

En clase

LEARNING OUTCOME: To understand how to revise in Languages

- 1 Identify what we need to revise for
- 2 Revise the list of topics we need to revise for
- 3 Explore how to learn vocabulary, grammar and the different papers
- 4 Explore how to apply these techniques to exam-style questions

LESSON DESTINATIONS



You need to find time to:

1. Learn vocabulary
2. Memorise your model answers.
3. Practise grammar: especially the tenses.

(But also working on accuracy of use of language for your writing and speaking: connectives, opinions, adjectives, time expressions, verbs followed by infinitive, negative words, etc.)

4. Practise for your speaking exam: it's your first exam.

Mock W.B. 17th March

GCSE exam W.B. 5th May

- practise role play tasks
- practise photo -based tasks
- learn well your model answers so you can practise the general conversation task

5. Do past papers: listening, reading and writing.

- Listening papers:
- Reading papers:
 - Remember to practise translations from Spanish to English
- Writing papers:
 - Practise how to recognise which tense you need to use in each bullet point
 - Practise how adapt the bullet points of the different tasks
 - Practise How to use tenses well
 - Practise How to avoid repetitions
 - Practise how to adapt the model answers to the different bullet points
 - Learn key sentences you can adapt and use in every writing and speaking.
 - Learn WOW sentences to spice up your writing and get those extra mark
 - Practise translations from English to Spanish.

1. Identify what we need to revise for

Topics in the exam: tick off the ones you learnt/revised/ revisited/ checked

Theme 1: Identity and culture

- Me, my family and friends
 - Relationships with family and friends
 - Marriage/partnership
- Technology in everyday life
 - Social media
 - Mobile technology
- Free-time activities
 - Music
 - Cinema and TV
 - Food: meals of the day and eating habits
 - eating out : going to a restaurant/ ordering food
 - Sport and sports events
- Customs and festivals in Spanish-speaking countries/communities

Theme 2: Local, national, international and global areas of interest

- Home, town, neighbourhood and region
 - Your house: rooms and furniture
 - Places in town
 - Shops
 - Problems in the town
 - What it's there to do
 - How you would improve your town
 - What it's your neighbourhood like
 - Your region
 - Advantages and disadvantages of living in the city or countryside
 - Where you would like to live
- Social issues
 - Charity/voluntary work
 - Healthy/unhealthy living
 - Daily routine
- Global issues
 - The environment
 - Poverty/homelessness
- Travel and tourism
 - What you do on holidays
 - Where you stay/ stayed
 - Problems when staying on holidays
 - Places where you would like to go

Theme 3: Current and future study and employment

- My studies
 - Subjects
 - Teachers
 - Exams: pressure, grades
 - What I want to study
- Life at school/college
 - School facilities
 - School rules
 - Uniform
 - After school activities
 - School trips & exchanges
 - Bullying
- Education post-16
 - University
 - Going to college: doing an apprenticeship
 - Gap year
- Jobs, career choices and ambitions
 - Jobs
 - Part time jobs
 - Places of work
 - Work experience
 - Job interviews
 - curriculum

2.Revise the list of topics we need to revise for

Topics in the exam: tick off the ones you learn/ revised/ revisited/ Rechecked

Theme 1: Identity and culture	learnt	Revised	Revisited	Re-checked
➤ Me, my family and friends				
▪ Family members vocab				
• Relationships with family and friends				
•Marriage/partnership				
➤Technology in everyday life				
• Social media				
• Mobile technology				
➤Free-time activities				
▪Music				
▪Cinema and TV				
▪Food: meals of the day and eating habits				
▪eating out : going to a restaurant/ ordering food				
▪Sport and sports events				
➤ Customs and festivals in Spanish-speaking countries/communities				

Topics in the exam: tick off the ones you learn/ revise/ revisit

Theme 2: Local, national, international and global areas of interest	learnt	Revised	Revisited	Re-checked
<p>➤ Home, town, neighbourhood and region</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Your house: rooms and furniture▪ Places in town▪ Shops▪ Problems in the town▪ What it's there to do▪ How you would improve your town▪ What it's your neighbourhood like▪ Your region▪ Advantages and disadvantages of living in the city or countryside▪ Where you would like to live				

2. Revise the list of topics we need to revise for

Topics in the exam: tick off the ones you learn/ revise/ revisit

Theme 2: Local, national, international and global areas of interest	learnt	Revised	Revisited	Re-checked
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Social issues <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Charity/voluntary work ▪ Healthy/unhealthy living ▪ Daily routine ➤ Global issues <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The environment • Poverty/homelessness ➤ Travel and tourism <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ What you do on holidays ▪ Where you stay/ stayed ▪ Problems when staying on holidays ▪ Places where you would like to go 				

2. Revise the list of topics we need to revise for

Topics in the exam: tick off the ones you learn/ revise/ revisit

Theme 3: Current and future study and employment	learnt	Revised	Revisited	Re-checked
<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ My studies<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Subjects▪ Teachers▪ Exams: pressure, grades▪ What I want to study ➤ Life at school/college<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ School facilities▪ School rules▪ Uniform▪ After school activities▪ School trips & exchanges▪ Bullying				

2. Revise the list of topics we need to revise for

Topics in the exam: tick off the ones you learn/ revise/ revisit

Theme 3: Current and future study and employment	learnt	Revised	Revisited	Re-checked
<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Education post-16<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ University➤ Going to college: doing an apprenticeship➤ Gap year ➤ Jobs, career choices and ambitions<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Jobs▪ Part time jobs▪ Places of work▪ Work experience▪ Job interviews▪ curriculum				

2. Revise the list of topics we need to revise for

Topics in the exam: tick off the ones you learn/ revise/ revisit

My Areas of Strength	Learnt	Revised	Revisited	Re-checked

2.Revise the list of topics we need to revise for

Topics in the exam: tick off the ones you learn/ revise/ revisit

My areas for Development	Learnt	Revised	Revisited	Re-checked

2.Revise the list of topics we need to revise for

Topics in the exam: tick off the ones you learn/ revise/ revisit

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Theme 3: Current and future study and employment

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 - Jobs
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 - Work experience
 - Job interviews
 - curriculum

2.Revise the list of topics we need to revise to identify what we need to revise for

1. LEARN VOCABULARY

Knowledge of vocabulary is the key to your success.

The more words and phrases you know, the more understanding you will have and the more successful you will be!

This sounds great, but when you have limited time, how can you take on-board what can feel like an endless stream of new words? Don't worry. In the next slides there are some tricks and techniques that can help you learn, and crucially retain, that all important vocabulary.

3. Explore how to learn vocabulary, grammar and the different papers

- Make **Vocabulary Themes**: Memorising vocabulary out of context can be an inefficient way of studying. Instead, try to group the vocabulary that you are learning into themes. For instance, consider learning the words you would need to describe your evening meal – the food items, the utensils and the experience. The human brain functions by making connections. If you study vocabulary in a way that you can associate with a real lived experience, you will find it easier to remember more words.
- **Learn words in phrases**: Instead of looking at single words in isolation, memorising set phrases can really boost your vocabulary and confidence. (you can use the model answers or simple sentences we have seen in class or you find in a past paper) Like this, when you write or speak, instead of struggling to construct a sentence from scratch you will have a bank of common phrases on the tip of your tongue.

- **Flashcards and Post-Its**

Flashcards are a tried and tested technique for language learning. Make them, create a flashcard with a group of words based on a topic: e.g. holidays, hotel, school rules, uniform, shops, problems in the city, etc. You will learn the vocabulary whilst making them, as well as whilst using them. Another option is labelling objects, such as those around your house, with their name in Spanish using post-its. You can also do post-its with short sentences and have them in your room where you see them every day and can revise them quickly.

3. Explore how to learn vocabulary, grammar and the different papers

- **Practice Little and Often**

The goal with vocabulary is to transfer the knowledge from short term memory into long term memory. Regular repetition of words and phrases really help with this. Revising vocabulary in short bursts can reinforce your knowledge.

Apps & websites can be useful in this regard:


duolingo/

quizlet: [AQA GCSE Spanish Revision | Quizlet](#)

BBC Bitesize: [GCSE Spanish - AQA \(for exams until 2025\) - BBC Bitesize](#)

The first part has vocabulary organised by topics, which is super useful (below you have some screen shots of the topics you can find


Food and eating out



[Food and eating out in Spanish - AQA](#)


Food plays an important part in Spanish culture. Revise vocabulary to talk about foods, discuss restaurants and cooking, and order meals.

Customs and festivals



Spanish customs, festivals and celebrations - AQA

Technology in everyday life



Technology and social media in Spanish - AQA

Learn key phrases and vocabulary to discuss different types of technology, their uses, advantages and disadvantages, and the impact of social media.

3. Explore how to learn vocabulary, grammar and the different papers

- Use your knowledge organiser: you have a copy.



A great tool which contains not only vocabulary organised by themes (with short sentences you can learn and use in one of the techniques seen above), but also grammar. AND for every theme and grammar point you have a QR code with a link to a Quizzlet quiz to practise.



3. Explore how to learn vocabulary, grammar and the different papers

- **Set a Goal: a realistic number of words you can learn every day/ every other day**

Set yourself an achievable target for the words and phrases you want to learn each week. You all have lots of other commitments and goals. Set a pace that suits you and your life. If you have a Spanish exam coming up, then you have a deadline set for you. In this case, try to start studying early and spread out your vocabulary learning across the time you have rather than cramming at the end!

- When you are taking a break, watch a Spanish film with subtitles, even if it's in the background, it will be useful and your ear will get used to recognising words.

3. Explore how to learn vocabulary, grammar and the different papers

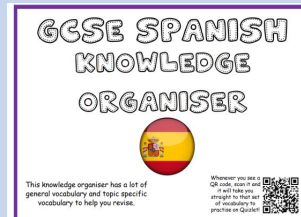
2. Learn model answers

- You have a copy of all model answers. We have learnt them little by little, now you have to revisit them and make sure you know them.
- You have to be able to answer all the questions for each topic (not all the answers have to be long)
- REMEMBER: giving extended answers will improve your grade.

3. Practise grammar

Knowledge of grammar and using it correctly is another key to your success.

- Use the grammar part of the knowledge organiser to learn and the QR codes to practise it.

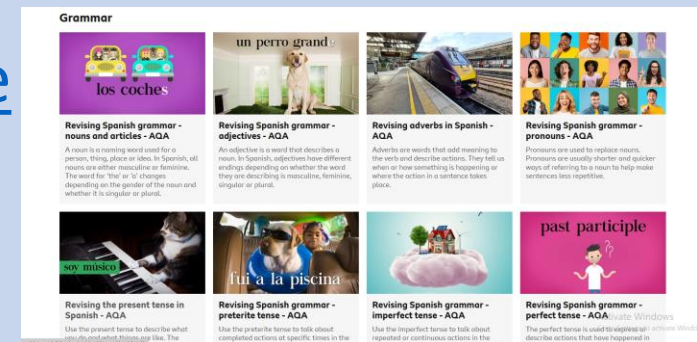


- use BBC Bitesize

[GCSE Spanish - AQA \(for exams until 2025\) - BBC Bitesize](#)

Scroll down to get to the grammar part

3. Explore how to learn vocabulary, grammar and the different papers



Topics in the exam: tick off the ones you learn/ revise/ revisit

Grammar topics	learnt	Revised	Revisited	Re-checked
➤ Present regular verbs				
➤ Present irregular verbs				
➤ Preterito regular verbs				
➤ Preterito irregular verbs				
➤ Imperfect regular verbs				
➤ Imperfect irregular verbs				
➤ Simple future: ir + a + infinitive				
➤ Future 2: (will...) infinitive + é/ ás/ á/ emos/éis/án				
➤ Conditional: (would) infinitive + ía/ías/ía/íamos/íais/ían				
➤ Opinions + infinitive: me gusta/ me encanta..+ infinitive				
➤ Me gustaría/ me encantaría +infinitive				
➤ Verbs + infinitive: querer+ infin./ poder+infinitive/				
➤ Tener que + infinitive/ deber + infinitive				
➤ Negative words				
➤ Connectives				

2.Revise the list of topics we need to revise for

4. Practise for your speaking exam: it's your first exam.

- Mock W.B. 17th March
- GCSE exam W.B. 5th May

- practise role play tasks
- practise photo- based tasks
- learn well your model answers so you can practise the general conversation task

Download past papers from AQA or Ask your teacher for role play and photo card tasks so you can prepare.

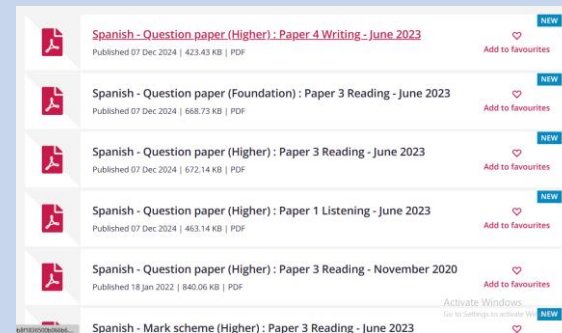
5. DO AQA PAST PAPERS -

This is a great way to get familiar with the layout of the exams and the types of questions that could come up. You will also be able to practise exam skills.

It will also be a good way of identifying which areas of grammar or vocabulary you find the most difficult and where you should focus your revision time.

Download the papers yourself and/ or ask your teacher for copies of the past papers. No need to print the papers if you do not wish to, write the answers in a book and see your teacher for the mark scheme or download the mark scheme yourself.

[AQA | Spanish | GCSE | GCSE Spanish](#)



Also BBC Bitesize

[GCSE Spanish - AQA \(for exams until 2025\) - BBC Bitesize](#)

What to do after you do the papers the papers

- Download the mark scheme or ask your teacher for them, and mark the papers.
- Make a list of the main words you did not recognise, and learn them.
- It is important also to analyse why you made the mistakes:
 - Did you read the question fully and properly?
 - Did you understand what the question was asking? (did you re-read to check?)
 - Did you answer in the correct language?
 - Did you check your answers after writing them to make sure it makes sense and you did not write something silly?
 - Did you listen/ read carefully to make sure you did not miss any key words that change the meaning of the sentences: e.g. however; although; normally... but last week....; never; nobody, etc.
 - In the listening paper, did you use the 5 minutes reading time smartly: familiarising yourself with the topics, did you check all the options so you knew what was coming, did you annotate the paper,

3. Explore how to learn vocabulary, grammar and the different papers

Listening papers

- Download the mark scheme AND the transcripts, or ask your teacher for them, and mark the papers.
- Like previously, it is important also to analyse why you made the mistakes:
 - Did you read the question fully and properly?
 - Did you understand what the question was asking? (did you re-read to check?)
 - Did you answer in the correct language?
 - Did you check your answers after writing them to make sure it makes sense and you did not write something silly?
 - Did you listen carefully to make sure you did not miss any key words that change the meaning of the sentences: e.g. however; although; normally... but last week....; never; nobody, etc.
 - In the listening paper, **did you use the 5 minutes reading time smartly:** familiarising yourself with the topics, did you check all the options so you knew what was coming, did you annotate the paper,

Specific advice for Listening papers

- The listening exam is well known for being difficult, so you have to get used to it and PREPARE for it.
- The papers are challenging, so do the papers once, then use the transcripts while listening to the most difficult questions, like that you will SEE the words and LISTEN to how they sound. This technique will help you get used to the speed (how the words/ sentences sound when pronounced fast).
- Ideally, after using the transcripts, you should do the difficult questions once more without the transcripts to see if you understand better.
- Re-do the paper after a couple of weeks to see how much more you understand, to check you remember the words you learn. This is the way to train your memory.
- BE AWARE that AQA re-uses the vocabulary and key words, so the more you listen/ read / see them, the better. Repetition is the one of keys to improve memory

3. Explore how to learn vocabulary, grammar and the different papers

Key vocabulary/ grammar/ structures to ensure success

- In the next slides you will find a lot of key vocabulary you need to know.
- You will need to learn this over time, so DO NOT leave it till the last couple of weeks (days) to learn them.
- Remember the initial tips: little and often so long term memory is ensured.

3. Explore how to learn vocabulary, grammar and the different papers

Know the questions

¿Cuándo? (when), ¿Qué? (what), ¿Quién? (who), ¿Por qué? (why),
¿Dónde? (where), ¿Cuántos/as...? How many...?, ¿Por qué? (why) .
¿Cuál...? Which or ¿Cuál es...? What is...?

Take care with the following (In Spanish):

- ¿Cómo? – could mean: How? But also: ¿Cómo es tu...? What is your...like? In which way? So, look at the context.
- ¿Desde hace cuánto tiempo ...? – how long?

Task 1 – Match up these common question words in Spanish and English.

Spanish	English
1. <i>¿A qué hora?</i>	a) Who (for)?
2. <i>¿Cuál / Qué?</i>	b) How/What like?
3. <i>¿Cómo?</i>	c) How much money?
4. <i>¿Cuánto dinero?</i>	d) What time?
5. <i>¿Cuánto / a / os / as?</i>	e) How often?
6. <i>¿Cuándo?</i>	f) Why?
7. <i>¿Dónde? / ¿Adónde?</i>	g) Where (to)?
8. <i>¿Con qué frecuencia?</i>	h) What/Which?
9. <i>¿Quién? / ¿Para quién?</i>	i) How much/many?
10. <i>¿Por qué?</i>	j) When?

TASK 1

Answers:

1.	d	2.	h	3.	b	4.	c	5.	i	6.	j	7.	g	8.	e	9.	a	10.	f
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Identifying opinions

Remember/ be familiar with the contrasting conjunctions in the list below.

Common contrasting conjunctions:

- pero – but
- sin embargo / no obstante – however
- a pesar de que = aunque – although/even though
- en cambio – on the other hand
- a pesar de – in spite of
- por un lado / por otro lado / por una parte / por otra parte – on the one hand/on the other hand
- be aware that if they are in doubt, the use of a contrasting conjunction could indicate that a response is both positive and negative.
- listen out for key words that change meaning eg 'no es aburrido' is positive.

Time phrases:

Ahora =now	Antes = before/ in the past	Anteayer= the day before yesterday	Ayer = yesterday
Después = after/ afterwards	Hoy= today	Mañana= tomorrow	Pronto = soon
pasado mañana = day after tomorrow	el lunes pasado = last Monday	Anoche= yesterday night	por la tarde = in the afternoon
hace dos Meses = 2 months ago	por la noche= in the evening	el mes próximo/ el mes que viene= next month	por la mañana = in the morning
este año/ mes = this year/ month	el año que viene/ próximo= next year	la semana Pasada = last week	la semana que viene = next week
Dentro de ... In.... Time e.g. dentro de dos días= in 2 days time	Acabo de + infinitive = I have just done...	Desde hace = since	En este momento= at the moment

El poder de las negativas: the powerfull words that mean “no/ not/none” an

- Nunca= jamás – never
eg Nunca/ jamás está contento/No está contento nunca/ jamás (He is never happy – don't just pick up on 'contento' – the nunca gives it the opposite meaning)
- nada – nothing
- nadie – no-one
- poco – not very/not much eg es poco interesante (it's not very interesting)
- tampoco – neither
- ni...ni... – neither...nor
- demasiado – too eg es demasiado fácil (it's too easy)
- sin – without eg sin problema (without a problem)

And the most complex ones:

- Ya no = no any more/ no longer
- Todavía no = not yet
- Todavía = still
- Ya = already

Distractors often used in listening and reading exams

- nunca/ jamás – never

eg Nunca está contento/No está contento nunca (He is never happy – don't just pick up on 'contento' – the nunca gives it the opposite meaning)

- nada – nothing
- nadie – no-one
- poco – not very/not much eg es poco interesante (it's not very interesting)
- tampoco – neither
- ni...ni... – neither...nor
- demasiado – too eg es demasiado fácil (it's too easy)
- sin – without eg sin problema (without a problem)
- Un poco = a bit.
- Pero
- Sin embargo= no obstante= however
- Por un lado/ por otro lado= on the one hand/ on the other hand
- En cambio = in contrast
- A pesar de qu = despite the fact that...
- A pesar de = in spite of

The 'little words'

algo	something
antes	before
apenas	hardly
aunque	although
cada	each
cerca (de)	near
contra	against
de nuevo	again
desde	from
entre	between
hace	ago (+ time)
más	more
major	better
mismo	same
ni... ni	neither... nor
peor	worse
por eso	therefore
sin	without
tampoco	neither
último	last

Spotting different time frames

- each verb in a different time frame is accompanied by a time word or phrase. These act as additional evidence in support of the answer, in case the student can't identify the time frame from the verb.

<i>a diario</i> – daily, everyday	<i>de vez en cuando</i> – from time to time	<i>el mes próximo</i> – next month
<i>a veces</i> – sometimes	<i>dentro de X días</i> – within X days	<i>el mes que viene</i> – next month
<i>ahora</i> – now	<i>dentro de X meses</i> – within X months	<i>pasado mañana</i> – the day after tomorrow
<i>algunas veces</i> – sometimes	<i>desde hace</i> – since, for	<i>pocas veces</i> – seldom, a few times
<i>anoche</i> – last night	<i>al día siguiente</i> – the next day	<i>por fin</i> – at last

Spotting different time frames

<i>el año pasado</i> – last year	<i>esta noche</i> – tonight	<i>todas las semanas</i> – every week
<i>el año próximo</i> – next year	<i>este fin de semana</i> – this weekend	<i>todavía</i> – still, yet
<i>el año que viene</i> – next year	<i>hace + time</i> – ... ago	<i>la última vez</i> – the last time
<i>ayer</i> – yesterday	<i>mañana</i> – tomorrow	<i>la próxima vez</i> – the next time
<i>de momento</i> – at the moment, right now	<i>el mes pasado</i> – last month	<i>ya no</i> – no longer

Distractors in use: examples

Example 1

Susana: "A mi hermano le gustan los helados pero a mí me gustan los bombones."

Question: What does Susana like?

Distraction: Opinion of brother

Little word: 'pero'

Structure: Distraction at beginning

Answer: sweets

Example 2

Javier: "Me encanta el deporte. Ayer jugué al fútbol en el parque porque el polideportivo estaba cerrado."

Question: Where did Javier play football yesterday?

A	park	<input type="checkbox"/>
B	sports centre	
C	school	

Distraction: 'el polideportivo'

Little word: '... cerrado'

Structure: Distraction at end

Answer: A (the park)

Example 3

Pilar: "El año pasado visité Madrid durante mis vacaciones. Fui a las tiendas porque no me interesaban los museos."

Question: What did Pilar do in Paris last year?

Distraction: museums (not interesting)

Little words: no (negating the verb interesar)

Structure: Distraction and little words at end

Answer: went to the shops/shopping

Example 4

Roberto: "Es muy importante reciclar todos los días. Reutilizar bolsas de plástico no es muy difícil; reciclar el vidrio es muy popular; sin embargo hace falta anunciar los días de colección más a menudo en los periódicos."

Question: What does Roberto think doesn't happen enough?

A	recycling plastic bags	<input type="checkbox"/>
B	recycling glass	
C	advertising collection days	

Distractions: 'bolsas de plástico, vidrio'

Little words: 'sin embargo, más a menudo'

Structure : Distractions throughout

Answer: C (advertising collection days)

Explore how to apply these techniques to exam-style questions

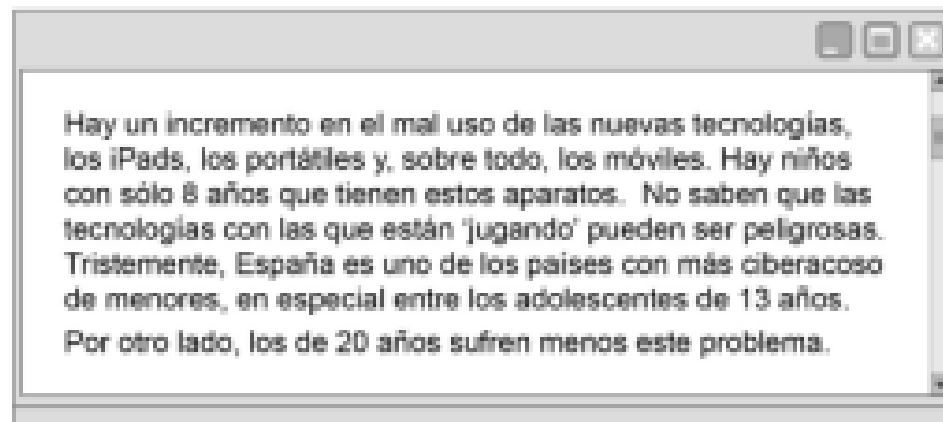
June 2018,
Reading
(Foundation)

Respect the little
words eg *sobre*
todo, poco,
demasiado, sin,
tampoco etc

0 6

New technology

You are reading this article on a Spanish website.



Write the correct letter in each box.

0 6

1

According to the article, what is the **most** dangerous form of technology?

A	iPads
B	Laptops
C	Mobile phones

[1 mark]

Adjetivos

simpático – friendly
interesante
divertido - fun
Entretenido - entertaining
agradable - pleasant
Amable – helpful, kind
contento- happy
feliz- happy
alegre - cheerful
barato – cheap
útil – useful

antipático - unfriendly
aburrido - boring
monótono - monotonous
molesto - annoying
desagradable - unpleasant
triste - sad
cansado - tired
decepcionado - disappointed
enfadado – angry/ crossed
caro- expensive
inútil – useless
harto – fed up

Positive adjective	Negative adjective
<i>simpático</i> – nice	<i>antipático</i>
<i>interesante</i>	<i>aburrido</i>
<i>divertido</i>	<i>monótono</i>
<i>entretenido</i>	
	<i>molesto</i>
<i>agradable</i>	<i>desagradable</i>
<i>amable</i>	
<i>contento</i>	
<i>feliz</i>	
<i>alegre</i>	<i>triste</i>
	<i>cansado</i> – tired
	<i>decepcionado</i> – disappointed
	<i>enfadado</i> – angry
<i>barato</i> – cheap	caro- expensive
<i>útil</i> – useful	<i>inútil</i> – useless
	<i>harto</i> – fed up

Something is there/isn't there etc

- hay – there is/are,
- no hay – there isn't/aren't
- tengo – I have,
- no tengo – I don't have
- necesito – I need
- es necesario- it is necessary,
- no necesito – I don't need
- me queda(n) – I have ...left
- me hace(n) falta – I need

Comparaciones : how to compare

- Mejor (que) – better (than)
- peor (que) – worse (than)
- igual (que) – the same as
- tan...como... – as ...as

'Wow' phrases to deploy in Speaking and Writing (high grade expressions)

- el peor problema es que = the worst problem is that....
- lo bueno/malo/mejor/peor es que = the Good/ bad/ best / worst thing is that...
- ojalá pudiera/tuviera/fuera = I wish I could/ I had/ I was....
- cuesta un ojo de la cara = it costs an arm and a leg
- es pan comido= it's a piece of cake
- siempre he soñado con = I have always dreamed of...
- he oído mucho sobre = I've Heard a lot about...
- nunca había ido/ estado allí antes = I have never gone / been there before
- a decir verdad = to be honest
- cuando sea mayor = when I am older...
- cuando tenga la oportunidad = when I have the opportunity...