

Spanish IGCSE

Course plan

This plan shows the structure of the course and gives an outline of the contents.

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The course is presented online with references to a number of videos, podcasts and other resources on the internet.

The screenshot below shows how the online course appears.

Topic 1 House and home

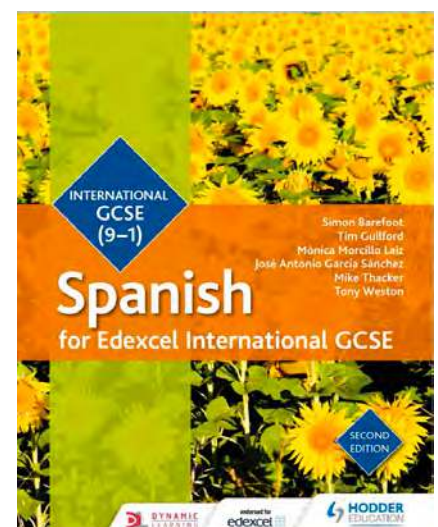
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The ebook, Spanish for Edexcel International GCSE, by Barefoot et al, Hodder Education, is provided as part of the course. The course material integrates closely with the ebook.

The online sections of the course material can also be downloaded as printable PDF books. An example from Topic 1 House and Home, follows. Screenshots of the ebook are included to show corresponding sections.



Topic 1 House and home



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Introduction

This topic relates to Unit 1A House and home in the textbook. You will find that the topic is written with school and college students in mind. We guide you through the activities and where appropriate suggest ways of making them more relevant to NEC students.

Build your vocabulary

Before starting working on 1A.1, here are a few suggestions of ways in which you can build up your vocabulary:

- Look up any word or phrase you don't know or aren't sure about in a dictionary. See the *Study guidance: choosing a dictionary* at the end of this section if you need to get a dictionary.
- Make a note of the words and phrases you want to learn. You may prefer to create a vocabulary list on your computer or tablet, or to write words in a notebook or on cards or sheets in a folder. There are even some vocabulary apps that you could use on a tablet or phone. Don't forget to add an article (*el* or *la*) to each noun.
- You may like to divide your word lists according to topic – so you could start with words relevant to house and home. This will help when you come to revise the topics later on.
- You can also group together words that belong together such as verbs, nouns and adjectives.
- Choose the method you like best. I like to write the words I want to learn on the right hand page of a notebook, with their translation on the next, left hand page. That way I can test myself by looking at the English translation to see if I remember the Spanish word.
- You will find the vocabulary list for 1A.1 at the end of Part 1 of the textbook. In addition, the Edexcel specification has lists of vocabulary for each topic (with English translations) in Appendix 1. You can download the specification from:



spanish-2017.html

<http://qualifications.pearson.com/en/qualifications/edexcel-international-gcse-and-edexcel-certificates/international-gcse->

1A.1 Donde vivo yo

1 Reading

Here is some vocabulary you may need to understand in the reading:

- *aldea* (village)
- *casa adosada* (terraced house – literally ‘attached’)
- *barrio* (area or neighbourhood)
- *hacienda* (farm)
- *rascacielos* (skyscraper)
- *plantas* (stories of a building)

For question 1a, you need to match the pictures with the numbered sentences (*escribe los números que se corresponden con los dibujos*). There are more sentences than pictures (*hay más frases que dibujos*). You may have a question like this in the exam.

Question 1b asks you to draw the house for the additional sentence (*dibuja la casa para la frase extra*). You may prefer to add any new words to your vocabulary list – you can also add any more unfamiliar words from the list below.

| | |
|--|--|
| <i>la alfombra</i> <i>la cama</i> <i>el armario</i> <i>la casa adosada</i> | the rug the bed the wardrobe the terraced (or semidetached) house |
| <i>el bloque de pisos</i> <i>el escritorio</i> <i>la estantería</i> <i>la cortina</i> | the block of flats the desk the bookshelves the curtain |
| <i>el desván</i> <i>el ordenador</i> <i>el espejo</i> <i>el radiador</i> | the loft the computer the mirror the radiator |
| <i>la lámpara</i> <i>el cuadro</i> <i>el póster</i> <i>la pared</i> | lamp the picture (on the wall) the poster the wall |
| <i>el tejado</i> <i>el suelo</i> <i>el techo</i> <i>la moqueta</i> | the roof the floor the ceiling the carpet |

2 Listening

In this listening passage you will hear people talking about where they live (*escucha a las siguientes personas que hablan de donde viven*).

You will find the listening passages embedded in the e-book, or on the CD, if you are using the printed copy of the textbook.

Question 2a asks you to copy the table and write in the information you hear (*dibuja la siguiente tabla con siete filas en total y escribe la información*). You can refer to the maps on pages 6 and 7 (*puedes consultar los mapas en las páginas 6 y 7*).

Question 2b asks you to add any new words to your vocabulary list.

3 Grammar

Question 3 asks you to practise using the definite articles.

The definite article

The definite article is 'the' in English. In Spanish you use:

- *el* – for a masculine singular
- *la* – for a feminine singular
- *los* (masculine plural)
- *las* (feminine plural).

In Question 3 you need to choose which you think is correct for each sentence (*completa las frases con los artículos correctos*). If you are not sure whether a word is masculine or feminine, check in your dictionary. See the *Study guidance: choosing a dictionary* at the end of this section.

- See the *NEC Grammar Summary* section 2 **Articles**.

4 Pronunciation

This activity asks you to listen to a sentence (embedded in the e-book, or on the CD) and to separate out the words – you may like to write the sentence down. Then practise saying it yourself. It's a good idea to record what you say, and then compare this with the original.

You can ignore Questions 5 and 6 in the textbook for now.



- 3 a** Los artículos definidos y el género. Consulta el punto B1 en la sección de gramática. Completa las frases con los artículos (*el, la, los, las*) correctos.

Ejemplo: 1 la

- 1 En la actualidad, vivo en casa de mis padres con y mi hermano.
 - 2 chalet donde vivo es muy grande y está en costa de Italia.
 - 3 Sena vive en una cabaña en montaña, cerca de Verona.
 - 4 casas adosadas no me gustan. Prefiero apartamentos.
 - 5 palacio de reyes de España está en centro de Madrid.
 - 6 En granja de mi tío Aurelio hay muchos animales.
 - 7 Mi amiga Carmina vive en barrio más antiguo de Barcelona.
 - 8 Mis amigas viven en casas más grandes de aldea.
- 3 b** Ahora busca algunos ejemplos de artículos definidos en las frases del ejercicio 1. ¿Cuántos puedes encontrar?



- 4 a** El sonido 'c' antes de la a, o, u. Escucha esta frase y separa las palabras. Repite la frase tres veces, tradúcela a tu propia lengua y apréndela de memoria.

Casualmente Camilo vive en una calle con cuatro amigos de Colombia

Extract from the corresponding section in the textbook.

1A.2 Esta es mi casa

1 Reading

Here is some vocabulary you may need to understand for the reading:

- *diseño* (design)
- *césped* (grass).

You will find the vocabulary list for 1A.2 at the end of Part 1. Once again, look up any words you don't know and add them to your list.

For question 1, you need to match the pictures with the numbered sentences (*escribe los números que se corresponden con los dibujos*).

2 Listening

You will again find the listening passage embedded in the e-book, or on the CD, if you are using the printed textbook.

Question 2 asks you to cross out the word that does not correspond to what is actually said (*en cada frase hay algo que no corresponde a lo que se dice*), and replace it with the correct word (*escribe la palabra correcta*).



You can listen to Spanish people talking about their *casas* here:

<https://www.audio-lingua.eu/spip.php?mot131&lang=es>

3 Grammar

Question 3 looks at the agreement of adjectives (*adjetivos y sus terminaciones*).

You need to complete each sentence with the correct form of the adjective (*en las frases siguientes, escoge el adjetivo correcto de acuerdo con la terminación necesaria en cada caso*).

Use the table that follows to help you with this activity.

Agreement of adjectives

This table shows some the typical adjective endings. Notice how:

- Adjectives that end in **o** like *blanco* change to **a** for a feminine noun and you add an **s** for the plural.
- Adjectives that end in **e** or **ista** like *verde* do not change for a feminine noun but you add an **s** for the plural.
- Adjectives that end in a consonant like *azul* do not change for a feminine noun but you add **es** for the plural.

but

- Adjectives that end in **z** change to **ces** for the plural.
- Adjectives that end in **or**, **ón** or **in do** change to **a** for a feminine noun.

However, although *mejor* ends in **or** it does not change for a feminine noun.

| Masculine singular | Feminine singular | Masculine plural | Feminine plural |
|--------------------|-------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| blanco | blanca | blancos | blancas |
| verde | verde | verdes | verdes |
| azul | azul | azules | azules |

| | | | |
|------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| feliz | feliz | felices | felices |
| encantador | encantadora | encantadores | encantadoras |
| mejor | mejor | mejores | mejores |

- See the *NEC Grammar Summary* section 3 **Adjectives**.



There are useful websites at:

<http://studyspanish.com/grammar/lessons/adj1>

<http://www.drlemon.com/Grammar/adjagree.html>

You can ignore Questions 4 and 5 in the textbook for now.

1A.2 Esta es mi casa

- **Describir tu casa al detalle**
- **El uso de adjetivos**

Casas en venta

- 1 La casa tiene dos plantas y es muy moderna. Abajo hay una cocina, un salón y un comedor muy amplio. Arriba hay un dormitorio doble, otro dormitorio y un baño. El dormitorio doble es muy luminoso porque tiene un balcón.
- 2 Este apartamento es ideal para los jóvenes ejecutivos. Tiene una cocina abierta en el salón con muebles modernos, ventanas grandes y un diseño funcional. El dormitorio principal tiene baño incluido.
- 3 En la planta baja de la casa hay una cocina un poco estrecha, un salón y un garaje enorme. En la primera planta hay dos dormitorios, un despacho con calefacción y el aseo.
- 4 Esta casa adosada es ideal para familias grandes. Tiene una cocina-comedor con vistas al jardín y un porche. Arriba hay dos plantas más, una con todos los dormitorios y aseos, y otra con un ático reformado.
- 5 Este piso en un bloque está muy deteriorado, pero es perfecto para una renovación. Tiene un balcón, un salón-comedor, y un solo dormitorio.
- 6 La casa es impresionante. Es de diseño clásico y tiene un jardín muy colorido, con flores exóticas y una fuente en el centro del césped.
- 7 Este piso es muy antiguo y elegante con una escalera de caracol, dos dormitorios, una cocina y un salón con una biblioteca pequeña.

Extract from the corresponding section in the textbook.

1A.3 ¿Qué haces en casa?

1 Reading

Here is some vocabulary you may need to understand in the reading:

- *relajar* (to relax)
- *disfrutar* (to enjoy)
- *tomar el sol* (to sunbathe)
- *casita del árbol* (tree house)

In the reading passage, you meet the verb **subir** (*subir a la casita del árbol*). It means to 'go up' or 'climb' but you will come across it in other contexts. You may like to look at how this is defined in the online dictionary *Word reference*:



www.wordreference.com/es/en/translation.asp?spen=subir

You will find the vocabulary list for 1A.3 at the end of Part 1.

Question 1 asks you to match the sentences with the right person (*empareja las frases con la persona apropiada*). Write their initial – *S (Sebastián), A (Ana) o L (Luz)*. Note that a statement may need more than one initial. (*es posible que unas afirmaciones tengan más de una inicial*).

2 Listening

You will again find the listening passage embedded in the e-book, or on the CD, if you are using the textbook.

Question 2 asks you to listen to eight people describing what they are doing (*escucha las siguientes ocho descripciones de las actividades que las personas hacen*) and write down the name of the room referred to be each speaker (*escribe el nombre de la habitación donde están*).

3 Grammar

Question 3 asks you to practise using the present tense of regular verbs (*los verbos regulares*):

You will need to correct the words, making sure that you use the right form of each verb (*deben estar de acuerdo con la frase*). In some cases you may not need to change the word (*no es siempre necesario cambiar las palabras*).

The present tense

Here is the present tense of the regular '-ar', '-er' and '-ir' verbs

It is a good idea to start your own table of verbs, so you may like to copy these into your table.

| | hablar (to speak) | comer (to eat) | partir (to leave) |
|-----------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| yo | hablo | como | parto |
| tú | hablas | comes | partes |
| él, ella, usted | habla | come | parte |
| nosotros | hablamos | comemos | partimos |
| vosotros | habláis | coméis | partís |

1A.3 ¿Qué haces en casa?

- Describir qué hace la familia en cada habitación de la casa
- Los pronombres personales de sujeto y los verbos regulares en el presente

Mi familia y mi casa



Me llamo Sebastián. Yo vivo en un chalet en la playa en Chile, cerca de Viña del Mar. En casa, mi hermana pequeña siempre está en su dormitorio, y a ella le gusta comer allí.

Extract from the corresponding section in the textbook.

| | | | |
|-----------------------|--------|-------|--------|
| ellos, ellas, ustedes | hablan | comen | parten |
|-----------------------|--------|-------|--------|

- See the NEC *Grammar Summary* section **6 Present tense**.



There is some useful material online as well at these sites:

www.spanishdict.com/guide/spanish-present-tense-forms/

www.spanish.cl/grammar-rules/present-tense.htm

Activity 1 gives you more practice with the present tense.



- 3 a** Los verbos regulares. Consulta el punto N1 en la sección de gramática. Corrige las palabras (a)–(j). Deben estar de acuerdo con la frase. ¡Ojo! No es siempre necesario cambiar las palabras.

Ejemplo: (a) vivo

Yo (a) [vivir] en un piso en el centro de Madrid. Hay ocho habitaciones en total. El salón es (b) [grande] y es donde nosotros (c) [hablar] o (d) [mirar] la televisión. La cocina es bastante (e) [pequeño] y en la cocina mis padres (f) [preparar] las comidas. Normalmente mi padre (g) [cocinar] y prepara platos muy (h) [rico].

Mi dormitorio es mi habitación (i) [preferido], porque es mi espacio personal. En mi dormitorio me gusta (j) [leer] libros o revistas, escuchar música o disfrutar de mis videojuegos.

- 3 b** Conjuga los siguientes verbos en el presente y apúntalos.

- 1 cantar
- 2 beber
- 3 decidir



- 4** Trabaja con tu compañero/a y prepara unas respuestas a las siguientes preguntas. Utiliza los textos de esta unidad para ayudarte. Esta tabla también es útil.

- 1 ¿Cómo es el salón de tu casa?
- 2 ¿Qué haces en el salón de tu casa?
- 3 Describe la cocina de tu casa.

Extract from the corresponding section in the textbook.