**Listening worksheet**

1. Before you listen to Nadia giving her opinion of festivals, what do you already know about festivals in Spanish-speaking countries?

How would you translate these festivals into English? Do you know what they involve?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. El Día de Muertos |  |
| 1. La Tomatina |  |
| 1. El Carnaval |  |
| 1. La Semana Santa |  |
| 1. Los toros en Pamplona |  |
| 1. Moros y Cristianos |  |

1. Watch the video and circle the three correct answers. According to Nadia, Spanish festivals are:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Boring | Fun | Very diverse | Only for Spanish nationals | Expensive | Important |
| a | b | c | d | e | f |

1. True, false or not mentioned? Label each statement as T, F or NM.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. Spanish festivals are for the whole family. |  |
| 1. Different regions have different festivals. |  |
| 1. Spanish festivals create tourism. |  |
| 1. Festivals attract too many tourists. |  |
| 1. These events make money. |  |
| 1. We shouldn’t forget these traditions. |  |
| 1. Grandparents often play an important role in them. |  |

**Extension**

1. Here’s the transcript. Translate it into English, making sure it sounds natural and communicates everything in the original.

*Las fiestas de España son divertidas y entretenidas y, además, dependiendo de cada región, son muy distintas, por lo que hay mucha diversidad, y también son importantes porque traen gente de fuera de España, creando turismo y haciendo dinero, y porque no hay que olvidar las tradiciones.*

✂

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**Teaching notes**

This resource is based on a short, unscripted interview with Nadia, a teenage resident of Madrid. We asked her to give her opinion of Spanish festivals and her answer was filmed in the plaza de la Villa in Madrid, lasting about 20 seconds.

A listening worksheet with a cultural starter is provided on page 1. If students are unsure about task 1, you could show them some of the images related to the Spanish festivals ([www.tripsavvy.com/traditional-festivals-in-spain-1644314](http://www.tripsavvy.com/traditional-festivals-in-spain-1644314)) and to the Day of the Dead ([www.nationalgeographic.org/media/dia-de-los-muertos/](http://www.nationalgeographic.org/media/dia-de-los-muertos/)) or set them a flipped learning homework to research these festivals before the lesson.

An optional translation of the transcript is provided as an extension on page 2 – make sure this is not handed out with the first sheet though! Two copies of exercise 4 are reproduced on page 2 to reduce photocopying. Alternatively, the transcript could simply be projected.

**Answers**

1.

1. The day of the dead
2. Tomato festival
3. Carnival (Mardi Gras)
4. Holy week (the week preceding Easter)
5. Bull running in Pamplona
6. Christians and Moors
7. b / c / f
8. NM
9. T
10. T
11. F
12. T
13. T
14. NM

Spanish festivals are fun and entertaining and, what’s more, depending on each region, are very different, which is why there’s a lot of diversity, and also they are important because they attract people from outside Spain, creating tourism and making money, and because we mustn’t forget our traditions.

**Transcript**

*Las fiestas de España son divertidas y entretenidas y, además, dependiendo de cada región, son muy distintas, por lo que hay mucha diversidad, y también son importantes porque traen gente de fuera de España, creando turismo y haciendo dinero, y porque no hay que olvidar las tradiciones.*