KS3, KS4
Mastering vocabulary

TEACHING PACK

- Differentiated resources for years 9-11
- Vocabulary starters, games, revision and learning strategies
- Suitable for use with all exam boards

teachit

Contents

Introduction

This pack is designed to help you accelerate your students' Spanish vocabulary acquisition and equip them with effective strategies to learn and retain new words. It is suitable for use throughout years 9, 10 and 11 (as well as for revision) with AQA, Edexcel and Eduqas/WJEC exam boards. The resources are research and evidence-based, drawing on:

- cognitive research into memorisation

- examiners' reports from GCSE reading and listening papers

- core vocabulary lists provided by exam boards

- best classroom practice by experienced teachers.

The vocabulary included in this pack offers a manageable and practical starting point for expanding your students' word power. We have carefully selected high frequency words from the exam boards' lexicons of general vocabulary, including verbs, adjectives, opinions and time expressions. We have also included many words identified in recent examiners' reports from the different awarding bodies as being generally less well known by students.

This pack is primarily designed to boost the comprehension skills needed for the GCSE reading and listening exams. However, it will also help expand students' vocabulary for use in the speaking and writing exams. For comprehensive vocabulary lists, please refer to your exam board's specification documents.

Differentiation

As far as possible, the resources in this pack have been differentiated into three levels: bronze, silver and gold. These broadly correspond to upper key stage 3, Foundation and Higher levels of attainment. However, you may want to mix and match with the level that is right for your class or adapt the vocabulary that is included to best suit your students. Classifying words by difficulty is somewhat subjective and all students will benefit from revisiting more basic vocabulary in any case.

Bronze

Silver

Gold

Take 10 words: set 2

Translate these words (Spanish to English)

Bronze

1. la gente
2. la palabra
3. la calle

Silver

4. la pesca
5. la red
6. el/la camarero/a

Gold

7. el sueldo
8. la huelga
9. el gemelo

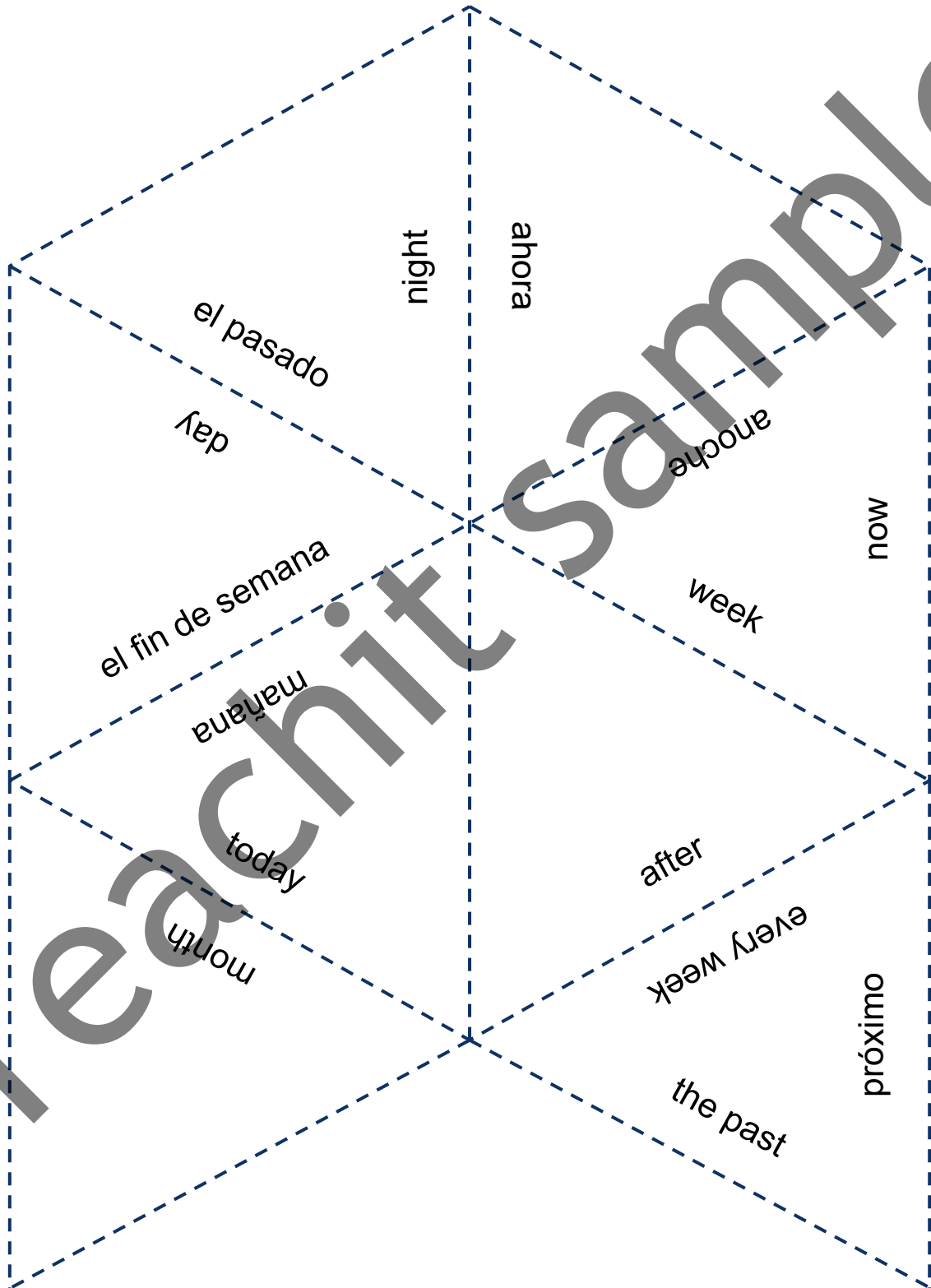10. What does 'nuestro' mean and what does it look like in its feminine and plural forms?

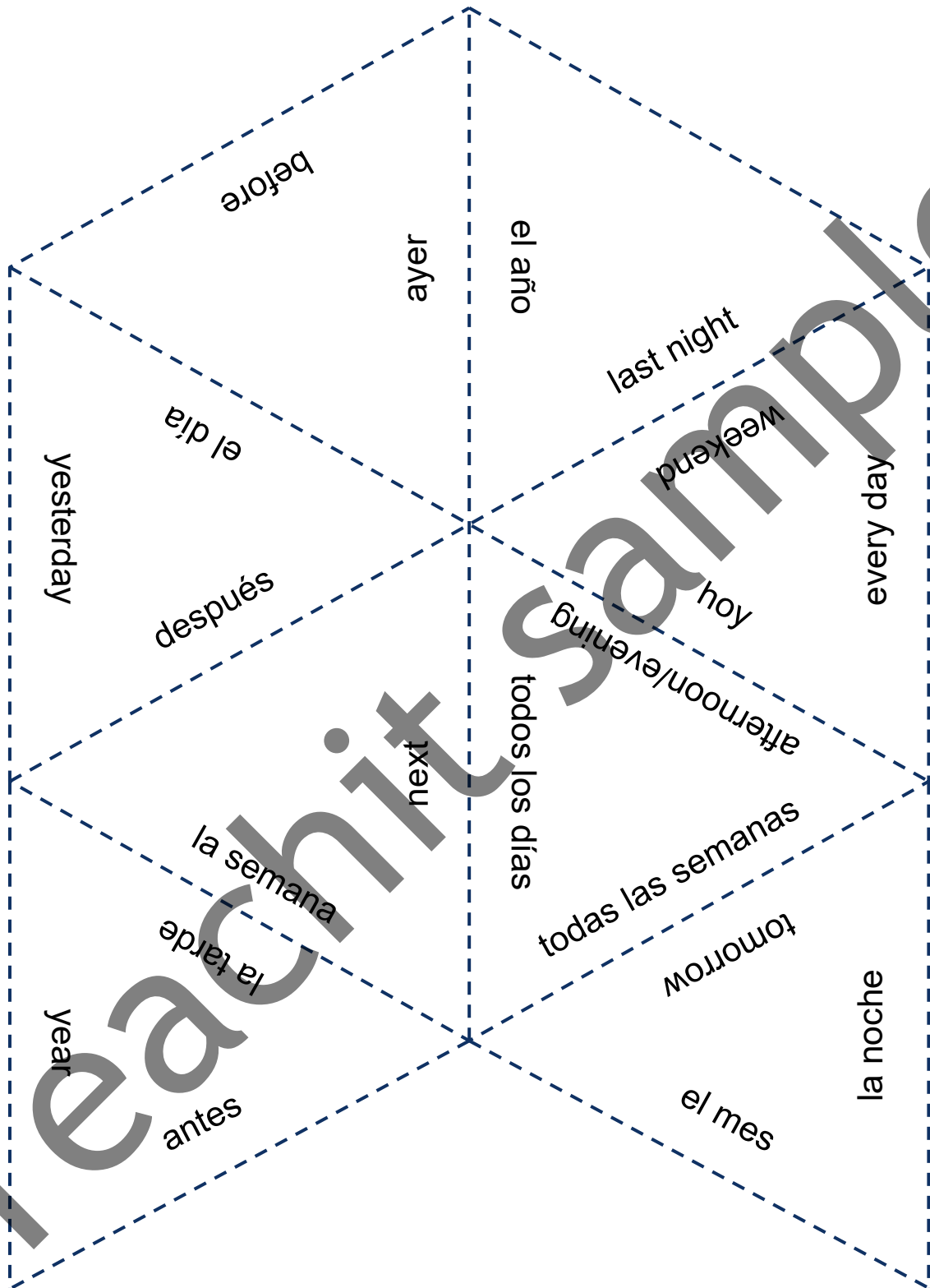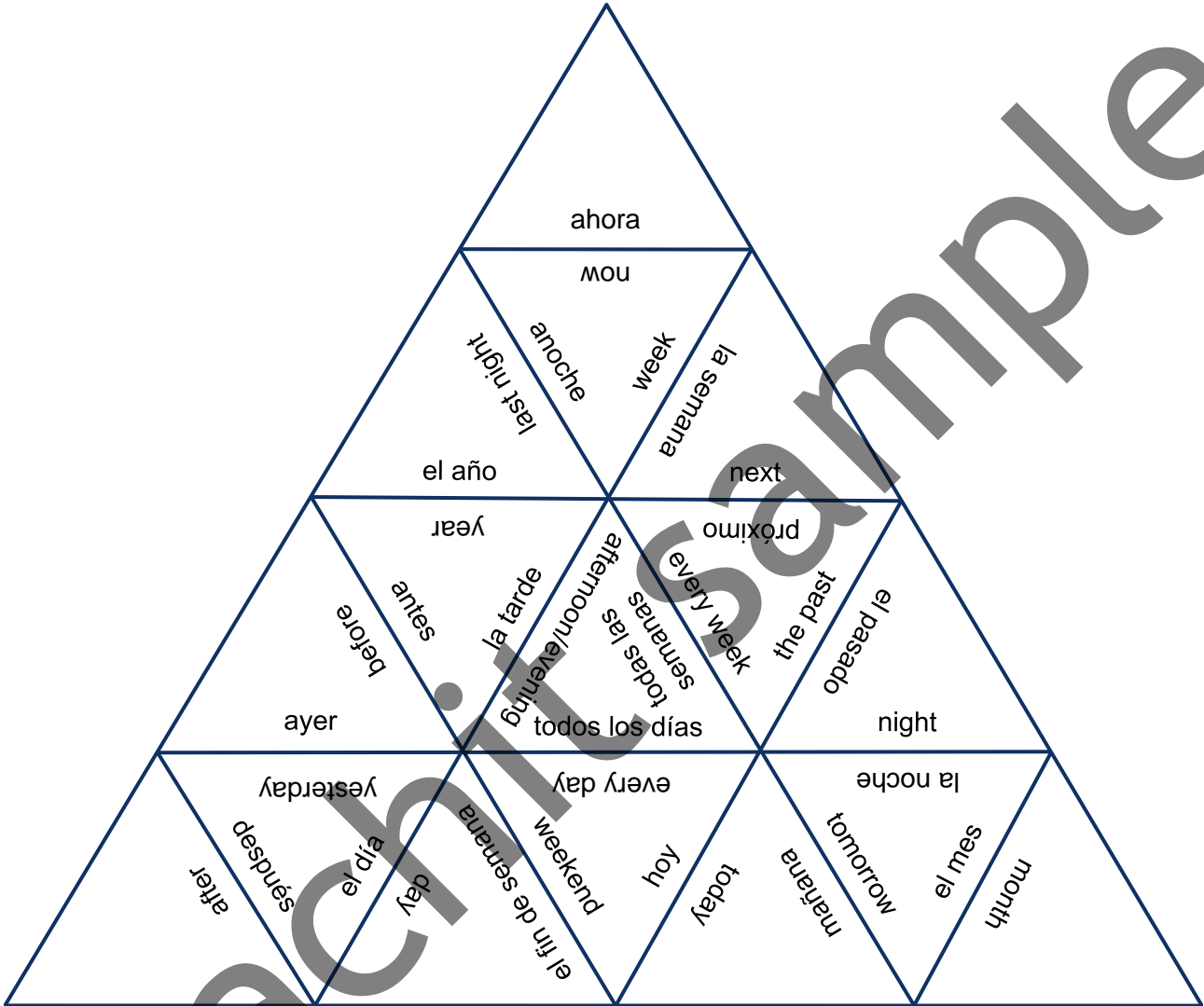**Answer:** Our – *nuestro, nuestra, nuestros, nuestras* (depending on m/f/pl agreements).

5

Triangle puzzle: time expressions

Bronze

Cut out the triangles on this page and the next. Match the Spanish and English words to form one large triangle shape.

night

ahora

el pasado

day

anoche

now

el fin de semana

week

mañana

today

after

every week

month

próximo

the past

before

ayer

el año

last night

el día

weekend

yesterday

every day

después

hoy

afternoon/evening

next

todos los días

la semana

todas las semanas

la tarde

tomorrow

year

la noche

antes

el mes

Answers
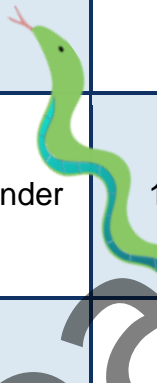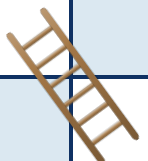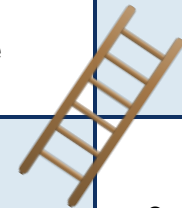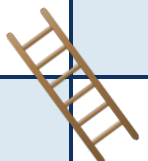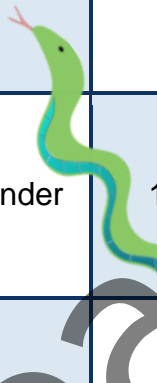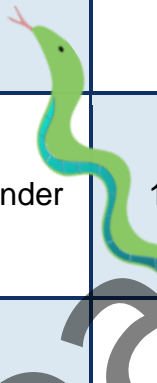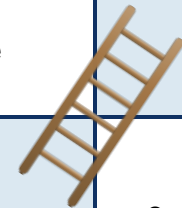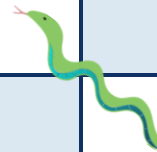
Snakes and ladders: decodable verbs (Spanish to English)

Roll a dice to move forward. Translate the verb you land on or move back one square. Climb up ladders and slide down snakes.

28. reciclar	29. solucionar	30. reservar	31. relacionarse con	32. contar	33. obtener	Llegada
27. proteger	26. desaparecer	25. cultivar	24. organizar	23. diseñar	22. debatir	21. dedicarse a
14. funcionar	15. publicar	16. recibir	17. construir	18. drogarse	19. entrenarse	20. describir
13. perdonar	12. comprender	11. corregir	10. permitir	9. continuar	8. comenzar	7. ocurrir
Salida	1. durar	2. preferir	3. opinar	4. apreciar	5. pasar	6. necesitar

Games

Speedy verb race (Spanish)

Silver

leer	ver	aprender	correr
buscar	perder	preguntar	ganar
casarse	descansar	encontrar	volver
escribir	mandar	gastar	esperar
vender	saber	alquilar	conocer

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Speedy verb race (English)

Silver

to read	to see	to learn	to run
to look for	to lose	to ask a question	to win/earn
to get married	to relax	to find	to return
to write	to send	to spend	to hope/wait
to sell	to know (a fact)	to rent/hire	to know (a person/place)

Revision quiz cards

Silver

Q: If something is *maravilloso* in Spanish, is it negative or positive?

A: Positive (marvellous).

Q: What do the words *furioso* and *enfadado* have in common?

A: They both mean angry.

Q: What do the words *hermoso* and *precioso* have in common?

A: They both mean beautiful.

Q: What is the opposite of *desventaja*?

A: *Ventaja.*

Q: Which verb suggests the closest relationship?
1. *sonreírse*
2. *llevarse bien*
3. *conocer*

A: 2 (to get on).

Q: How would you react to an insult and why?
1. *llorar*
2. *perdonar*
3. *pelearse*

A: Own answer plus meaning (to cry / to forgive / to fight).

Q: What does *mediano* mean?

A: Medium (size).

Q: What does *parecido* mean?

A: Similar.

Q: What do the words *examen* and *prueba* have in common?

A: Both are types of assessment (exam/test).

Q: Where would you find a *camarero/a*?

A: In a restaurant or café (waiter/waitress).

Q: What time frame does *de momento* relate to?

A: Present (for the moment).

Q: What time frame does *que viene* relate to?

A: Future (next/ coming).

Q: What is the opposite of *vago?*

A: *Trabajador* (hardworking).

Q: If you are *fuera*, where are you?

A: Outside.

Q: What is another word for *hortalizas*?

A: *Verduras* (vegetables).

Q: *Se entrenan.* What are they doing?

A: Training.

Q: If you are *en paro*, what do you need?

A: A job.

Q: You see a sign saying *prohibido*. What does it mean?

A: Forbidden / no entry.

Q: Which is **not** a meaning of the word *tarde*?

1. late
2. soon
3. evening

A: 2.

Q: If you are doing *alpinismo*, where are you?

A: In the mountains (mountain climbing).

Q: What does *preguntar* mean?

A: To ask (a question).

Q: What is the opposite of the verb *comprar*?

A: *Vender.*

Q: What are two meanings of the verb *ganar*?

A: To earn or to win.

Q: What is the difference between *saber* and *conocer*?

A: To know a fact or to know a person/place.

Q: What is the opposite of the verb *ganar*?

A: *Perder* (to lose).

Q: Which Spanish verb would you use with *libros, revistas* and *novelas* ?

A: *Leer* (to read).

Q: Is the word *grave* positive or negative?

A: Negative (serious).

Q: If something is *fenomenal*, how would you describe it in English?

A: Great or fantastic.

Q: Which is suitable for clothing?

1. *madera*
2. *seda*
3. *vidrio*

A: 2 (silk).

Q: What is the opposite of *a favor*?

A: *En contra.*

Q: When would someone say *Feliz Año Nuevo* to you?

A: In January (Happy New Year).

Q: Which word is **not** a meaning of *rico*?

1. smart
2. tasty
3. rich

A: 1.

Pick 'n' mix worksheet

Gold

A. Match the connectives by numbering or colour coding them.

incluso	claro (que)	además	dado que	es decir	aparte de	por lo tanto
moreover/besides	in other words	apart from	obviously	given that	therefore	even

B. Connect the opposites with lines.

todavía	jamás
desde	ya no
siempre	cercano
lejano	tal vez
por un lado	hasta
sin duda	por otro lado

C. Translate these expressions.

claro	
socorro	
hasta luego	
encantado	
qué va	
con permiso	
ojo	
de nada	

D. Choose the correct meanings for these abbreviations.

Sr.		USA
Srta.		VAT
EEUU		Mr
IVA		Dr
Sra.		Spanish railways
RENFE		Miss
AVE		Mrs
Dra.		high speed train

E. Complete the missing letters.

better	me _ _ r
best	el me _ _ r
worse	_ _ or
neither / not ... either ...	ta _ _ _ co
none, no-one	ni _ _ _ no
nobody	n _ _ _ e

F. Write the number words as digits and symbols.

quinientos =	unos cien =	la mitad =
sexto =	mil euros =	novecientos =

G. Label these opinions as P (positive) or N (negative).

estoy harto	me hace reír	animado	me da miedo	débil	precioso
sabroso	impresionante	me decepciona	me interesa	encantador	me fastidia