of the preterite. All of the verbs are regular.

- 1) Ayer yo _____ (visitar) el castillo.
- 2) Nosotros _____ (comer) una hamburguesa
- 3) Mi perro _____ (coger) un balón
- 4) Mis amigos _____ (beber) una botella de limonada
- 5) Las chicas _____ (trabajar) mucho
- 6) El verano pasado mis padres _____ (pasar) una semana en Madrid
- 7) Anoche tú _____ (bailar) en la discoteca
- 8) ¿Vosotros _____ (hablar) mucho español en la costa?
- 9) Esta mañana me _____ (levantar) muy temprano
- 10) El año pasado nosotros _____ (comprar) una casa en la sierra

2) Ramón speaks about his day out in London with his friend. Complete the gaps with the correct form of the preterite. Where the subject (yo, tú, él, ella, nosotros, vosotros, ellos etc) of the verb hasn't been given to you, you'll need to think carefully about how to conjugate the verb. Some of the verbs are irregular so be careful.

- 1) Ayer _____ (ir / yo) a Londres
- 2) _____ (viajar / yo) en tren
- 3) _____ (comprar / yo) un billete de ida y vuelta
- 4) El tren _____ (llegar) por la tarde
- 5) _____ (comer / yo) con un amigo y después 6) _____ (ir / nosotros) a ver un partido de fútbol
- 7) Cuando _____ (terminar), mi amigo y yo 8) _____ (dar) una vuelta por el centro
- 9) _____ (ver / nosotros) las tiendas, y luego mi amigo 10) _____ (volver) a casa
- 11) Como yo _____ (tener / yo) hambre, me 12) _____ (comer / yo) dos hamburguesas
- Por la noche 13) _____ (querer / yo) ver una obra de teatro pero no 14) _____ (poder / yo)
- 15) _____ (volver / yo) a casa a las 12 de la noche. Me lo 16) _____ (pasar / yo) muy bien.

Activity 3: Imperfect Tense

The imperfect tense is another past tense, but it is used in different situations to the preterite tense which you have already looked at:

- To describe actions that occurred repeatedly or habitually in the past. To communicate the same idea in English, the phrases used to or would are used.
e.g. Iba a Francia en verano – I used to/would go to France in the summer.
- To describe physical conditions or characteristics of people and things in the past.
e.g. De niño era muy gracioso – As a kid I was very funny.
- To express ongoing emotional or mental states, desires and opinions in the past.
e.g. Estaba muy cansado y quería dormir – I was very tired & I wanted to sleep.
- To express time or age in the past.
e.g. Eran las 7 de la mañana – It was 7 o'clock in the morning.
Cuando tenía 12 años ... - When I was 12 years old ...
- With the conjunction mientras (whilst) to express two or more ongoing and simultaneous actions:
e.g. Mientras él dormía yo preparaba la cena.
Whilst he was sleeping I made dinner.
- To describe a scene in the past:
e.g. Era una noche tormentosa y oscura y veía la tele
It was a dark and stormy night and I was watching television...



To form the imperfect tense, remove the infinitive endings (-ar, -er, and -ir) and add the following endings:

	<u>AR Verbs</u> (e.g. <i>HABLAR</i>)	<u>ER + IR Verbs</u> (e.g. <i>COMER</i>)	(e.g. <i>VIVIR</i>)
YO (I)	habl ABA	com ÍA	com ÍA
TÚ (You)	habl ABAS	com ÍAS	com ÍAS
ÉL (He), ELLA (She), Usted (You <i>Formal Singular</i>)	habl ABA	com ÍA	com ÍA
NOSOTROS (We)	habl ÁBAMOS	com ÍAMOS	com ÍAMOS
VOSOTROS (You <i>Informal Plural</i>)	habl AB AIS	com Í AIS	com Í AIS
ELLOS/ELLAS (They), USTEDES (You <i>Formal Plural</i>)	habl ABAN	com ÍAN	com ÍAN

There are only three irregular verbs in the imperfect tense which are:

ir – to go iba, ibas, iba, íbamos, ibais, iban
ser – to be era, eras, era, éramos, erais, eran
ver – to see veía, veías, veía, veíamos, veíais, veían

If after reading this explanation you are still not clear on the imperfect tense then check out some of these links:

-  http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1_gBk3T1Q4
-  http://www.rocketlanguages.com/spanish/resources/imperfect_spanish_past.php

Now log onto [Schoology](#) and add the answers to the following exercise.

Imperfect Tense Exercise

Read this account of Juan's grandmother and fill in the blanks with the verb in the imperfect tense. Some of the verbs are irregular!

Cuando (1) _____ (ser) joven, mi abuela (2) _____ (trabajar) en una casa cuidando a niños. Se (3) _____ (levantar) muy temprano para preparar el desayuno y después (4) _____ (despertar) a los chicos. Ella les (5) _____ (sacar) la ropa y (6) _____ (vestir) a los niños. Después ella les (7) _____ (llevar) al colegio. A menudo todos (8) _____ (ir) a pie y en invierno (9) _____ (hacer) mucho frío. Los chicos (10) _____ (ser) muy malos y traviosos y no (11) _____ (estudiar). Mi abuela (12) _____ (volver) a casa y se (13) _____ (poner) a limpiar los dormitorios. Desde la ventana ella (14) _____ (ver) el campo que (15) _____ (ser) muy verde y (16) _____ (haber) muchos animales. A mediodía (17) _____ (comer) y luego (18) _____ (preparar) la cena. A las tres (19) _____ (ir) al colegio y (20) _____ (recoger) a los chicos. A veces los tres (21) _____ (ir) al pueblo y (22) _____ (comprar) unos caramelos. Después ellos (23) _____ (volver) a casa y los niños (24) _____ (comer). Al terminar ellos (25) _____ (jugar) un poco y luego (26) _____ (hacer) sus deberes. A las ocho (27) _____ (llegar) los padres y otra vez mi abuela (28) _____ (tener) que preparar algo para comer. A las diez se (29) _____ (acostar) la familia pero mi abuela (30) _____ (continuar) trabajando. Cuando (31) _____ (terminar), (32) _____ (estar) muy cansada.

Activity 4: Future Tense

The Future tense is used to speak about what you will be doing in the future, for example:

I will go to college in September

As you will see below, the future is one of the easiest tenses to form in Spanish.

Regular Future Forms

Most Spanish verbs are regular in the future. The infinitive (the form of the verb you find in the dictionary which ends in -ar, -er or -ir) serves as the stem of almost all Spanish verbs in the future tense. You simply add on the appropriate ending to the infinitive.

	AR Verbs (e.g. <i>HABLAR</i>)	Examples:
YO (I)	hablar É	They will eat → Comerán We will dance → Bailaremos I will live → Viviré
TÚ (You)	hablar ÁS	
ÉL (He), ELLA (She), Usted (You <i>Formal Singular</i>)	hablar Á	
NOSOTROS (We)	hablar EMOS	Note: All the endings, except the 'Nosotros' form, have written accent marks.
VOSOTROS (You <i>Informal Plural</i>)	hablar ÉIS	
ELLOS/ELLAS (They), USTEDES (You <i>Formal Plural</i>)	hablar ÁN	

Irregular Future Forms

However, there are some irregular verbs which you will just have to learn. The good thing about irregular future verbs is that the endings are the same as for regular verbs. The irregular part is the stem (the bit onto which the future endings are added).

The following twelve verbs are irregular in the future tense. The irregular stem is given in bold.

caber - cabr to fit	querer - querr to want
decir - dir to say	saber - sabr to know
haber - habr to have (auxiliary)	salir - saldr to go out
hacer - har to do, to make	tener - tendr to have
poder - podr to be able to	valer - valdr to be worth
poner - pondr to put	venir - vendr to come

If after reading this explanation you are still not clear on the imperfect tense then check out some of these links:

 <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9gcZ41W5r84>

 http://www.rocketlanguages.com/spanish/resources/spanish_future_tense.php

Now log onto [Schoolgy](#) and add the answers to the following exercise.

Future Tense Activity

The sentences below are written in the present tense: your job is to change them to the future tense. First of all you'll need to work out the infinitive (the form of the verb which ends in AR/ER/IR), and then change the verb to the future tense.

For example:

Lola habla francés
Infinitive = HABLAR
Lola = ELLA form of verb (Á ending)
= hablará

You will need to use accents

CUIDADO: There are some irregular verbs!!

- 1) Nosotros viajamos en tren - _____.
- 2) Tú alquilas un coche - _____.
- 3) Yo voy a España – _____.
- 4) Juan compra gasolina - _____.
- 5) El empleado cambia el aceite - _____.
- 6) Mis padres llaman al club automovilístico - _____.
- 7) Ud. come una hamburguesa - _____.
- 8) Estela pone la mesa - _____.
- 9) Mario está en casa - _____.
- 10) Uds. llenan la copa - _____.
- 11) Yo tengo quince años - _____.
- 12) Vosotros vais a Madrid - _____.

You have now completed all of the summer assignments. The work you have just done will help you when you start the AS course in the Autumn term.

In order to keep your Spanish up over the Summer why not have a look at some of the articles from:

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

It is an online newspaper for children but has lots of good articles and the language isn't too hard.

¡Qué tengas un buen verano!