



Communication Skills

What are Communication Skills?

We use speaking and writing skills to communicate. There are some key areas which we need to master so that we have a good foundation for GCSE study.

To be successful, we need to be able to speak **spontaneously** and write **from memory**. In class, your teacher will often ask you to learn phrases so that you can say them. You will often write these down first, but it's important to remember that reading sentences out loud is not speaking!

The more you practise speaking, the easier this will become and you will be able to recycle what you learn in your writing.

Speaking and Writing Checklist. What can you do? What do you need to improve on?

Hobbies and free time		
I can...	With support	From memory
say/write at least three sentences about my hobbies		
use connectives to join sentences and add more information		
add a range of adjectives to my phrases		
give a range of opinions		
say/write about what I do/don't like		
use question words to ask for further information in a conversation		
use sequencing words and time phrases		

1. Spontaneous speaking / writing

This means talking or writing from memory. You need to know some high frequency verbs well in order to do this.

Hago - I do

Juego - I play

Voy - I go

Tengo - I have

Soy - I am

Escucho - I listen

Veo - I watch

Leo - I read

Memoriza
estos verbos

7. Asking questions

- ¿Qué haces en tu tiempo libre?
- ¿Te gusta ir al cine?
- ¿Qué tipo de música/libro te gusta?
- ¿Cuál es tu deporte favorito?
- ¿Qué te gusta ver en la televisión?

Traduce y memoriza
estas preguntas.
Pregúntaselas a tu
compañero/a.

6. Agreeing / disagreeing

Sí, es verdad - yes, it's true.

No, no es verdad - it's (not) true.

Tienes razón - You are right.

No estoy seguro/a - I'm not sure.

No estoy de acuerdo - I don't agree.

In pairs, agree or
disagree with
each other's
opinions on
hobbies.

2. Crea frases completas usando los verbos.

libros de ciencia ficción
al rugby o al tenis
al cine o al centro comercial
telebasura
deportista
equitación o natación
muchos pasatiempos
música pop.

- Memoriza estas frases.
- Cambia un aspecto de cada frase.
e.j. Hago mis deberes

3. Escribe y di las frases utilizando las imágenes.



PIXL SPINE Spanish

KS3 Spine Communication Skills Speaking and Writing

5. Desarrolla tus frases utilizando las frases temporales.

normalmente - normally
de vez en cuando - from time to time
el fin de semana - at the weekend
por la tarde - in the afternoon/evening
durante la semana - during the week
luego - then
después - after
más tarde - later

Memoriza las
palabras

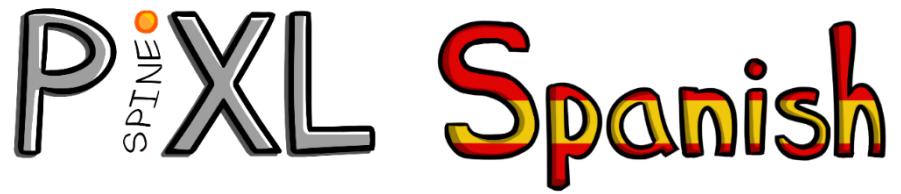
4. Añade las opiniones y los conectivos a las frases.

Conectivos

y = and
porque = because
pero = but
sin embargo = however
también = also
así que = so

Las opiniones

es guay - it's cool
es fascinante - it's fascinating
es activo - it's active
es peligroso - it's dangerous
me relaja - it relaxes me
me interesa - it interests me
me aburre - it bores me
es entretenido - it's
entertaining



Cultural Understanding

Celebrations

- The Hispanic World – Spain and other Spanish-speaking countries – is famous for its different celebrations throughout the year.
- Some of the special days that we celebrate throughout the year are special to the UK, and aren't celebrated in other countries.
- For example, Guy Fawkes' Night on 5th November is only celebrated in the UK.
- However, Christmas and New Year are celebrated in many different countries, but each country will have its own traditions.

What do you already know about Spanish around the world?

Religion

- As Spain is a traditionally Catholic country, there are lots of special days and festivals surrounding the Catholic religion.
- Every day of the year is dedicated to a particular Saint. Each town or city has its own Saint as well, so these days tend to be a Bank Holiday to celebrate their Saint. Lots of Spanish people have names which pertain to a Saint as well – so on these days some people have a small celebration – like a second birthday!
- For example, el Día del Pilar – St. Pilar's Day – takes place on 12th October and is a Bank Holiday in many places in Spain.

What do you already know about Spanish and Hispanic festivals and traditions?

Español por el mundo

- Más de 500 millones de personas hablan español.
- Hay 21 países donde se habla español como lengua oficial.
- No todos estos países hablan el mismo tipo de español.
- También se conoce como "castellano".
- Viene del latín, pero tiene influencias del árabe.

El Año Nuevo

- El 31 de diciembre se conoce como "Nochevieja".
- En España, es tradición comer doce uvas con las doce campanadas hasta la medianoche. Si se comen las doce uvas a tiempo, se dice que será un año de prosperidad.
- Antes de salir a festejar, se come en familia.
- Antes de irse a la cama, o al día siguiente, se suele comer churros con chocolate.

Carnaval

- El Carnaval de Cádiz es uno de los más famosos.
- Hay procesiones por las calles con carrozas.
- Hay canciones especiales durante este tiempo, y muchas tratan de temas satíricos.
- Un disfraz común es de un bufón.
- En las calles hay muchos concursos de música y de disfraces.

La Navidad

- La lotería nacional tiene lugar el 22 de diciembre, se llama 'El Gordo'.
- El 24 de diciembre se llama "Nochebuena".
- Tradicionalmente, se come cordero o marisco.
- En muchas casas, Papá Noel trae regalos el 25 de diciembre, pero en España el día más importante es el 6 de enero cuando los Reyes Magos traen regalos para toda la familia.

Spanish

KS3 Spine

Cultural Understanding

El Día de los Muertos

- Es una celebración tradicional mexicana.
- Tiene lugar el 1 de noviembre – el Día de Todos Los Santos, y el 2 de noviembre.
- La gente hace altares a los muertos en sus casas y escuelas.
- Se come pan de muerto y calaveras de dulce.
- La flor "cempasúchitl" se usa para adornar y crear un camino que siguen los muertos para volver.

La Feria de Abril

- Tiene lugar en Sevilla, Andalucía.
- Se celebra una o dos semanas después de la Semana Santa.
- Las mujeres se visten con vestidos de flamenco.
- Existe un baile que se llama "sevillanas", parecido al flamenco, que se suele bailar en esta feria.
- En el Recinto, hay casetas donde la gente se reúne y come juntos.

La Semana Santa

- Empieza el Domingo de Ramos.
- Hay muchas procesiones en las calles durante esta semana.
- Tradicionalmente hay hombres que llevan pasos con imágenes de Jesús y de la Virgen María.
- Hay música religiosa especial que acompaña los pasos, y a las personas.



What is Spanish Grammar

What is Grammar?

Grammar is the set rules that we need to follow if we are going to write correctly and speak correctly in whatever language we are learning.

Learning the rules of Spanish grammar gives us a greater understanding of Spanish and how the language works. If we are to understand what we read or hear in Spanish, we need to have a good grasp of the rules of grammar.

Many Spanish grammar rules are the same as English and grammar terminology is the same.

However, there are a lot of differences too. What might be correct in English may not be correct in Spanish.

We need to learn the differences so that our Spanish is accurate. We also need to be able to understand and describe grammatical terms so we can learn how language works.

Some Main Differences

Gender every Spanish noun has a gender either - masculine or feminine. Nouns preceded by *la* or *una* are feminine. Nouns preceded by *el* or *un* are masculine. Gender can affect other words in a sentence.

Word order in Spanish is similar to English: subject → verb → object.

However, there are differences that you need to know about. Adjectives usually come after the noun they are describing and need to agree in number and gender with the noun.

Object and reflexive pronouns are usually placed before the verb: *ej. Te lo voy a dar.*

Negative constructions occur before the verb. *E.j. Nunca juega al fútbol los lunes.*

Conjugation: In Spanish, verbs change according to who is doing the action and the context. They change in English too but not nearly as much, for example we add an 's' on the verb when we are talking about he/she/it or we add an 'ed' to put it in the past.

In Spanish, **verb endings change** for almost every subject pronoun and tense. We need to learn these endings. Some verbs (regular verbs) follow a predictable pattern which makes them easier to learn. Some (irregular verbs) don't follow a pattern at all and we need to learn these off by heart as they are often the verbs we use the most.

What is a noun?

A noun is simply a thing. It can be a place, a person, an idea, or any other thing. the school – **el instituto**, the boy – **el chico**, thirst, **la sed**.

It can be a real thing you can touch (concrete noun) or a thing that you can't touch (abstract noun).

Proper nouns are people's names or the name of a place such as a country or a town.

In Spanish, capital letters for certain nouns are slightly different to how we use them in English.

What is an article?

An article tells us whether the noun we are talking about is specific or unspecific.

Unspecific / indefinite

A table – una mesa

A cup – una taza the cup – la taza

A mobile 'phone – un móvil

Specific / definite

the table – la mesa

the mobile 'phone – el móvil

What is an adjective?

An adjective is a word which give us some information about the noun, It describes the noun.

the blue car – **el coche azul**

the tall man – **el hombre alto**

the nice friend – **el amigo amable**

the delicious food – **la comida sabrosa**

the empty house – **la casa vacía**

the red shoes – **los zapatos rojos**

What is tense?

Tense is the form of a verb which tells us when something happens.

Present tense:

I play – **juego**, I have - **tengo**, I sing - **canto**

Past tense (preterite):

I played – **jugué**, I lived - **viví**, I sang - **canté**

Future tense:

I will play – **jugaré**, I will live – **viviré**, I will sing - **cantaré**

What is gender?

In Spanish, all nouns have a **gender**. They are either masculine or feminine. This means that there are different ways of saying 'the' in Spanish.

the chair – la silla (feminine)

the tree – el árbol (masculine)

If there is more than one (plural), we use '**los**' or '**las**'

The chairs – las sillas (feminine plural)

The trees – los árboles (masculine plural)

What is a preposition?

A preposition tells us about the relationship between a noun and another word in the sentence. It tells us **where** things are.

My bag is on the chair – **mi bolso está en la silla**

The cinema is opposite the library – **el cine está enfrente de la biblioteca**

The dog is in the garden – **el perro está en el jardín**

Her brother is under the table – **su hermano está debajo de la mesa**

What is an adverb?

An adverb is a word which gives us some more information about the verb in a sentence. It describes **how** the verb is being performed.

he reads slowly – **lee lentamente**

she drives quickly – **conduce rápidamente**

I sometimes do my homework – **hago mis deberes de vez en cuando**

I never eat fruit – **nunca como fruta**

Spanish

KS3 Spine Grammar Terms and Examples in Spanish



Tips on how to learn Spanish

Memorise

- Focus and concentrate on a small chunk of language you want to learn.
- Say, write, read and listen to new the language repeatedly, until it sticks.
- Practise saying and writing the language from memory.
- Put language to rhythm or music to aid memorisation.
- Learn set phrases and structures and not just single words in isolation.
- Learn and practise Spanish grammar regularly. Research and test yourself.
- Immerse yourself in Spanish. Read books, newspapers, blogs and magazines. Listen to Spanish music, watch Spanish TV and films.

Deepen Understanding

- Translate Spanish phrases/texts into English. Then put them back into Spanish. How much can you do without looking?
- Transform Spanish sentences and texts into images. Next, transform the images back into the written and spoken form (without looking at the original).
- Scramble sentences and texts then re-order them into their correct form.
- Reduce sentences to 3 words and texts to 5 bullet points. Then restore them to their original form, from memory.
- Change the sentences and structures you have learned. e.g. make them negative or extend them by adding opinions or joining them with other sentences.

To learn Spanish you need to do three things:

1. Memorise the language thoroughly.
2. Deepen understanding by thinking hard about it, in order to make it stick.
3. Practise! Practise! Practise!

Let's try it!

Dibuja una imagen para cada frase.
Escribe una frase para cada imagen.
Mezcla y separa estas frases.
Escribe un párrafo sobre la solidaridad.



Traduce estas frases

Durante mis vacaciones me gustaría ser voluntario porque hay que ayudar a otros.

En el futuro quisiera ayudar a los menos privilegiados porque es importante.

Para mí, lo que es importante es que quiero luchar contra la pobreza porque me gusta ayudar a la gente.

Sinceramente quisiera contribuir a la comunidad porque es educativo.

Escribe diez frases más

Memoriza estas frases – Toma cinco minutos

Me gustaría ser voluntario/a - *I would like to be a volunteer.*

Quisiera contribuir a la comunidad - *I would like to contribute to the community.*

Quisiera ayudar a los menos privilegiados - *I would like to help the less privileged.*

Quiero trabajar para una organización benéfica - *I want to work for a charity.*

Quiero luchar contra la pobreza - *I want to fight against poverty.*

Me gustaría trabajar contra la pobreza - *I would like to fight poverty.*

Lee las frases cinco veces.

Think about the meaning of each word and learn the spelling.

Spanish

KS3 Spine How to Learn Spanish

Extiende estas frases

...porque hay que ayudar a otros
...because we need to help others

...porque es importante y educativo
...because it's important and educational

...porque me gusta ayudar a la gente
...because I like to help people

Repite cada frase cinco veces. Repite todas las frases juntas cinco veces.

Escribe las frases diez veces o más si es necesario.



Canta estas frases

Añade a estas frases

Durante mis vacaciones - *During my holidays*

Después del instituto - *After school*

En el futuro - *In the future*

Para mí, lo que es importante es que
- *For me what's important is that...*

Sinceramente - *Frankly (to tell the truth)*



Spanish Pronunciation

- ‘h’ is silent hombre, hotel, hacer, helado
- ‘ñ’ sounds like ‘ny’ montaña, uña, pañuelo
- ‘z’ sounds like ‘th’ zanahoria, zapato, Zaragoza
- ‘ll’ and ‘y’ sound the same llamo, lluvia, pollo, ayudar
- ‘r’ when it is at the beginning or part of ‘rr’ it is strong - perro, raqueta, reloj
- ‘r’ if in the middle and not part of ‘rr’ it is soft
perezoso, quiero, raro, recibir
- ‘b’ and ‘v’ both sound the same ‘b’ - vaso, beber
- ‘c’ + a/o/u sounds like ‘k’ cosa, cuando, como
- ‘c’ + i/e sounds like ‘th’ cielo, cien
- ‘j’ sounds like ‘h’ juego, jaleo, jacaranda
- ‘g’ + a/o/u sounds like a hard ‘g’ hago, vaga, guisano
- ‘g’ + i/e sounds like a Spanish ‘j’ sound – ‘h’
- gimnasio, giro, generación, gente

If a word has an accent, then you have to stress that part of the word.

All vowel sounds are said individually:

- ee – eh-eh lee, reemplazar
- eu – eh-oo euro, Europa
- iu – ee-oo ciudad, triunfo
- au – ah-oo bautismo, causa
- ie – ee-eh viejo, cien
- ei – eh-ee veinte, seis

Identifica los grupos de sonidos distintos:

vivo	zoo
bebo	ciudad
cine	jugar
reloj	hotel
hacienda	bebé
juego	jaleo
jamón	círculo
nación	

Identifica los grupos de sonidos distintos:

ayuda	tiene
nación	baile
lienzo	mientras
allí	paisaje
aya	avión
guión	ración
allá	
acción	talla

Solo hay cinco
vocales en español:

a - "ah"
e - "eh"
i - "ee"
o - "oh"
u - "oo"

Si vemos dos vocales, tenemos que pronunciar las dos:

ee – eh-eh lee, reemplazar
eu – eh-oo euro, Europa
iu – ee-oo ciudad, triunfo
au – ah-oo bautismo, causa
ie – ee-eh viejo, cien
ei – eh-ee veinte, seis



**ENTRETENERSE
ACARICIAR
LA ESCASEZ
EL HEREDERO
EL HALLAZGO
LA LLOVIZNA**

¡Te toca!



Las palabras con más errores comunes:

- Prefiero** (putting “me” in front of it)
- Quiero** (missing out the ‘u’)
- Veinte** (spelling ‘ie’ not ‘ei’)
- Mejor** (spelling with an ‘h’)
- Mañana** (missing off the tilde ‘ñ’)

- Hora** (*missing off the 'h'*)
- Llamar** (*spelling with a 'y'*)
- Aburrido** (*spelling 'bb' not 'rr'*)
- Vivir** (*writing with 'b'*)
- Naranja** (*writing with an 'h'*)

LOS AMIGOS FALSOS!

Asistir – to attend
Atender – to assist
La ropa – clothes
La fábrica – factory
Actualmente – currently
El éxito – success
Largo – long
La librería – bookshop
Un pariente - relative

Las consonantes

- ‘h’ is silent hombre, hotel, hacer, helado
 - ‘ñ’ sounds like ‘ny’ montaña, uña, pañuelo
 - ‘z’ sounds like ‘th’ zanahoria, zapato, Zaragoza
 - ‘ll’ and ‘y’ sound the same llamo, lluvia, pollo, ayudar
 - ‘r’ when it is at the beginning or part of ‘rr’ it is strong - perro, raqueta, reloj
 - ‘r’ if in the middle and not part of ‘rr’ it is soft - perezoso, quiero, raro, recibir
 - ‘b’ and ‘v’ both sound the same ‘b’ - vaso, beber, vivo, volar, bailar
 - ‘c’ + a/o/u sounds like ‘k’ cosa, cuando, como
 - ‘c’ + i/e sounds like ‘th’ cielo, cien
 - ‘j’ sounds like ‘h’ juego, jaleo, jacaranda
 - ‘g’ + a/o/u sounds like a hard ‘g’ hago, vaga, guisano
 - ‘g’ + i/e sounds like a Spanish ‘j’ sound – ‘h’ - gimnasio, giro, generación, gente

¡Ya te las sabes!

- dad** = **-ty** – ciudad (city), nacionalidad (nationality)
- ción** = **-tion** – solución (solution), atracción (attraction), nación (nation)
- ado/ido** = **-ed** – hablado (spoken/talked), vivido (lived), andado (walked)
- mente** = **-ly** - rápidamente (quickly), principalmente (principally), cuidadosamente (carefully)

¡Cuidado! bien los cognado

abril (April) **billón** (billion)
ocurrir (to occur) **diciembre** (December)
garaje (garage)