MFL Satchel • GCSE Spanish

Discovering Colombia

En Colombia
todo es posible

In Colombia, anything is possible

Módulo 6
Mi barrio y yo
Zona de cultura

Higher Tier
Landscapes and demonstrative adjectives



Knowledge organiser: Colombia

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Landscapes and nature

una selva tropical = a tropical rainforest
unos ríos = some rivers
unas montañas = some mountains
unos bosques = some forests
unas playas = some beaches
mucha diversidad = a lot of diversity
comunidades indígenas = Indigenous communities

Location and description

en el norte / sur = in the north / south
en el este / oeste = in the east / west
en el centro = in the centre
se encuentra en = it is located in
hermoso/a = beautiful
histórico/a = historic
variado/a = varied

This and these

este río = this river
esta ciudad = this city
estos bosques = these forests
estas playas = these beaches
este escritor = this writer
esta deportista = this sportswoman
estos paisajes = these landscapes
estas montañas = these mountains

Useful phrases

hay = there is / there are
no hay = there is not / there are not
tenemos = we have
es conocido/a por = is known for
me interesa = interests me
me gustaría visitar = I would like to visit
una medalla de oro = a gold medal
el/la cantante = the singer

Colombia: contrasting places

Connect each place with a specific geographic feature.

Four examples

Cartagena está en el norte, junto al mar Caribe. = Cartagena is in the north, by the Caribbean Sea.
Bogotá es la capital y está en los Andes. = Bogotá is the capital and is in the Andes.
En la Amazonía hay selva tropical. = There is tropical rainforest in the Amazon region.
En el oeste hay costa del Pacífico. = There is Pacific coastline in the west.

Match and check

1 Capital city.
2 Caribbean coastal city.
3 Tropical rainforest region.
4 Western coastline.

A Amazonía. **B** Pacífico.
C Bogotá. **D** Cartagena.

1 C. **2 D**. **3 A**. **4 B**.

These examples show contrasting settings.
A country contains many different experiences.

Exploring Medellín

Medellín, ciudad inteligente

Medellín: a smart city

Módulo 6
Mi barrio y yo
Unidad 1

Higher Tier
Experiences, places and directions



Knowledge organiser: exploring Medellín

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Experiences: the perfect tense

he visitado = I have visited
has probado = you have tried
hemos viajado = we have travelled
he visto = I have seen
hemos hecho = we have done
he subido al Metrocable = I have taken the Metrocable

Already and not yet

¿Ya has ido? = Have you already been?
Ya he ido. = I have already been.
Todavía no he ido. = I have not been yet.
También he visto… = I have also seen…
¿Qué has hecho? = What have you done?
Me encantaría ir. = I would love to go.
Podemos ir mañana. = We can go tomorrow.

Places and descriptions

el arte callejero = street art
las escaleras eléctricas = escalators
un guía local = a local guide
el museo de ciencias = the science museum
las vistas = the views
moderno/a = modern
rápido/a = fast
espectacular = spectacular

Location and directions

cerca de = near
lejos de = far from
al lado de = next to
delante de = in front of
detrás de = behind
a la izquierda / derecha = on the left / right
cruza la plaza = cross the square
toma la primera calle = take the first street

Medellín: transport and city experiences

Connect a city feature with something a visitor can do.

City context and vocabulary

Medellín tiene metro y cables aéreos integrados en su transporte público. = Medellín has a metro and aerial cable cars integrated into its public transport.

tomar el metro = to take the metro
subir al Metrocable = to take the Metrocable
ver arte callejero = to see street art
visitar el Jardín Botánico = to visit the Botanical Garden
aprender con un guía local = to learn with a local guide

Build and check

1 I have taken the metro.
2 I have seen street art.
3 We have visited the Botanical Garden.

1 He tomado el metro.
2 He visto arte callejero.
3 Hemos visitado el Jardín Botánico.

Discuss: what makes a transport connection useful to residents as well as visitors?

A city across time

Medellín
ahora y antes

Medellín now and before

Módulo 6
Mi barrio y yo
Unidad 2

Higher Tier
Past descriptions and urban change



Knowledge organiser: now and before

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Past and present descriptions

antes / ahora = before / now
era / es = it was / is
estaba / está = it was / is
había / hay = there was, were / is, are
tenía / tiene = it had / has
más limpio/a = cleaner
menos moderno/a = less modern

What has changed?

ha cambiado = it has changed
han renovado = they have renovated
han plantado = they have planted
han creado = they have created
han abierto = they have opened
han construido = they have built
han mejorado = they have improved

This, that and that over there

este barrio = this neighbourhood
esta calle = this street
estos edificios = these buildings
estas tiendas = these shops
ese parque = that park
esa biblioteca = that library
aquel edificio = that distant building
aquellas calles = those distant streets

Degree, quantity and links

tan moderno = so modern
tanto tráfico = so much traffic
tanta basura = so much rubbish
tantos edificios = so many buildings
tantas tiendas = so many shops
educación e innovación = education and innovation
siete u ocho = seven or eight

Medellín: two dated transport milestones

Use a source to make a precise historical comparison.

Two verified dates

El metro empezó a funcionar en 1995. = The metro began operating in 1995.
La línea K del Metrocable empezó a funcionar en 2004. = Metrocable Line K began operating in 2004.

En 1990 no había metro en funcionamiento. = In 1990 there was no operating metro.
En 2000 todavía no funcionaba la línea K. = In 2000 Line K was not operating yet.

Read, infer and check

1 Did commercial metro services exist in 1990?
2 Did Line K operate in 2000?
3 Which began first: metro or Line K?
4 Why include a date in a before description?

1 No. **2** No. **3** The metro.
4 It tells the reader which period is meant.

Neighbourhood comparisons later in the deck are invented language-practice examples.

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Shopping and returning clothes

¡A comprar!

Let’s go shopping!

Módulo 6
Mi barrio y yo
Unidad 3

Higher Tier
Preferences and clothing returns



Knowledge organiser: shopping

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Preferences and reasons

prefiero comprar en línea = I prefer shopping online
suelo ir de compras = I usually go shopping
las tiendas de segunda mano = second-hand shops
hay más variedad = there is more variety
no tengo que hacer cola = I do not have to queue
se puede probar la ropa = you can try clothes on
es más práctico = it is more practical

Demonstratives and object pronouns

este vestido / lo = this dress / it
esta camisa / la = this shirt / it
estos pantalones / los = these trousers / them
estas zapatillas / las = these trainers / them
lo quiero devolver = I want to return it
las quiero cambiar = I want to exchange them
me lo llevo = I'll take it

Problems and requests

es demasiado pequeño = it is too small
son demasiado largos = they are too long
son de mala calidad = they are poor quality
no me gusta el color = I do not like the colour
me gustaría probarme = I would like to try on
¿qué talla? = what size?
¿cuánto cuesta? = how much does it cost?
¿cuánto cuestan? = how much do they cost?

Clothes and shop language

el vestido = the dress
la falda = the skirt
la camiseta = the T-shirt
la camisa = the shirt
los zapatos = the shoes
los calcetines = the socks
¿En qué puedo servirle? = How can I help you?
la talla treinta y ocho = size thirty-eight

Shopping preferences: where and why?

Give a preference and a concrete reason.

Bilingual models

Prefiero comprar en línea. = I prefer shopping online.
Me gusta ir a las tiendas de mi barrio. = I like going to the shops in my neighbourhood.
Suelo ir al centro comercial. = I usually go to the shopping centre.
Solemos comprar ropa de segunda mano. = We usually buy second-hand clothes.
Es más práctico. = It is more practical.
Hay más variedad. = There is more variety.

Try and check

1 I prefer shopping online.
2 We usually buy second-hand clothes.
3 I like local shops because I can try clothes on.

1 Prefiero comprar en línea.
2 Solemos comprar ropa de segunda mano.
3 Me gustan las tiendas del barrio porque puedo probarme la ropa.

Challenge: add a contrasting disadvantage.

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Choosing where to live

¿Dónde prefieres vivir?

Where do you prefer to live?

Módulo 6
Mi barrio y yo
Unidad 4

Higher Tier
Comparisons and future plans



Knowledge organiser: where to live

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Places and preferences

la ciudad = the city
el campo = the countryside
el pueblo = the town / village
mi barrio = my neighbourhood
la costa = the coast
las montañas = the mountains
prefiero vivir aquí = I prefer living here

Reasons and contrasts

es tranquilo = it is quiet
hay mucha contaminación = there is much pollution
conozco a mis vecinos = I know my neighbours
hay más trabajo = there is more work
siempre hay algo que hacer = always something to do
lo bueno es que… = the good thing is that…
lo malo es que… = the bad thing is that…

Comparing two places

más limpio que = cleaner than
menos divertido que = less fun than
tan tranquilo como = as quiet as
tanto tráfico como = as much traffic as
tanta gente como = as many people as
tantos parques como = as many parks as
tantas tiendas como = as many shops as
mejor / peor que = better / worse than

Future hopes and improvements

cuando sea mayor = when I am older
cuando tenga dinero = when I have money
cuando haga buen tiempo = when the weather is good
viviré aquí = I will live here
compraré una casa = I will buy a house
compartiremos un piso = we will share a flat
mejoraría el transporte = I would improve transport
construiría un parque = I would build a park

Town or country: giving a preference

Describe a specific place rather than assuming every place is the same.

Bilingual language

Vivo en un pueblo. = I live in a town / village.
Está en las montañas. = It is in the mountains.
Prefiero vivir en el campo. = I prefer living in the countryside.
Conozco a todos mis vecinos. = I know all my neighbours.
Siempre hay algo que hacer. = There is always something to do.

Build and check

1 Say where you live.
2 Add a location.
3 Give one preference and a reason.

Example: Vivo en una ciudad.
Está en la costa. Prefiero vivir aquí
porque hay una gran variedad de tiendas.

Challenge: give a contrasting disadvantage.

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Welcoming an exchange visitor

Un intercambio cultural

A cultural exchange

Módulo 6
Mi barrio y yo
Unidad 5

Higher Tier
Your area, experiences and plans



Knowledge organiser: cultural exchange

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Your area and favourite places

vivo en… = I live in…
tiene un gran ambiente = it has a great atmosphere
la gente es agradable = people are friendly
mi lugar favorito = my favourite place
el mercado = the market
el parque = the park
los platos típicos = traditional dishes

Irregular past actions

tuve tiempo = I had time
estuve en el mercado = I was at the market
hice una visita = I made a visit
puse las fotos aquí = I put the photos here
hicimos un recorrido = we did a tour
estuvimos en el parque = we were in the park
la semana pasada = last week

Future intentions and wishes

voy a visitar = I am going to visit
vamos a salir = we are going to go out
iré al parque = I will go to the park
visitaré el mercado = I will visit the market
queremos salir a comer = we want to eat out
me gustaría ver… = I would like to see…
cuando tenga tiempo = when I have time
la próxima vez = next time

Culture and sequencing

las exposiciones = exhibitions
los conciertos = concerts
las tradiciones = traditions
los eventos = events
primero / luego = first / then
aunque = although
lo que más me gusta = what I like most
¡Qué pena! = What a shame!

Your area: a welcoming introduction

Give a reason and an example that a visitor can understand.

Bilingual models

Mi barrio tiene un gran ambiente. = My neighbourhood has a great atmosphere.
Lo mejor es la gente. = The best thing is the people.
Lo bueno es que siempre hay mucho que hacer. = The good thing is that there is always lots to do.
Mi lugar favorito es el mercado. = My favourite place is the market.

Try and check

1 Say where you live.
2 Name your favourite place.
3 Explain what makes it special.

Example: Vivo en una ciudad. Mi lugar favorito es el mercado porque la gente es agradable y hay comida deliciosa.

Challenge: add one disadvantage with aunque.

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Grammar in your neighbourhood

Gramática 1 & 2

Grammar review and practice

Módulo 6
Mi barrio y yo
Gramática 1 & 2

Higher Tier
Past actions, places and plans



Knowledge organiser: grammar review

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Experiences and recent actions

he visitado = I have visited
hemos visto = we have seen
ya he ido = I have already been
todavía no he comido = I have not eaten yet
acabo de llegar = I have just arrived
acaban de salir = they have just left
hecho / abierto = done / opened

Places and demonstratives

está al lado del parque = it is beside the park
están detrás del museo = they are behind the museum
delante de la tienda = in front of the shop
cerca de la estación = near the station
este museo = this museum
esta tienda = this shop
estos parques / estas casas = these parks / houses

Descriptions and completed events

antes había… = there used to be…
mi barrio era tranquilo = my area used to be quiet
los parques tenían árboles = the parks had trees
ayer fui = yesterday I went
hice / estuve = I did / I was
pude / traje = I was able to / I brought
quise / hubo = I wanted to / there was
escuchasteis = you all listened

Objects and future cuando

lo / la = it (masculine / feminine)
los / las = them (masculine / feminine)
las quiero devolver = I want to return them
quiero devolverlas = I want to return them
cuando tenga dinero = when I have money
cuando sea mayor = when I am older
cuando vengas = when you come
cuando vaya al centro = when I go to the centre

Perfect tense: experiences and results

Use present haber + a past participle.

Forms and bilingual models

He / has / ha / hemos / habéis / han.
-ar: visitado. -er / -ir: comido / subido.
Irregular: hecho, visto, abierto, descubierto.

He visitado el museo. = I have visited the museum.
Hemos visto estos paisajes. = We have seen these landscapes.
Todavía no he comido. = I have not eaten yet.

Apply and check

1 Nosotros ___ probado la comida.
2 Ella ha ___ una tienda. (abrir)
3 I have already done it: ya lo he ___.

1 Hemos. **2** Abierto. **3** Hecho.

Haber agrees with the subject.
The participle stays unchanged here.
He visto las casas, not he vistas las casas.