




1

My community

- 1  **LISTEN, POINT** and **SAY**.
- 2  **WATCH** and **SING** along.
- 3  **LOOK** at the picture. **NAME** the means of transport you can see.



LET'S SEE WHAT YOU ALREADY KNOW

What do you know about communities?
SAY.

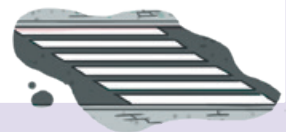
- a. how a city is different from a village
- b. a tradition you celebrate
- c. public services you know
- d. where people must cross the street

WORD BANK

In my family, we
celebrate

People must
cross the street
at the

... is a public
service.





4. sustainable transport

5. zebra crossing

YOU WILL LEARN ABOUT:

- rules of community life
- the town hall
- public services
- natural and cultural heritage
- road safety

LEARNING SITUATION GOAL

PRESENT your community.



The place where I live

A **community** is a place where people live, such as a town or a village.

Cities are big noisy communities where many people live. **Villages** are small quiet communities where few people live.



To live in a community, we need to learn how to live together. We need **laws, rules and values** to respect each other.

Laws, like wearing helmets when riding a bike, are obligations that everyone must follow.



Values, like empathy, teach us to be good people.



Social norms, like giving your seat to an older person on public transport, help everyone live together respectfully.



In a community, we live with many different people. This makes communities **diverse**.



We can come from different places.



We can follow different religions.



We can be of different ages.

Sometimes, people are treated badly just because they are different. This is called **discrimination**.

It is important to respect everyone and say no to violence to **live in peace**. When we have a conflict, we can use dialogue to solve it.

Institutions can also make campaigns to promote **inclusion**.



Source: Comunidad de Madrid, 2025



Source: Ministerio de Igualdad, 2022

1 **COMPARE** a village and a town.

3 How can we be different? **EXPLAIN**.

2 What do laws, rules and values refer to? **SAY**.

4 **DEFINE** discrimination.



Town hall and public services

Town hall

All communities, such as cities and villages, have a **town hall**.

The town hall makes decisions to help the people who live in the community. It is made up of the **mayor** and the **councillors**.



The **mayor** runs the town hall.

The **councillors** help the mayor. They are responsible for areas, like education or transport.

How is the government of a community chosen?

All citizens over the age of 18 have the right to vote in the local elections. The elections are every four years.

The election process

1. Political parties explain their programs to the people. They present their candidate lists.
2. Citizens vote in secret for the program they prefer.
3. The votes are counted, and the councillors for each party are chosen.
4. The new councillors vote to choose the mayor.



People put their votes in a ballot box.

1 Who is the highest authority in a town hall? **IDENTIFY**.

2 Which role do the councillors play? **EXPLAIN**.

3 At what age can you vote? **SAY**.

4 Who chooses the mayor: the councillors or the citizens? **NAME**.

Public services

The town hall takes care of **public services**. These include everything the community needs to live better and stay safe.

To provide these services, the town hall employs **municipal workers**.

Citizens pay **taxes**, and the town hall uses this money to provide these public services.



collecting rubbish



looking after parks



doing maintenance



public transport



firefighting



public safety



cultural activities



education



health care

5 **CHOOSE** the public transport you see in the images above.

underground

car

bus

6 What public service takes care of you when you are sick? **SAY**.

7 **DEFINE** *municipal worker*.



Local heritage

Heritage is everything we get from the past. It can be objects, traditions, or places that are very important to conserve and have a great value.

By taking care of them, we can learn about our past and our world and share them with future generations.

It can be natural or cultural.

Natural heritage

Natural heritage refers to places, plants, and animals that are valuable and need be protected.

Governments can preserve national parks, reforest areas and keep rivers clean.

Citizens can also take individual actions, such as recycling.

CHECK THIS OUT!

The **Mediterranean Diet** is an example of intangible cultural heritage. It is not just about ingredients like olives or oil; it is about the special way we cook them and the ritual of sharing a meal with family and friends.



Respect wildlife.



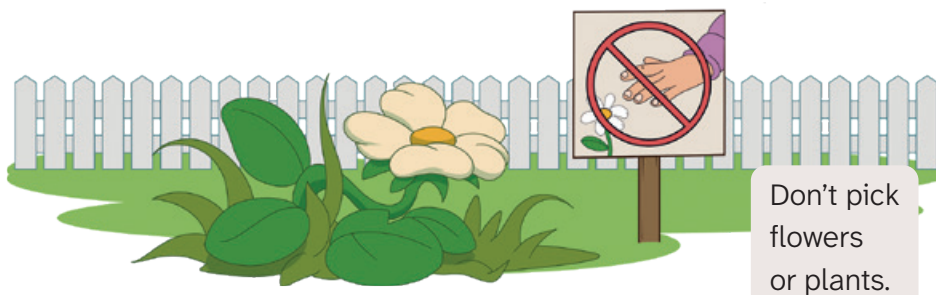
Don't make fires.



Use the correct recycling bins to throw away rubbish.



Keep your pets on a leash when you go for a walk.



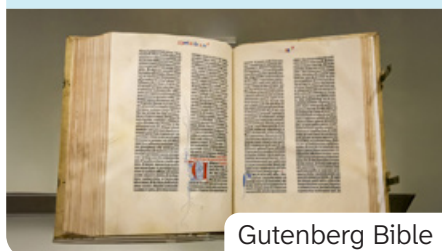
Don't pick flowers or plants.

Cultural heritage

Cultural heritage refers to objects and traditions from the past that we preserve today. It can also include customs from immigrants, like the Chinese New Year. It is important to conserve them so future generations can enjoy them too.

Tangible cultural heritage refers to everything that is physical.

Books



Gutenberg Bible

Paintings



Irises by Van Gogh

Buildings



Castro de Santa Tecla (Galicia)

Intangible cultural heritage includes things you can see, hear, taste or feel.

Traditions



Castells

Food



Salmorejo

Games



Pelota vasca

Apart from the laws governments make for protection, people must also follow rules. These rules help preserve the heritage.

- Don't touch the works of art in museums.
- Don't write on historic monuments.
- Keep spaces clean by taking your rubbish with you.

- 1 **IDENTIFY** why it is important to protect heritage.
- 2 **EXPLAIN** the difference between natural and cultural heritage.
- 3 **SAY** some rules you must follow in a museum and in nature.

Road safety refers to the actions that a pedestrian or a driver must take to move around safely.

Tips for pedestrians

Hold an adult's hand when walking.



Always walk on the pavement.



Before crossing, stop, look left, right, then left again.



Cross the road using the zebra crossing.



Avoid crossing the road with your headphones on.



If you walk with a pet, keep it on a leash.



People can use **public transport**, like the bus or the underground, to move around. They can also share a car with other people.

These actions protect the environment, which means:

- fewer cars on the street, so less pollution
- cleaner air to breathe
- less noise, so quieter places

Tips for drivers

It is important that drivers and passengers in a car or bus use **seat belts**. This can minimise the impact of an accident.

Drivers can find different types of traffic signs on the road.



Red triangles
show warnings.



This sign indicates that there is a school or playground nearby.

Red circles
show prohibition.



This sign indicates that bicycles in the area are not permitted.

Blue circles
show obligation.



This sign indicates that drivers must turn right. They cannot go left.

Drivers must pay attention to **traffic lights** and know what each colour means.

Red
means
drivers
must stop.



Yellow
means
drivers
must be
cautious.



Green
means
drivers
must go.



Traffic lights also help pedestrians know when to cross.

- 1 **CHOOSE** the correct definition for pedestrian.
 - a. It is a person who walks on the road.
 - b. It is a person who walks on the pavement.
 - c. It is a person who rides a bike.
- 2 What is the difference between a triangle red sign and a circular red sign? **EXPLAIN**.

- 3 What does a circular blue sign mean? **SAY**.
- 4 **IDENTIFY** how your pet should be when you walk together.
- 5 **DESCRIBE** what a pedestrian should do when they reach a zebra crossing.
- 6 **TELL** the order of the traffic light colours from top to bottom.



COMMUNITIES



Types

Villages



Cities



Characteristics

Public services



Heritage



Road safety



- 1 In pairs, **EXPLAIN** the visual summary to your partner.

WORD BANK

There are ... types of communities. (*Big*) communities are

In a ..., you can see different road signs, such as a ..., which means



Review

The place where I live

1 Do these characteristics refer to a village or a city? **SAY**.

- | | | |
|----------------|--------------------|----------------|
| a. few people | b. small community | c. many people |
| d. noisy place | e. big community | f. quiet place |

2 **LISTEN. COPY** and **COMPLETE** the table in your notebook.

| language | tradition | dish |
|----------|-----------|-------|
| | | |

3 **JUSTIFY**.

It is most likely to celebrate different traditions in a city.

Town hall and public services

4 **IDENTIFY** whether the sentences are true or false. **CORRECT** the false ones.


- a. People can participate in local elections every year.
- b. Taxes are used to provide services only to old people.
- c. The police are responsible for the security of the citizens.

5 **LOOK** at the picture. **DECIDE** the two most important public services to call to solve this problem. What will they do?



6 **USE** the *Colour-Symbol-Image* thinking routine.


- What colour best represents 'reforest'?
- What symbol best represents 'libraries'?
- What image best represents 'national park'?

- 7  **DISCUSS** in pairs rules you can follow at the school.

The local heritage

- 8 **LOOK** at the photos. **IDENTIFY** the type of heritage. Are they natural or cultural?



- 9 **CHOOSE** tangible or intangible cultural heritage.
- a. chicken and curry
 - b. flamenco
 - c. historical map
 - d. medieval cathedral
 - e. carnival
 - f. traditional food
- 10  **LISTEN. IDENTIFY** the type of heritage the description refers to.
- 11 **SAY** a measure to protect these examples of heritage.
- a. prehistoric cave
 - b. flamenco

Road safety

- 12 Does road safety refer only to drivers? **EXPLAIN.**

- 13 **LOOK** at the picture. **SAY** what people are doing wrong.



- 14 **ANALYSE.**

Using sustainable transport is the best way to travel.

Put it together

- 15 **MATCH** to make correct sentences.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| a. People can live ... | 1. ... natural and cultural elements. |
| b. In a community, you can hear ... | 2. ... people speak different languages. |
| c. You must be 18 ... | 3. ... to vote in elections. |
| d. It is important to protect ... | 4. ... in big or small communities. |

- 16 **READ. IDENTIFY** the public service the text refers to.

I work in a special building where I take care of many people every day. I make sure everyone is safe and healthy, and I always have a friendly smile for visitors.

Self - evaluation

- 1 **COMPLETE.**



One interesting
thing I learnt
is



A new word
I learnt is ...
It means



I should
revise



Learning situation goal

STEP 1. Think back

You are now ready to **PRESENT** your community. Think about what you know.

1 What do you see in each photo? **SAY**.



WORD BANK

I can see a

I observe

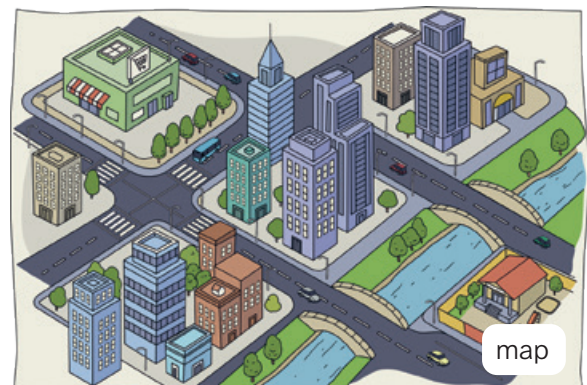
STEP 2. Plan

1 CHOOSE.

- a. public services
- b. local customs
- c. road signs

2 THINK.

- Where can you find the information?
 - a. at the town hall
 - b. on a calendar
 - c. around town
- How will you tell us about your community?
 - a. a text
 - b. a drawing
 - c. a map



STEP 3. Make

1 **THINK** about the materials you need.

a. **CHOOSE** from these materials.



felt tips



coloured paper



scissors



glue stick



pencil



rubber

b. Do you need any other material?
THINK.

2 **MAKE** a draft.

3 **MAKE** your final version.

4 **WRITE** a title.

STEP 4. Share

SHARE your project with the class.

1 **COMPLETE** and **SAY**.

My community is

My community celebrates

In my community, there are

A fun fact about my community is

I like my community because

STEP 5. Be mindful

THINK about yourself and your classmates.

1 **How did I feel?** **SAY**.

I felt **afraid** / **excited** because

One part that was hard for me was

2 **THINK** about your group. **SAY**.

... drew / planned.

My classmate was good at