

TRINITY GRADE 6 – USEFUL LANGUAGE

Travel

fly / flew / flown – volar	abroad – el extranjero
foreign country – país extranjero	town – ciudad
village – pueblo	monument – monumento
places – lugares	statue – estatua
square – plaza	go on a tour – hacer un circuito turístico
around – alrededor de	all over Spain – por toda España
meet a famous person – conocer a un famoso	castle – castillo
bridge – puente	building – edificio
arrive – llegar	arrival – llegada
departure – salida	leave / left / left – salir
airport – aeropuerto	railway station – estación de tren
by underground – en metro	on foot – a pie
eat typical food – comer comida típica	make friends – hacer amigos
take photos – hacer fotos	have a rest – descansar
stay in a hotel – alojarse en un hotel	church – iglesia
cathedral – catedral	theme park – parque temático
go for a walk – dar un paseo	buy souvenirs – comprar recuerdos
medieval – medieval	Middle Ages – Edad Media
Renaissance – Renacimiento	from the 18th century – del siglo XVIII
museum – museo	on the beach – playa
population – población	guide – guía
language – idioma	wall – muralla
exotic – exótico	South America – Sudamérica
pack – hacer maletas	suitcase – maleta
flight – vuelo	accommodation – alojamiento
book – reservar	learn about other cultures – aprender sobre otras culturas
coach – autocar	spend – pasar (el tiempo)
have a good time – pasarlo bien	coast – costa
exposition – exposición	exhibition – exposición
go on a trip / excursion – ir de excursión	

(reparar muy bien las fechas – recuerda que para los días se usan los números ordinales; repasa los puntos cardinales)

- What can I do if I go to the Canary Islands? – If you go to the Canary Islands you can go to the beach. You can see el Teide, the highest mountain in Spain.
- When are you going to Galicia? – I'm going to Galicia next month. I'm visiting the cathedral in Santiago de Compostela.
- What were you doing when your family was shopping? - I was going for a walk around the city.
- Do you need a passport to go to England? – No, but you must have your identity card.
- What do you have to do if you travel abroad? - You have to pack your things the day before, you need to have the necessary documents, you have to book all the tickets and your hotel room, you need a map or a guide...
- How old is the castle? It 's from the 15th century.
- Where are you going next summer? – I might go on a tour all over Europe.
- Why did you go to the museum? – I went to the museum to see the paintings and photos by famous artists.
- How long did it take you to get to London? – It took me three hours.
- How long did you stay in the hotel? – I stayed there for three days.

Money

coin – moneda	change – cambio
banknote – billete	pay / paid / paid – pagar
buy / bought / bought – comprar	sell / sold / sold – vender
sale – venta	sales – rebajas
on sale – en venta	clothes shop – tienda de ropa
shoe shop – zapatería	book shop – librería

street market – mercadillo	spend / spent / spent – gastar
spend money on clothes – gastar dinero en ropa	save – ahorrar
safe – caja fuerte	keep / kept / kept – guardar
give / gave / given – dar	free – gratis
expensive – caro	cheap – barato
rich – rico	poor – pobre
salary – salario	earn – ganar dinero
waste – malgastar	steal – robar
thief – ladrón	debt – deuda
receipt – recibo	bill – cuenta
credit card – tarjeta de crédito	cash – dinero al contado
hire – alquilar, contratar	price – precio
rise – subir	fall – bajar

(reparar muy bien los números, sobre todo las cifras grandes)

- If you go to that shop, what can you buy? – You can buy clothes, books, CDs, furniture (muebles)...
- What are you spending your money on? This summer, I'm spending my money on new clothes.
- What were your parents doing at the video shop? – They were hiring a video.
- What can you do when you have money? You need to save some for the future.
- What can you do when you have money? I have to pay for the bus tickets.
- Will your parents give you any money this summer? – Yes, they will and I might spend it on a bicycle, because the doctor says that I must do more exercise.
- When are you buying your new bicycle? I'm buying the bicycle the day after tomorrow.
- Where are you going to have the 300 euros? I don't know. Maybe (quizás) in a year's time.

Fashion

clothes – ropa	designer – diseñador
cloth – tejido	old-fashioned – anticuado, pasado de moda
modern – moderno	fashionable – de moda
stylish – con estilo	style – estilo
classic – clásico	posh – “pijo”
shabby – desaliñado, usado	fit – sentar, quedar (la ropa; bien o mal)
fit – en forma	unfit – en baja forma
hairstyle – peinado	elegant – elegante
fancy – elaborado, recargado, lujoso	showy – llamativo, vistoso
make-up – maquillaje	body care – cuidado del cuerpo
perfume – perfume	jewellery – joyería
jewel – joya	necklace – collar
earrings – pendientes	ring – anillo
bracelet – pulsera	wear make-up – llevar maquillaje
heels – tacones	casual clothes – ropa de diario
plaid – cuadros	spots – lunares
checkered – a cuadros	stripes – rayas
striped – a rayas	hippy – hippy
tights – medias	underwear – ropa interior
bag – bolso, bolsa, mochila	look – parecer
choose / chose / chosen – elegir	choice – elección, oportunidad
offer – oferta	variety – variedad
vain – presumido	

(reparar bien el vocabulario de la ropa, comparativos y superlativos)

- What can you get in a street market? – If you go to a street market, you can buy shirts, skirts, shoes...
- What do you buy when you go to a sports shop? I usually buy trainers, bags, tracksuits...
- Are you wearing make-up when you go out next weekend? – I don't like make-up. It makes you look older.
- When are you going shopping? I must buy a new suit, because I'm going to a wedding in two weeks' time.
- Do you have to spend a lot of money to have beautiful clothes? No, you don't have to spend much. You can find good things that aren't expensive.

- Do you need to buy a new pair of shoes? I don't, but I might buy some trainers, because I do sport every day.

Rules and regulations

stop – parar	cross – cruzar
traffic lights – semáforo	reduce speed – reducir la velocidad
fast – rápido	slow – lento
drive – conducir	ride a motorbike – conducir / montar en una moto
get on a bus – subir a un autobús	get into a car – montarse en un coche
get out of a car – salir de un coche	get off a bus – bajarse de un autobús
be quiet – estar en silencio	wait – esperar
waiting room – sala de espera	help – ayudar
walk – caminar	sidewalk / pavement – acera
park – aparcar	traffic jam – atasco
pay attention – prestar atención	classmate – compañero de clase
partner – compañero (de sitio)	work in pairs – trabajar en parejas
brake – freno, frenar	

- What can you do in a traffic jam? – You must stop and wait patiently (pacientemente)
- What do you have to do at school? – I need to study and pay attention to have good marks.
- What will happen (suceder) if you don't pass your exams? – I might stay in Seville and attend (asistir a) lessons at a summer school.
- When are you learning to drive a car? – I am learning how to drive in three years' time, when I am 18 years old.

Health

ill – enfermo	healthy – sano, saludable
unhealthy – perjudicial (para la salud)	exercise – ejercicio físico
routine – hábito, rutina	habit – hábito
fit – en forma	medicines – medicinas
tablets – tabletas	pills – pastillas
diet – dieta	doctor – médico
operate – operar	surgery – cirugía
surgeon – cirujano	drug – droga, medicamento
chemist's – farmacia	pharmacy – farmacia
chemistry – química	chemist – químico
smoke – fumar, humo	alcohol – alcohol
fat – grasas	cold – resfriado
flu – gripe	toothache – dolor de muelas
backache – dolor de espalda	stomach-ache – dolor de estómago
headache – dolor de cabeza	treatment – tratamiento, atención
nurse – enfermero	pregnant – embarazada
fall ill – caer enfermo	sick – enfermo
pain – dolor	sore throat – dolor de garganta
keep fit – mantenerse en forma	feel better – sentirse mejor
get well – mejorar	ache – doler
hurt – doler	have a temperature – tener fiebre
lie in bed – guardar cama	get sick – enfermar
be sick – vomitar	caught – toser
sneeze – estornudar	have a runny nose – tener mucosidad en la nariz

- If you want to keep fit, what can you do? – You must eat healthy food and you need to do exercise regularly (con regularidad).
- What were you doing when you were ill at home? – I was sleeping and reading books.
- What will you do if you get sick in your trip to Valencia? – I might come back home or go to the doctor's there.
- What can you do if your head aches? – You have to take an aspirin.
- How did you get to hospital? – I called a taxi to go to hospital.

- What are the symptoms when you have the flu? – You have a headache, sometimes you cough and sneeze, and you have a temperature.
- When are you visiting your grandmother at hospital? – I'm visiting her the day after tomorrow.

Shopping

Pet shop – tienda de animales	clothes shop – tienda de ropa
Book shop – librería	toy shop – juguetería
Bakery – panadería	hairdresser's – peluquería
Department store – grandes almacenes	shopping centre – centro comercial
Chemist's – farmacia	newsagent's – tienda de prensa
Bar – bar	restaurant – restaurante
Café – cafetería	money – dinero
Pocket money – dinero suelto	pay / paid / paid – pagar
Expensive – caro	cheap – barato
Music shop – tienda de música	grocery – tienda de alimentación
Supermarket – supermercado	sell / sold / sold – vender
Sales – rebajas	price – precio
try on – probarse	size – talla
changing rooms – probadores	men's department – departamento de hombres
women's department – departamento de mujer	department store – grandes almacenes
sport department – departamento de deporte	music department – departamento de música
(ver el vocabulario del dinero)	

- What can I buy if I go to that shop? – You can buy polo shirts, jeans, trousers, skirts, dresses, suits...
- When you go shopping, who do you go with? – I usually go shopping with my mother. She helps me to choose and she has to pay, because I haven't got any money.
- What do you need to do when you go shopping? – You must be patient, because sometimes there are a lot of people. You need money or a credit card and you need time.
- When are you going shopping? – I might go shopping next weekend.
- Do you have to try on the clothes? Yes, because you might choose the wrong size.
- What was your brother doing while you were looking at the clothes? – He went to the music department to buy a CD.

SOME COMMON MISTAKES AND SOME ADVICE FOR THE EXAM– ALGUNOS FALLOS COMUNES Y CONSEJOS PARA EL EXAMEN

- Quando uses el verbo LIKE, si quieres usar otro verbo detrás, por ejemplo "Me gusta jugar al fútbol", el verbo en inglés debe terminar en –ING: "I like playing football"
- No te olvides de usar bien los posesivos: HIS es para masculino (su) y HER es para femenino (su).
- Recuerda que el presente continuo se usa para lo que está ocurriendo en este momento. No se te puede olvidar usar el presente del verbo TO BE y el verbo terminado en ING (por ejemplo: She is dancing – Ella está bailando)
- Recuerda que los adjetivos van siempre delante del nombre: a grey sweater, a big house...
- Delante de plural, no puedes usar A o AN, She's wearing a shirt and trousers. A trousers estaría mal.
- No confundas nunca el verbo HAVE (tener) con el verbo TO BE (ser y estar). Es un fallo grave.
- Recuerda que en presente simple, el verbo lleva –S en afirmativa (My father works in an office) y que se usa HAS (My sister has got a computer)
- No te olvides de usar DON'T y DOESN'T en las negativas de presente simple.
- Con las fechas se usan los números ordinales, no los cardinales.
- Repasa muy bien la pronunciación de las partes del cuerpo.
- Recuerda que cuando entres en la sala de examen, tienes que saludar (Good afternoon, good evening) y cuando termines tienes que despedirte (Goodbye)
- No te quedes callado. Si te hacen una pregunta y no la entiendes, pregunta "Sorry?" o "Can you repeat, please?" Si finalmente no la entiendes, debes decirlo: "I don't know" (No lo sé), "I don't understand" (No lo entiendo)
- No utilices ninguna palabra en español.
- Demuestra todo el inglés que sabes. Si estás seguro de que sabes construirlas, usa frases completas. Si no, contesta brevemente.