

Spanish Y 6 – Autumn term

My family Bank

un hermano	a brother
una hermana	a sister
un padre	a father
una madre	a mother
los padres	parents
una abuela	a grandmother
un abuelo	a grandfather
unos gemelos	twins
un gemelo	a twin brother
una gemela	a twin sister
(una)hija única	an only daughter
(un) hijo único	an only son
un medio hermano	a half-brother
una media hermana	a half-sister
un hermanastro	a step-brother
una hermanastra	a step-sister
un padrastro	a step-father
una madrastra	a step-mother



Grammar

When you do a physical or personality description of a person, you have to make the adjective match the gender of the said person.
 If adjective ends with an O turn it into an A
 If the adjective ends in an R add a A
 El es divertido – he is funny / Ella es divertida – she is funny
 Mi padre es trabajador – My dad is hard working
 Mi madre es trabajadora – My mum is hardworking
 The rest of endings stay the same for both... like in English
 El es débil – He is weak / Ella es débil – She is weak



Personality Bank

Alto	Tall
Bajo	Small
Gordo	Fat
Flaco	Slim
Fuerte	Strong
Débil	Weak
Activo	Active
Perezoso	Lazy
Hablador	Chatty
Inteligente	Clever
Simpático	Nice
Generoso	Generous
Trabajador	Hard working
Callado	Quiet
Divertido	Funny
Aburrido	Boring
cariñoso	loving
Travieso	Naughty
Estudioso	Studious
Artístico	artistic

Wow sentences!

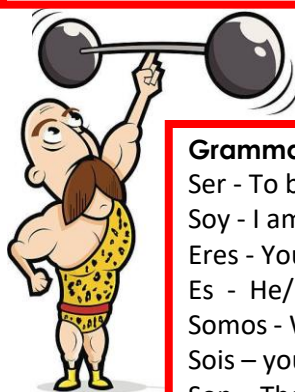
Intensifier
 Muy - very
 Un poco - a bit

Adverbs
 Bastante- quite
 Tambien - also

Conjunctions
 Pero – but
 y - and

Question and Answer Bank

¿Con quién vives? - who do you live with?
 Vivo con mis padres, mis dos hermanas y mi gato. – I live with my parents, my two sisters and my cat.
 ¿Cuántas personas hay en tu familia? – How many people are they in your family?
 En mi familia hay 6 personas - There are 6 people in my family.



Grammar

Ser - To be
 Soy - I am
 Eres - You are
 Es - He/ She is
 Somos - We are
 Sois – you are
 Son – They are

yo	I
tú	you (singular familiar)
él	he
ella	she
nosotros	we
vosotros	you (plural familiar)
ellos	they (masculine)
ellas	they (feminine)



Question and Answer Bank

¿Como es tu padre? - What is your dad like?
 Mi padre es bastante fuerte. – my dad is quite strong.
 ¿Son tus hermanos traviosos? – Are your borthers naughty?
 Mis padres son muy trabajadores y cariñosos. – My parents are very hard working and loving.



Grammar

Possessive pronouns in Spanish
 Have a singular and plural form.
 Mi / mis – my tu / tus - your
 Mi hermano – my brother
 Mis hermanos – my brothers
 Tu padre – your dad
 Tus padres – your parents

Family Fact Bank

In Spanish we take the masculine person and take its plural form to represent group of family
 Los padres – the parents
 Los Abuelos – the grand-parents
 Los tios – the uncle& aunty
 Los primos– the cousins
 Los hermanos – the siblings

Culture Bank Fun Facts about Christmas celebrations in Spain

- Most homes in Spain will have a **Belén** – Nativity scene. If you look very carefully behind the stable you will find a shepherd crouching **El Cagonet**
- From the 8 December**, in the Catalan area of Spain, families place a special Christmas log in a prominent position in the house. The log has a painted face and stands on legs! It is called **el tió de Nadal**. Children make sure that he is kept warmly covered and pretend to feed him every day, just like feeding a doll. Then, on Christmas Day, children have fun hitting the log with a stick whilst singing a traditional song to make it produce little gifts!
- The 28th of December is similar to April Fools' Day because people play tricks on one another. This day is called **el día de los Santos Inocentes**. It is a day to remember all the babies and young children of Bethlehem who were killed by King Herod's soldiers at the time of the birth of the Baby Jesus. Children will play tricks like sticking cut-out men on each others backs. Even the TV will announce some made up funny news.
 In a town called *Ibi*, in the area of Alicante, on 28 December, it is the tradition for people to throw flour and eggs at each other! Everyone becomes completely white! This fun tradition is called '*Los Enharinados*.' The word for flour is **la harina**.
- New Year's Eve is called **la Nochevieja** (the old night). In Spain at New Year, it is the tradition to eat twelve grapes at midnight - one grape for each stroke of the clock and for each month of the year to come. Those who eat the twelve grapes believe they will have twelve months of good luck. The grapes are known as **las uvas de la suerte** (the lucky grapes).



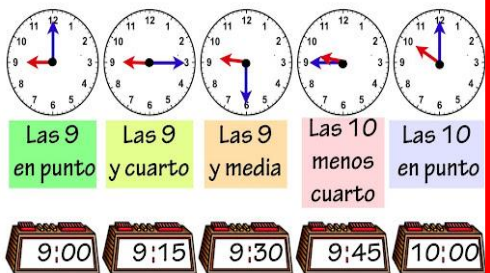
Memory Bank: Tell the time • School subjects & Timetable • La Tomatina

Spanish Y 6 – Spring term

Time Bank

Es la una	It's one o'clock
Son las dos	It's two o'clock
Son las tres	It's three o'clock
Son las cuatro	It's four o'clock
Son las cinco	It's five o'clock
Son las seis	It's six o'clock
Son las siete	It's seven o'clock
Son las ocho	It's eight o'clock
Son las nueve	It's nine o'clock
Son las diez	It's ten o'clock
Son las once	It's eleven o'clock
Son las doce	It's twelve o'clock
Del medio día	Mid day
De la noche	Midnight

LAS HORAS



Time Bank

Una hora	An hour
Un minuto	A minute
En punto	On the dot
Y cuarto	Quarter past
Y media	Half past
Menos cuarto	Quarter to
De la mañana	Of the morning
De la tarde	Of the afternoon
Del medio día	Midday
De la noche	Midnight

Grammar

To have - Tener present tense
 Yo tengo - I have
 Tu tienes - You have
 El/ Ella tiene - He / She has
 Nosotros tenemos - We have
 Vosotros tenéis - You have
 Ellos/ ellas tienen - They have
 Spot the endings. They are the same for all ER ending verbs like Comer- To eat
 Remember this is why we do not need to use personal pronouns in Spanish
 Como - Comes - Come -
 Comemos - Comeis - comen

Question and Answer Bank

¿Cual es tu asignatura favorita? – what is your favourite subject?
 Mia signature favorita es... - My favourite subject is...
 ¿Por qué? – Why?
 Porque es muy interesante y el profe es simpático.
 Todos los martes tengo ingles y geografía.
 Every Tuesday I have English and geography.
 ¿A qué hora tienes Francés?.- At what time do you have French?
 Tengo Frances a las de la mañana todos los martes.

Grammar

The time in Spanish works the opposite to the English time when talking about minutes past or to the hour. While you'd say it's ten past two the Spaniards say It is two and ten minutes. **Son las dos y diez** .When you say It's ten to two, in Spanish they say It's two minus ten minutes **Son las dos menos diez**.

School subjects Bank

Las asignaturas	Subjects
las ciencias	Sciences
la geografía	Geography
la historia	History
la música	Music
la educación	Physical Education
física	Education
las matemáticas	Maths
la tecnología	Design Technology
el francés	French
el inglés	English
el español	Spanish
la religión	Religious Education
la informática	Computing
El dibujo	Art

Question and Answer Bank

¿Qué hora es? - What time is it?
 Son las diez - It is ten o'clock
 Es mediodía - it is mid day
 Son las seis y cuarto de la mañana – it is quarter past six in the morning

Wow sentences!

Intensifier
 Mucho - a lot
 Muy - very
 Un poco - a bit

Adverbs
 A veces - sometimes
 Nunca – never
 Siempre – Always
 También – Also

Conjunctions
 Pero – but
 Y - and



Grammar

In Spanish “why” and “because” are the same word **PORQUE**. In a question it is two words **¿Por qué?** it means why in a statement it means because **Porque...** Another reason why the question mark at the beginning of a Spanish question is very useful.

Culture Bank La tomatina

La Tomatina is a food fight festival held on the **last Wednesday of August each year** in the town of Buñol near to Valencia in Spain. Thousands upon thousands of people make their way from all corners of the world to fight in this **'World's Biggest Food Fight'** where more than one hundred metric tons of over-ripe tomatoes are thrown in the streets. Prior to 2013 anywhere from 40,000 to 50,000 people crammed into this huge **tomato fight**. Every year in preparation for the dirty mess that will ensue, shopkeepers use huge plastic covers on their storefronts in order to protect them from the carnage. At around 11am many trucks haul the bounty of tomatoes into the centre of the town, **Plaza del Pueblo**. Once it begins, the battle is generally every man for himself. The tomato fight has been a strong **tradition in Bunol since 1944**. No one is completely certain how this event originated. One popular theory is that disgruntled townspeople attacked city councilmen with tomatoes during a town celebration. Whatever happened to begin the tradition, it was enjoyed so much that it was repeated the next year, and the year after that, and so on. The festival is in honor of the town's patron saints, Luis Bertran and the Mare de Deu dels Desemparats (Mother of God of the Defenseless), a title of the Virgin Mary.

Opinions Bank

Me gusta porque - I like it because...	
No me gusta porque - I don't like it because...	
Es aburrido	It's boring
Es difícil	it's hard
Es fácil	It's easy
Es interesante	It's interesting
Es divertido	It's fun
El profe es... -	Teacher is...
Simpático	Nice
Severo	Strict
Divertido	Fun
Aburrido	boring



Spanish Y 6 – Summer term

Holiday Bank

De vacaciones	On my holidays
me gusta ir a...	I like going to....
España	Spain
Francia	France
Gales	Wales
Escocia	Scotland
la costa	The coast
La montaña	The mountains
El campo	The countryside
La ciudad	The town
Me gusta visitar	I like visiting
Un castillo	A castle
Un mercado	A market
Un museo	A museum
Un parque	A park
Una plaza	A square

Holiday activities Bank

Voy a...	I go ...
La playa	To the beach
La piscina	To the swimming pool
Nadar	Swimming
Caminar	Walking
Correr	Running
tiendas	To shops
fiestas	To parties
Restaurantes	To restaurants
Me gusta	I like to...
Leer	Read
Dormir	Sleep
Tomar el sol	Sunbathe
Hacer deporte	Do sport

Grammar

Ir – To go present tense
 Voy - I go
 Vas - You go
 Va – He / She goes
 Vamos – we go
 Vais - You go
 Van - They go
 In Spanish infinitive verbs are used after opinions.
 Me gusta ir al a piscina - I like **going** to the swimming pool.
 Odio **nadar** en el mar- I hate **swimming** in the sea.
 No me gusta **comer** en la playa – I don't like **eating** on the beach.

Question and Answer Bank

¿Qué haces para tener una vida sana? – What do you do to have an healthy life?
 Para una vida sana hay que comer ensalada y fruta todos los dias. Y chocolate de vez en cuando. – For an healthy life you have to eat salad and fruit everyday. And chocolate from time to time.



Food & Drinks Bank

Para una vida sana - For an healthy life	Hay que comer... You have to eat...
verduras	green vegetables
fruta	fruit
hamburguesas	burgers
ensalada	salad
pasta	pasta
chocolate	chocolate
patatas fritas	chips/crisps
carne	meat
pescado	fish
Hay que beber... you have to drink	
agua mineral	water
sin gas / con gas	still / sparkling
té	tea
café	coffee
cerveza	beer
bebidas gaseosas	fizzy drinks

Question and Answer Bank

¿Dónde vas de vacaciones ?- Where do you go on holiday
 Normalmente voy a España - I usually go to Spain
 Me gusta ir de camping en Gales. – I like going camping to Wales
 ¿Qué te gusta hacer de vacaciones ? - What do you like doing on your holiday?
 Me gusta mucho visitar castillos y museos. – I really like visiting castles and museums
 Odio ir de tiendas – I hate going shopping

Grammar

In Spanish verbs are divided in 3 groups depending of their infinitive endings.

ER	AR	IR
Comer- To eat	Nadar -To swim	Ir - To go
Beber - To drink	Caminar - To walk	Salir – To go out
Hacer - To do	Visitar - To visit	
Tener – To have	Gustar - To like	

In the present tense regular verbs have the same endings for each personal pronouns **Beb○-Camin○-Salg○** - I drink- I walk- I go out

Wow sentences!

Adverbs of frequency
 Nunca – never
 Normalmente – usually
 A veces- sometimes
 Siempre – always
 Todos los dias – everyday
 Una vez - once
 al día - a day
 a la semana - a week

Activities Bank

Jugar al	Play
fútbol / rugby	Football /Rugby
Baloncesto	Basketball
tenis/golf	Tennis/golf
Hacer	Do / Practice
Natación	Swimming
Ciclismo	Cycling
Footing	Jogging

Culture Bank San Fermin

In the northern Spanish city of **Pamplona**, there is a very famous festival that takes place **each year from 6 to 14 July**. It is a celebration to honour the town's **patron saint - San Fermin**. The traditional colours to wear during the festival **are red and white**. The most important piece of clothing is **el pañuelo rojo** - the red scarf that has become the emblem of the festival. The festivities begin on 6 July at midday with the setting off of a firework from the town hall balcony. This firework is called **el chupinazo**. The red scarf is ceremoniously put on by everyone in the crowd. Each day there are processions with giants - **gigantes**. They form an imaginary royal court called **la Comparsa**. There are eight giants - four pairs of a king and a queen. They reach around four metres in height. Each royal couple represents a continent - Europe, America, Asia and Africa. The giants that are used each year were made in 1860! Although the daily processions of gigantes are lively and exciting, nothing could be more lively than the other famous part of the San Fermin festival. That is to say - the daily **running of the bulls - el encierro**. Fancy getting chased by a group of charging bulls? At 8 o' clock each morning, a rocket is fired and bulls - **los toros** - are released to run wild along a prepared route. People show how brave they are by running in front of the charging bulls. The running lasts usually between two and three minutes. Many people have been injured and even killed. The 875 metre route that the bulls are forced to follow leads them to the town's bullfighting arena where they will be involved in the bullfights later in the day. **At midnight, on 14 July**, the festival formally ends at the same place where it began - in front of the town hall - **el ayuntamiento**. During the closing ceremony the crowds sing a song of farewell to the festival followed by a firework display. The song is called **Pobre de Mí - Poor Me**.

