

LEARNING

# DIFFERENT EDUCATION SYSTEMS – SISTEMAS EDUCATIVOS DIFERENTES

The Scottish education system is very different from systems in other countries.

ONLINE



To learn more about this, head to [www.brightredbooks.net/N5Spanish](http://www.brightredbooks.net/N5Spanish)

DON'T FORGET



Revise Spanish numbers regularly. In this topic about school, you need to recognize and understand different numbers in the context of the number of pupils at school and time.

ONLINE TEST



Take the test on different education systems at [www.brightredbooks.net/N5Spanish](http://www.brightredbooks.net/N5Spanish)



## ACTIVITY: THE SCHOOL SYSTEM – EL SISTEMA EDUCATIVO

Read the following texts about two young people talking about their school system then answer the questions in the table.

**Sofía**

Yo voy a un instituto en Madrid. Es un instituto mediano con novecientos cincuenta alumnos. El edificio es moderno y está bien equipado. Yo voy al instituto en bicicleta. Las clases empiezan a las ocho y cinco y terminan a las tres menos diez. Hay siete clases al día y cada clase dura cincuenta minutos. Hay un recreo de media hora a las once menos cuarto. Durante el recreo, tomamos un tentempié en la cafetería del instituto. La comida allí es muy sana y hay mucha variedad. Después del instituto, vamos a casa y comemos en familia. Estudio ocho asignaturas, y mi asignatura preferida es el Dibujo artístico. Hay veintisiete alumnos en mi clase y a veces hace falta ir a otras aulas, por ejemplo hay laboratorios y salas de informática. Me gustan los profesores en el instituto porque son comprensivos y pacientes. En el instituto no tenemos que llevar uniforme y creo que es una mala idea. Prefiero llevar uniforme, porque es caro comprar ropa diferente para ir a la moda en el instituto todos los días. Lo que más me gusta es que puedo pasar tiempo con mis amigos, hablamos y nos reímos durante el recreo. Por el contrario, no hay suficientes bancos en el patio del instituto y eso no me gusta.

**Pedro**

Mi instituto se encuentra en Bogotá, Colombia. Es un instituto grande con mil setecientos alumnos. Es un viejo edificio pasado de moda. Yo voy al instituto caminando, entonces, me tengo que levantar muy temprano todos los días porque las clases empiezan a las ocho en punto. Las clases terminan a las tres y veinte. Hay ocho clases al día y duran cuarenta y cinco minutos. Tenemos un recreo que dura veinte minutos y una hora para comer. Normalmente voy a mi casa a comer porque en la cafetería del colegio, la comida es muy cara. Estudio nueve asignaturas y mi asignatura favorita es la Geografía. Hay treinta y cinco alumnos en mi clase y nos quedamos en la misma aula durante todo el día. Hay un campo de fútbol y una pista de baloncesto. Los profesores son muy accesibles y respetan a los alumnos. Las normas del instituto son muy estrictas, por ejemplo, no tenemos el derecho a utilizar móviles o hablar durante las clases. Lo que más me gusta es que no hace falta llevar uniforme entonces estoy muy cómodo. Lo que no me gusta es que no hay suficientes ordenadores.

Questions	Sofía	Pedro	Elena (listening)
Where is the school?			
What size is it?			
How many pupils are there?			
What is the building like?			
How do they get to school?			
What time do lessons start and finish?			
How many classes do they have per day and how long does each class last?			
What time is lunch?			
How long is the lunch break?			

contd

Where do they eat lunch?			
What is their opinion of the canteen?			
How many subjects do they study?			
What is their favourite subject?			
How many pupils are there in their classes?			
What facilities are there?			
What do they say about their teachers?			
Do they wear a uniform?			
What is their opinion of wearing a uniform?			
What do they like about school?			
What do they not like about school?			

## ACTIVITY: ELENA'S SCHOOL

Now that you have read about Sofia's and Pedro's schools, listen to Elena describe her school. Use the same table as before and complete as many details as possible by listening out for key words.

## ACTIVITY: THE SCHOOL SYSTEM IN SCOTLAND – EL SISTEMA EDUCATIVO EN ESCOCIA.

Now that you have read about different school systems in different Spanish speaking countries, it would also be a good idea to think about how these schools differ from Scottish schools. Listen to Manuel describing the school system in Scotland. Here are some tips:

- Read the information that you are required to find (the questions/the table) and underline key words.
- Try to predict what you are going to hear (numbers/place/people/activities/times etc.)
- Think about the vocabulary that you might hear and predict the key words that you need to listen out for (edificio/alumnos/comienzo/final/profesores/etc.)
- The first time you listen to the text, try to answer as many of the questions as you can but don't worry if you don't get every piece of information.
- Put a star or ticks beside the questions that you didn't complete so the second time you listen to the text, you know what questions and information to focus on.
- The third time you listen to the text should be your chance to fill in any remaining gaps and check the answers that you have written down are correct.
- Make sure you always check your answers carefully – do they actually answer the questions?
- Don't leave any blanks, do your best to make an intelligent guess!

**Questions:**

- 1 Where is the school that Manuel visited?
- 2 What size is it?
- 3 How many pupils are there in the school?
- 4 What is the building like?
- 5 When do classes start and finish?
- 6 What time is lunch?
- 7 What do most pupils do at lunch time?
- 8 How many subjects do pupils study?
- 9 How many pupils are in each class?
- 10 What does he say about pupils wearing uniform?
- 11 What does Manuel like about Scottish schools?
- 12 What does Manuel dislike about Scottish schools?



## THINGS TO DO AND THINK ABOUT

Using the reading and listening texts in this section as a guide for structure and content, write as much as you can about your school. You can select appropriate vocabulary from the reading texts and the listening transcripts and change the key information to describe your school. You can use this text as part of your Performance.

SAMPLE PAGES – N5 SPANISH

SOCIETY

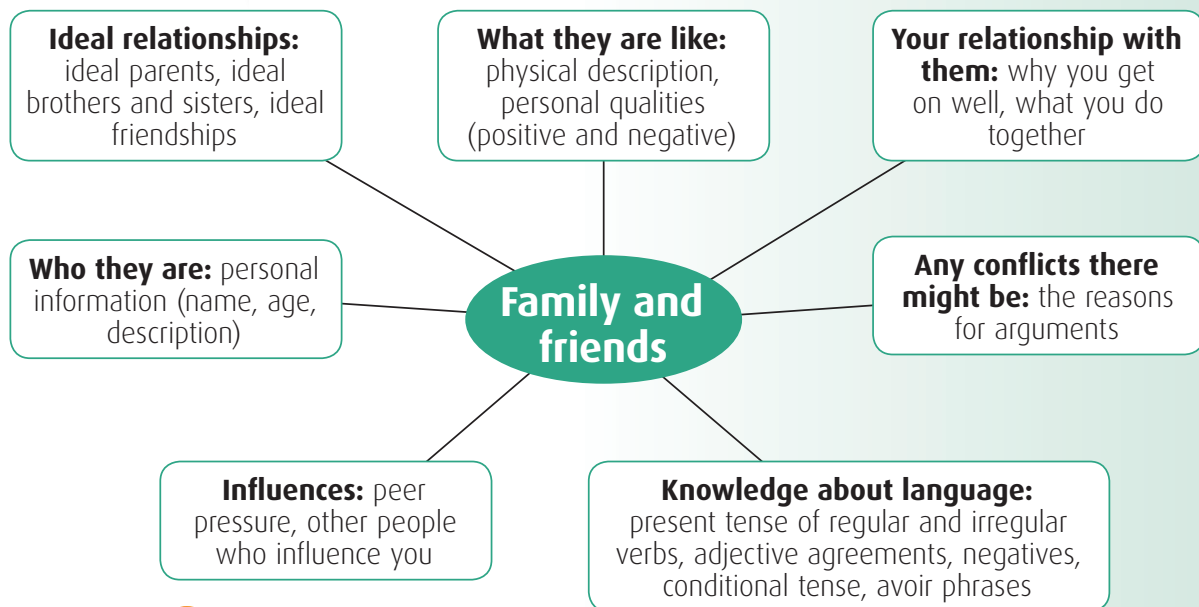
# FAMILY AND FRIENDS – LA FAMILIA Y LOS AMIGOS 1

The Society context can cover a wide range of topics. We will look at each topic in turn within this context and develop your ‘toolkit’ of language skills, knowledge of vocabulary and grammar. The themes will include:

- relationships with family and friends
- conflicts at home
- healthy lifestyles
- lifestyle-related illnesses
- media
- technology
- life in town compared to life in the countryside
- your home area as a tourist centre
- environment.

## LET'S GET STARTED!

Let's start with the subject of family and friends. Can you think of what you would like to be able to say about your relationships with your family and friends?



### DON'T FORGET +

This is a perfect opportunity to revise vocabulary that you have previously learned.

## YOUR FAMILY AND FRIENDS, WHO ARE THEY? – TU FAMILIA Y TUS AMIGOS, ¿QUIÉNES SON?

### ACTIVITY

Can you remember the vocabulary in Spanish for the following?

- Members of the family
- What he or she is called
- What age someone is (don't forget to use *tener* for age!)
- Numbers, days and months
- When someone's birthday is

SAMPLE PAGES – N5 SPANISH

## THE PRESENT TENSE – EL PRESENTE

When talking about your family relationships, you will mostly use the **present tense**. There are **regular** and **irregular** verbs that you will need to know. Take the following steps to form regular verbs:

- 1 Write down the subject (the person or thing doing the verb).
- 2 Write down the **infinitive** without the 'ar', 'er' or 'ir' ending (this is known as the stem of the **verb**).
- 3 Add the present tense ending (this must correspond to the subject).

### EXAMPLE

Amar – to love (this is known as the infinitive)  
 Chop off the 'ar' to form the stem: Am  
 Write down the subject and the root and add the correct 'ar' verb ending:  
 I love – Yo amo



### ONLINE TEST

Take the test 'Can you remember all the endings for regular 'ar', 'er' and 'ir' at [www.brightredbooks.net/N5Spanish](http://www.brightredbooks.net/N5Spanish)

### VIDEO LINK

Check out the clip "Con la familia" at [www.brightredbooks.net/N5Spanish](http://www.brightredbooks.net/N5Spanish)

## IRREGULAR VERBS – LOS VERBOS IRREGULARES

Let's move on to irregular verbs. You need to know these off by heart as they do not follow a pattern. The most important ones that you must learn are:

Tener – to have	Deber – to have to/must	Salir – to go out
Ser – to be	Querer – to want to	Ir – to go
Estar – to be	Poder – to be able to/can	
Hacer – to do/make	Saber – to know how to	

### Note

Ser is generally used for a permanent condition. Example -Soy humano, soy español, soy serio, soy alto.

We normally use "estar" to describe temporary states, emotions or saying where you are. Example - Estoy comiendo; -Estoy triste; -Estoy en Madrid.



## THINGS TO DO AND THINK ABOUT

Now that you are a 'present tense expert', make up 12 sentences using the present tense. Include the following verbs in your sentences:

a regular 'ar' verb	saber
a regular 'er' verb	querer
a regular 'ir' verb	poder
tener	deber
ser	ir
hacer	salir