

YEAR 12 SPANISH

ORGANISING YOUR FILE

A well organised file is the key to success at AS. If you keep to these guidelines you will have no difficulty in keeping yourself prepared for lessons and keeping up with what is expected of you.

Please label your file dividers as follows:

1. Course information

Media

2. Television
- 3 Advertising
4. Communication Technology

Popular Culture

5. Cinema
6. Music
7. Fashion / trends

Healthy living / lifestyle

8. Sport / exercise
9. Health and well being
10. Holidays

Family / relationships

11. Relationships within family
12. Friendships
13. Marriage / partnerships

14. Grammar

15. Oral work & oral exam preparation

- ✓ When you are given handouts, please ensure that they are filed in the appropriate section of your folder. If you miss a lesson for any reason, it is your responsibility to get a copy of anything handed out.
- ✓ It is essential that you bring your file to every lesson.
- ✓ It is your responsibility take good care of the text books you are given. They must be returned to school at the end of the course in the *same state* that they were given to you, so you may wish to cover them. The text books are:

📖 AS AQA Spanish Nelson Thornes

Your teacher will tell you which books you will need for each lesson. In general you will need the AS AQA book for every topic lesson, and the grammar and vocabulary books can be used at home, to supplement your class work.

- ✓ You will see the Language Assistant once a week. This is a compulsory lesson and if you know that you are going to be away you must inform her, just as you would inform your class teacher. The Language Assistant will tell you if she wants you to bring any books.
- ✓ Use your private study time to develop your independent study skills (not just to complete homework!). Use online resources such as Kerboodle for explicit exam practice, or for more general information read Spanish newspapers or blogs. Useful links can be found at www.delicious.com/LanguagesRevisionArnoldSchool - use the 'tag' facility at the side of the page to narrow down what you want to search for.
 - My Kerboodle Log-in: _____
 - My Kerboodle Password: _____

UNIT 1 EXAM TIPS

Listening, Reading & Writing - 2 hours, 110 marks

1. The exams:

a. Listening - 30 minutes (35 marks)

There is always one listening question where you write your answers in English and there will be 3-4 items requiring answers in Spanish, or an answer given by a number or letter.

b. Reading & Writing - 45 minutes (40 marks)

This section is made up of 3 or 4 items requiring answers in Spanish or an answer given by a number or a letter. There is also a **grammar** section, with ten sentences where you have to manipulate a given verb, noun or adjective correctly.

c. Writing - 45 minutes (35 marks)

You will have a choice of questions but you only need to answer **one**. You must write a minimum of **200 words**. Make sure you answer the question given, focus on using a wide variety of vocabulary, with good structures that make your work 'flow' nicely. Accuracy is also important so make sure that you leave enough time to check through your work at the end. Use your **imagination** & make sure you address the task. **Check verbs-** tense & person + endings, **check adjectival agreements** and remember you want to try to include a **variety of structures and tenses eg:**

- 🕒 en cuanto a; en lo que concierne a
- 🕒 Impersonal 'se' phrases, e.g. se dice que, se puede, se debería
- 🕒 Adverbs : probablemente
- 🕒 Negative, e.g. ningún, nadie, nunca
- 🕒 Seguir + gerundio
- 🕒 Advanced opinions: A mi modo de ver, no cabe duda de que

Check spellings and remember you are in control - it's your opportunity to shine and show the progress you've made since GCSE- if you know something is incorrect -do not use it!

You must try to keep to the approximate timings for each section or else you will find that you will run out of time!

WHAT CAN I DO TO REVISE?

- 🕒 Revise key vocabulary from the topics covered throughout the year (see below) but it is also a good idea to look over GCSE vocabulary too.
- 🕒 Look through previous Listening, Reading and Writing practice, especially past papers.
- 🕒 Revise verbs, tenses and grammar points covered this year (see list below)
- 🕒 Use your grammar notes the Unit 2 Vocabulary book to help you
- 🕒 Use useful revision sites (look at the sites listed at the end of this booklet)

GRAMMAR

- 🍌 Nouns
- 🍌 Quantifiers/Intensifiers
- 🍌 Adjectives
- 🍌 Comparisons
- 🍌 Possessives
- 🍌 Adverbs
- 🍌 Pronouns
- 🍌 Prepositions
(personal a, por and para)
- 🍌 Conjunctions
- 🍌 Negatives
- 🍌 Continuous tenses and gerunds
- 🍌 Subjunctive mood
- 🍌 'Ser' and 'Estar'
- 🍌 'Por' and 'Para'
- 🍌 Verbs - regular, irregular, reflexives, radical changing (in all tenses), preterit, perfect, future, conditional, imperfect, pluperfect and future perfect

WRITING TASKS EXEMPLAR



1. La televisión

La televisión ¿fuerza positiva o negativa en nuestra sociedad?

2. La publicidad

Con el uso de ejemplos, explica tu opinión de la publicidad que vemos en los medios de comunicación

3. Las tecnologías de la comunicación

Muchos dicen que ahora las desventajas del Internet son más grandes que las ventajas. ¿Estás de acuerdo, si o no?

4. El cine

Con el uso de películas que has visto, describe las diferencias entre los varios certificados. ¿Es necesario mantener estas categorías o deberíamos abandonarlas?

5. La música

La música es algo que define nuestra identidad, tanto personal como nacional. ¿Estás de acuerdo?

6. La moda

¿Es la imagen personal demasiado importante hoy en día?

7. El deporte

¿El deporte y el ejercicio son importantes para los jóvenes hoy en día?

8. La salud y el bienestar

¿Por qué no dejar a los jóvenes disfrutar del botellón en paz?

9. El turismo

El turismo ha tenido un impacto muy negativo en España. ¿Estás de acuerdo?

10. La familia

Los jóvenes no valoran a la familia: ni a las personas, ni la idea. ¿Estás de acuerdo?

11. Las amistades

¿Cuándo, cómo y por qué son importantes hoy en día?

12. El matrimonio

¿El matrimonio aún sirve hoy en día o existen otras opciones mejores?

ESSAY MARK SCHEME

You will have to respond to one question from a choice of three. There is one question on three of the four AS topic areas. You are advised to spend approximately 45 minutes on this section and must write a **minimum** of 200 words.

CONTENTS

Very Good 17-20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Response to the task is fully relevant with a good depth of treatment • Well-organised structure in a logical sequence • Points made are well expressed and justified
Good 13-16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Response to the task is mostly relevant with some depth of treatment • Structure is generally well ordered • Points made are mostly well expressed and justified
Sufficient 9-12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Response to the task is generally relevant, but treatment is often superficial • Reasonable structure with occasional lapses • Points not always clearly expressed, and justification is only just sufficient
Limited 5-8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited response to the task with some relevant information conveyed • Limited evidence of structure • Points made sometimes difficult to understand, and justification is weak
Poor 1-4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited response to the task, with little relevant information conveyed • No real structure • Points difficult to understand, and little or no justification
0	<p>The answer shows no relevance to the task set. A zero score will automatically result in a zero score for the answer as a whole.</p>

VOCABULARY

5	Wide range of appropriate vocabulary
4	A range of appropriate vocabulary
3	Some variety of appropriate vocabulary
2	Limited variety of appropriate vocabulary
1	Very little use of appropriate vocabulary
0	No appropriate vocabulary

RANGE OF STRUCTURES

5	Very good variety of grammatical structures used
4	Good variety of grammatical structures used
3	Some variety of grammatical structures used
2	Limited variety of grammatical structures used
1	Shows little grasp of grammatical structures
0	Shows no grasp of grammatical structures

ACCURACY

5	There may be inaccuracies, but these tend to occur in attempts at more complex structures
4	Largely accurate but with few basic errors
3	Generally accurate but still with some basic errors
2	Basic errors are frequent
1	The number of errors make comprehension difficult
0	Errors are such that communication is seriously impaired

It should be noted that the marks awarded for each of *Range of Vocabulary*, *Range of Structures* and *Accuracy* cannot be more than one band higher than the band awarded for *Content*.

ESSAY WRITING TIPS

Your essay should consist of 3 main sections:

1. The introduction

- a) Put the question in context. E.g. why are people talking about this issue? Why is it important? Has a recent event made it topical? How about starting with an interesting fact or statistic?
- b) Then say what you are going to do in your essay - stick to the essay title!

2. The main body of the essay

Depending on the essay question, you may need to divide this section into an "arguments pro" part and "arguments cons" part. Remember, 2 or 3 arguments for each part is generally enough.

For each argument, remember, one idea per paragraph and for each paragraph:

1. What is my point?
2. Where is my evidence?
3. How does this answer the question?
4. How can I link this to the next point?

Keep your reader with you. You are taking them for a walk - don't let them go!

3. The conclusion

Sum up the main points you have made throughout the essay - DON'T introduce new ideas. Give your opinion if possible. Finish, if you can, with something which could be important to your topic in the future.

Finally

1. Do a systematic error check using the checklist below.
2. Does your language read above GCSE level? Can you bring more interest and complexity to your language?

Really useful writing tips

- Avoid phrases like *pienso que.../creo que...*. If you want to make clear you are expressing a personal opinion use: *en mi opinión, desde mi punto de vista* or *a mi modo de ver*, or a more sophisticated expression like: *estimo que...* or *considero que...* or even *tengo que admitir que...or quisiera añadir que...*
- Avoid phrases like *mucha gente piensa que*. If you want to express a commonly held view, say: *como se sabe, teniendo en cuenta(consideración) que, como es bien conocido por todos, considerando que*
- Do not overuse the word *problema*. Try *el tema (en cuestión)* (issue) or *el tópico* (topic) or *la polémica* (debate) or *el asunto* (matter)
- Use good sentence starters: *se puede notar que, no se puede negar que..., es obvio que..., lo primero que hace falta decir es que, no cabe duda de que...*
- Use linking phrases to start new paragraphs: *siendo eso así ..., dicho eso..., no se debe olvidar que ..., lo que demuestra que...*
- Try to include subjunctives
- Use rhetorical devices:

Rule of three - *la televisión es informativa, omnipresente , pero adictiva*

Contrast - *por un lado..., por otro lado.../por una parte...por otra parte...*

Interjections - *¡Qué horror! ¡Qué desastre!*

Rhetorical questions - *¿Quién puede dudar eso?*

Proverbs or sayings - *poner algo patas arriba, la mejor defensa es un ataque, más vale prevenir que luego lamentar, más vale tarde que nunca...*

Emotional appeal - *imagina si estuvieras desempleada, ponte en el lugar de...*

Imagery -

- Don't use *decir* - try *afirmar/declarar/pretender/comprobar*
- Don't use *ser/estar* - try *representar/constituir/encontrarse*
- Don't use *tener* - try *disponer de/poseer/ofrecer/ejercer*
- Don't use *causar* - try *provocar/acarrear/producir/llevar a*
- Do not overuse the phrase *hay*. Try *existe/se encuentra*
- Don't use *mucho/a(s)* - try *un buen número de/una cantidad importante de*
- Avoid weak and vague adjectives like *bueno/malo/fuerte/interesante/importante*. Try *favorable/dañino/persuasivo/fascinante/indispensable/prejudicial/beneficioso*

ESSAY TERMINOLOGY



★ INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

<p>Primeramente En primer lugar En segundo lugar Voy a hablar de/Me gustaría hablar /analizar/ Vamos a estudiar... El tema que he elegido es... La pregunta que me gustaría abordar es Lo que encuentro más interesante es... Me gustaría examinar el tema de... Es necesario que nos preguntemos... Vamos a considerar dos aspectos del problema.... Para clarificar el problema vamos a observar... Debemos considerar las ventajas y desventajas.... De todos es sabido....</p>	<p><i>First of all</i> <i>First(ly)</i> <i>Secondly</i> <i>I am going/ we are going to talk about/</i> <i>We are going to examine/ study</i> <i>The theme I chose to study is...</i> <i>The question I want to ask/ address is...</i> <i>What I find most interesting is...</i> <i>I would like to look into the topic of...</i> <i>It is necessary to ask ourselves whether...</i> <i>We have to consider two aspects of the problem</i> <i>In order to clarify the problem, we are going to observe...</i> <i>We have to weigh the pros and cons</i> <i>It is well known...</i></p>
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★ PERSONAL COMMENTS

<p>En mi opinión En lo que a mí me concierne Por mi parte En mi caso Desde mi punto de vista Pienso que Creo que Encuentro que Me parece que Estoy segura que Estoy convencido/a que Yo diría que Me inclino a creer que</p>	<p><i>In my opinion</i> <i>As far as I am concerned</i> <i>For my part</i> <i>As for me</i> <i>From my point of view</i> <i>I think that</i> <i>I believe that</i> <i>I find (that)</i> <i>It seems to me that</i> <i>I am sure that</i> <i>I am convinced that</i> <i>I would say that</i> <i>I am inclined to believe that</i></p>
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★ IMPERSONAL EXPRESSIONS

Es necesario precisar que	<i>It is necessary to specify that...</i>
Es importante tener en cuenta que	<i>It is important to take into account</i>
Es evidente que	<i>It is obvious that...</i>
Es incuestionable que	<i>It is unquestionable that...</i>
Es posible distinguir	<i>It is possible to distinguish</i>
Se debe resaltar que	<i>One must point out that...</i>
Sería más correcto decir que	<i>It would be more accurate to say that...</i>
Nos hace pensar que	<i>There is ground for thinking that...</i>
Parece claro/evidente que	<i>It seems clear that...</i>
Basta decir que	<i>Suffice (it) to say that...</i>
Hoy en día hay una tendencia a decir que	<i>Today there is a tendency to say that...</i>

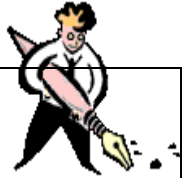
★ CAUSE AND EFFECT RELATIONSHIPS

Por consiguiente	<i>Consequently</i>
Así que	<i>Therefore</i>
Por lo tanto	<i>Thus</i>
Por esta razón	<i>For this reason</i>
Es decir	<i>That is to say / namely</i>
Además	<i>Besides</i>
Entonces	<i>Then</i>
Esta es la razón por la que	<i>That's why</i>
Se deduce que	<i>It can be deduced that...</i>
Se piensa que	<i>It can be thought that...</i>
Se puede entender que	<i>It can be understood that...</i>
Podemos interpretar que	<i>We can interpret this as...</i>
Este estudio revela que	<i>This study reveals that...</i>
Este ejemplo prueba que	<i>This example proves that...</i>
Este párrafo nos muestra que	<i>This passage shows that...</i>
No hace falta decir que	<i>It goes without saying that...</i>

★ CONTRADICTING

Pero	<i>But</i>
Sin embargo	<i>However</i>
Por el contrario	<i>On the contrary</i>
En realidad	<i>Actually</i>
Por un lado .../ por una parte	<i>On one hand...</i>
Por otro lado / por otra parte	<i>On the other hand</i>
Más que	<i>Rather</i>
Aunque	<i>Although</i>
Incluso si	<i>Even if/ even though</i>
A pesar del hecho de que / a pesar de	<i>Despite the fact that</i>
En realidad	<i>To tell the truth</i>
De hecho	<i>In fact</i>

★ CONCLUSION



<p>En conclusión Para resumir / para concluir Finalmente / para terminar / En pocas palabras / en una palabra Brevemente Habiendo considerado todos los aspectos En conjunto Como hemos explicado Como hemos dicho Como hemos resaltado / subrayado antes Esto muestra que Esto demuestra que Podemos concluir que Hemos llegado a la conclusión de que</p>	<p><i>In conclusion</i> <i>To sum up</i> <i>Finally</i> <i>In a few words / In a word</i> <i>In short</i> <i>All things considered</i> <i>All in all</i> <i>As was explained</i> <i>As was stated</i> <i>As was pointed out earlier</i> <i>This shows that</i> <i>This demonstrates that</i> <i>We can conclude that</i> <i>We have reached the following conclusion that</i></p>
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WRITTEN WORK CHECK GRID

	FECHA:						
	TEMA:						
1. Planned an outline (essays: intro, main body of 2-4 points for pros and for cons, opinions, conclusions, solutions)							
2. Tenses (pret/ imp/ plup/ perf/ past cont/ pres cont/ pres/ fut perf/ cond perf/ fut/ fut cont/ cond..)							
3. Person of verb (yo/ tú..)							
4. la mayoría/ la gente/ la ciudad= singular							
5. Personal A (But not when it is doing action: el hombre hacía... Vi al hombre)							
6. Prepositions after verbs (a/ con/ de/ sobre...)							
7. Adjectival agreements (la <u>chica</u> <u>guapa</u>)							
8. Correct gender for nouns (<u>e</u> l hombre/ <u>l</u> a participación/ <u>e</u> l problema/ <u>e</u> l sistema)							
9. Por/ para (para + inf, por + time..)							
10. Passive (ser + past participle agreeing: fue matado por...- he was killed by...)							
11. Avoidance of passive (<u>se</u> bebe el vino- Wine is drunk*)							
12. Accents (la declaración/ las declaraciones)							
13. Spellings (use dictionary to help you)							
14. Appropriate register of language used (high/ technical/ complicated for essays)							
15. Essay expressions (se debe mencionar que/ es imprescindible que se mencione...)							
16. Subjunctives (checked endings: regular/ irregular)							
17. Subjunctives (used correctly with phrase in correct tense)							
18. Checked work thoroughly before handing in?							
19. How long did I take to do it?							

Complete with the date and note down what topic your essay was on, and run through the checklist each time you do one:

TYPICAL SPANISH IDIOMS

Modismos típicos españoles

<http://www.geocities.com/athens/thebes/6177/idioms.htm>

Al hierro caliente batir de repente *Beat the hot iron at once.* **Strike while the iron is hot**

Antes que te cases mira lo que haces *Before you marry look what you do* **Look before you leap**

Beben agua en el mismo jarrito *They drink water from the same little jug* **They are as thick as thieves**

Cada perico a su estaca, cada changa a su mecate *Each parrot on its perch, each monkey on its rope.* **To each his own**

Caras vemos, corazones no sabemos *Faces we see, hearts we don't know* **Can't judge a book by its cover**

Darle un beso a la botella. *To give the bottle a kiss* **To have a swig**

De la subida más alta es la caída más lastimosa. *Of the highest rise, the shortest fall.* **The bigger they are the harder they fall**

En menos que canta un gallo. *In less time than the rooster crows* **In a shake of a lamb's tail**

Estar como perro en barrio ajeno. *To be like a dog in a neighbor's yard* **To feel like a fish out of water**

Más loco que una cabra *Crazier than a goat* **mad as a hatter**

Más vale pájaro en mano que ciento volando. *A bird in the hand is worth more than a hundred flying* **A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush**

Meter la cuchara *To put the spoon in* **put your oar in**

Mientras que en mi casa estoy, rey soy *While in my house, I am king.* **A man's home is his castle**

Ser más listo que un coyote *To be more ready (alert) than a coyote* **sharp as a tack**

Tener más lana que un Borrego *To have more wool than a lamb* **To have money to burn**

Vivito y coleando *Alive and wagging tail* **alive and kicking**

Al que madruga, Dios lo ayuda *The early Bird catches the worm*

No hay nada tan atrevido como la ignorancia *Fools rush in where angels fear to tread*

El campo fértil no descansado, tórnase estéril *All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy*

Al canto del petiguere *At the cock's crow/At Day break*



REALLY USEFUL SPANISH WEBSITES and how to use them best!



TO WORK ON YOUR LISTENING



You should select a short audio or video clip from the Internet. Play the clip at least three times and write a brief summary in Spanish (it needn't be any longer than 50 words) with a vocabulary list of at least 10 words. These could be key words or they could be words that are new to you and had to be looked up.

It is easier to start with short news bulletins. Video clips are ideal as they are easier to understand. Start with shorter clips and then when you feel ready, you could choose a radio programme from the Radio station websites listed below.

Spanish News

www.euronews.net

Select language 'español' and then choose from a wide variety of News videos.

www.20minutos.es/

es.news.yahoo.com/

Follow the link to **Video Noticias** for three-minute news clips.

es.noticias.yahoo.com/

Spanish TV channel websites:

www.antena3tv.com

Choose from the menu for the topic area you are interested in and then browse for video clips:

www.antena3videos.com/

For news, browse for videos at:

www.informativos.telecinco.es/

www.canalsur.es

Click on the link to TV "en directo" (live) and you will be able to watch the channel on streaming video.

www.informativos.telecinco.es/reproductor_video.htm

For celebrity gossip....

es.celebrities.yahoo.com/

Click on "Perfiles de Famosos"

Spanish Radio on-line

www.rtve.es/rne/envivo.htm

Select a radio station from the list.

www.topradio.es/

Easy listening music radio station for Spanish and English / American pop music.

www.lyngsat.com/freeradio/

[Spain.html](#)

Selection of the most important radio channels

TO WORK ON YOUR READING



Select an article which interests you, read it carefully and select at least 10 new pieces of vocabulary to look up. The choice of topic area is limitless. The temptation may be to pick an article on fashion, but you should avoid doing this every week as they are not so easy to understand. It is a good idea to vary the topic area and to choose articles related to the syllabus topics so that you encounter a variety of vocabulary.

www.bbc.co.uk/languages/spanish/news

The best place to start is the BBC's languages web-pages. Choose the "**reportajes**" link to find articles from the former "**Semanario Internet**" with a variety of reading exercises. The articles are archived into topic areas that relate to the AS and A level syllabus.

Some of them include audio clips so you can base your listening task on the same topic.

www.elmundo.es

Spanish daily newspaper. The website gives you access to all of the day's news articles.

www.elpais.es

Spanish daily newspaper. The website gives you access to the day's news articles although you may require a subscription to view the majority of the articles in full.

es.news.yahoo.com/

www.abc.es/

On-line Spanish daily news.

www.terra.es

On-line Spanish daily news.

www.donbalon.es/front/

Spanish football website with related articles.

www.hola.com

Spanish celebrity gossip magazine. Subscription required to view some of the articles.

www.terra.es (archive news)

www.marca.es (sport)

www.estrelladigital.es