



The Grange Academy

Wade Deacon Trust



KS4 SPANISH KNOWLEDGE ORGANISERS

TOPICAL KEY LANGUAGE;

Theme 1 – Identity and culture

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

Theme 3 - Current and future study and employment



Wade Deacon Trust



'Aspire for Excellence'



Key Vocabulary:

1	En mi familia hay ... mi padre/ madre mis padres mi abuelo/a mi hermano/a mi tío/a mi primo/a mi padrastro/madrastra mi hermanastro/a Tengo ... un novio/ una novia un marido/una mujer	In my family there is ... my dad/mum my parents my grandad/grandma my brother/sister my uncle/aunty my cousin my step-dad/step-mum my step-brother/sister I have ... a boyfriend/girlfriend a husband/wife
2	Un buen amigo/a... ...te apoya ...te ayuda ...te conoce bien ...te da consejos ...te hace reir ...no te critica ...no te juzca	A good friend... ...supports you ...helps you ...knows you well ...gives you advice ...makes you laugh ...doesn't criticize you ...doesn't judge you
3	Me peleo/divierto con... (No) me llevo bien con... Me molesta mi [tío] Se llama(n)... Le(s) gusta... Piensa(n) que... Me deja...	I argue/have fun with... I (don't) get on well with... My [uncle] annoys me He/she/they are called... He/she/they like... He/she/they think that... He/she lets me...
4	En el futuro, quiero... ...tener hijos ...casarme ...tener éxito ...tener una boda grande ...vivir juntos ...tener suerte ...comprar una casa enorme	In the future, I want... ...to have children ...to get married ...to have success ...to have a big wedding ...to live together ...to have luck ...to buy an enormous house

WOW Phrases:

12	Cuando sea mayor, me gustaría [+ infinitive] Cuando tenga [30] años... Si tengo la oportunidad, me gustaría [+ infinitive]... Tengo la intención de [+ infinitive]...	When I am older, I would like to... When I am [30] years old... If I have the opportunity, I would like to... I have the intention of...
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Key Verbs:

5	Lleverse (bien con...) – to get on (well with...)	6	Casarse – to get married	7	Tener – to have
	<p>Me llevo (bien) – I get on (well) Nos llevamos (bien) – we get on Se llevan (bien) – they get on</p> <p>(Past) Me llevaba (bien) - I used to get on (Fut) Voy a llevarme (bien) - I'm going to get on (Cond) Me llevaría (bien) - I would get on</p>	<p>Me caso – I get married Nos casamos – we get married Se casan – they get married</p> <p>Me casé – I got married Nos casamos – we got married</p> <p>Voy a casarme – I'm going to get married Vamos a casarnos – we're going to get married Me casaría - I would get married</p>		<p>Tengo – I have Tiene – he/she has Tenemos – we have Tienen – they have</p> <p>Tenía – I used to have Voy a tener – I'm going to have Tendría – I would have</p>	

Grammatical Explanations:

8	Reflexive verbs Reflexive verbs must have a pronoun before them to describe who the verb is affecting . Conjugate the verb as normal, but change the pronoun for whichever person is doing the action <i>Me = I Te = you Se = he/she/it/they Nos = we Os = you (pl.)</i> For example: Nos llevamos muy bien = We get on very well
9	Object pronouns Non-reflexive verbs can have an object pronoun to describe who an action is done to. Examples of these are in box 2/ <i>Example: Un buen amigo me apoya = a good friend supports me</i> <i>Un buen amigo te apoya = a good friend supports you</i> <i>Un buen amigo nos apoya = a good friend supports us</i>
10	Near future This is used to describe something that is going to happen. It consists of Ir (to go) + a + infinitive verb <i>Voy a... – I am going to...</i> <i>Vas a... – You are going to...</i> <i>Va a... – He/she is going to...</i> <i>Vamos a... – We are going to...</i> <i>Vais a... – You (pl.) are going to...</i> <i>Van a... – They are going to...</i>

Useful Adjectives :

11	Mi novio/a ideal (no) sería... ...gracioso/a ...molesto/a ...estricto/a ...leal ...hablador/a ...trabajador/a ...perezoso/a	My ideal boyfriend/ girlfriend would (not) be... ...funny ...annoying ...strict ...loyal ...chatty ...hardworking ...lazy
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Cultural Capital:

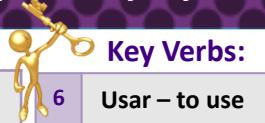
13	In Spain, children tend to live with their parents for longer, and often three generations live under one roof. One third of Spaniards live with their parents until they are 34.
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Key Vocabulary:

1	El internet Un móvil Un ordenador/ un portátil Los redes sociales Las aplicaciones Un sitio de web	The internet A mobile A computer/ a laptop Social media/social networks Applications/apps A website
2	(Uso mi móvil) para + infinitive (Por el internet) se puede + infinitive (En el ordenador) suelo + infinitive navegar el internet ver videos descargar fotos compartir noticias charlar con amigos buscar información hacer mis deberes conocer a nueva gente hacer videollamadas organizar las salidas mandar mensajes subir información jugar videojuegos	(I use my mobile) in order to ... (On the internet) you can ... (On the computer) I usually ... surf the web watch videos download photos share news chat with friends look for information do my homework meet new people make video calls organise outings send messages upload information play videogames
3	Lo bueno es que... ...es lleno de información ...se puede mantenerse en contacto ...es portable ...es fácil de usar Lo malo es que... ...es caro ...puede ser peligroso ...es adictivo ...te engancha ...los extraños ven tus detalles ...es una pérdida de tiempo	The good thing is that... ...it's full of information ...you can stay in touch ...it's portable ...it's easy to use The bad thing is that... ...it is expensive ...it can be dangerous ...it is addictive ...it gets you hooked ...strangers see your details ...it's a waste of time
4	...es más/menos (adjective) que... ...es tan (adjective) como...	...is more/less (adjective) than... ...is as (adjective) as...
5	Lo mejor/peor es que... El mejor/peor (tecnología) es...	The best/worst thing is that... The best/worst (technology) is...



Key Verbs:

6	Usar – to use	7	Descargar – to download	8	Mandar – to send
	Uso – I use Usa – he/she uses Usamos – we use (Past)Usaba – I used to use Usé – I used (Fut)Voy a usar – I'm going to use (Cond)Usaría – I would use		Descargo – I download Descarga – he/she downloads Descargamos – we download Descargaba – I used to download Descargué – I downloaded Voy a descargar – I'm going to download Descargaría – I would download		Mando – I send Manda – he/she sends Mandamos – we send Mandaba – I used to send Mandé – I sent Voy a mandar – I'm going to send Mandaría – I would send

Grammatical Explanations:

9	Present tense To conjugate a verb into the present tense, take the AR/ER/IR off, and then replace it with the following ending depending on the verb type and person doing the action: AR: -o, -as, -a, -amos, -áis, -an ER: -o, -es, -e, -emos, -éis, -en IR: -o, -es, -e, -imos, -ís, -en	11	Pienso que ... En mi opinión es...fue... será útil fácil difícil peligroso/a seguro/a barato/a caro/a I think that ... In my opinion it's...it was.. it will be useful easy difficult dangerous safe/secure cheap expensive
10	Possessive pronouns Possessive pronouns state who an object belongs to. If the noun is plural, they end in 's'. Mi(s) – my Tu(s) – your Su(s) – his/her/their Nuestro/a(s) - our		

Time Phrases:

12	Lo uso... ...todos los días ...todo el día ...de vez en cuando ...siempre ...a veces ...nunca ...cada semana/mes	I use it... ...every day ...all day ...once in a while ...always ...sometimes ...never ...every week/month
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Cultural Capital:

Native Spanish-speakers use many of the same social media as in England. This had led to the creation of new 'Spannish' verbs, such as **Googlear** (to google) and **tuitear** (to tweet). The websites also have the same names... can you guess what **El Facebook** is?!





Key Vocabulary:

1	En la televisión/ Al cine suelo ver... un concurso un programa de deporte un documental las noticias el pronóstico de tiempo una comedia una telenovela una policiaca una película [romántica/ cómicas] una película de [acción/fantasia/ aventuras/ dibujos animados/ guerra/ terror/ ciencia ficción/ del oeste]	On the television/ at the cinema I usually watch... a quiz show a sports programme a documentary the news the weather forecast a comedy a soap a police show a [romantic/comedy] film an [action/fantasy adventure/animated/ war/horror/sci-fi/Western] film
	Suelo escuchar la música [rock/rap/pop] Una cancion de... / las canciones de... El/la cantante El grupo...	I usually listen to [rock/rap/pop] music A song by... / the songs by... The singer The group
	Al restaurante me gusta ... comer/tomar/probar/ beber la fruta/ las verduras/ un bocadillo/ el pan/ la mantequilla/ el carne/ el pollo /una sopa/ las galletas/ el helado el agua/ el té/ la limonada/ el vino/ el café	At the restaurant I like to... eat/ have/ try / drink ... fruit/vegetables/a sandwich/ bread/ butter/ meat / chicken/ soup/ biscuits/ ice cream water/ tea/ lemonade/ wine/ coffee
	En mi tiempo libre suelo ... jugar al fútbol/baloncesto/tenis Hacer boxeo/ gimnasia/ equitación/ natación/ ciclismo/ esquí/ vela/ el piragüismo/ senderismo patinar / montar [en bici/caballo] ir a pescar ver un partido participar en un torneo	In my free time I usually ... play football/ basketball/ tennis Do boxing/ gymnastics/ horse riding/ swimming/ cycling/ skiing/ sailing/ canoeing/ hiking Skate / ride a [bike/ horse] go fishing watch a match participate in a tournament



Key Verbs:

5	Ver – to watch	6	Jugar – to play	7	Hacer – to do
	Veo – I watch Ve – he/she watches Vemos – we watch		Juego - I play Juega - He/ she plays Jugamos - We play		Hago - I do Hace - He/ she does Hacemos - We do
	Ví – I watched Vimos – we watched Voy a ver – I am going to watch Vería – I would watch		Jugué - I played Jugamos - We played Voy a jugar - I'm going to play Jugaría – I would play		Hice - I did Hicimos - We did Voy a hacer - I'm going to do Haría – I would do

Grammatical explanations:

8	Preterite tense This is used to describe a completed event that happened in the past. Take away the AR/ER/IR and replace with the correct ending: AR: -é, -aste, -ó, -amos, -astáis, -aron ER: -í, -iste, -ió, -emos, -isteis, -ieron IR: -í, -iste, -ió, -imos, -isteis, -ieron Key irregular verbs: Hice – I did Jugué – I played Fui – I went Fue – it was	10	Es/fue/será/ sería... emocionante triste relajante estresante complicado/a rico/a miedoso/a Soy... competitivo/a teleadicto/a vegetariano/a	It is/ it was/ it will be/ would be... exciting sad relaxing stressful complicated tasty scary I am... competitive a TV addict vegetarian
9	Conditional This is used to say something that would happen. Add one of the following endings onto the infinitive, depending on who would do the action. I: -ía you: -ías he/she: -ía we: íamos you (pl.): -íais they: -ían Key conditional phrases: Me gustaría + infinitive (I would like to...). Sería + adjective (it would be...).			Past tense time phrases: 11 Ayer La semana pasada El [fin de semana/ mes] pasado

Cultural Capital:



Padel is a sport that very popular in Spain. It is based on a combination of tennis, squash and badminton.

WOW phrases to introduce the conditional tense:

12	Si tengo la oportunidad + conditional Si tuviera mucho tiempo + conditional Si fuera rico/a + conditional	If I have the opportunity I would... If I had a lot of time I would... If I was rich I would...
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Key Vocabulary:

	La fiesta de... se celebra en... es una tradición de más de [200] años la tradición comenzó en [pamplona] dura [2 semanas/1 hora]	The festival of... ...is celebrated it's a tradition over 200 years old the tradition started in [mexico] it lasts for [2 weeks/ 1 hour]
1	La Navidad La nochebuena La nochevieja La Tomatina Los Sanfermines Las Hogueras de San Juan Els Enfarinats El Día de los Muertos	Christmas Christmas eve New Years' Eve Tomato fight in Buñol Running of the bulls in Pamplona Bonfires in Alicante Flour and egg fight in Ibi Day of the Dead in Mexico
2	llevar ropa blanco/rojo disparar fuegos artificiales quemar las hogueras ver el desfile correr delante de los toros tirar tomates/harina/huevos participar en una pelea de comida acostarse tarde beber cava comer doce uvas con las campanadas comer pavo/bacalao/ dulces navideños dar/recibir/abrir regalos decorar [un arból de navidad/tumbas/altares]	to wear white/red clothes to let off fireworks to burn wooden/cardboard figures to watch the procession to run in front of the bulls to throw tomatoes/flour/eggs to participate in a food fight to go to bed late to drink sparkling wine to eat 12 grapes with the chimes to eat turkey/cod/christmas sweets to give/receive/open presents to decorate [a christmas tree/graves/altars]
3	el ultimo miércoles de agosto el fin de año el principio del verano todos los años	the last wednesday in august the end of the year the start of the summer every year

WOW phrases:

12	Si pudiera ir a una fiesta en España, participaría en... La navidad en España es más/menos [+adjective] que en Inglaterra porque... Tengo muchas ganas de ir a ...	If I could go to a festival in Spain, I would participate in... Christmas in Spain is more/less (adjective) than in England because... I really want to go to...
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Key Verbs:

5	Celebrar – to celebrate	6	Ir (a) – to go (to)	7	Llevar – to wear
Celebro	I celebrate	Voy	I go	Llevo	I wear
Celebra	he/she celebrates	Va	he/she goes	Lleva	he/she wears
Celebramos	we celebrate	Vamos	we go	Llevamos	we wear
Celebran	they celebrate	Van	they go	Llevan	they wear
Celebraba	I used to celebrate	Iba	I used to go	Llevaba	I used to wear
Celebré	I celebrated	Fui	I went	Llevé	I wore
Voy a celebrar	I'm going to celebrate	Voy a ir	I am going to go	Voy a llevar	I'm going to wear
Celebraría	I would celebrate	Iría	I would go	Llevaría	I would wear

Grammatical Explanations:

8	Avoiding the passive The passive tense isn't very common in Spanish. Often, instead, the pronoun 'se' is used to avoid it. <i>Examples:</i> <i>se celebra</i> = is celebrated (literal translation: 'celebrates itself') <i>se disparan</i> = are let off (literal translation: let themselves off)
9	Perfect tense This is used to say something that has been done. It consists of the conjugated verb haber (means 'to have' but not in the same way as <i>tener</i>) and a past participle. Conjugations of haber: He – I have Has – you have/have you...? Ha – he/she has Hemos – we have Han – they have Common participles: Ido – been Visitado – visited Visto – seen Comido – eaten Bebido – drank

Useful adjectives:

10	en mi opinión pienso que ... es/ fue/ será/sería... diferente aburrido emocionante estresante miedoso peligroso	in my opinion i think that it is/ it was/ it will be/ it would be... different boring exciting stressful scary dangerous
11	primero luego después de + infinitive antes de + infinitive más tarde finalmente	firstly then after before later on finally

Cultural Capital:



At Christmas in Spain, the main dinner is on Christmas Eve and it is traditional to eat cod and turkey. On Christmas day, people sing carols. Gifts are opened on 'El Día de los Reyes' on 6th January to symbolize when the three kings arrived in the Holy Story



Key Vocabulary:

1	Mi pueblo/ciudad/barrio está... ...en [la costa/el campo] ...en el [Norte/Este/Sur/Oeste] En mi pueblo hay.../no hay... un mercado/supermercado una playa un parque una biblioteca un polideportivo una piscina una iglesia muchas tiendas un puerto un centro comercial una fábrica un museo un río	My town/city/neighbourhood is... It's [on the coast/in the countryside] It's in the [North/East/South/West] In my town there is/there is not... a market/supermarket a beach a park a library a sports centre a swimming pool a church lots of shops a port a shopping centre a factory a museum a river
	En mi pueblo se puede... ver los monumentos salir con amigos pasar tiempo en el parque descansar en la playa hacer deportes en el aire libre montar en bici/a caballo practicar senderismo ir de compras	In my town you can... see the monuments go out with friends spend time in the park relax on the beach do sports in the fresh air ride a bike/a horse go hiking go shopping
	Lo bueno es que... hay mucho que hacer vivo cerca de [mis amigos] tiene muchas oportunidades la gente es amable Lo malo es que... tiene muchos barrios pobres hay mucho/a [tráfico/polución] es [aislado/demasiado turístico] está lejos de [mi colegio]	The good thing is that... there's a lot to do i live close to [my friends] it has a lot of opportunities the people are kind The bad thing is that... it has lots of poor neighbourhoods there is a lot of [traffic/pollution] it is [isolated/too touristy] it's far from [my school]

Key Verbs:

4	Vivir - to live	5	Salir - to go out	6	Pasar (tiempo) - to spend (time)
	Vivo – I live Vive – he/she lives Vivimos – we live Viven – they live		Salgo – I go out Sale – he/she goes out Salimos – we go out Salen – they go out		Paso – I spend Pasa – he/she spends Pasamos – we spend Pasan – they spend
	Vivía – I used to live		Salí – I went out Salía – I used to go out		Pasé – I spent Pasaba – I used to spend
	Voy a vivir – I'm going to live		Voy a salir – I'm going to go out		Voy a pasar – I'm going to spend
	Viviría – I would live		Saldría – I would go out		Pasaría – I would spend

Grammatical Explanations:

7	Simple future tense This is used to describe something that will happen in the future. Add one of the following endings onto the end of the infinitive. I: -é you: -ás he/she: -á we: -emos you (pl.) -éis they: -án	10	Es/fue/será/sería grande/pequeño turístico tranquilo/ruidoso feo/bonito caro/barato	It is/ it was/ it will be/ it would be... big/...small touristy quiet/noisy ugly/pretty expensive/cheap
8	'Si' clauses 'Si' means 'if' and can be used to combine tenses in the following structure: Si (+ present tense), (+ simple future tense) If (something happens), (I will do something) Common 'si' clause phrases: Si llueve, veré... - if it rains, I will watch... Si hace [sol/frio/calor], [visitaré/jugaré...] – if it's [sunny/cold/hot], I will [visit/play...] Si tengo [dinero/tiempo] suficiente, [+ simple future] – if I have enough [money/time], I will...	11	mañana la semana próxima el [año/fin de semana] próximo cuando sea mayor...	tomorrow next week next [year/weekend] when i'm older...

Useful adjectives:

10	Es/fue/será/sería grande/pequeño turístico tranquilo/ruidoso feo/bonito caro/barato	It is/ it was/ it will be/ it would be... big/...small touristy quiet/noisy ugly/pretty expensive/cheap
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Future time phrases

11	mañana la semana próxima el [año/fin de semana] próximo cuando sea mayor...	tomorrow next week next [year/weekend] when i'm older...
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Cultural Capital



Spanish summers are so hot that many people stop working for a month. Many families living in large cities have second homes in the mountains or in the desert, where they spend the summer

9	Me chifla Detesto No aguento Pienso que... Me gusta... pero mi [tía] prefiere... Me gustó/encantó... porque fue... Preferiría + infinitive	I'm crazy about... I despise/hate I can't stand I think that... I like... but my [aunty] prefers... I liked/loved... because it was... I would prefer to...
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Key Vocabulary:



Key Verbs:

1	Lo que más me preocupa es ... la pobreza la hambre la desigualdad la gente sin techo el paro/desempleo la salud los enfermedades la obesidad la falta de [educación/trabajos]	What worries me the most is . poverty hunger inequality homelessness unemployment health illnesses obesity the lack of [education/jobs]	4 Evitar – to avoid Evito – I avoid Evita – he/she avoids Evitamos – we avoid Evitan – they avoid Evitaba – I used to avoid Evité – I avoided Voy a evitar – I'm going to avoid Intentaré de evitar – I'll try to avoid Evitaría – I would avoid	5 Ayudar – to help Ayudo – I help Ayuda – he/she helps Ayudamos – we help Ayudan – they help Ayudaba - I used to help Ayudé – I helped Voy a ayudar – I'm going to help Ayudaría - I would help	6 Fumar – to smoke Fumo – I smoke Fuma – he/she smokes Fumamos – we smoke Fuman – they smoke Fumaba – I used to smoke Fumé – I smoked (No) voy a fumar – I'm (not) going to smoke (No) fumaría – I would (not) smoke)
2	Para mantenerse en forma se debe / no se debe ... hacer ejercicio comer comida sana/malsana [comer /beber] en moderación caminar mucho tomar mucho aire fresco fumar cigarillos/porros beber alcohol tomar drogas comer [comida rápida/ azúcar] quedarse en casa	To stay in shape you must/mustn't... do exercise eat healthy/unhealthy food [eat/drink] in moderation walk a lot get a lot of fresh air smoke cigarettes/joints drink alcohol take drugs eat [fast food/sugar] stay at home			
3	Se debería... (+ infinitive) aunque sea [difícil/ caro], voy a (+ infinitive)... mejorar los servicios sociales construir más casas baratas educar a la gente establecer caridades bajar el precio de [fruta] dejar de [comer mal/fumar] donar [dinero/ropa] voluntar ayudar a otros comer menos [sal/grasa] cambiar la dieta	You should... although it might be [difficult/expensive], i'm going to... improve social services build more cheap houses educate people establish charities lower the price of [fruit] stop [eating badly/smoking] donate [money/ clothes] volunteer help others eat less [salt/fat] change the diet	7 Imperfect tense This is used to describe something that used to happen in the past. Take away the AR/ER/IR ending and replace it with the following ends: AR: -aba -abas -aba -ábamos -abáis -aban ER/IR: -ía -ías -ía -íamos -íais -ían Useful imperfect tense structures and common irregular conjugations: Iba a... – I used to go to... Era – it used to be... Se podía (+ infinitive) – you used to be able to... Había ... - there used to be...	8 Stating obligations Hay que (+ infinitive) means 'we have to' or 'one has to' do something. E.g. hay que construir casas – one has to build houses Tener que (+ infinitive) means 'to have to' E.g. Tengo que comer verduras – I have to eat vegetables Tienes que caminar más – you have to walk more Tenemos que donar dinero – we have to donate money	9 Puede ser... muy... un poco... bastante... demasiado... malsano sano pobre/rico peligroso seguro difícil/fácil preocupante It can be... very... a bit... quite... too... unhealthy healthy poor/rich dangerous safe difficult/easy worrying

Imperfect tense time phrases:

10	En el pasado (+ imperfect), pero ahora (+ present) Cuando era más joven... Hace muchos años... Cuando tenía 12 años...	In the past (I used to...), but now... When I was younger... Years ago... When I was 12...
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Useful Adjectives :

Cultural Capital:



Obesity is a big issue in Mexico due to a large proportion of typical Mexican foods consisting of processed ingredients, high sugar and fried meats. Also, historically some areas in Mexico often had limited access to water, so *coca cola* was (and still is) commonly drunk

**Key Vocabulary:**

1	¿Cómo es tu casa? Vivo en... una casa individual/adosada un bloque de pisos/apartamentos Está en... un barrio de la ciudad las afueras la costa la montaña/sierra Mi casa/piso tiene... una cocina amplia y bien equipada	What is your house like? I live in... a detached/semi-detached a block of flats/apartments It is in... a district/suburb of the town the outskirts the coast the mountains My house/flat has... a spacious, well equipped kitchen
2	Mi casa ideal sería/tendría... una piscina climatizada mi propio cine en casa una sala de fiestas Cambiaría los muebles Pintaría el salón de otro color	My ideal house would be/have... a heated swimming pool my own home cinema a party room I would change the furniture I would paint the living room another colour
3	El medio ambiente en casa Se debería... apagar la luz separar la basura desenchufar los aparatos eléctricos cerrar el grifo ahorrar energía ducharse en vez de bañarse	The environment at home You should turn off the light separate the rubbish unplug electrical appliances turn off the tap save energy have a shower instead of a bath
4	Los problemas globales El paro/desempleo El hambre/la pobreza Los sin hogar/techo La deforestación La crisis económica Es necesario/ esencial que... cuidemos el planeta creemos oportunidades de trabajo	Global problems unemployment hunger/poverty the homeless deforestation the economic crisis It is necessary/essential that... We look after the planet We create job opportunities
5	Hay demasiada... basura en las calles gente sin espacio para vivir polución de los mares y ríos destrucción de los bosques el aire está contaminado los combustibles fósiles se acaban	There is too much.. rubbish in the streets people with nowhere to live pollution of seas and rivers destruction of woodland/forests the air is contaminated fossil fuels are running out
6	Desastres naturales un temblor un incendio forestal un huracán un terremoto una tormenta de nieve unos inundaciones	Natural disasters a tremor a forest fire a hurricane an earthquake a snow storm floods

Key Verbs:

7	RECICLAR – to recycle	8	CUIDAR – to look after	9	PROTEGER – to protect *
	Reciclo – I recycle Recicla - He/she recycles Reciclamos - We recycle Reciclan - They recycle		Cuido – I look after Cuida – He/She looks after Cuidamos – We look after Cuidan – They look after		Protejo – I protect Protege – He/She protects Protegemos – We protect Protegen – They protect
	Reciclé – I recycled Reciclaré - I will recycle Reciclaría - I would recycle		Cuidé – I looked after Cuidaré – I will look after Cuidaría – I would look after		Protegi – I protected Protegeré – I will protect Protegería – I would protect

Grammatical Explanations:

10	Se debería + infinitive means 'you/we should'. It is the conditional form of se debe – you/we must. Se debería ahorrar energía – You/we should save energy No se debería tirar basura al suelo – You/we shouldn't throw rubbish on the floor
11	The present subjunctive – You have learnt to use the subjunctive with 'cuando' it is also used to express points of view using the structure Es + adjective + que For -ar verbs such as ahorrar the ending changes to -emos Es esencial que ahorremos energía – Its essential that we save energy For -er/-ir verbs such as permitir the ending changes to -amos No es justo que permitamos la deforestación – It's not right that we allow deforestation.
12	The subjunctive for negative commands usar – to use ¡No use tanta agua! – Don't use so much water! ¡No corte tantos árboles! – Don't cut down so many trees! ¡No malgaste energía! – Don't waste energy!
13	Imperfect continuous translates as 'was/were ...ing' It is formed using the imperfect conjugation of 'estar' plus the gerund ending –ando/-iendo. For example, Estaba cenando cuando la tormenta azotó – I was having dinner when the storm hit.

Useful opinion phrases :

15	In my opinion Me fastidia Me molesta No soporto Lo encuentro Lo que prefiero Me parece Me hace falta Me da igual Estoy de acuerdo	In my opinion I am annoyed by I am bothered by I can't stand I find it What I prefer It seems (to me) I need I don't mind I agree tht
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Cultural Capital:

Spain has a recycling system that's easy to use and available to everybody. All you have to do is look for the convenient color-coded curb-side containers placed all over the place.

Blue - say "solo papel y carton plegado" (only paper and folded cardboard).

Green - say "vidrio si, gracias" (glass yes, thank you)

Yellow - for tins, cans and plastic

Orange - say *reciclado de aceite usado de cocina* (recycled cooking oil)



**Key Vocabulary:**

1	¿Adónde fuiste de vacaciones? Fui de vacaciones a... Francia/Italia/Turquía Fui con... Mis padres/mi instituto Prefiero veranear... en el extranjero/en España en la costa/en el campo en la montaña/en la ciudad	Where did you go on holiday? I went on holiday to... France/Italy/Turkey I went with... My parents/my school I prefer to spend the summer... abroad/in Spain on the coast/in the country in the mountains/in the city
2	¿Cómo viajaste? Viajé en... en autocar/avión en barco/coche/tren	How did you travel? I traveled by... by coach/plane by boat/car/train
3	¿Dónde te alojaste? Me alojé en... Un albergue juvenil Un camping Un chalet Un hotel de cinco estrellas Un parador Una pensión Un piso de alquiler	Where did you stay? I stayed in... A youth hostel A campsite A cottage A 5* hotel A state run luxury hotel A guesthouse A rented flat
4	¿Qué hiciste? aprendí a hacer vela comí muchos helados compré recuerdos descansé fui al acuario hice turismo saqué fotos tomé el sol	What did you do? I learned to sail I ate lots of ice creams I bought souvenirs I rested I went to the aquarium I went sightseeing saqué fotos tomé el sol
5	¿Qué tiempo hizo? Hizo buen/mal tiempo Hizo calor/frío/sol/viento Llovío/Nevó El clima era variable Hubo chubascos Estaba nublado	What's was the weather like? It was good/bad weather It was hot/cold/sunny/windy It rained/snowed The weather is changeable There were showers It was cloudy
6	Quisiera reservar... una habitación individual/doble con/sin balcón con bañera/ducha con cama de matrimonio con desayuno incluido con media pensión	I would like to book... a single/double room with/without a balcony with a bath/shower with double bed with breakfast included with half board

Key Verbs:

7	IR – to go *irregular	8	HACER – to do *irregular	9	VIAJAR – to travel
Voy – I go Va – He/she goes Vamos – We go Van – They go		Hago – I do Hace – He/She does Hacemos – We do Hacen – They do		Viajo – I travel Viaja – He/She travels Viajamos – We travel Viajan- They travel	
Fui – I went Iré – I will go Iría – I would go		Hice – I did Haré – I will do Haría – I would do		Viajé – I travelled Viajaré – I will travel Viajaría – I would travel	

Grammatical Explanations:

10	Verbs of opinion + infinitive verb – many verbs for giving opinions need a pronoun like 'me'. These verbs all need pronouns: <i>gustar, encantar, chiflar, molar, apasionar, flipar</i> . me gusta – I like nos gusta – we like te gusta – you like os gusta – you (lot) like le gusta – he/she likes les gusta – they like
11	The preterite tense is used to describe a completed action in the past. For example: Fui a la playa – I went to the beach Viajó en coche – I travelled by car
12	The imperfect tense is another past tense that is used for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Descriptions in the past Repeated actions in the past What people used to do repeatedly in the past For example, El hotel era grande – the hotel was big. Cada verano iba a España – Every summer I used to go to Spain
13	Using tenses together – it is important to learn these key verbs

	ser (to be)	tener (to have)	haber	
present	es	It is	tiene	It has
imperfect	era	It was	tenía	It had
preterite	fue	It was	tuvo	It had

There is/are
There was/were
There was/were

Time Phrases:

14	El verano pasado... Hace seis meses En junio Éste año El año que viene En invierno	Last summer Six months ago In June This year Next year In winter
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Useful Adjectives :

15	Era... acogedor(a) antiguo/a lujoso/a pequeño/a ruidoso/a tranquilo/a animado/a pintoresco/a turístico/a	It was... welcoming old luxurious small noisy quiet lively picturesque touristic
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Cultural Capital:

Madrid, Barcelona, Valencia, Seville and Bilbao are the top five most popular cities to visit in Spain for a city break. The top beach destinations are the Costa del Sol and the Costa Blanca, most famous for their beautiful beaches.





Key Vocabulary:

1	Me interesa(n)... el arte dramático el dibujo el español el inglés la educación física la física la química los idiomas / las lenguas las empresariales la(s) asignatura(s) / materia(s)	I'm interested in ... drama art / drawing Spanish English PE physics chemistry languages business studies subject(s)
2	me encanta(n) / me chifla(n) me interesa(n) / me fascina(n) me gusta(n) / no me gusta(n) odio / prefiero porque es / son mi día preferido es (el viernes)	I love I'm interested in / fascinated by I like / I don't like I hate / I prefer because it is / they are my favourite day is (friday)
3	la educación infantil / primaria la educación secundaria el bachillerato la formación profesional el instituto el curso académico las pruebas / las evaluaciones suspender / aprobar	pre-school / primary education secondary education A levels vocational training secondary school academic year tests / assessments to fail / to pass
4	¿Qué tal los estudios? la física es más / menos ... que... es mejor / peor que... tan ... como las clases empiezan / terminan a las ... tenemos ... clases al día. cada clase dura ... minutos el recreo / la hora de comer.. es a la(s)...	How are your studies? physics is more / less ... than... it's better / worse than... as ... as lessons start / finish at ... we have ... lessons per day. each lessons lasts ... minutes. break / lunch is at...
5	Mi profesor(a) (de ciencias) es... paciente / impaciente tolerante / severo/a listo/a / tonto/a trabajador(a) / perezoso/a simpático/a / estricto/a	My (science) teacher is... patient / impatient tolerant / harsh clever / stupid hard-working / lazy nice / strict
6	Mi profe... enseña / explica bien tiene buen sentido del humor tiene expectativas altas crea un buen ambiente de trabajo nunca se enfada me hace pensar nos da consejos / estrategias nos pone muchos deberes	My teacher... teaches / explains well has a good sense of humour has high expectations creates a good working atmosphere never gets angry makes me think gives us advice / strategies gives us lots of homework

Key Verbs:

7	APRENDER – to learn	8	APROBAR – to pass (exam)	9	ESTUDIAR – to study
	Aprendo – I learn Aprende – He/she learns Aprendemos – We learn Aprenden – They learn		Aprobo – I pass Aproba – He/she passes Aprobamos – We pass Aproban – They pass		Estudio – I study Estudia – He/she studies Estudiemos – We study Estudian – They study
	Aprendí – I learnt Aprenderé – I will learn Aprendería – I would learn		Aprobé – I passed Aprobáre – I will pass Aprobaría – I would pass		Estudié – I studied Estudiaré – I will study Estudiaría – I would study



Grammatical Explanations:

10	Interesar works like gustar and encantar . It uses a pronoun like me or te. For example: Me interesa el dibujo – Art interests me ¿Te interesan los idiomas? – Do languages interest you? REMEMBER – Odiar and Preferir don't need a pronoun so you will NEVER see me prefiere , it's always prefiero – I prefer
11	Comparatives are used to say something is more, less, better or worse... than. For example: La historia es <u>mejor</u> que la geografía – History is <u>better than</u> geography.
12	Superlatives are used to say something is the most, least, best or worst. For example: Mi profesora de las ciencias es la <u>más</u> divertida – My science teacher is the (most) funny / funniest.
13	Negatives are often used after the verb as a 'sandwich' with no before the verb . For example: No hago nada – <u>I don't do</u> anything Nunca estudio los domingos – <u>I never study</u> on Sundays Tampoco hay piscina – there isn't a swimming pool <u>either</u>

Useful Adjectives :

15	fácil / difícil divertido/a aburrido/a útil / relevante práctico/a creativo/a relajante exacto/a / lógico/a exigente	easy / difficult fun boring useful / relevant practical creative relaxing precise logical demanding
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Cultural Capital:

Spanish school hours depend on the school, but there are two main schedules. Some schools run from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. with a two-hour lunch break from 1 p.m. to 3 p.m. Other schools begin at 9 a.m. and end at 2 p.m.

Time Phrases:

14	el año pasado... hace unos años en este momento ahora el año que viene pronto	last year some years ago at the moment now next year soon
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**Key Vocabulary:**

1	En mi instituto hay... Mi instituto tiene... un salón de actos / un comedor un campo de fútbol un patio / un gimnasio una piscina / una biblioteca una pista de tenis / atletismo unos laboratorios muchas aulas	In my school there is.. My school has... a hall / a canteen a football pitch a playground / a gym a pool / a library a tennis court / an athletics track some laboratories lots of classrooms
2	En mi escuela primaria había... Mi escuela primaria tenía... más / menos... exámenes / deberes / alumnos muebles / espacios verdes tiempo libre / oportunidades instalaciones pizarras interactivas / clases aulas de informática donde jugar / poco espacio	In my primary school there was/were... My primary school had... more / fewer, less exams / homework / pupils furniture / green spaces free time / opportunities facilities interactive whiteboards / lessons ICT rooms somewhere to play / little space
3	Las normas del insti tengo que llevar ... tenemos que llevar ... (no) llevo ... (no) llevamos ... es obligatorio llevar uniforme una camisa / una chaqueta una corbata / una falda unos pantalones / unos calcetines unos zapatos / unos vaqueros unas zapatillas de deporte unas medias	School rules I have to wear ... we have to wear ... I (don't) wear ... we (don't) wear ... it's compulsory to wear uniform a shirt / a jacket a tie / a skirt trousers / socks shoes / jeans trainers tights
4	El uniforme... mejora la disciplina limita la individualidad da una imagen positiva del insti ahorra tiempo por la mañana	Uniform... improves discipline limits individuality gives a positive image of the school saves time in the morning
5	Está prohibido... no se permite... / no se debe... comer chicle / usar el móvil dahar las instalaciones ser agresivo o grosero correr en los pasillos llevar piercings	It is forbidden... you are not allowed/must not to chew gum/to use your phone to damage the facilities to be aggressive or rude to run in the corridors to have piercings
6	Un problema de mi insti es... el estrés de los exámenes el acoso escolar / las presión del grupo Hay (unos) alumnos que... se burlan de otros / sufren intimidación tienen miedo de... hacen novillos quieren ser parte de la pandilla	One problem in my school is... exam stress bullying / peer pressure There are (some) pupils who make fun of/intimidate others are afraid of... skive want to be part of a group

Key Verbs:

7	SUSPENDER – to fail	8	LLEVAR – to wear	9	APROBAR – to pass
	Suspendo – I fail Suspende – He/She fails Suspendemos – We fail Suspenden – They fail Suspendí – I failed Suspenderé – I will fail Suspendería – I would fail		Llevo – I wear Lleva – He/she wears Llevamos – We wear Llevan – They wear Llevé – I wore Llevaré – I will wear Llevaría – I would wear		Aaprobo – I pass Aproba – He/she passes Aprobamos – We pass Aproban – They pass Aprobé – I passed Aprobaré – I will pass Aprobaría – I would pass

**Grammatical Explanations:**

10	Adjectival agreement – It is important that all adjectives you use agree. For example, when you are talking about your uniform the adjective has to agree with the item's gender: <i>Llevo una camisa blanca y cómoda</i> – I wear a white, comfortable shirt.
11	Verbs with an infinitive – Whenever you use any of the verb structures you must use an infinitive verb after them. For example: <i>No se permite usar tu móvil en clase</i> – You are not allowed to use your phone in class.
12	Desde hace – to say how long you have been studying something you use the present tense verb + desde hace + the period of time . <i>Estudio el español desde hace cuatro años.</i>
13	Direct object pronouns – these are used to replace the noun which has just been mentioned to avoid repetition. The pronoun agrees with the noun it replaces. (<i>lo,la,los,las</i>) <i>Estudio el inglés. Lo estudio cada día.</i> I study English. I study it everyday.

Useful structures :

14	Hace falta + inf – It is necessary to No se puede + inf – You can't Se puede + inf – You can Se permite + inf - it is permitted No se permite(n) +inf – it is/are not permitted Se podría – you would be able to.. Se debería – One should .. Debería ser – it ought to be Debería haber – there ought to be
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Useful Adjectives :

15	Mi insti/uniforme es... mixto / femenino / masculino público / privado pequeño / grande moderno / antiguo oscuro / claro bonito / feo (in)cómodo anticuado elegante / formal	My school/uniform is... mixed / all girls all boys state / private small / large modern / old dark / light pretty / ugly (un) comfortable old-fashioned smart / formal
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**Cultural Capital:**

In Spain school uniform is not compulsory in state schools. However, it is customary to wear uniforms in private schools, where typically girls wear a blouse and a skirt and boys wear trousers, a white shirt, tie and sometimes a jacket.

**Key Vocabulary:**

1	<p>Espero... / Me gustaría ... Pienso... / Quiero... Tengo la intención de... Voy a... aprender a conducir aprobar mis exámenes conseguir un buen empleo estudiar una carrera universitaria montar mi propio negocio sacar buenas notas ser feliz trabajar como voluntario/a</p>	<p>I hope to... / I would like to... I plan to/I want to... I intend to... I am going to... learn to drive pass my exams get a good job study a university course set up my own business get good marks be happy work as a volunteer</p>
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2	<p>En el futuro ... buscaré un trabajo compartiré piso con... comprará un coche / una casa iré a otro insti / a la universidad</p> <p>me iré de casa seguiré estudiando en mi insti</p> <p>seré famoso/a me tomaré un año sabático</p>	<p>In the future ... I will look for a job I will share a flat with... I will buy a car / house I will go to another school / to uni I will leave home I will carry on studying at my school I will be famous I will take a gap year</p>
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3	<p>aprendería a esquiar ayudaría a construir un colegio enseñaría inglés ganaría mucho dinero iría a España, donde...</p>	<p>I would learn to ski I would help to build a school I would teach English I would earn a lot of money I would go to Spain, where...</p>
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4	<p>mejoraría mi nivel de español nunca olvidaría la experiencia trabajaría en un orfanato</p>	<p>I would improve my level of Spanish I would never forget the experience I would work in an orphanage</p>
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5	<p>me apetece trabajar en... (no) tengo experiencia previa. he estudiado / trabajado... he hecho un curso de...</p>	<p>working in... appeals to me. I (don't) have previous experience. I've studied / worked... I've done a course in...</p>
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6	<p>Tengo... buen sentido del humor buenas capacidades de comunicación resolución de problemas buenas habilidades lingüísticas</p>	<p>I have... a good sense of humour good communication problem-solving skills good language skills</p>
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Key Verbs:

7	TENER – to have	8	QUERER – to want	9	IR – to go
	<p>Tengo – I have Tiene – He/She has Tenemos – We have Tienen – They have</p>		<p>Quiero – I want Quiere – He/She wants Queremos – We want Quieren – They want</p>		<p>Voy – I go Va – He/she goes Vamos – We go Van – They go</p>
	<p>Tuve – I had Tendré – I will have Tendría – I would have</p>		<p>Quise – I wanted Querré – I will want Quería – I would want</p>		<p>Fui – I went Iré – I will go Iría – I would go</p>

**Grammatical Explanations:**

10	Near future tense – Is used when you want to say what you are going to do. It is formed by using the present tense of 'IR' + a + infinitive. Voy a estudiar la historia – I am going to study History Voy a ir a una universidad en un ciudad grande – I am going to go to a university in a big city.
11	Future Tense – is used when you want to say you will do something. Iré a la Universidad – I will go to university Estudiaré las matemáticas – I will study Maths
12	Conditional Tense – is used when you say what you would do. You might recognise it as me gustaría – I would like Enseñaría el inglés – I would teach English There are some irregulars – Hacer – to do = haría - I would do Poder – to be able = podría – I would be able Tener – to have = tendría – I would have
13	Phenomenal Phrases – add some of these to your written work: vale la pena = it's worth it al fin y al cabo = all things said and done tengo ganas de = i really want to ¡me saca de quicio! = it drives me crazy! ojalá fuera = if only i was da lo mismo = it makes no difference

Useful connectives:

15	<p>por consiguiente entonces igualmente debido a aunque a pesar de asimismo por esta razón por eso por lo tanto</p>	<p>consequently so likewise due to although despite likewise for this reason therefore therefore</p>
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**Cultural Capital:**

Spain's oldest university is the Universidad de Salamanca, dating back to 1218. There are a total of 76 universities in Spain, 45 of which are run and funded by the state, while 31 are private or run by the Catholic Church.

Useful Phrases:

14	<p>Lo que – what (when not asking a question.) Lo que me gusta es – what I like is... Lo que quiero es – what I want is Lo = the ...thing Lo bueno – the good thing Lo interesante – the interesting thing Lo bueno es que es - the good thing is that it is....</p>
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**Key Vocabulary:**

1	Los trabajos Soy / es... Me gustaría ser... abogado/a contable funcionario/a albañil diseñador/a serías un buen/a	Jobs I am / he/she is... I would like to be... a lawyer an accountant a civil servant a builder a designer you would be a good...
2	Tengo que... / Suelo (+ inf) cuidar a los clientes contestar llamadas enseñar a los niños/estudiantes trabajar en una oficina/ un hospital vender ropa de marca viajar por todo el mundo	I have to... / I usually... look after the customers answer calls teach children/students work in an office/ a hospital sell designer clothes travel the world
3	Para ganar dinero... reparto periódicos hago de canguro ayudo con las tareas domésticas paseo al perro	To earn money... I deliver newspapers I babysit I help with chores at home I walk the dog
4	Hice mis prácticas laborales en... un polideportivo una tienda benéfica la empresa de mi madre una fábrica de juguetes	I did my work experience in... a sports centre a charity shop my mum's company a toy factory
5	Durante un año sabático... apoyaría un Proyecto haría un viaje en Interrail pasaría un año en... viajaría con mochila por el mundo	During a gap year ... I would support a project I would go Interrailing I would spend a year in I would go backpacking around the world
6	Aprender idiomas... Aumenta tu confianza Estimula el cerebro Mejora tus perspectivas laborales Te permite... apreciar la vida cultural de otros países	Learning languages... It increases your confidence It stimulates the brain It improves your job prospects It allows you to... Appreciate the culture of other countries

Key Verbs:

7	TRABAJAR – to work	8	GANAR – to earn	9	SER – to be
	Trabajo – I work Trabaja – He/She works Trabajamos – We work Trabajan – They work		Gano – I earn Gana – He/She earns Ganamos – We earn Ganan – They earn		Soy – I am Es – He/she is Somos – We are Son – They are
	Trabajé – I worked Trabajará – I will work Trabajaría – I would work		Gané – I earnt Ganaré – I will earn Ganaría – I would earn		Fui – I was Seré – I will be Sería – I would be

Grammatical Explanations:

10	The imperfect tense – is used when we talk about something we used to do in the past e.g. Trabajaba en una tienda de ropa – I used to work in a clothes shop
11	Talking about the future – structure + infinitive verb Espero – I hope to Tengo la intención de – I intend to Quiero – I want to e.g. Espero ir a la universidad – I hope to go to university
12	Cuando + present subjunctive Cuando... When... sea mayor... I am older gane bastante dinero ... earn enough money vaya a la universidad ... go to university tenga años ... am ... years old
13	Key subjunctive phrases Si pudiera tomarme un año sabático... If I could take a gap year Si tuviera bastante dinero... If I had enough money Si fuera más ambicioso/a... If I were more ambitious...

Time Phrases:

14	el año pasado... hace ... años hoy en día éste año el año que viene en ... años	last year ... years ago nowadays this year next year in ... years
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Useful Adjectives :

15	En mi opinión... Pienso que... es... emocionante exigente monótono Soy... ambicioso/a comprensivo/a trabajador/a	In my opinion ... I think that... it's... exciting demanding monotonous I am... ambitious understanding hardworking
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Cultural Capital:

The Balearic Islands (The four main islands are Mallorca, Menorca, Ibiza & Formentera) are really popular for young people from around the world to find summer jobs. The most common jobs are in the tourist industry in restaurants and hotels.