



# Por fin de vacaciones

## Knowledge Organiser

### ¿Dónde vas? - Where are you going?

ir	- to go
voy a...	- I go to...
ir de vacaciones	- to go on holiday
voy de vacaciones a...	- I go on holiday to...
España	- Spain
Inglaterra	- England
Escocia	- Scotland
Irlanda	- Ireland
Gales	- Wales
Francia	- France
Alemania	- Germany
Italia	- Italy
Turquía	- Turkey
Grecia	- Greece
Los Estados Unidos	- The U.S

### Expressions of frequency

normally	- normalmente
from time to time	- de vez en cuando
always	- siempre
sometimes	- a veces
a menudo	- often
nunca	- never

### Aa Gramática

p.110; WB p.55

#### *Ir* in the present tense

*Ir* is one of the most frequently used verbs in Spanish. It is irregular in the present tense.

#### *ir* to go

voy	I go	vamos	we go
vas	you (sing.) go	vais	you (pl) go
va	he/she/it goes	van	they go

### ¿Cómo vas de vacaciones? - How do you go on holiday?

en avión	- by plane
en autobús	- by bus
en autocar	- by coach
en barco	- by boat
en bicicleta	- by bike
en coche	- by car
en motocicleta	- by motorbike
en tren	- by train
a pie	- by/on foot

### Aa Gramática

p.44; WB p.20

#### *Ir* with prepositions

*Ir* can be used with various prepositions.

#### *Voy de vacaciones... I go on holiday...*

<i>a Cuba</i>	<i>to Cuba</i>
<i>con mi familia</i>	<i>with my family</i>
<i>en coche</i>	<i>by car</i>
<i>en avión</i>	<i>by plane</i>
<i>voy a pie</i>	<i>I go on foot</i>

### ¿Con quién vas?

con mi familia	- with my family
con mis padres	- with my parents
con mis amigos	- with my friends
con mi instituto	- with my school
con mis abuelos	- with my grandparents

### ¿Por cuánto tiempo vas? - How long do you go for?

___ días	- ___ days
una semana	- a week
___ semanas	- ___ weeks
una quincena	- a fortnight
un mes	- a month

### ¿Por qué? - Why?

porque hace sol	- because it's sunny
porque hace calor	- because it's hot
porque hace frío	- because it's cold
para escapar la ciudad	- to escape the city



### Aa Gramática

p.44; WB p.21

#### *Soler*

The verb *soler* is used to describe what you or others usually do. Choose the appropriate form in the present tense and follow it with an infinitive (e.g. *comprar*).

suelo	I usually
sueles	you (sing.) usually
suele	he/she/it usually
solemos	we usually
soléis	you (plural) usually
suelen	they usually

- *Suelo ir de vacaciones a Tenerife.*  
I usually go to Tenerife on holiday.
- *Solemos nadar en el mar.*  
We usually swim in the sea.





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### Tengo mucho que hacer - I have a lot to do

- alojarme en un hotel
- to stay in a hotel
- bailar en un discoteca
- dance in a night club
- comer en restaurantes típicos
- to eat in traditional restaurants
- comprar recuerdos
- to buy souvenirs
- hacer ciclismo
- to go cycling
- hacer un picnic
- to have a picnic
- hacer senderismo
- to go hiking
- ir de compras a mercados
- to go shopping in markets
- jugar al vóley-playa
- to play beach volleyball
- montar en moto acuática
- to ride a jet-ski
- nadar en el mar
- to swim in the sea
- nadar en la piscina
- to swim in the pool
- pasear por la playa
- to stroll along the beach
- probar la gastronomía local
- to try the local cuisine
- sacar fotos
- to take photos
- salir con los amigos
- to go out with friends
- tomar el sol
- to sunbathe
- ver muchos animales
- to see lots of animals
- ver un partido
- to watch a match
- visitar los monumentos históricos
- to visit historical monuments

### Aa Gramática

#### Common expressions and slang

You have already come across the structure *¡qué...!* with adjective or noun:

*¡Qué aburrimiento!* How annoying!

*¡Qué chulo!* How awesome!

Some of the expressions in activity 1 can also be used in a way similar to verbs like *gustar*:

*me mola* I love it

*me aburre* it bores me

Add an '-n' to these verbs if followed by a plural noun:

*me molan* I love them

*me aburren* they bore me

### Adjetivos útiles - Useful adjectives

- |             |   |             |
|-------------|---|-------------|
| activo      | - | active      |
| antiguo     | - | old         |
| arriesgado  | - | risky       |
| aventurero  | - | adventurous |
| cultural    | - | cultural    |
| delicioso   | - | delicious   |
| deportivo   | - | sporty      |
| educativo   | - | educational |
| emocionante | - | exciting    |
| estimulante | - | stimulating |
| estupendo   | - | great       |
| enorme      | - | huge        |
| guay        | - | cool        |
| interesante | - | interesting |
| lujoso      | - | luxurious   |
| peligroso   | - | dangerous   |
| relajante   | - | relaxing    |
| turístico   | - | touristy    |

### Opiniones

### Opinions

ies flipante!	-	it's amazing!
ies la pera!	-	it's incredible!
ies muy guay!	-	it's very cool!
ies un rollo!	-	it's a pain!
¡mola mucho!	-	it's out of this world!
¡qué aburrimiento!	-	what a bore!
¡qué chulo!	-	how awesome!
¡qué fastidio!	-	how annoying!

### El pasado

### The past tense

el año pasado	-	last year
el mes pasado	-	last month
la semana pasada	-	last week
el verano pasado	-	last summer
en mis últimas vacaciones	-	on my last holiday

### Aa Gramática

p.45; WB p.22

#### The preterite tense (regular verbs)

This past tense is used to describe actions completed at a fixed point in time or during a specific period. To form it, remove the *-ar*, *-er* or *-ir* of the infinitive and add these endings:

	<i>-ar</i>	<i>-er/-ir</i>
<i>yo</i>	<i>-é</i>	<i>-í</i>
<i>tú</i>	<i>-aste</i>	<i>-iste</i>
<i>él/ella</i>	<i>-ó</i>	<i>-ió</i>
<i>nosotros/as</i>	<i>-amos</i>	<i>-imos</i>
<i>vosotros/as</i>	<i>-asteis</i>	<i>-isteis</i>
<i>ellos/as</i>	<i>-aron</i>	<i>-ieron</i>

*visitar* → *visité* (I visited)

*jugar* → *jugaron* (they played)

*beber* → *bebiste* (you drank)

*salir* → *salisteis* (you went out)

fui – I went	fuiste – you went	fue – he/she/it went
fuimos – we went	fuisteis – you (pl.) went	fueron – they went