

## YEAR 8 SPANISH INDEPENDENT LEARNING BOOKLET (CYCLE 2)

# DONDE VIVO

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Form: \_\_\_\_\_

Spanish teacher: \_\_\_\_\_

By the end of this term I will be able to:

- Use my knowledge learnt in term 1 and apply it to the new topic
- Describe and give my opinion on my hometown or neighbourhood
- Describe my house in detail
- Use some high frequency verbs (TENER, SER, ESTAR, IR) in the present tense
- Understand the key concept of different tenses
- Identify and use the near future tense

## TERM 2 VOCABULARY

Topic	Spanish	English
<i>Donde vivo</i>	<p>Vivo en Vives en Vive en Vivimos en Viven en</p> <p>Soy de Es de</p> <p>el norte el noreste el este el sudeste el sur el sudoeste el oeste el noroeste</p> <p>Inglaterra Italia Escocia Grecia Gales Francia Irlanda Alemania Portugal España en una casa en un piso en una ciudad en una granja en el centro en el campo en la montaña en un pueblo en las afueras en la costa</p>	<p>I live in You live in He/she/it lives in We live in They live in</p> <p>I am from He/she/it is from</p> <p>the north the northeast the east the southeast the south the southwest the west the northwest</p> <p>England Italy Scotland Greece Wales France Ireland Germany Portugal Spain in a house in a flat in a city on a farm in the centre in the countryside in the mountains in a town in the outskirts on the coast</p>
<i>¿Cómo eres?</i>	<p>Tengo los ojos Tiene los ojos azules marrones verdes grises</p> <p>Llevo Lleva gafas bigote barba</p>	<p>I have eyes He/she/it has eyes blue brown green grey</p> <p>I wear He/she/it wears glasses moustache beard</p>

	<p>Tengo el pelo          Tiene el pelo          rubio          castaño          negro          ondulado          rizado          liso          largo          corto</p> <p>Soy          Es          pelirrojo/a          calvo          alto/a          bajo/a          gordo/a          delgado/a          feo/a          guapo/a          talentoso/a          inteligente          tonto/a</p>	<p>I have hair          He/she/it has hair          blonde          brown          black          wavy          curly          straight          long          short</p> <p>I am          He/she/it is          ginger          bald          tall          short          fat          slim          ugly          pretty/handsome          talented          intelligent          silly/stupid</p>
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**HOW TO SAY WHAT YOU ARE GOING TO DO AT THE WEEKEND**

Use the verb IR + A + infinitive	
<p>Voy a          Vas a          Va a          Vamos a          Vais a          Van a</p>	<p>I am going to...          you are going to...          he / she / it is going to          we are going to          you (pl) are going to          they are going to</p>

# MY VOCABULARY

Spanish	English

## LOS NÚMEROS

0	cero	20	veinte	100	cien
1	un(o)/una	21	veintiuno	101	cient <u>o</u> uno
2	dos	22	veintidós	150	cient <u>o</u> cincuenta
3	tres	23	veintitrés	200	doscientos
4	cuatro	24	veinticuatro	300	trescientos
5	cinco	25	veinticinco	400	cuatrocientos
6	seis	26	veintiséis	500	quinientos
7	siete	27	veintisiete	600	seiscientos
8	ocho	28	veintiocho	700	setecientos
9	nueve	29	veintinueve	800	ochocientos
<b>10</b>	<b>diez</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>treinta</b>	900	novcientos
11	once	31	treinta y uno	<b>1000</b>	<b>mil</b>
12	doce	32	treinta y dos	1458	mil cuatrocientos
13	trece		<i>etc...</i>	<b>1,000,000</b>	<b>un millón</b>
14	catorce	<b>40</b>	<b>cuarenta</b>	<b>2,000,000</b>	<b>dos millones</b>
15	quince	<b>50</b>	<b>cincuenta</b>		
16	dieciséis	<b>60</b>	<b>sesenta</b>		
17	diecisiete	<b>70</b>	<b>setenta</b>		
18	dieciocho	<b>80</b>	<b>ochenta</b>		
19	diecinueve	<b>90</b>	<b>noventa</b>		

## KEY QUESTIONS

1. ¿Cómo es tu casa?
2. ¿Dónde está precisamente?
3. ¿Qué hay donde vives?
4. ¿Te gusta tu ciudad?
5. ¿Qué haces normalmente en tu ciudad?
6. ¿Qué vas a hacer este fin de semana?
7. ¿Qué te gusta hacer en tu ciudad?

## INDEPENDENT EXERCISES

1. Your Spanish friend has written you an email to introduce himself. Read the email and answer the questions which follow.

¡Hola!  
¿Qué tal? Me llamo Lorenzo y tengo doce años. Mi cumpleaños es el diez de mayo. ¿Y tú? ¿Cómo te llamas? ¿Cuántos años tienes?  
¡Hasta luego!  
Lorenzo J

- What is his name?
- How old is he?
- When is his birthday?
- What questions does he ask you? (Tip: there are 4 questions in his email!)

2. Translate the following conversation from Spanish into English.

- <i>Hola, ¿qué tal?</i>	
- Bien, gracias, ¿y tú?	
- <i>Bien. ¿Cómo te llamas?</i>	
- Me llamo Pedro, ¿y tú?	
- <i>Me llamo María.</i>	
- ¿Cuántos años tienes?	

- <i>Tengo once años. ¿Y tú?</i>	
- Tengo doce años. Mi cumpleaños es el tres de septiembre. ¿Y tú?	
- <i>Mi cumpleaños es el cuatro de enero.</i>	
- ¡Adiós!	
- <i>¡Adiós!</i>	

### 3. Translate the following sentences into Spanish.

- a) Hello, how are you? =
- b) I'm OK, thanks. =
- c) My name is Lorenzo. =
- d) I am eight years old. =
- e) My birthday is on 6<sup>th</sup> March. =

### 4. Read the task and write a short paragraph to introduce yourself.

Escribe un email para presentarte a tu amigo/a español/a. Menciona:  
(Write an email to introduce yourself to your Spanish friend. Mention:)

- Qué tal hoy (how you are today)
- Tu nombre (your name)
- Tu edad (your age)



Tu cumpleaños (your birthday)

Write here:

5. Complete the following activities.

- Write in the name of the country in English.
- Write in the language spoken there (you will have to use [wordreference.com](http://wordreference.com) to help you look these up)
- Write in the nationality for each country (you will have to use [wordreference.com](http://wordreference.com) to help you with this)

El país	The country	El idioma - the language	La nacionalidad - the nationality
Alemania			
Reino Unido	The United Kingdom		Británico/británica
España		español	
Inglaterra			
Gales			Gales/galesa
Escocia		escocés	
Irlanda			
Bélgica	Belgium		
Francia			
Italia		italiano	
Portugal	Portugal		
Suiza			
Grecia		griego	
Holanda			Holandés/holandesa
Finlandia			
Polonia			
Jamaica	Jamaica		
Turquia			
México			Mexicano/mexicana
Los estados unidos			Estadounidense

6. Fill in the tables with the correct translation:

Vivir	To live
Vivo	I .....
Vives	.....
Vive	..... lives
Vivimos	.....
Vivís	You (plural) .....
Viven	..... live

Ser	To be
Soy	... am
Eres	You .....
Es	..... is
Somos	We .....
Sois	.....
Son	..... are

7. Translate the following sentences into English:

1. Soy de Inglaterra:
2. Soy portugués:
3. Vivo en Bélgica:
4. Es italiano:
5. Es jamaicana:
6. Viven en Suiza:
7. Soy de los Estados Unidos:
8. Somos de Portugal:
9. Soy de Australia y hablo inglés y español:
10. Mi padre vive en Turquía pero mi madre vive en Escocia:
11. Mis amigos viven en Londres:
12. Me gustaría vivir en España:

6. Match up the Spanish with the English translation.

a. vivo en	a flat
b. una casa	new
c. un piso	residential
d. grande	area
e. nuevo	I live in
f. el campo	a house
g. zona	big
h. residencial	the countryside

7. Translate into English

- a. Vivo en una casa pequeña y vieja. =
- b. Vivo en un piso grande y nuevo. =
- c. Mi piso está en las afueras. =
- d. Mi casa está en el campo. =
- e. Mi habitación favorita es el dormitorio. =
- f. Me gusta la cocina. =
- g. Me gusta trabajar en el salón. =
- h. Siempre me ducho en el cuarto de baño. =
- i. Me gusta relajarme en el jardín. =

8. Complete with the missing words

- a. Vivo \_\_\_\_\_ la costa (I live on the coast)
- b. Me \_\_\_\_\_ mi casa (I like my house)
- c. \_\_\_\_\_ en una casa vieja pero \_\_\_\_\_ (I live in an old but pretty house)

- d. Me gusta \_\_\_\_\_ en el salón (I like to relax in the living room)
- e. Mi \_\_\_\_\_ está en las \_\_\_\_\_ (My house is on the outskirts)
- f. Nunca me \_\_\_\_\_ en el jardín (I never shower in the garden)

**9. Complete the words (about 'una casa')**

- |                         |                               |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------|
| a. una c_____ (a house) | g. la c_____ (the coast)      |
| b. f_____ (ugly)        | h. las a_____ (the outskirts) |
| c. n_____ (new)         | i. el c_____ (the centre)     |
| d. v_____ (old)         | j. el j_____ (the garden)     |
| e. g_____ (big)         | k. la t_____ (the terrace)    |
| f. e_____ (in)          | l. mi d_____ (my bedroom)     |


**10. Fill in the English translation that is missing.**

- a. Vivo en las afueras [I live on the \_\_\_\_\_]
- b. Mi casa es muy grande pero un poco fea [My house is \_\_\_\_\_ big but \_\_\_\_\_ ugly]
- c. Está en la montaña [It is in the \_\_\_\_\_]
- d. Vivo en el centro \_\_\_\_\_ [I live in the city centre]
- e. En mi casa \_\_\_\_\_ cinco habitaciones [In my house there are five rooms]
- f. No me gusta mucho la \_\_\_\_\_ porque es \_\_\_\_\_ [I don't really like the kitchen because it's ugly]

11. Write sentences about the following pictures/adjectives. The first one will be done for you as an example. Think carefully about how the adjective will end.

*'una casa' is feminine*

*'un piso' is masculine*

					
bonito/a	moderno/a	cómodo/a	pequeño/a	antiguo/a	grande
					

1. Vivo en una casa bonita. Está en la costa. = I live in a pretty house.

It is by the coast.

2.

3.

4.

12. Write about where you live and what there is there.

# GRAMMAR

Present tense:

1) What is a verb? Circle the correct answer.

A naming word                      A describing word                      A doing/action word

2) Match up the type of word to the definition. Write the correct letter.

a. adjective                      b. ~~preposition~~                      c. verb                      d. pronoun  
e. noun                      f. adjective

\_\_\_\_\_ A word which names something. It refers to a person, an object or something abstract (e.g. happiness)

\_\_\_\_\_ A word which describes a noun (says what it is like).

\_\_\_\_\_ A word which refers to an action or something you do (e.g. *jump, disagree, exist, live, dance*).

  **b**   A word which says where something is in relation to something else (e.g. *on, under, in, above*).

\_\_\_\_\_ A word which describes a verb, i.e. it describes *how* something is done.

\_\_\_\_\_ A word which can replace a noun (e.g. you can say '*him*' instead of '*Wilfred*').

3) Circle or highlight/put in bold the verbs in this list:

house      eat      disappointed                      think Scottish      decision  
listen happily      sing wait gamesad buy  
Eleanor      write simply      underneath                      why want turkey

4)      a) Look at this list of Spanish verbs:

comer      mandar      beber      vivir cantar      escribir      leer  
comprar      llamar      decidir      estudiar      necesitar      responder  
aprender

Notice that these all end in either 'ar', 'er' or 'ir'. These are the three categories of Spanish verbs.

b) Underline all the 'ar' verbs in the list above.

5) The verbs in the list above are all **infinitives**. That means we translate them as "to \_\_\_\_\_" in English.

For example, *comer* = to eat; *responder* = to reply; *decidir* = to decide.

a) How would we translate 'beber' into English?

b) How would we translate 'estudiar' into English?

c) How would we translate 'to read' into Spanish?

d) How would we translate 'to write' into Spanish?

6) RE-CAP:

a) How many categories of verbs are there in Spanish?

b) What are the possible endings for an infinitive?

7) So far we have been talking about infinitives. But what if we don't want to say 'to eat' but 'he eats'?

Answer: we need to 'conjugate' the verb. That just means that we remove the infinitive ending ('ar', 'er' or 'ir') and replace it with a different ending.

Let's start with AR verbs. If you want to say 'I \_\_\_\_\_', you replace the ar/er/ir with o.

For example:     estudiar (to eat)            ? estudio (I eat)  
                  hablar (to talk)            ? hablo (I talk)  
                  mandar (to send)         ? mando (I send)

Your turn. Fill in the 'I' form of the verb:

a) cantar (to sing)            ? cant\_\_\_\_\_ (I sing)

b) bailar (to dance)         ? \_\_\_\_\_ (I dance)

c) pintar (to paint)         ? \_\_\_\_\_ (I paint)

d) escuchar (to listen)     ? \_\_\_\_\_ (I listen)

8) There are six different endings for AR verbs:

		Example ?	<u>hablar</u>	<u>to speak</u>
I ( <i>yo</i> )	o		habl <u>o</u>	<i>I speak</i>
You - singular ( <i>tú</i> )	as		habl <u>as</u>	<i>You speak (singular 'you', i.e. one person)</i>
He/She ( <i>él/ella</i> )	a		habl <u>a</u>	<i>He/she/it speaks</i>
We ( <i>nosotros/as</i> )	amos		habl <u>amo</u> <u>s</u>	<i>We speak</i>
You - plural ( <i>vosotros/as</i> )	áis		habl <u>áis</u>	<i>You speak (plural 'you', i.e. more than one person)</i>
They ( <i>ellos/ellas</i> )	an		habl <u>an</u>	<i>They speak</i>

9) Fill in these AR verb tables:  
(Don't forget accents!)

<u>to listen</u>	<u>escuchar</u>
I listen	escuch_____
You ( <i>singular</i> ) listen	escuch_____
He/she/it listens	escuch_____
We listen	escuch_____
You ( <i>plural</i> ) listen	escuch_____
They listen	escuch_____

<u>to dance</u>	<u>bailar</u>
I dance	bailo
You ( <i>s</i> ) dance	
He/she/it dances	



We dance	
You (pl.) dance	
They dance	

10) Translate the following into English:

- a) cantamos
- b) hablan
- c) escucháis
- d) (ella) estudia
- e) hablo
- f) bailas

11) ER verbs have different endings (though there are similarities with the AR endings)

		Example ☑	<u>beber</u>	<u>to drink</u>
I (yo)	o		beb <u>o</u>	<i>I drink</i>
You - singular (tú)	es		beb <u>es</u>	<i>You drink</i> <i>(singular 'you', i.e. one person)</i>
He/She (él/ella)	e		beb <u>e</u>	<i>He/she/it drinks</i>
We (nosotros/as)	emos		beb <u>emos</u>	<i>We drink</i>
You - plural (vosotros/as)	éis		beb <u>éis</u>	<i>You drink</i> <i>(plural 'you', i.e. more than one person)</i>
They (ellos/ellas)	en		beb <u>en</u>	<i>They drink</i>

12) Fill in these ER verb tables:

<u>to read</u>	<u>leer</u>
I read	le____
You (singular)	le____

read	
He/she/it reads	le_____
We read	le_____
You ( <i>plural</i> ) read	le_____
They read	le_____

<u>to eat</u>	<u>comer</u>
I eat	
You ( <i>s.</i> ) eat	
He/she/it eats	come <u>e</u>
We eat	
You ( <i>pl.</i> ) eat	
They eat	

13) RE-CAP: AR and ER verbs. Translate the following into Spanish.

(HINT: All the vocabulary you need is in the previous exercises. Make sure you use the appropriate endings for AR or ER verbs.)

- a) We eat
- b) You learn
- c) They drink
- d) He talks
- e) She listens
- f) We learn

14) Most of the IR verb endings are the same as the ER endings – easy!

\*But notice that the 'we' and 'you (pl.)' endings are different.

		Example ?	<u>vivir</u>	<u>to live</u>
I ( <i>yo</i> )	o		viv <u>o</u>	<i>I live</i>
You - singular ( <i>tú</i> )	es		viv <u>es</u>	<i>You live</i> (singular 'you', i.e. one person)
He/She ( <i>él/ella</i> )	e		viv <u>e</u>	<i>He/she/it lives</i>
We ( <i>nosotros/as</i> )	<b>imos</b>	*	viv <u>imos</u>	<i>We live</i>
You - plural ( <i>vosotros/as</i> )	<b>ís</b>	*	viv <u>ís</u>	<i>You live</i> (plural 'you', i.e. more than one person)
They ( <i>ellos/ellas</i> )	en		viv <u>en</u>	<i>They live</i>

16) VERBS RE-CAP: AR and ER and IR verbs. Translate the phrases into Spanish. Make sure you use the correct endings (think: AR, ER or IR endings?)

Here are all the infinitives you will need:

comprar (*to buy*), existir, necesitar, mandar (*to send*), aprender,  
describir,  
prometer (*to promise*), leer, visitar, beber, comer, dividir

- a) You read
- b) We send
- c) They divide
- d) It exists
- e) I buy
- f) You need
- g) She visits
- h) We drink
- i) They learn
- j) They buy
- k) I drink