

### Unit 1

tengo derecho – I have the right

al amor y la familia – to love and family

al juego – to play

a la educación - to education

a la libertad de expresión – to freedom of expression

a un medio ambiente sano – to a healthy environment

a vivir en armonía – to live in harmony

no puedo..... – I cannot

dar - give

jugar - play

salir – go out

dormir - sleep

ir - go

respirar - breathe

tengo que ganar dinero – I have to earn money

hay - there is

mi padre grita – my father shouts

tengo que trabajar – I have to work

soy - I am

boliviano/a – Bolivian

colombiano/a – Colombian

mexicano/a – Mexican

norteamericano/a – North American

inglés/inglesa – English

español/a – Spanish

paquistaní - Pakistani

el aire está contaminado – the air is polluted

no es justo porque... - It isn't fair because...

es inaceptable porque... - it is unacceptable because ...

### Unit 2

tiene (diez años) – he/she is 10 years old

vive/viven... - he/she

lives/they live

trabaja/trabajan ... – he/she works/they work

gana/ganan... – he/she

earns/they earn

con su familia – with their family

en una plantación – on a plantation

para un patrón – for an employer

para una cooperativa – for a cooperative

(catorce) horas al día –

(fourteen) hours a day

(seis) días a la semana – (six)

days a week

(treinta) euros al mes – (thirty)

Euros a month

### Unit 3

¿Qué se debería hacer para proteger el medio ambiente? – What should you/we do to protect the environment?  
 para proteger el medio ambiente,..... – In order to protect the environment .....

se debería .... – You/we should.....

ahorrar - save

apagar – switch/turn off

cerrar – close/turn off

conservar – sabe

desenchufar – unplug

ducharse – have a shower

banarse – have a bath

ir – go

reciclar - recycle

usar - use

no se debería – you/we shouldn't...

malagastar - waste

tirar – throw

energía en casa – energy at home

la luz – the light

el grifo – the tap

los aparatos eléctricos – electrical devices

el papel - paper

el plástico - plastic

la basura al suelo – rubbish on the floor

bolsas de plástico - plastic bags

en vez de – instead of

### Unit 4

¿Cómo era tu ciudad antes? - What was your town/city like before?

era... - it used to be ...

aburrida - boring

peligrosa – dangerous

estaba... – it used to be...

sucia – dirty

(no) había - there didn't used to be...

basura - rubbish

contaminación - pollution

violencia - violence

medios de transporte público –

means of public transport

nada para los jóvenes – nothing for young people

¿Cómo es ahora? – What is it like now?

ahora esta ... - Now it is...

limpia - clean

hay... - There is/are

menos basura – less rubbish

menos contaminación – less pollution

parques y espacios públicos – parks and public spaces

una red de transporte muy buena –

a very good transport network

muchas cosas para los jóvenes – lots of things for young people

no tiene... - it doesn't have

barrios peligrosos - dangerous neighbourhoods

### High-Frequency Words

mi/mis – my

su/sus – his/her/their

nuestro/a/os/as – our

más... (que) – more (than)

menos...(que) – less (than)

para – (in order) to, for

hay – there is/ there are

había – there was/were/used to be

a partir de ahora - from now on

además – in addition/furthermore

# Grammar Points:

## Gramática

Remember, the present tense verb endings for the **third person** (he/she/it/they) work like this:

infinitive	3rd person singular (he/she/it)	3rd person plural (they)
trabajar	trabaja	trabajan
tener	tiene	tienen
vivir	vive	viven

## Gramática

**Poder** (to be able to / can) is a stem-changing verb that is usually followed by the infinitive.

<b>puedo</b>	I can	<b>podemos</b>	we can
<b>puedes</b>	you can	<b>podéis</b>	you (pl) can
<b>puede</b>	he/she can	<b>pueden</b>	they can

**No puedo dormir.** I can't sleep.

**No podemos respirar.** We can't breathe.

## Gramática

**Se debería** + infinitive means 'you/we should'. It is the conditional form of **se debe**.

**Se debería reciclar.** You/We should recycle.

**No se debería usar bolsas de plástico.** You/We shouldn't use plastic bags.

## Gramática

The imperfect tense describes what something used to be like.

present	imperfect
<b>hay</b> (there is/are)	<b>había</b> (there used to be)
<b>tiene</b> (it has)	<b>tenía</b> (it used to have)
<b>está</b> (it is)	<b>estaba</b> (it used to be)
<b>es</b> (it is)	<b>era</b> (it used to be)

Note: you use **estar** to refer to a location or a condition (e.g. clean, dirty).

Homework this half term - to help prepare for your end of topic assessment.

1. Log in to Memrise and spend a **minimum** of 30 minutes a week playing the games based on the vocabulary from this half term. Obviously the more you play, the higher up the leaderboard you will be. Points will turn in to prizes every half term and you could be on the wall of fame outside T2.

Website: [www.memrise.com](http://www.memrise.com)

Username: You will create your own but ideally your school login

Password: You can create your own but we recommend 'Ormiston1'

You will then need to find your Memrise Group on Class Charts and off you go!

2. Your class teacher will set you weekly listening tasks. These will be on Active Learn.

Website: <https://www.pearsonactivelearn.com/app/Home>

Username: Your FULL school email address, including the @ormiston...

Password: Ormiston1