CBSE Class 10 Spanish 2026-27

Sample Paper with Solutions

Conducted by the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE)

Time Allowed: 3 hours **Maximum Marks: 80**

General Instructions

(i) The question paper is divided into **4 sections**.

(ii) It has a total of **13 questions**: **Section A**: 2 questions (Q. nos. **1 and 2**); **Section B**: 2 questions (Q. nos. **3 and 4**); **Section C**: 7 questions (Q. nos. **5 to 11**); **Section D**: 2 questions (Q. nos. **12 and 13**).

(iii) Attempt questions as per the specific instructions.

(iv) Write the question number in the answer-book before attempting it.

(v) There is no change in the Question Paper Design and Assessment Pattern for Academic Session 2026-27.

Sección A (15 marks)

Q. 1 (5x2=10) and Q. 2 (5x1=5): reading comprehension.

1(a). Lee el texto y responde a las preguntas:

El Partenón

El Partenón, una obra maestra de la arquitectura griega de la antigüedad, fue construido en honor de la diosa Atenea. Formó parte de la Acrópolis, una colección de templos y monumentos antiguos situados sobre una colina en el centro de Atenas, Grecia.

El Partenón fue construido entre 447 y 432 a. C. Pericles, un político popular de la época, se imaginó el proyecto y Fidias, un gran escultor, estuvo a cargo de su construcción. Fidias también talló la estatua grande de oro y marfil de Atenea que se hallaba adentro.

La base elevada del Partenón mide alrededor de 225 pies de longitud y 100 pies de ancho. El templo que sostenía encima era de aproximadamente 98 pies de longitud y 65 pies de ancho.

Cincuenta columnas de mármol - cada una alrededor de 6 pies de circunferencia y 34 pies de altura - formaban los lados que sostenían el techo. Una tira de piedra que ilustraba batallas famosas rodeaba la parte inferior de las columnas. Estatuas de mármol se encontraban adentro y afuera.

El Partenón permaneció como el templo de Atenea por casi 1,000 años. Pero cuando los romanos se apoderaron de Atenas en el año 600, trasladaron la estatua y luego, la destruyeron. Pronto después, el Partenón se convirtió en una iglesia cristiana y muchas de sus estatuas paganas fueron destruidas. En el 1456, Atenas fue conquistada nuevamente y la iglesia fue convertida a mezquita. Finalmente, en 1689, los venecianos atacaron la ciudad y dañaron seriamente su estructura. Muy pocas columnas permanecen en la actualidad.

Turistas europeos que visitaron a Atenas a finales de los 1700s hicieron famosas las ruinas del Partenón. En 1801, Lord Elgin llevó muchas de las piezas decorativas que quedaban a Gran Bretaña. Conocidas como los Mármoles de Elgin, hoy permanecen en el Museo Británico. El gobierno griego ha pedido su devolución, pero por el momento, los británicos se han negado.

Hoy, las vibraciones causadas por la congestión de tráfico en el centro de Atenas pueden estar desnivelando la tierra debajo de la Acrópolis y la contaminación de los gases de la combustión de vehículos están corroyendo las columnas de mármol que quedan.

(Adaptado de ESLlibrary.com)

£Por qué fue construido el Partenón? [2 marks]

Solution:

Concept:

- The question word is “por qué” (why). So we need the reason or purpose for building the Parthenon.
- This is a direct-fact question: the answer sits in one sentence of the text.

Step 1: Find the line in the passage Read the first paragraph. It says: “fue construido en honor de la diosa Atenea”.
The words “en honor de” mean “in honour of”. This is the reason we need.

Step 2: Build the answer Use the same verb as the question (fue construido) so the answer is a full sentence.
Model answer: “El Partenón fue construido en honor a la diosa Atenea.”
The second paragraph and the later lines add that the temple stayed the temple of Athena for almost 1,000 years. You can add this as one extra detail, but it is not needed for full marks.

Step 3: Conclusion The Parthenon was built to honour the goddess Athena. Answer in Spanish: El

Partenón fue construido en honor a la diosa Atenea.

Quick Tip to Solve: Look for the words fue construido in the first paragraph. The phrase after them gives the reason.

1(b). £Qué es la Acrópolis? [2 marks]

Solution:

Concept:

- "£Qué es...?" asks for a definition: what the Acropolis is.
- So the answer must begin with "La Acrópolis es..." and give a short description.

Step 1: Find the definition in the text Paragraph 1 says the Parthenon was part of the Acropolis. The text then defines it: "una colección de templos y monumentos antiguos situados sobre una colina en el centro de Atenas, Grecia".
Meaning: a collection of ancient temples and monuments on a hill in the middle of Athens, Greece.

Step 2: Write the answer Model answer: "La Acrópolis es una colección de templos y monumentos antiguos situados sobre una colina en el centro de Atenas."
The Parthenon was one of the buildings in it. You can add this as a bonus line.

Step 3: Conclusion The Acropolis is a group of ancient temples and monuments on a hill in the centre of Athens. Answer in Spanish: La Acrópolis es una colección de templos y monumentos antiguos situados sobre una colina en el centro de Atenas.

Quick Tip to Solve: The definition is placed right after the word Acrópolis in the first paragraph.

1(c). £Quién fue Pericles y qué papel de importante tuvo en la construcción del Partenón? [2 marks]

Solution:

Concept:

- There are two parts: who was Pericles, and what important role did he have in building the Parthenon.
- A good answer must cover both parts to earn the 2 marks.

Step 1: Find the facts Paragraph 2 says: "Pericles, un político popular de la época, se imaginó el proyecto".
So (1) he was a popular politician of that time, and (2) he imagined the project, that is, he had the idea.

Step 2: Check a trap The same paragraph says Fidias, the sculptor, "estuvo a cargo de su construcción". Fidias was in charge of the building work.
So do not write that Pericles built it himself. His role was the idea.

Step 3: Write the answer Model answer: "Pericles fue el político popular de la Grecia antigua que tuvo la idea de construir el Partenón."
Optional extra: "Fidias, un gran escultor, dirigió la construcción."

Step 4: Conclusion Pericles was a popular politician who came up with the idea of the Parthenon. Answer in Spanish: Pericles fue el político popular de la Grecia antigua que tuvo la idea de construir el Partenón.

Quick Tip to Solve: Look at the second paragraph. Pericles and Fidias have two different jobs.

1(d). £Cómo se ha dañado el Partenón con el paso de tiempo? [2 marks]

Solution:

Concept:

- "£Cómo se ha dañado...?" asks in what ways the Parthenon was damaged over time.
- The answer is spread over the fifth and last paragraphs, so collect the points in time order.

Step 1: Collect the damage events Romans took the statue away and then destroyed it (year 600).
It became a Christian church, and many pagan statues were destroyed.
In 1456 it was turned into a mosque.
In 1689 the Venetians attacked the city and badly damaged the structure.
Today traffic vibrations and exhaust gases are harming the marble columns.

Step 2: Write the answer Short model answer: "El Partenón fue dañado muchas veces a través de la historia cuando Atenas fue atacada y conquistada."
Stronger answer: add two examples, for example "En 1689 los venecianos atacaron la ciudad y dañaron seriamente su estructura. Hoy la contaminación corroe las columnas."

Step 3: Conclusion Through attacks and conquests of Athens, and today through traffic vibrations and pollution. Answer in Spanish: El Partenón fue dañado muchas veces a través de la historia cuando Atenas fue atacada y conquistada.

Quick Tip to Solve: Read the fifth paragraph for the history of damage and the last paragraph for the damage today.

1(e). £Cuándo y cómo se hizo famoso el Partenón? [2 marks]

Solution:

Concept:

- Two parts again: "cuándo" (when) and "cómo" (how) the Parthenon became famous.

Step 1: Find the facts in the sixth paragraph When: "a finales de los 1700s" (at the end of the 1700s).
How: European tourists visited Athens and "hicieron famosas las ruinas del Partenón" (they made the ruins famous).

Step 2: Write the answer Model answer: "El Partenón se hizo famoso al final de los 1700s cuando turistas europeos comenzaron a visitar Atenas y vieron las ruinas."
Extra detail: in 1801 Lord Elgin took many decorative pieces to Britain. These are now the Elgin Marbles in the British Museum.

Step 3: Conclusion At the end of the 1700s, when European tourists visited Athens and saw the ruins. Answer in Spanish: El Partenón se hizo famoso al final de los 1700s cuando turistas europeos comenzaron a visitar Atenas y vieron las ruinas.

Quick Tip to Solve: Look at the first lines of the sixth paragraph.

2(a). Lee el texto y contesta si las siguientes afirmaciones son verdaderas o falsas:

Chicle

El chicle se hace de una base de goma. En el pasado, la base de goma era generalmente la savia o la resina de árboles. Hoy en día, la base está compuesta de polímeros artificiales. Un polímero se forma cuando muchas unidades de un producto químico simple se repiten y después se ensamblan juntas con calor, presión, o una cierta clase de catalizador.

Para hacer la goma dulce y masticable, se agregan azúcares naturales o artificiales, aceite vegetal, y sabores. El calor de la boca de una persona hace suave y masticable el pedazo duro de goma. La base del chicle globo es más elástica que la goma regular y es por eso qué la gente puede soplar bombas grandes con él.

Las gomas de mascar han existido por miles de años. La gente de la Edad de Piedra masticaba el alquitrán de la corteza del abedul, que se forma cuando se calienta la corteza. Los científicos han encontrado muestras prehistóricas de este alquitrán con marcas de dientes humanas en ellas. Piensan que el alquitrán fue masticado principalmente por niños y adolescentes porque la mayor parte de estas marcas son pequeñas. Pudieron haber masticado esto para aliviar el dolor de garganta, para hacer que su boca se sintiera más fresca, o simplemente por su buen sabor.

Los antiguos indios Maya de México mascaban chicle, que es la savia del árbol del zapote. El chicle natural fue la base de la goma de chicle Chicles, que fue inventada por el americano Henrio Fleer en 1906. Fleer agregó un azúcar que cubría al chicle para darle mejor sabor.

La historia del chicle en Norteamérica comenzó con los indígenas, que masticaban la savia de árboles de pícea. Los colonos aprendieron el hábito de ellos. A partir de 1850 a 1930, varios inventores americanos trabajaron para mejorar la calidad y el sabor de la goma. En 1871, Thomas Adams inventó una máquina que haría la goma, y en 1888 en Nueva York, la goma fue vendida por primera vez en una máquina expendedora.

Hoy, gente de todas partes del mundo masca chicle.

El chicle es una invención reciente. [1 mark]

Solution:

Concept:

- We must decide if the statement agrees with the text (Verdadero) or does not (Falso).
- Statement: "El chicle es una invención reciente."

Step 1: Find the sentence in the text Paragraph 3 starts: "Las gomas de mascar han existido por miles de años" (chewing gums have existed for thousands of years). A thousand years is not recent.

Step 2: Compare and decide Stone Age people chewed birch bark tar. Maya people chewed chicle. Modern gum machines came in 1888. All these dates are old.
So the answer is Falso.

Step 3: Check the other choice If we chose the opposite, we would go against the line quoted in Step 2.

Step 4: Conclusion Chewing gum is a recent invention. This is false. The correct statement would be: El chicle es una invención muy antigua.

Quick Tip to Solve: Find the sentence of the passage that talks about the same thing. Compare each detail.

2(b). Los indios Mayas masticaban alquitrán de la corteza del abedul. [1 mark]

Solution:

Concept:

- We must decide if the statement agrees with the text (Verdadero) or does not (Falso).
- Statement: "Los indios Mayas masticaban alquitrán de la corteza del abedul."

Step 1: Find the sentence in the text Paragraph 4 says the ancient Maya of Mexico chewed chicle, "la savia del árbol del zapote" (the sap of the sapodilla tree).

Step 2: Compare and decide The birch bark tar belongs to a different group: the people of the Stone Age (Paragraph 3). The statement mixes two groups.
So the answer is Falso.

Step 3: Check the other choice If we chose the opposite, we would go against the line quoted in Step 2.

Step 4: Conclusion The Maya Indians chewed birch bark tar. This is false. The correct statement would be: Los indios Maya masticaban chicle, la savia del árbol del zapote.

Quick Tip to Solve: Find the sentence of the passage that talks about the same thing. Compare each detail.

2(c). La marca de chicle Chicles fue inventada por Thomas Adams. [1 mark]

Solution:

Concept:

- We must decide if the statement agrees with the text (Verdadero) or does not (Falso).
- Statement: "La marca de chicle Chicles fue inventada por Thomas Adams."

Step 1: Find the sentence in the text Paragraph 4 says Chicles "fue inventada por el americano Henrio Fleer en 1906".

Step 2: Compare and decide Thomas Adams is named in Paragraph 5, but he invented a machine that would make gum (1871). He did not invent the Chicles brand.
So the answer is Falso.

Step 3: Check the other choice If we chose the opposite, we would go against the line quoted in Step 2.

Step 4: Conclusion The Chicles brand was invented by Thomas Adams. This is false. The correct statement would be: La marca Chicles fue inventada por Henrio Fleer.

Quick Tip to Solve: Find the sentence of the passage that talks about the same thing. Compare each detail.

2(d). Es más fácil soplar bombas con el chicle globo porque tiene más azúcar. [1 mark]

Solution:

Concept:

- We must decide if the statement agrees with the text (Verdadero) or does not (Falso).
- Statement: "Es más fácil soplar bombas con el chicle globo porque tiene más azúcar."

Step 1: Find the sentence in the text Paragraph 2 gives the reason: "La base del chicle globo es más elástica que la goma regular". The cause is elasticity, not sugar.

Step 2: Compare and decide The text does not say bubble gum has more sugar. So the reason in the statement is wrong even though the idea of blowing bubbles is true.
So the answer is Falso.

Step 3: Check the other choice If we chose the opposite, we would go against the line quoted in Step 2.

Step 4: Conclusion Bubbles are easier to blow with bubble gum because it has more sugar. This is false. The correct statement would be: Es más fácil soplar bombas con el chicle globo porque su base es más elástica.

Quick Tip to Solve: Find the sentence of the passage that talks about the same thing. Compare each detail.

2(e). El Chicle fue primero hecho de la savia del árbol del zapote. [1 mark]

Solution:

Concept:

- We must decide if the statement agrees with the text (Verdadero) or does not (Falso).
- Statement: "El Chicle fue primero hecho de la savia del árbol del zapote."

Step 1: Find the sentence in the text Paragraph 4 says the Maya chewed chicle, "que es la savia del árbol del zapote", and that natural chicle was the base of the later gum.

Step 2: Compare and decide So the statement agrees with the text: the first chicle came from the zapote sap.
So the answer is Verdadero.

Step 3: Check the other choice If we chose the opposite, we would go against the line quoted in Step 2.

Step 4: Conclusion Chicle was first made from the sap of the sapodilla tree. This is true. This statement can be written without any change.

Quick Tip to Solve: Find the sentence of the passage that talks about the same thing. Compare each detail.

Sección B (15 marks)

Q. 3 (10 marks, internal choice A or B) and Q. 4 (5 marks): writing.

3(A). (A) £Qué piensas sobre la inteligencia artificial sobre el trabajo de los seres humanos? £Cómo va a afectar la vida de una persona común? (unas 100-120 palabras) [10 marks]

Solution:

Concept:

- You must give your own opinion ("£Qué piensas?") on artificial intelligence and human work, and say how it will affect an ordinary person's life.
- Length: about 100-120 words. Marks: Language 3, Content/correct use of verbs 5, Reflection/vocabulary 2 (total 10).

Step 1: Plan the paragraphs 1. Opinion in the first line (Creo que..., En mi opinión...).
2. Effect on jobs: good side and bad side (Por un lado... por otro lado...).
3. Effect on daily life of a common person.
4. Conclusion with advice.

Step 2: Use the right grammar Use the near future (ir a + infinitive) for what will happen: va a cambiar, van a perder.
Use the present tense for facts: pueden hacer, nos ayuda. Use linkers: por eso, sin embargo, por un lado, por otro lado.
Useful vocabulary: empleo, trabajo, máquinas, datos, habilidades, creatividad.

Step 3: Model answer (114 words) Creo que la inteligencia artificial va a cambiar mucho el trabajo de los seres humanos. Por un lado, las máquinas pueden hacer tareas repetitivas más rápido y sin cansarse. Por eso, muchas empresas ya las usan en fábricas, bancos y tiendas. Por otro lado, algunas personas van a perder su empleo, pero también van a aparecer trabajos nuevos. En la vida diaria, la inteligencia artificial nos ayuda a traducir, a buscar información y a cuidar la salud. Sin embargo, tenemos que aprender a usarla bien y proteger nuestros datos. En mi opinión, las personas deben estudiar y practicar nuevas habilidades. La tecnología es una buena ayuda, pero nunca va a sustituir la creatividad humana.

Step 4: Check against the marking scheme Language: correct spelling, accents and agreement. Content: opinion plus both effects (jobs and daily life) with correct verbs. Reflection: a personal conclusion and rich vocabulary.

Step 5: Conclusion Write a clear opinion text of about 100-120 words with a beginning, two effects and a conclusion.

Quick Tip to Solve: Give your opinion first, then show the effect on jobs and on daily life, and end with a conclusion. Use ir a + infinitive.

OR

3(B). (B) Escribe un blog sobre tus recuerdos de la infancia. Habla de un incidente importante o de experiencias que recuerdas siempre. Usa el pretérito indefinido y el imperfecto. (unas 100-120 palabras) [10 marks]

Solution:

Concept:

- Write a blog post (100-120 words) about childhood memories. Talk about one important incident or experiences you always remember.
- Compulsory grammar: pretérito indefinido (preterite) and imperfecto. Marks: Language 3, Content/correct use of verbs 5, Reflection/vocabulary 2.

Step 1: Remember when to use each past tense Imperfecto: background, habits, descriptions, age, weather (vivía, jugaba, era, hacía, sabía).
Indefinido: single finished actions in the story (fuimos, resbalé, caí, saltó, tuve, enseñó).
Rule of thumb: imperfecto sets the scene, indefinido moves the story forward.

Step 2: Plan the blog Title. Introduction with habits (imperfecto). The special day (scene in imperfecto, events in indefinido). Closing reflection about the memory.

Step 3: Model answer (112 words including the title) **Mis veranos en el pueblo**
Cuando era niño, vivía en un pueblo pequeño con mis abuelos. Todos los veranos jugaba en el río con mis primos y mi abuela preparaba pasteles. Recuerdo un día muy especial. Era agosto y hacía mucho calor. Mis primos y yo fuimos al río, pero yo no sabía nadar bien. De repente, resbalé y caí al agua. Mi primo mayor saltó rápidamente y me sacó. Tuve mucho miedo, pero después nos reímos todos. Aquella tarde mi abuelo me enseñó a nadar y aprendí en pocos días. Nunca olvidé esa aventura. Ahora, cuando pienso en mi infancia, siempre veo aquel río y escucho las risas de mi familia.

Step 4: Check against the marking scheme Verbs: vivía, jugaba, preparaba, era, hacía, sabía (imperfecto) and fuimos, resbalé, caí, saltó, sacó, tuve, nos reímos, enseñó, aprendí, olvidé (indefinido).
Reflection: the last line shows what the memory means today.

Step 5: Conclusion Write a blog with a title, habits in imperfecto, a story in indefinido and a short reflection.

Quick Tip to Solve: Use the imperfect for habits and descriptions and the preterite for the events of the story.

4. Tu hermano/a va a ir a Australia para estudiar una carrera durante cuatro años, dale unos consejos usando el imperativo. (unas 50-60 palabras) [5 marks]

Solution:

Concept:

- Your brother or sister will study in Australia for four years. Give some advice using the imperative, in about 50-60 words.
- Marks: Format 1, Language/vocabulary 2, Correct use of imperatives 2 (total 5).

Step 1: Pick the form of address He or she is a sibling, so use the informal tú. Positive tú imperative = the third person of the present: estudia, come, practica, cuida.
Irregular positive tú forms: haz (hacer), sal (salir), ten (tener), ve (ir), pon (poner), sé (ser), ven (venir), di (decir).
Negative commands use the present subjunctive: no gastes, no tengas, no te olvides.

Step 2: Format A short note or letter: greeting (Querido hermano:), body with the advice, a goodbye and a sign-off (Un abrazo, tu hermana).

Step 3: Model answer (57 words) **Querido hermano:**
Ya te vas a Australia. Estudia mucho, pero descansa también. Practica inglés todos los días. Haz amigos y sal con ellos. Cuida tu dinero y no gastes demasiado. Come bien, duerme ocho horas y haz deporte. Llámanos cada semana y cuéntanos todo. No tengas miedo, ten confianza en ti. ąBuena suerte!
Un abrazo,
tu hermana

Step 4: Check Imperatives used: Estudia, descansa, practica, haz, sal, cuida, no gastes, come, duerme, haz, llámanos, cuéntanos, no tengas, ten.
Note the written accents on llámanos and cuéntanos. The word count is inside 50-60.

Step 5: Conclusion Write a short informal note with greeting, five or six tú imperatives and a goodbye.

Quick Tip to Solve: Use informal tú commands: positive (estudia, haz, sal) and negative (no gastes, no tengas).

Sección C (35 marks)

Q. 5 to Q. 11 carry 5 marks each; where 'cualesquiera cinco' is printed, attempt any five.

5(a). Completa el texto con presente indicativo.

[ser, trabajar, hablar, entender, jugar, vivir]

_____a)_____ español porque _____b)_____ en Barcelona. Mis padres no están conmigo. Ellos tienen su casa en el pueblo cerca de Barcelona. Mi novio _____c)_____ italiano. Él _____d)_____ en Roma como abogado pero me visita cada fin de semana. A mí me gusta estar con él. Él me quiere mucho. Sus amigos, aunque no hablan español me _____e)_____ muy bien.

Completa el hueco a) con la forma correcta del verbo en presente indicativo. [1 mark]

Solution:

Concept:

- We must fill blank (a) with the correct present indicative form of one verb from the box [ser, trabajar, hablar, entender, jugar, vivir].
- One verb in the box (jugar) is not used. Each of the other five fits exactly one blank.

Step 1: Find the subject Subject of blank (a): yo.
The narrator speaks of herself or himself: she or he lives in Barcelona and says "Mis padres no están conmigo".

Step 2: Choose the verb and conjugate it Verb: hablar. The blank is the first word of the text, so it starts with a capital letter: Hablo. The next blank has the same subject (yo), so the two verbs match: hablo ... vivo.
Present tense forms of hablar (yo, tú, él, nosotros, vosotros, ellos): hablo, hablas, habla, hablamos, habláis, hablan.

Step 3: Put it in the sentence Full sentence: "Hablo español porque vivo en Barcelona."
Meaning: I speak Spanish because I live in Barcelona.

Step 4: Conclusion Blank (a) takes the form shown below.

Quick Tip to Solve: Find the subject of the blank first, then conjugate the verb from the box for that person.

5(b). Completa el hueco b) con la forma correcta del verbo en presente indicativo. [1 mark]

Solution:

Concept:

- We must fill blank (b) with the correct present indicative form of one verb from the box [ser, trabajar, hablar, entender, jugar, vivir].
- One verb in the box (jugar) is not used. Each of the other five fits exactly one blank.

Step 1: Find the subject Subject of blank (b): yo.
The same speaker says where she or he lives. The later lines "Mis padres no están conmigo" confirm that the subject is yo.

Step 2: Choose the verb and conjugate it Verb: vivir. "Vivir en" is the verb that goes with a city. After "porque" the subject stays the same (yo).
Present tense forms of vivir (yo, tú, él, nosotros, vosotros, ellos): vivo, vives, vive, vivimos, vivís, viven.

Step 3: Put it in the sentence Full sentence: "Hablo español porque vivo en Barcelona."
Meaning: I speak Spanish because I live in Barcelona.

Step 4: Conclusion Blank (b) takes the form shown below.

Quick Tip to Solve: Find the subject of the blank first, then conjugate the verb from the box for that person.

5(c). Completa el hueco c) con la forma correcta del verbo en presente indicativo. [1 mark]

Solution:

Concept:

- We must fill blank (c) with the correct present indicative form of one verb from the box [ser, trabajar, hablar, entender, jugar, vivir].
- One verb in the box (jugar) is not used. Each of the other five fits exactly one blank.

Step 1: Find the subject Subject of blank (c): él (mi novio).
"Mi novio" is a third person singular subject, and the word "italiano" tells us his nationality.

Step 2: Choose the verb and conjugate it Verb: ser. Nationality is a permanent characteristic, so Spanish uses ser, not estar. Third person singular of ser is es.
Present tense forms of ser (yo, tú, él, nosotros, vosotros, ellos): soy, eres, es, somos, sois, son.

Step 3: Put it in the sentence Full sentence: "Mi novio es italiano."
Meaning: My boyfriend is Italian.

Step 4: Conclusion Blank (c) takes the form shown below.

Quick Tip to Solve: Find the subject of the blank first, then conjugate the verb from the box for that person.

5(d). Completa el hueco d) con la forma correcta del verbo en presente indicativo. [1 mark]

Solution:

Concept:

- We must fill blank (d) with the correct present indicative form of one verb from the box [ser, trabajar, hablar, entender, jugar, vivir].
- One verb in the box (jugar) is not used. Each of the other five fits exactly one blank.

Step 1: Find the subject Subject of blank (d): él.
"Él ... en Roma como abogado": the sentence says what job he does and where. The verb for a job is trabajar.

Step 2: Choose the verb and conjugate it Verb: trabajar. Third person singular of an -ar verb ends in -a: trabaja. The next verb in the sentence (visita) also ends in -a, which confirms the pattern.
Present tense forms of trabajar (yo, tú, él, nosotros, vosotros, ellos): trabajo, trabajas, trabaja, trabajamos, trabajáis, trabajan.

Step 3: Put it in the sentence Full sentence: "Él trabaja en Roma como abogado pero me visita cada fin de semana."
Meaning: He works in Rome as a lawyer but he visits me every weekend.

Step 4: Conclusion Blank (d) takes the form shown below.

Quick Tip to Solve: Find the subject of the blank first, then conjugate the verb from the box for that person.

5(e). Completa el hueco e) con la forma correcta del verbo en presente indicativo. [1 mark]

Solution:

Concept:

- We must fill blank (e) with the correct present indicative form of one verb from the box [ser, trabajar, hablar, entender, jugar, vivir].
- One verb in the box (jugar) is not used. Each of the other five fits exactly one blank.

Step 1: Find the subject Subject of blank (e): ellos (sus amigos).
The subject is "Sus amigos" (plural). The comma phrase "aunque no hablan español" shows that the verb must be plural.

Step 2: Choose the verb and conjugate it Verb: entender. Entender is a stem-changing verb (e changes to ie in the forms yo, tú, él, ellos). Third person plural: entienden. Nosotros and vosotros keep the e (entendemos, entendéis).
Present tense forms of entender (yo, tú, él, nosotros, vosotros, ellos): entiendo, entiendes, entiende, entendemos, entendéis, entienden.

Step 3: Put it in the sentence Full sentence: "Sus amigos, aunque no hablan español, me entienden muy bien."
Meaning: His friends, although they do not speak Spanish, understand me very well.

Step 4: Conclusion Blank (e) takes the form shown below.

Quick Tip to Solve: Find the subject of the blank first, then conjugate the verb from the box for that person.

6. A continuación tienes una conversación desordenada entre un paciente y una recepcionista en un consultorio del médico. Empieza con la frase marcada con el número 1 y escribe el orden correcto del resto de las frases para reconstruir el diálogo:

Recepcionista: Consulta del doctor. (1)
Paciente: Tengo dolor de garganta.
Recepcionista: De acuerdo. Mañana le veremos al doctor, Sra. Pérez.
Paciente: Soy Ruth Pérez. Me gustaría concertar una cita con el Doctor Barnes.
Recepcionista: £Cuál es su razón de la consulta?
Paciente: Gracias. Adiós.
Recepcionista: £Cuánto tiempo lleva con eso?
Paciente: Sí, está bien.
Recepcionista: £Puede venir mañana por la mañana a las 11:00?
Paciente: Me duele desde hace tres días. [5 marks]

Solution:

Concept:

- Ten lines of a phone or reception dialogue are mixed up. Line (1), the receptionist's greeting, is already fixed. We must put the other nine lines in the correct order.
- Each correct position earns half a mark (10 x 1/2 = 5).

Step 1: Use the speakers: they must alternate A conversation goes Receptionist, Patient, Receptionist, Patient and so on. There are five lines of each speaker, so the pattern is R-P-R-P-R-P-R-P-R-P.

Step 2: Use question and answer pairs The patient opens with "Soy Ruth Pérez. Me gustaría concertar una cita..." because this answers the greeting and states the reason for calling.
"£Cuál es su razón de la consulta?" is answered by "Tengo dolor de garganta."
"£Cuánto tiempo lleva con eso?" is answered by "Me duele desde hace tres días."
"£Puede venir mañana por la mañana a las 11:00?" is answered by "Sí, está bien."

Step 3: Place the closing lines The receptionist confirms: "De acuerdo. Mañana le veremos al doctor, Sra. Pérez." The patient ends with "Gracias. Adiós." Goodbyes always come last.

Step 4: Write the full dialogue 1. Recepcionista: Consulta del Doctor.
2. Paciente: Soy Ruth Pérez. Me gustaría concertar una cita con el Doctor Barnes.
3. Recepcionista: £Cuál es su razón de la consulta?
4. Paciente: Tengo dolor de garganta.
5. Recepcionista: £Cuánto tiempo lleva con eso?
6. Paciente: Me duele desde hace tres días.
7. Recepcionista: £Puede venir mañana por la mañana a las 11:00?
8. Paciente: Sí, está bien.
9. Recepcionista: De acuerdo. Mañana le veremos al doctor, Sra. Pérez.
10. Paciente: Gracias. Adiós.

Step 5: Conclusion The correct order of the dialogue is given above.

Quick Tip to Solve: Make the speakers alternate and pair every question with its answer.

7. Relaciona:

Columna A	Columna B
a) £Dónde está el pollo?	i) La he metido en el armario
b) £Cómo tomas el té?	ii) Lo compro en la panadería.
c) £Cómo prefieres las fresas?	iii) Con azúcar y limón.
d) £Dónde compras el pan?	iv) Lo he puesto en la nevera.
e) No encuentro la harina.	v) Siempre las como con nata.

[5 marks]

Solution:

Concept:

- Match each question or statement in Column A with its natural reply in Column B.
- Each reply is used once.

Step 1: Match (a) and (d): the two "dónde" questions (a) "£Dónde está el pollo?" (where is the chicken?) needs a place and a pronoun for "el pollo" (masculine, lo). Reply iv) "Lo he puesto en la nevera" (I have put it in the fridge). Match: a - iv.
(d) "£Dónde compras el pan?" needs a shop. Reply ii) "Lo compro en la panadería" (I buy it at the bakery). Match: d - ii.

Step 2: Match (b) and (c): the "cómo" questions (b) "£Cómo tomas el té?" asks how you take tea. Reply iii) "Con azúcar y limón" (with sugar and lemon). Match: b - iii.
(c) "£Cómo prefieres las fresas?" asks how you like strawberries. Reply v) "Siempre las como con nata" (I always eat them with cream). The pronoun "las" is feminine plural, like "las fresas". Match: c - v.

Step 3: Match (e) (e) "No encuentro la harina" (I cannot find the flour). "La" in reply i) "La he metido en el armario" is feminine singular, like "la harina". Match: e - i.

Step 4: Check with the pronouns pollo - lo; pan - lo; harina - la; fresas - las. Every reply uses the pronoun that agrees with the noun in Column A, so no reply is left over.

Step 5: Conclusion The correct matches are:

Quick Tip to Solve: Match the object pronoun of each reply with the gender and number of the noun in Column A.

8(a). Reescribe las frases usando los pronombres de objeto directo e indirecto. (cualesquiera cinco): Isabel vende las artesanías a vosotros. [1 mark]

Solution:

Concept:

- Replace both objects with pronouns. The indirect object pronoun (who receives) goes first, then the direct object pronoun (what is given). Both go before the conjugated verb.
- Sentence: "Isabel vende las artesanías a vosotros."

Step 1: Find the direct object las artesanías = direct object, feminine plural, so las.

Step 2: Find the indirect object a vosotros = indirect object, so os.

Step 3: Order and place the pronouns Order: indirect + direct + verb.
Result: "Isabel os las vende."

Step 4: Check Meaning: Isabel sells the handicrafts to you (plural).
Both pronouns agree with the nouns they replace, and the order indirect + direct is kept.

Step 5: Conclusion The rewritten sentence is:

Quick Tip to Solve: Find what is given (direct object) and who gets it (indirect object). Put the indirect pronoun first.

8(b). Yo escribo un informe para el jefe. [1 mark]

Solution:

Concept:

- Replace both objects with pronouns. The indirect object pronoun (who receives) goes first, then the direct object pronoun (what is given). Both go before the conjugated verb.
- Sentence: "Yo escribo un informe para el jefe."

Step 1: Find the direct object un informe = direct object, masculine singular, so lo.

Step 2: Find the indirect object para el jefe = the person who receives the report (indirect object, le), and le becomes se before lo.

Step 3: Order and place the pronouns Special rule: when le or les meets lo, la, los, las, the indirect pronoun changes to se (to avoid le lo). Order: indirect + direct + verb.
Result: "Yo se lo escribo para el jefe."

Step 4: Check Meaning: I write the report for the boss.
Both pronouns agree with the nouns they replace, and the order indirect + direct is kept.

Step 5: Conclusion The rewritten sentence is:

Quick Tip to Solve: Find what is given (direct object) and who gets it (indirect object). Put the indirect pronoun first.

8(c). El portero abre la puerta para los huéspedes en el hotel. [1 mark]

Solution:

Concept:

- Replace both objects with pronouns. The indirect object pronoun (who receives) goes first, then the direct object pronoun (what is given). Both go before the conjugated verb.
- Sentence: "El portero abre la puerta para los huéspedes en el hotel."

Step 1: Find the direct object la puerta = direct object, feminine singular, so la.

Step 2: Find the indirect object para los huéspedes = indirect object (les), and les becomes se before la.

Step 3: Order and place the pronouns Special rule: when le or les meets lo, la, los, las, the indirect pronoun changes to se (to avoid le lo). Order: indirect + direct + verb.
Result: "El portero se la abre para los huéspedes en el hotel."

Step 4: Check Meaning: The porter opens the door for the guests at the hotel.
Both pronouns agree with the nouns they replace, and the order indirect + direct is kept.

Step 5: Conclusion The rewritten sentence is:

Quick Tip to Solve: Find what is given (direct object) and who gets it (indirect object). Put the indirect pronoun first.

8(d). Puedes traer el periódico a mí. [1 mark]

Solution:

Concept:

- Replace both objects with pronouns. The indirect object pronoun (who receives) goes first, then the direct object pronoun (what is given). Both go before the conjugated verb.
- Sentence: "Puedes traer el periódico a mí."

Step 1: Find the direct object el periódico = direct object, masculine singular, so lo.

Step 2: Find the indirect object a mí = indirect object, so me.

Step 3: Order and place the pronouns With an infinitive, the pronouns can be attached to the end of the infinitive: traer + me + lo = traérmelo. An accent is added to keep the stress. The other correct pattern is "Me lo puedes traer". Order: indirect + direct + verb.
Result: "Puedes traérmelo."

Step 4: Check Meaning: You can bring the newspaper to me.
Both pronouns agree with the nouns they replace, and the order indirect + direct is kept.

Step 5: Conclusion The rewritten sentence is:

Quick Tip to Solve: Find what is given (direct object) and who gets it (indirect object). Put the indirect pronoun first.

8(e). La camarera sirve el desayuno a nosotros. [1 mark]

Solution:

Concept:

- Replace both objects with pronouns. The indirect object pronoun (who receives) goes first, then the direct object pronoun (what is given). Both go before the conjugated verb.
- Sentence: "La camarera sirve el desayuno a nosotros."

Step 1: Find the direct object el desayuno = direct object, masculine singular, so lo.

Step 2: Find the indirect object a nosotros = indirect object, so nos.

Step 3: Order and place the pronouns Order: indirect + direct + verb.
Result: "La camarera nos lo sirve."

Step 4: Check Meaning: The waitress serves breakfast to us.
Both pronouns agree with the nouns they replace, and the order indirect + direct is kept.

Step 5: Conclusion The rewritten sentence is:

Quick Tip to Solve: Find what is given (direct object) and who gets it (indirect object). Put the indirect pronoun first.

8(f). Nosotros compramos las flores para ti. [1 mark]

Solution:

Concept:

- Replace both objects with pronouns. The indirect object pronoun (who receives) goes first, then the direct object pronoun (what is given). Both go before the conjugated verb.
- Sentence: "Nosotros compramos las flores para ti."

Step 1: Find the direct object las flores = direct object, feminine plural, so las.

Step 2: Find the indirect object para ti = indirect object, so te.

Step 3: Order and place the pronouns Order: indirect + direct + verb.
Result: "Nosotros te las compramos."

Step 4: Check Meaning: We buy the flowers for you.
Both pronouns agree with the nouns they replace, and the order indirect + direct is kept.

Step 5: Conclusion The rewritten sentence is:

Quick Tip to Solve: Find what is given (direct object) and who gets it (indirect object). Put the indirect pronoun first.

8(g). Mi abuela cuenta los cuentos a mí. [1 mark]

Solution:

Concept:

- Replace both objects with pronouns. The indirect object pronoun (who receives) goes first, then the direct object pronoun (what is given). Both go before the conjugated verb.
- Sentence: "Mi abuela cuenta los cuentos a mí."

Step 1: Find the direct object los cuentos = direct object, masculine plural, so los.

Step 2: Find the indirect object a mí = indirect object, so me.

Step 3: Order and place the pronouns Order: indirect + direct + verb.
Result: "Mi abuela me los cuenta."

Step 4: Check Meaning: My grandmother tells the stories to me.
Both pronouns agree with the nouns they replace, and the order indirect + direct is kept.

Step 5: Conclusion The rewritten sentence is:

Quick Tip to Solve: Find what is given (direct object) and who gets it (indirect object). Put the indirect pronoun first.

9(i). Ordena las palabras y elige la opción correcta de cualesquiera cinco frases:

medicina para	él estudió	médico	ser
A	B	C	D

[1 mark]

(A) BDAC

(B) ACBD

(C) BADC

(D) DBCA

Correct Answer: (C) BADC

Solution:

Concept:

- Put the four fragments A, B, C, D in the right order to make a correct sentence, then pick the matching option.
- Fragments: A = "medicina para", B = "él estudió", C = "médico", D = "ser".

Step 1: Find the first fragment A Spanish sentence normally begins with the subject. "él estudió" (B) has the subject and the verb, so B comes first.

Step 2: Find the link What did he study? "medicina". The phrase "medicina para" (A) follows the verb.

Step 3: Find the ending "para ser" needs a noun after it, so "ser" (D) goes before "médico" (C) and the sentence ends with C.
So the order is BADC.

Step 4: Write the sentence "él estudió medicina para ser médico"
Meaning: He studied medicine to be a doctor.

Step 5: Check every option (a) BDAC gives: "él estudió ser medicina para médico". The order is not natural Spanish, so it is wrong.
(b) ACBD gives: "medicina para médico él estudió ser". The order is not natural Spanish, so it is wrong.
(c) BADC gives: "él estudió medicina para ser médico". This is correct.
(d) DBCA gives: "ser él estudió médico medicina para". The order is not natural Spanish, so it is wrong.

Step 6: Conclusion The correct order is BADC, which is option (c).

Quick Tip to Solve: Find the subject and verb first. Then check which fragment must end the sentence.

9(ii).

baloncesto	pescar y	le gusta	jugar al
A	B	C	D

[1 mark]

(A) CBDA

(B) ABDC

(C) DCBA

(D) BADC

Correct Answer: (A) CBDA

Solution:

Concept:

- Put the four fragments A, B, C, D in the right order to make a correct sentence, then pick the matching option.
- Fragments: A = "baloncesto", B = "pescar y", C = "le gusta", D = "jugar al".

Step 1: Find the first fragment "Le gusta" (C) is the verb of liking and it opens the sentence. Gustar is followed by infinitives.

Step 2: Find the link Two infinitives are joined by "y": "pescar y" (B) comes first and "jugar al" (D) comes after it.

Step 3: Find the ending "jugar al" needs a sport, so "baloncesto" (A) closes the sentence. (jugar + a + el = jugar al).
So the order is CBDA.

Step 4: Write the sentence "le gusta pescar y jugar al baloncesto"
Meaning: He or she likes to fish and to play basketball.

Step 5: Check every option (a) CBDA gives: "le gusta pescar y jugar al baloncesto". This is correct.
(b) ABDC gives: "baloncesto pescar y jugar al le gusta". The order is not natural Spanish, so it is wrong.
(c) DCBA gives: "jugar al le gusta pescar y baloncesto". The order is not natural Spanish, so it is wrong.
(d) BADC gives: "pescar y baloncesto jugar al le gusta". The order is not natural Spanish, so it is wrong.

Step 6: Conclusion The correct order is CBDA, which is option (a).

Quick Tip to Solve: Find the subject and verb first. Then check which fragment must end the sentence.

9(iii).

tengo que	dieta para adelgazar	hacer una	creo que
A	**B**	**C**	**D**

[1 mark]

(A) CBAD

(B) DCBA

(C) DACB

(D) BCAD

Correct Answer: (C) DACB

Solution:

Concept:

- Put the four fragments A, B, C, D in the right order to make a correct sentence, then pick the matching option.
- Fragments: A = "tengo que", B = "dieta para adelgazar", C = "hacer una", D = "creo que".

Step 1: Find the first fragment "creo que" (D) is an opinion opener and starts the sentence: Creo que + a clause.

Step 2: Find the link After "creo que" comes the clause "tengo que" (A) and then the infinitive "hacer una" (C). "Tener que + infinitive" is the structure.

Step 3: Find the ending "hacer una" needs its noun, so "dieta para adelgazar" (B) ends the sentence. So the order is DACB.

Step 4: Write the sentence "creo que tengo que hacer una dieta para adelgazar"
Meaning: I think that I have to go on a diet to lose weight.

Step 5: Check every option (a) CBAD gives: "hacer una dieta para adelgazar tengo que creo que". The order is not natural Spanish, so it is wrong.
(b) DCBA gives: "creo que hacer una dieta para adelgazar tengo que". The order is not natural Spanish, so it is wrong.
(c) DACB gives: "creo que tengo que hacer una dieta para adelgazar". This is correct.
(d) BCAD gives: "dieta para adelgazar hacer una tengo que creo que". The order is not natural Spanish, so it is wrong.

Step 6: Conclusion The correct order is DACB, which is option (c).

Quick Tip to Solve: Find the subject and verb first. Then check which fragment must end the sentence.

9(iv).

tres cenas de	esta semana	negocios	ha tenido
A	B	C	D

[1 mark]

(A) CBAD

(B) DABC

(C) BDCA

(D) BDAC

Correct Answer: (D) BDAC

Solution:

Concept:

- Put the four fragments A, B, C, D in the right order to make a correct sentence, then pick the matching option.
- Fragments: A = "tres cenas de", B = "esta semana", C = "negocios", D = "ha tenido".

Step 1: Find the first fragment The time phrase "esta semana" (B) goes first. This is a common opening and it matches the perfect tense (pretérito perfecto).

Step 2: Find the link "ha tenido" (D) is the verb, and a verb follows the time phrase. The object "tres cenas de" (A) comes after the verb.

Step 3: Find the ending "cenas de" needs a noun, so "negocios" (C) closes the sentence: cenas de negocios (business dinners).
So the order is BDAC.

Step 4: Write the sentence "esta semana ha tenido tres cenas de negocios"
Meaning: He or she has had three business dinners this week.

Step 5: Check every option (a) CBAD gives: "negocios esta semana tres cenas de ha tenido". The order is not natural Spanish, so it is wrong.
(b) DABC gives: "ha tenido tres cenas de esta semana negocios". The order is not natural Spanish, so it is wrong.
(c) BDCA gives: "esta semana ha tenido negocios tres cenas de". The order is not natural Spanish, so it is wrong.
(d) BDAC gives: "esta semana ha tenido tres cenas de negocios". This is correct.

Step 6: Conclusion The correct order is BDAC, which is option (d).

Quick Tip to Solve: Find the subject and verb first. Then check which fragment must end the sentence.

9(ix).

mucho para	él trabajó	abogado	ser
A	B	C	D

[1 mark]

(A) BDAC

(B) ACBD

(C) BADC

(D) DBCA

Correct Answer: (C) BADC

Solution:

Concept:

- Put the four fragments A, B, C, D in the right order to make a correct sentence, then pick the matching option.
- Fragments: A = "mucho para", B = "él trabajó", C = "abogado", D = "ser".

Step 1: Find the first fragment The subject and verb "él trabajó" (B) start the sentence.

Step 2: Find the link "mucho para" (A) tells how he worked (a lot) and it follows the verb. "Trabajar mucho para + infinitive" is a common pattern.

Step 3: Find the ending "para ser" has the infinitive ser (D), and the noun "abogado" (C) finishes the sentence.
So the order is BADC.

Step 4: Write the sentence "él trabajó mucho para ser abogado"
Meaning: He worked hard to become a lawyer.

Step 5: Check every option (a) BDAC gives: "él trabajó ser mucho para abogado". The order is not natural Spanish, so it is wrong.
(b) ACBD gives: "mucho para abogado él trabajó ser". The order is not natural Spanish, so it is wrong.
(c) BADC gives: "él trabajó mucho para ser abogado". This is correct.
(d) DBCA gives: "ser él trabajó abogado mucho para". The order is not natural Spanish, so it is wrong.

Step 6: Conclusion The correct order is BADC, which is option (c).

Quick Tip to Solve: Find the subject and verb first. Then check which fragment must end the sentence.

9(v).

y después	de primero, algo ligero	con patatas fritas	algo más: carne
A	B	C	D

[1 mark]

(A) BDAC

(B) BADC

(C) DACB

(D) ACDB

Correct Answer: (B) BADC

Solution:

Concept:

- Put the four fragments A, B, C, D in the right order to make a correct sentence, then pick the matching option.
- Fragments: A = “y después”, B = “de primero, algo ligero”, C = “con patatas fritas”, D = “algo más: carne”.

Step 1: Find the first fragment A menu describes the first course first: “de primero, algo ligero” (B).

Step 2: Find the link “y después” (A) links the first course to the next one, so A follows B.

Step 3: Find the ending The second course is “algo más: carne” (D) and the extra “con patatas fritas” (C) goes at the end, joined to the meat.
So the order is BADC.

Step 4: Write the sentence “de primero, algo ligero y después algo más: carne con patatas fritas”
Meaning: For the first course, something light, and then something more: meat with chips.

Step 5: Check every option (a) BDAC gives: “de primero, algo ligero algo más: carne y después con patatas fritas”. The order is not natural Spanish, so it is wrong.
(b) BADC gives: “de primero, algo ligero y después algo más: carne con patatas fritas”. This is correct.
(c) DACB gives: “algo más: carne y después con patatas fritas de primero, algo ligero”. The order is not natural Spanish, so it is wrong.
(d) ACDB gives: “y después con patatas fritas algo más: carne de primero, algo ligero”. The order is not natural Spanish, so it is wrong.

Step 6: Conclusion The correct order is BADC, which is option (b).

Quick Tip to Solve: Find the subject and verb first. Then check which fragment must end the sentence.

9(vi).

destacan	**en el largo paseo**	**los jardines**	**que bordea la bahía,**
A	**B**	**C**	**D**

[1 mark]

(A) CDAB

(B) DBCA

(C) ABDC

(D) BDAC

Correct Answer: (D) BDAC

Solution:

Concept:

- Put the four fragments A, B, C, D in the right order to make a correct sentence, then pick the matching option.
- Fragments: A = “destacan”, B = “en el largo paseo”, C = “los jardines”, D = “que bordea la bahía,”.

Step 1: Find the first fragment The place phrase “en el largo paseo” (B) opens the sentence.

Step 2: Find the link The clause “que bordea la bahía,” (D) describes the promenade, so it comes right after B. The comma after “bahía” shows that the main clause starts next.

Step 3: Find the ending The verb "destacan" (A) is plural and agrees with the subject "los jardines" (C), which ends the sentence.
So the order is BDAC.

Step 4: Write the sentence "en el largo paseo que bordea la bahía, destacan los jardines"
Meaning: Along the long promenade that borders the bay, the gardens stand out.

Step 5: Check every option (a) CDAB gives: "los jardines que bordea la bahía, destacan en el largo paseo". The order is not natural Spanish, so it is wrong.
(b) DBCA gives: "que bordea la bahía, en el largo paseo los jardines destacan". The order is not natural Spanish, so it is wrong.
(c) ABDC gives: "destacan en el largo paseo que bordea la bahía, los jardines". The order is not natural Spanish, so it is wrong.
(d) BDAC gives: "en el largo paseo que bordea la bahía, destacan los jardines". This is correct.

Step 6: Conclusion The correct order is BDAC, which is option (d).

Quick Tip to Solve: Find the subject and verb first. Then check which fragment must end the sentence.

9(vii).

que viene	en una conferencia	tengo que hablar	la semana
A	B	C	D

[1 mark]

(A) CBDA

(B) DACB

(C) BDAC

(D) ADCB

Correct Answer: (B) DACB

Solution:

Concept:

- Put the four fragments A, B, C, D in the right order to make a correct sentence, then pick the matching option.
- Fragments: A = "que viene", B = "en una conferencia", C = "tengo que hablar", D = "la semana".

Step 1: Find the first fragment The time phrase is "la semana que viene" (next week). "la semana" (D) must come before "que viene" (A).

Step 2: Find the link After the time phrase comes the main verb phrase "tengo que hablar" (C).

Step 3: Find the ending The place of the speech, "en una conferencia" (B), is placed last.
So the order is DACB.

Step 4: Write the sentence "la semana que viene tengo que hablar en una conferencia"
Meaning: Next week I have to speak at a conference.

Step 5: Check every option (a) CBDA gives: "tengo que hablar en una conferencia la semana que viene". The order is not natural Spanish, so it is wrong.
(b) DACB gives: "la semana que viene tengo que hablar en una conferencia". This is correct.
(c) BDAC gives: "en una conferencia la semana que viene tengo que hablar". The order is not natural Spanish, so it is wrong.

(d) ADCB gives: “que viene la semana tengo que hablar en una conferencia”. The order is not natural Spanish, so it is wrong.

Step 6: Conclusion The correct order is DACB, which is option (b).

Quick Tip to Solve: Find the subject and verb first. Then check which fragment must end the sentence.

9(viii).

seguir un	pienso que	régimen para mejorar la salud	debo
A	B	C	D

[1 mark]

(A) CBAD

(B) DCBA

(C) DACB

(D) BDAC

Correct Answer: (D) BDAC

Solution:

Concept:

- Put the four fragments A, B, C, D in the right order to make a correct sentence, then pick the matching option.
- Fragments: A = “seguir un”, B = “pienso que”, C = “régimen para mejorar la salud”, D = “debo”.

Step 1: Find the first fragment “pienso que” (B) is the opinion opener, like “creo que”.

Step 2: Find the link After “que” comes “debo” (D) and then the infinitive “seguir un” (A). Deber + infinitive is the structure.

Step 3: Find the ending “seguir un” needs a noun, and “régimen para mejorar la salud” (C) completes it.
So the order is BDAC.

Step 4: Write the sentence “pienso que debo seguir un régimen para mejorar la salud”
Meaning: I think that I must follow a diet to improve my health.

Step 5: Check every option (a) CBAD gives: “régimen para mejorar la salud pienso que seguir un debo”. The order is not natural Spanish, so it is wrong.
(b) DCBA gives: “debo régimen para mejorar la salud pienso que seguir un”. The order is not natural Spanish, so it is wrong.
(c) DACB gives: “debo seguir un régimen para mejorar la salud pienso que”. The order is not natural Spanish, so it is wrong.
(d) BDAC gives: “pienso que debo seguir un régimen para mejorar la salud”. This is correct.

Step 6: Conclusion The correct order is BDAC, which is option (d).

Quick Tip to Solve: Find the subject and verb first. Then check which fragment must end the sentence.

10(a). **Completa cualesquiera cinco frases, elige la opción correcta:**

Maigua y Felipe han comprado estas camisetas para _____. [1 mark]

(A) os

(B) vosotros

(C) vuestro

Correct Answer: (B) vosotros

Solution:

Concept:

- Choose the word or phrase that completes the sentence correctly.
- Sentence: "Maigua y Felipe han comprado estas camisetas para _____."

Step 1: Recall the rule After a preposition (para) Spanish uses a subject-form pronoun (mí, ti, él, nosotros, vosotros, ellos). The plural informal "you" is vosotros.

Step 2: Apply it to the sentence With the correct choice the sentence reads: "Maigua y Felipe han comprado estas camisetas para vosotros."
Meaning: Maigua and Felipe have bought these T-shirts for you (plural).

Step 3: Why option i (os) is wrong "os" is an object pronoun. It cannot come after a preposition such as para.

Step 4: Why option iii (vuestro) is wrong "vuestro" means "your" (possessive) and needs a noun, so it cannot stand alone here.

Step 5: Conclusion The correct choice is option ii, vosotros.

Quick Tip to Solve: Read the whole sentence. Decide what grammar structure the blank needs.

10(b). **Te gusta _____ de tapas con los amigos.** [1 mark]

(A) vas

(B) vayas

(C) ir

Correct Answer: (C) ir

Solution:

Concept:

- Choose the word or phrase that completes the sentence correctly.
- Sentence: "Te gusta _____ de tapas con los amigos."

Step 1: Recall the rule The verb gustar is followed by an infinitive when the subject of the liking and of the action is the same. "Te gusta ir de tapas" = you like going for tapas.

Step 2: Apply it to the sentence With the correct choice the sentence reads: "Te gusta ir de tapas con los amigos."
Meaning: You like to go out for tapas with friends.

Step 3: Why option i (vas) is wrong "vas" is a conjugated form (you go). Gustar cannot be followed by a conjugated present form without que.

Step 4: Why option ii (vayas) is wrong "vayas" is a subjunctive form. It would need "que": Te gusta que vayas.

Step 5: Conclusion The correct choice is option iii, ir.

Quick Tip to Solve: Read the whole sentence. Decide what grammar structure the blank needs.

10(c). Nunca voy a trabajar _____. [1 mark]

(A) con los

(B) con os

(C) con ellos

Correct Answer: (C) con ellos

Solution:

Concept:

- Choose the word or phrase that completes the sentence correctly.
- Sentence: "Nunca voy a trabajar _____."

Step 1: Recall the rule After the preposition con, Spanish uses a prepositional pronoun. For the third person plural this is ellos: con ellos.

Step 2: Apply it to the sentence With the correct choice the sentence reads: "Nunca voy a trabajar con ellos."
Meaning: I never go to work with them.

Step 3: Why option i (con los) is wrong "con los" is a preposition plus an article. It needs a noun after it (con los amigos).

Step 4: Why option ii (con os) is wrong "con os" is wrong because os is an object pronoun and cannot follow con.

Step 5: Conclusion The correct choice is option iii, con ellos.

Quick Tip to Solve: Read the whole sentence. Decide what grammar structure the blank needs.

10(d). Yo estoy enfermo y he dejado _____. [1 mark]

(A) que fumar

(B) fumando

(C) de fumar

Correct Answer: (C) de fumar

Solution:

Concept:

- Choose the word or phrase that completes the sentence correctly.
- Sentence: "Yo estoy enfermo y he dejado _____."

Step 1: Recall the rule Dejar de + infinitive means to stop doing something: he dejado de fumar.

Step 2: Apply it to the sentence With the correct choice the sentence reads: "Yo estoy enfermo y he dejado de fumar."
Meaning: I am ill and I have stopped smoking.

Step 3: Why option i (que fumar) is wrong "que fumar" is not a structure with dejar. (Tener que + infinitive means must.)

Step 4: Why option ii (fumando) is wrong "fumando" (gerund) does not follow dejar. Dejar + gerund is not used.

Step 5: Conclusion The correct choice is option iii, de fumar.

Quick Tip to Solve: Read the whole sentence. Decide what grammar structure the blank needs.

10(e). Estamos esperando _____ media hora y todavía no ha llegado el tren. [1 mark]

(A) hace

(B) para

(C) desde

Correct Answer: (A) hace

Solution:

Concept:

- Choose the word or phrase that completes the sentence correctly.
- Sentence: "Estamos esperando _____ media hora y todavía no ha llegado el tren."

Step 1: Recall the rule "Hace + a period of time" tells for how long an action has lasted: hace media hora = for half an hour.

Step 2: Apply it to the sentence With the correct choice the sentence reads: "Estamos esperando hace media hora y todavía no ha llegado el tren."
Meaning: We have been waiting for half an hour and the train has not arrived yet.

Step 3: Why option ii (para) is wrong "para" means for a purpose or a deadline, not how long something has been going on.

Step 4: Why option iii (desde) is wrong "desde" is used with a starting point (desde las cinco, desde ayer), not with a length of time like "media hora".

Step 5: Conclusion The correct choice is option i, hace.

Quick Tip to Solve: Read the whole sentence. Decide what grammar structure the blank needs.

10(f). Ayer llegué muy tarde, _____ no te llamé. [1 mark]

(A) porque

(B) por eso

(C) por qué

Correct Answer: (B) por eso

Solution:

Concept:

- Choose the word or phrase that completes the sentence correctly.
- Sentence: "Ayer llegué muy tarde, _____ no te llamé."

Step 1: Recall the rule The second clause is the result of the first (arriving late). The linker for a result is "por eso" (so, that is why).

Step 2: Apply it to the sentence With the correct choice the sentence reads: "Ayer llegué muy tarde, por eso no te llamé."

Meaning: Yesterday I arrived very late, so I did not call you.

Step 3: Why option i (porque) is wrong "porque" gives a cause (because). It would reverse the logic: I arrived late because I did not call you.

Step 4: Why option iii (por qué) is wrong "por qué" is a question phrase (why). It does not join two statements.

Step 5: Conclusion The correct choice is option ii, por eso.

Quick Tip to Solve: Read the whole sentence. Decide what grammar structure the blank needs.

10(g). No voy al cine _____ me duele la cabeza. [1 mark]

(A) porque

(B) por eso

(C) para que

Correct Answer: (A) porque

Solution:

Concept:

- Choose the word or phrase that completes the sentence correctly.
- Sentence: "No voy al cine _____ me duele la cabeza."

Step 1: Recall the rule The headache is the reason for not going. The linker for a reason is "porque" (because).

Step 2: Apply it to the sentence With the correct choice the sentence reads: "No voy al cine porque me duele la cabeza."
Meaning: I am not going to the cinema because I have a headache.

Step 3: Why option ii (por eso) is wrong "por eso" introduces a result and needs the reason first, for example: Me duele la cabeza, por eso no voy.

Step 4: Why option iii (para que) is wrong "para que" expresses a purpose and takes the subjunctive, which does not fit "me duele".

Step 5: Conclusion The correct choice is option i, porque.

Quick Tip to Solve: Read the whole sentence. Decide what grammar structure the blank needs.

10(h). Cuando era niño, _____ todos los veranos a la playa de mis abuelos. [1 mark]

(A) fui

(B) iba

(C) he ido

Correct Answer: (B) iba

Solution:

Concept:

- Choose the word or phrase that completes the sentence correctly.
- Sentence: "Cuando era niño, _____ todos los veranos a la playa de mis abuelos."

Step 1: Recall the rule "Cuando era niño" and "todos los veranos" show a repeated habit in the past.

Spanish uses the imperfect: iba.

Step 2: Apply it to the sentence With the correct choice the sentence reads: "Cuando era niño, iba todos los veranos a la playa de mis abuelos."
Meaning: When I was a child, I used to go to my grandparents' beach every summer.

Step 3: Why option i (fui) is wrong "fui" is the preterite and describes one finished action, not a habit.

Step 4: Why option iii (he ido) is wrong "he ido" is the present perfect and connects the past with now, which does not fit "cuando era niño".

Step 5: Conclusion The correct choice is option ii, iba.

Quick Tip to Solve: Read the whole sentence. Decide what grammar structure the blank needs.

10(i). £_____ cuánto tiempo vives en esta aldea? [1 mark]

(A) Desde

(B) Hace

(C) Para

Correct Answer: (A) Desde

Solution:

Concept:

- Choose the word or phrase that completes the sentence correctly.
- Sentence: "£_____ cuánto tiempo vives en esta aldea?"

Step 1: Recall the rule MS key: "Desde cuánto tiempo" asks since when. The phrase "desde cuánto tiempo + present" asks how long an action has lasted.

Step 2: Apply it to the sentence With the correct choice the sentence reads: "£Desde cuánto tiempo vives en esta aldea?"
Meaning: How long have you been living in this village?

Step 3: Why option ii (Hace) is wrong "Hace" is normally used in the pattern £Cuánto tiempo hace que vives...? or £Hace cuánto que vives...?, so with "cuánto tiempo vives" the official key keeps Desde.

Step 4: Why option iii (Para) is wrong "Para" shows a purpose or a deadline and is not used to ask about duration.

Step 5: Conclusion The correct choice is option i, Desde.

Quick Tip to Solve: Read the whole sentence. Decide what grammar structure the blank needs.

10(j). Llevo tres años _____ español y todavía me cuesta el subjuntivo. [1 mark]

(A) estudiando

(B) estudiado

(C) estudio

Correct Answer: (A) estudiando

Solution:

Concept:

- Choose the word or phrase that completes the sentence correctly.
- Sentence: "Llevo tres años _____ español y todavía me cuesta el subjuntivo."

Step 1: Recall the rule Llevar + a period of time + gerund means to have been doing something for that time: Llevo tres años estudiando.

Step 2: Apply it to the sentence With the correct choice the sentence reads: "Llevo tres años estudiando español y todavía me cuesta el subjuntivo."
Meaning: I have been studying Spanish for three years and the subjunctive is still hard for me.

Step 3: Why option ii (estudiado) is wrong "estudiado" (participle) is used with haber, not with llevar + time.

Step 4: Why option iii (estudio) is wrong "estudio" (present) is a conjugated verb and cannot follow llevar + time.

Step 5: Conclusion The correct choice is option i, estudiando.

Quick Tip to Solve: Read the whole sentence. Decide what grammar structure the blank needs.

11(a). **Rellena los huecos con subjuntivo cualesquiera cinco frases:**

Queremos que _____ (tú - ir) al hospital. [1 mark]

Solution:

Concept:

- Write the correct present subjunctive form of the verb in brackets.
- Sentence: “Queremos que _____ (tú - ir) al hospital.”

Step 1: Why the subjunctive is needed Trigger: querer que (a wish). After this kind of expression and “que”, with two different subjects, Spanish uses the subjunctive.

Step 2: Find the subject The subject is given in the brackets: tú.

Step 3: Form the present subjunctive Method: take the yo form of the present (voy (irregular)), drop the -o, and add the opposite endings (-ar verbs take -e, -es, -e, -emos, -éis, -en; -er and -ir verbs take -a, -as, -a, -amos, -áis, -an).
Ir is irregular. The subjunctive stem is vay- (not from the yo form voy): vaya, vayas, vaya...
All forms of ir: vaya, vayas, vaya, vayamos, vayáis, vayan.

Step 4: Write the sentence “Queremos que vayas al hospital.”
Meaning: We want you to go to the hospital.

Step 5: Conclusion The correct subjunctive form is below.

Quick Tip to Solve: Find the trigger before que. Then take the yo form, drop -o and use the opposite ending.

11(b). **Deseo que _____ (él, manejar) despacio.** [1 mark]

Solution:

Concept:

- Write the correct present subjunctive form of the verb in brackets.
- Sentence: “Deseo que _____ (él, manejar) despacio.”

Step 1: Why the subjunctive is needed Trigger: desear que (a wish). After this kind of expression and “que”, with two different subjects, Spanish uses the subjunctive.

Step 2: Find the subject The subject is given in the brackets: él/ella/usted.

Step 3: Form the present subjunctive Method: take the yo form of the present (manejo), drop the -o, and add the opposite endings (-ar verbs take -e, -es, -e, -emos, -éis, -en; -er and -ir verbs take -a, -as, -a, -amos, -áis, -an).
For -ar verbs, drop -o from the yo form (manejo - manej-) and add -e endings: maneje.
All forms of manejar: maneje, manejes, maneje, manejemos, manejéis, manejen.

Step 4: Write the sentence “Deseo que maneje despacio.”
Meaning: I want him to drive slowly.

Step 5: Conclusion The correct subjunctive form is below.

Quick Tip to Solve: Find the trigger before que. Then take the yo form, drop -o and use the opposite ending.

11(c). **Me sorprende que no _____ (usted, tener) coche.** [1 mark]

Solution:

Concept:

- Write the correct present subjunctive form of the verb in brackets.
- Sentence: "Me sorprende que no _____ (usted, tener) coche."

Step 1: Why the subjunctive is needed Trigger: me sorprende que (an emotion). After this kind of expression and "que", with two different subjects, Spanish uses the subjunctive.

Step 2: Find the subject The subject is given in the brackets: él/ella/usted.

Step 3: Form the present subjunctive Method: take the yo form of the present (tengo), drop the -o, and add the opposite endings (-ar verbs take -e, -es, -e, -emos, -éis, -en; -er and -ir verbs take -a, -as, -a, -amos, -áis, -an).
Yo form: tengo. Drop -o: teng-. For -er verbs add -a endings: usted tenga.
All forms of tener: tenga, tengas, tenga, tengamos, tengáis, tengan.

Step 4: Write the sentence "Me sorprende que no tenga coche."
Meaning: It surprises me that you do not have a car.

Step 5: Conclusion The correct subjunctive form is below.

Quick Tip to Solve: Find the trigger before que. Then take the yo form, drop -o and use the opposite ending.

11(d). **Ella prohíbe que yo lo _____ (hacer).** [1 mark]

Solution:

Concept:

- Write the correct present subjunctive form of the verb in brackets.
- Sentence: "Ella prohíbe que yo lo _____ (hacer)."

Step 1: Why the subjunctive is needed Trigger: prohibir que (an influence or order). After this kind of expression and "que", with two different subjects, Spanish uses the subjunctive.

Step 2: Find the subject The subject is yo (stated in the sentence).

Step 3: Form the present subjunctive Method: take the yo form of the present (hago), drop the -o, and add the opposite endings (-ar verbs take -e, -es, -e, -emos, -éis, -en; -er and -ir verbs take -a, -as, -a, -amos, -áis, -an).
Yo form: hago. Drop -o: hag-. Add -a: yo haga.
All forms of hacer: haga, hagas, haga, hagamos, hagáis, hagan.

Step 4: Write the sentence "Ella prohíbe que yo lo haga."
Meaning: She forbids me to do it.

Step 5: Conclusion The correct subjunctive form is below.

Quick Tip to Solve: Find the trigger before que. Then take the yo form, drop -o and use the opposite ending.

11(e). **María nos pide que _____ (llegar) temprano.** [1 mark]

Solution:

Concept:

- Write the correct present subjunctive form of the verb in brackets.
- Sentence: "María nos pide que _____ (llegar) temprano."

Step 1: Why the subjunctive is needed Trigger: pedir que (a request); "nos" shows the subject is we (nosotros). After this kind of expression and "que", with two different subjects, Spanish uses the subjunctive.

Step 2: Find the subject The pronoun nos shows that the subject of the second verb is nosotros.

Step 3: Form the present subjunctive Method: take the yo form of the present (llego), drop the -o, and add the opposite endings (-ar verbs take -e, -es, -e, -emos, -éis, -en; -er and -ir verbs take -a, -as, -a, -amos, -áis, -an).
Llegar changes g to gu before e to keep the hard g sound: llegue, llegues, lleguemos. The subject is nosotros, so lleguemos.
All forms of llegar: llegue, llegues, llegue, lleguemos, lleguéis, lleguen.

Step 4: Write the sentence "María nos pide que lleguemos temprano."
Meaning: Maria asks us to arrive early.

Step 5: Conclusion The correct subjunctive form is below.

Quick Tip to Solve: Find the trigger before que. Then take the yo form, drop -o and use the opposite ending.

11(f). **Han dudado que _____ (tú, poder) cocinar.** [1 mark]

Solution:

Concept:

- Write the correct present subjunctive form of the verb in brackets.
- Sentence: "Han dudado que _____ (tú, poder) cocinar."

Step 1: Why the subjunctive is needed Trigger: dudar que (doubt). After this kind of expression and "que", with two different subjects, Spanish uses the subjunctive.

Step 2: Find the subject The subject is given in the brackets: tú.

Step 3: Form the present subjunctive Method: take the yo form of the present (puedo), drop the -o, and add the opposite endings (-ar verbs take -e, -es, -e, -emos, -éis, -en; -er and -ir verbs take -a, -as, -a, -amos, -áis, -an).
Poder changes o to ue in the stressed forms: puedas. Nosotros and vosotros keep o: podamos, podáis.
All forms of poder: pueda, puedas, pueda, podamos, podáis, puedan.

Step 4: Write the sentence "Han dudado que puedas cocinar."
Meaning: They have doubted that you can cook.

Step 5: Conclusion The correct subjunctive form is below.

Quick Tip to Solve: Find the trigger before que. Then take the yo form, drop -o and use the opposite ending.

11(g). Dígale que _____ (él, poner) la silla aquí. [1 mark]

Solution:

Concept:

- Write the correct present subjunctive form of the verb in brackets.
- Sentence: "Dígale que _____ (él, poner) la silla aquí."

Step 1: Why the subjunctive is needed Trigger: an indirect command (dígale que). After this kind of expression and "que", with two different subjects, Spanish uses the subjunctive.

Step 2: Find the subject The subject is given in the brackets: él/ella/usted.

Step 3: Form the present subjunctive Method: take the yo form of the present (pongo), drop the -o, and add the opposite endings (-ar verbs take -e, -es, -e, -emos, -éis, -en; -er and -ir verbs take -a, -as, -a, -amos, -áis, -an).
Yo form: pongo. Drop -o: pong-. Add -a: él ponga.
All forms of poner: ponga, pongas, ponga, pongamos, pongáis, pongan.

Step 4: Write the sentence "Dígale que ponga la silla aquí."
Meaning: Tell him to put the chair here.

Step 5: Conclusion The correct subjunctive form is below.

Quick Tip to Solve: Find the trigger before que. Then take the yo form, drop -o and use the opposite ending.

11(h). No me gusta que ustedes me _____ (gritar). [1 mark]

Solution:

Concept:

- Write the correct present subjunctive form of the verb in brackets.
- Sentence: "No me gusta que ustedes me _____ (gritar)."

Step 1: Why the subjunctive is needed Trigger: no me gusta que (an emotion or opinion). After this kind of expression and "que", with two different subjects, Spanish uses the subjunctive.

Step 2: Find the subject The subject is given in the brackets: ellos/ustedes.

Step 3: Form the present subjunctive Method: take the yo form of the present (grito), drop the -o, and add the opposite endings (-ar verbs take -e, -es, -e, -emos, -éis, -en; -er and -ir verbs take -a, -as, -a, -amos, -áis, -an).
Yo form: grito. Drop -o: grit-. -ar verbs take -e endings: ustedes griten.
All forms of gritar: grite, grites, grite, gritemos, gritéis, griten.

Step 4: Write the sentence "No me gusta que ustedes me griten."
Meaning: I do not like you (plural) shouting at me.

Step 5: Conclusion The correct subjunctive form is below.

Quick Tip to Solve: Find the trigger before que. Then take the yo form, drop -o and use the opposite ending.

11(i). **No creo que ella _____ (tener) razón esta vez.** [1 mark]

Solution:

Concept:

- Write the correct present subjunctive form of the verb in brackets.
- Sentence: “No creo que ella _____ (tener) razón esta vez.”

Step 1: Why the subjunctive is needed Trigger: no creo que (doubt). After this kind of expression and “que”, with two different subjects, Spanish uses the subjunctive.

Step 2: Find the subject The subject is ella (stated in the sentence).

Step 3: Form the present subjunctive Method: take the yo form of the present (tengo), drop the -o, and add the opposite endings (-ar verbs take -e, -es, -e, -emos, -éis, -en; -er and -ir verbs take -a, -as, -a, -amos, -áis, -an).
Yo form: tengo. Stem: teng-. -er verbs take -a endings: ella tenga.
All forms of tener: tenga, tengas, tenga, tengamos, tengáis, tengan.

Step 4: Write the sentence “No creo que ella tenga razón esta vez.”
Meaning: I do not think she is right this time.

Step 5: Conclusion The correct subjunctive form is below.

Quick Tip to Solve: Find the trigger before que. Then take the yo form, drop -o and use the opposite ending.

Sección D (15 marks)

Q. 12 (any five, 5x2=10) and Q. 13 (any five, 5x1=5).

12(a). **Contesta las preguntas en 40-45 palabras sobre los autores (cualesquiera cinco):**
£Quién ha escrito “La Dorotea”? Escribe un párrafo corto sobre ese autor. [2 marks]

Solution:

Concept:

- The question: “£Quién ha escrito ”La Dorotea“? Escribe un párrafo corto sobre ese autor.”
- First we must name the author. Then we write a short paragraph of 40-45 words with basic life facts and famous works.
- Marks: 2. The marking scheme accepts an open-ended paragraph once the author is correct.

Step 1: Identify the author Answer: Felipe Lope de Vega.
Key facts: Lope de Vega (1562-1635), Madrid, poet and playwright of the Spanish Golden Age, wrote La Dorotea (1632).

Step 2: Plan the paragraph Sentence 1: name, birthplace, year. Sentence 2: job (poet, novelist or playwright). Sentence 3: the famous works. Sentence 4: a closing fact (prize, death or importance).

Step 3: Model answer (42 words) Lope de Vega nació en Madrid en 1562. Fue poeta y dramaturgo del Siglo de Oro. Escribió cientos de obras de teatro, como “Fuenteovejuna” y “El perro del hortelano”. “La Dorotea” es una obra de su vejez. Murió en Madrid en 1635.

Step 4: Check Word count is 42, inside the limit of 40-45. Names and dates are correct. Titles of works are in quotes.

Step 5: Conclusion The author is Felipe Lope de Vega.

Quick Tip to Solve: Name the author first. Then give birth place and year, the type of writer and one or two famous works.

12(b). £Qué sabe de la vida del autor quien ha escrito el libro “La Galatea”? [2 marks]

Solution:

Concept:

- The question: “£Qué sabe de la vida del autor quien ha escrito el libro ”La Galatea“?”
- First we must name the author. Then we write a short paragraph of 40-45 words with basic life facts and famous works.
- Marks: 2. The marking scheme accepts an open-ended paragraph once the author is correct.

Step 1: Identify the author Answer: Miguel de Cervantes.
Key facts: Miguel de Cervantes (1547-1616), soldier, captive in Algiers, author of La Galatea (1585) and Don Quijote (1605).

Step 2: Plan the paragraph Sentence 1: name, birthplace, year. Sentence 2: job (poet, novelist or playwright). Sentence 3: the famous works. Sentence 4: a closing fact (prize, death or importance).

Step 3: Model answer (45 words) Miguel de Cervantes nació en Alcalá de Henares en 1547. Fue soldado y estuvo cinco años prisionero en Argel. Escribió “La Galatea” en 1585 y también “Don Quijote de la Mancha”. Murió en Madrid en 1616. Es el autor más importante de la literatura española.

Step 4: Check Word count is 45, inside the limit of 40-45. Names and dates are correct. Titles of works are in quotes.

Step 5: Conclusion The author is Miguel de Cervantes.

Quick Tip to Solve: Name the author first. Then give birth place and year, the type of writer and one or two famous works.

12(c). £Qué autor del Perú ha ganado el premio Nobel? Describe sobre su vida y menciona sus obras famosas también. [2 marks]

Solution:

Concept:

- The question: "£Qué autor del Perú ha ganado el premio Nobel? Describe sobre su vida y menciona sus obras famosas también."
- First we must name the author. Then we write a short paragraph of 40-45 words with basic life facts and famous works.
- Marks: 2. The marking scheme accepts an open-ended paragraph once the author is correct.

Step 1: Identify the author Answer: Mario Vargas Llosa.
Key facts: Mario Vargas Llosa, born in Arequipa in 1936, Nobel Prize in Literature 2010; novels such as La ciudad y los perros and La casa verde.

Step 2: Plan the paragraph Sentence 1: name, birthplace, year. Sentence 2: job (poet, novelist or playwright). Sentence 3: the famous works. Sentence 4: a closing fact (prize, death or importance).

Step 3: Model answer (42 words) Mario Vargas Llosa nació en Arequipa, Perú, en 1936. Fue novelista, periodista y ensayista. Escribió "La ciudad y los perros", "La casa verde" y "La fiesta del Chivo". Recibió el Premio Nobel de Literatura en 2010 y es un gran autor latinoamericano.

Step 4: Check Word count is 42, inside the limit of 40-45. Names and dates are correct. Titles of works are in quotes.

Step 5: Conclusion The author is Mario Vargas Llosa.

Quick Tip to Solve: Name the author first. Then give birth place and year, the type of writer and one or two famous works.

12(d). £Quién es el autor de Pedro Paramo? Escribe un párrafo corto sobre ese autor. [2 marks]

Solution:

Concept:

- The question: "£Quién es el autor de Pedro Paramo? Escribe un párrafo corto sobre ese autor."
- First we must name the author. Then we write a short paragraph of 40-45 words with basic life facts and famous works.
- Marks: 2. The marking scheme accepts an open-ended paragraph once the author is correct.

Step 1: Identify the author Answer: Juan Rulfo.
Key facts: Juan Rulfo (1917-1986), Mexican writer from Jalisco, author of Pedro Paramo (1955).

Step 2: Plan the paragraph Sentence 1: name, birthplace, year. Sentence 2: job (poet, novelist or playwright). Sentence 3: the famous works. Sentence 4: a closing fact (prize, death or importance).

Step 3: Model answer (43 words) Juan Rulfo fue un escritor mexicano. Nació en Jalisco en 1917 y murió en la Ciudad de México en 1986. Escribió "El llano en llamas" y la novela "Pedro Páramo", publicada en 1955. Sus historias de fantasmas son importantes en la literatura latinoamericana.

Step 4: Check Word count is 43, inside the limit of 40-45. Names and dates are correct. Titles of works are in quotes.

Step 5: Conclusion The author is Juan Rulfo.

Quick Tip to Solve: Name the author first. Then give birth place and year, the type of writer and one or two famous works.

12(e). £Qué sabe de la vida del poeta que ha escrito la obra “Versos Sencillos”? [2 marks]

Solution:

Concept:

- The question: “£Qué sabe de la vida del poeta que ha escrito la obra ”Versos Sencillos“?”
- First we must name the author. Then we write a short paragraph of 40-45 words with basic life facts and famous works.
- Marks: 2. The marking scheme accepts an open-ended paragraph once the author is correct.

Step 1: Identify the author Answer: José Martí.
Key facts: Jose Marti (1853-1895), Cuban poet and independence hero, author of Versos sencillos (1891).

Step 2: Plan the paragraph Sentence 1: name, birthplace, year. Sentence 2: job (poet, novelist or playwright). Sentence 3: the famous works. Sentence 4: a closing fact (prize, death or importance).

Step 3: Model answer (42 words) José Martí nació en La Habana, Cuba, en 1853. Fue poeta, periodista y héroe de la independencia de Cuba. Escribió “Versos sencillos” en 1891, un libro de poemas claros y sinceros. Murió en 1895 durante la guerra contra España. Es muy querido.

Step 4: Check Word count is 42, inside the limit of 40-45. Names and dates are correct. Titles of works are in quotes.

Step 5: Conclusion The author is José Martí.

Quick Tip to Solve: Name the author first. Then give birth place and year, the type of writer and one or two famous works.

12(f). £De dónde es Nicolás Guillén? Escribe un párrafo corto sobre él. [2 marks]

Solution:

Concept:

- The question: "£De dónde es Nicolás Guillén? Escribe un párrafo corto sobre él."
- First we must name the author. Then we write a short paragraph of 40-45 words with basic life facts and famous works.
- Marks: 2. The marking scheme accepts an open-ended paragraph once the author is correct.

Step 1: Identify the author Answer: Es cubano.
Key facts: Nicolas Guillen is from Cuba (born Camaguey 1902); national poet of Cuba, Afro-Cuban poetry.

Step 2: Plan the paragraph Sentence 1: name, birthplace, year. Sentence 2: job (poet, novelist or playwright). Sentence 3: the famous works. Sentence 4: a closing fact (prize, death or importance).

Step 3: Model answer (42 words) Nicolás Guillén es de Cuba. Nació en Camagüey en 1902 y murió en 1989. Es el poeta nacional de Cuba. En sus poemas habla de la cultura afrocubana y de la lucha contra el racismo. Su libro famoso es "Motivos de son".

Step 4: Check Word count is 42, inside the limit of 40-45. Names and dates are correct. Titles of works are in quotes.

Step 5: Conclusion The author is Es cubano.

Quick Tip to Solve: Name the author first. Then give birth place and year, the type of writer and one or two famous works.

12(g). £Quién es Camilo José Cela? Cuenta algo sobre su vida o su obra más famosa. [2 marks]

Solution:

Concept:

- The question: "£Quién es Camilo José Cela? Cuenta algo sobre su vida o su obra más famosa."
- First we must name the author. Then we write a short paragraph of 40-45 words with basic life facts and famous works.
- Marks: 2. The marking scheme accepts an open-ended paragraph once the author is correct.

Step 1: Identify the author Answer: Es un escritor español. Su obra más conocida es "La familia de Pascual Duarte". En 1989 recibió el Premio Nobel de Literatura..
Key facts: Camilo Jose Cela, Spanish writer, famous for La familia de Pascual Duarte; Nobel Prize 1989.

Step 2: Plan the paragraph Sentence 1: name, birthplace, year. Sentence 2: job (poet, novelist or playwright). Sentence 3: the famous works. Sentence 4: a closing fact (prize, death or importance).

Step 3: Model answer (43 words) Camilo José Cela es un escritor español. Nació en Galicia en 1916 y murió en Madrid en 2002. Su obra más famosa es "La familia de Pascual Duarte", publicada en 1942. También escribió "La colmena". En 1989 recibió el Premio Nobel de Literatura.

Step 4: Check Word count is 43, inside the limit of 40-45. Names and dates are correct. Titles of works are in quotes.

Step 5: Conclusion The author is Es un escritor español. Su obra más conocida es "La familia de

Pascual Duarte". En 1989 recibió el Premio Nobel de Literatura..

Quick Tip to Solve: Name the author first. Then give birth place and year, the type of writer and one or two famous works.

13(a). Responde a las preguntas (cualesquiera cinco):

Penélope Cruz es una famosa ..... [1 mark]

(A) escritora

(B) dibujante

(C) actriz

Correct Answer: (C) actriz

Solution:

Concept:

- This is a general-knowledge question about Spanish-speaking culture. Choose the option that completes the sentence correctly.
- Sentence: "Penélope Cruz es una famosa ....."

Step 1: Recall the fact Penélope Cruz is a Spanish film actress from Madrid. She won the Oscar for Best Supporting Actress for Vicky Cristina Barcelona (2008 film, Oscar in 2009) and works with the director Pedro Almodóvar.

Step 2: Choose the correct option Correct option: iii) actriz.
Penelope Cruz is a famous actress.

Step 3: Why option i) escritora is wrong "escritora" means writer. She is not known as an author.

Step 4: Why option ii) dibujante is wrong "dibujante" means illustrator or cartoonist. This is not her job.

Step 5: Conclusion The correct option is iii) actriz.

Quick Tip to Solve: Think of the country, city or profession that you studied in the culture lessons.

13(b). Gabriela Mistral fue de ...y ganó el Premio Nobel de Literatura. [1 mark]

(A) Argentina

(B) Chile

(C) Venezuela

Correct Answer: (B) Chile

Solution:

Concept:

- This is a general-knowledge question about Spanish-speaking culture. Choose the option that completes the sentence correctly.
- Sentence: "Gabriela Mistral fue de ...y ganó el Premio Nobel de Literatura."

Step 1: Recall the fact Gabriela Mistral (1889-1957) was a Chilean poet and teacher. She was born in Vicuña. In 1945 she became the first Latin American writer to win the Nobel Prize in Literature.

Step 2: Choose the correct option Correct option: ii) Chile.

Gabriela Mistral was from Chile and won the Nobel Prize in Literature.

Step 3: Why option i) Argentina is wrong Argentina: Argentine writers such as Jorge Luis Borges never won the Nobel, and Mistral was not Argentine.

Step 4: Why option iii) Venezuela is wrong Venezuela: she was not from Venezuela.

Step 5: Conclusion The correct option is ii) Chile.

Quick Tip to Solve: Think of the country, city or profession that you studied in the culture lessons.

13(c). La capital de Honduras es ..... [1 mark]

(A) Tegucigalpa

(B) Asunción

(C) Managua

Correct Answer: (A) Tegucigalpa

Solution:

Concept:

- This is a general-knowledge question about Spanish-speaking culture. Choose the option that completes the sentence correctly.
- Sentence: "La capital de Honduras es ....."

Step 1: Recall the fact Tegucigalpa is the capital city of Honduras in Central America.

Step 2: Choose the correct option Correct option: i) Tegucigalpa.
The capital of Honduras is Tegucigalpa.

Step 3: Why option ii) Asunción is wrong Asunción is the capital of Paraguay.

Step 4: Why option iii) Managua is wrong Managua is the capital of Nicaragua, the neighbour of Honduras.

Step 5: Conclusion The correct option is i) Tegucigalpa.

Quick Tip to Solve: Think of the country, city or profession that you studied in the culture lessons.

13(d). Salar de Uyuni un mayor desierto de sal del mundo está en ..... [1 mark]

(A) Bolivia

(B) Chile

(C) Ecuador

Correct Answer: (A) Bolivia

Solution:

Concept:

- This is a general-knowledge question about Spanish-speaking culture. Choose the option that completes the sentence correctly.
- Sentence: "Salar de Uyuni un mayor desierto de sal del mundo está en ....."

Step 1: Recall the fact The Salar de Uyuni is the largest salt flat on Earth. It lies in south-west Bolivia, high in the Andes, at about 3,650 metres.

Step 2: Choose the correct option Correct option: i) Bolivia.

The Salar de Uyuni, the largest salt desert in the world, is in Bolivia.

Step 3: Why option ii) Chile is wrong Chile has the Salar de Atacama, which is smaller and a different salt flat.

Step 4: Why option iii) Ecuador is wrong Ecuador has no large salt desert of this kind.

Step 5: Conclusion The correct option is i) Bolivia.

Quick Tip to Solve: Think of the country, city or profession that you studied in the culture lessons.

13(e). Puerto de ..... era centro económico del Imperio Español, en el siglo XVI. [1 mark]

(A) Barcelona

(B) Sevilla

(C) Granada

Correct Answer: (B) Sevilla

Solution:

Concept:

- This is a general-knowledge question about Spanish-speaking culture. Choose the option that completes the sentence correctly.
- Sentence: "Puerto de ..... era centro económico del Imperio Español, en el siglo XVI."

Step 1: Recall the fact After Columbus, Seville held the royal monopoly on trade with the Americas. Ships from the Americas unloaded gold and silver at its port on the Guadalquivir river. It became the economic centre of the Spanish Empire.

Step 2: Choose the correct option Correct option: ii) Sevilla.
The port of Seville was the economic centre of the Spanish Empire in the 16th century.

Step 3: Why option i) Barcelona is wrong Barcelona was an important Mediterranean port, but it was not the centre of the American trade in the 16th century.

Step 4: Why option iii) Granada is wrong Granada is an inland city (not a port). It was the last Moorish kingdom, conquered in 1492.

Step 5: Conclusion The correct option is ii) Sevilla.

Quick Tip to Solve: Think of the country, city or profession that you studied in the culture lessons.

13(f). Las lenguas oficiales de México son ..... [1 mark]

(A) náhuatl y español

(B) quechua y español

(C) catalán y español

Correct Answer: (A) náhuatl y español

Solution:

Concept:

- This is a general-knowledge question about Spanish-speaking culture. Choose the option that completes the sentence correctly.
- Sentence: "Las lenguas oficiales de México son ....."

Step 1: Recall the fact Mexico uses Spanish together with its national indigenous languages. Nahuatl is the most widely spoken indigenous language, so "náhuatl y español" is the key.

Step 2: Choose the correct option Correct option: i) náhuatl y español.
The official languages of Mexico are Nahuatl and Spanish.

Step 3: Why option ii) quechua y español is wrong Quechua belongs to the Andes (Peru, Bolivia, Ecuador), not to Mexico.

Step 4: Why option iii) catalán y español is wrong Catalan is a co-official language in Catalonia, Spain, not in Mexico.

Step 5: Conclusion The correct option is i) náhuatl y español.

Quick Tip to Solve: Think of the country, city or profession that you studied in the culture lessons.

13(g). Se celebra el festival de San Fermín en ..... [1 mark]

(A) Granada

(B) Buñol

(C) Pamplona

Correct Answer: (C) Pamplona

Solution:

Concept:

- This is a general-knowledge question about Spanish-speaking culture. Choose the option that completes the sentence correctly.
- Sentence: "Se celebra el festival de San Fermín en ....."

Step 1: Recall the fact The San Fermín festival is held every year from 6 to 14 July in Pamplona (Navarra, Spain). It is famous for the running of the bulls (el encierro).

Step 2: Choose the correct option Correct option: iii) Pamplona.
The festival of San Fermin is celebrated in Pamplona.

Step 3: Why option i) Granada is wrong Granada is known for the Alhambra and the Corpus Christi fair, not for San Fermín.

Step 4: Why option ii) Buñol is wrong Buñol (Valencia) holds La Tomatina, the tomato festival in August.

Step 5: Conclusion The correct option is iii) Pamplona.

Quick Tip to Solve: Think of the country, city or profession that you studied in the culture lessons.