

Spanish Y 5 – Autumn term

Physical features Bank

Tengo los ojos...	I have ... eyes
Azules	Blue
Marrones	Brown
Verdes	Green
Grises	Grey
Negros	Black
Llevo gafas	I wear glasses
Llevo pendientes	I wear earrings
Tengo el pelo...	I have ... hair
Castaño	Brown
Negro	Black
Rubio	Blond
Gris	Grey
Liso	Straight
Rizado	Curly
Largo	Long
Corto	Short
Soy pelirrojo/a	I am ginger
Soy calvo	I am bald
Tengo pecas	I have freckles
Tengo barba	I have a beard

Grammar

Remember the adjective in Spanish goes **AFTER** the noun it describes. So when we say and write colours as adjectives the spelling changes to match the noun.
Llevo gafas amarillas - I wear yellow glasses.
Tengo los ojos azules – I have blue eyes.

Parts of the body Bank

Los ojos – the eyes
La boca – the mouth
La nariz – the nose
Las orejas – the ears
El pelo – the hair
Los pies – the feet
Las piernas- the legs
El brazo – the arm
La mano – the hand
La cabeza – the head



Question and Answer Bank

¿Tienes los ojos verdes o marrones? - Do you have green or Brown eyes?
¿Como eres tu? – What do you look like?
Soy alto y tengo el pelo largo y rubio – I am tall and my hair is long and blond
¿Cómo es tu hermano? – What does your brother look like
Mi hermano es pequeño. Tiene los ojos grandes y marrones. – My brother is small. He has big Brown eyes.

Grammar

Spanish verbs change their ending depending on the person they refer to. This why in Spanish we do not always need to use the personal pronouns.
Yo Llevo/ Tengo I Wear/ have
Tu llevas/ tienes You wear / have
El/Ella lleva / tiene He or She wears / has

Grammar

In Spanish, to make a negative sentences we just say **NO** before the positive sentence:
Soy alto /No soy alto - am tall /I am not tall
Tengo el pelo corto /no tengo el pelo corto
I have short hair / I haven't got short hair.

Mi número es par – My number is even
Mi número no es par – My number is not even

Maths vocabulary Bank

Mi número es	My number is...
par	even
impar	odd
el doble	the double of...
la mitad de	half of...
más grande que	bigger than...
más pequeño que	smaller than...
un múltiplo de	a multiple of...

Big numbers Bank

- 40 - Carenta
- 41 - Cuarenta y uno
- 50 - Cincuenta
- 51 - Cincuenta y uno
- 60 - Sesenta
- 61 - Sesenta y uno
- 70 - Setenta
- 71 - Setenta y uno
- 80 - Ochenta
- 81 - Ochenta y uno
- 90 - Noventa
- 91 - Noventa y uno
- 100 - Cien
- 131 – ciento treinta y uno
- 200 - doscientos
- 220 - doscientos veinte
- 300 - trescientos
- 400 - cuatrocientos
- 500 - quinientos
- 567 - quinientos sesenta y siete
- 600 - seiscientos
- 700 - setecientos
- 800 - ochocientos
- 825 - ochocientos veinticinco
- 900 - novecientos
- 1000 - mill

Culture Bank El Gordo Christmas Lottery

The El Gordo de Navidad is one of the most popular Spanish lotteries, played annually on **22nd December**. The draw - which translates to **The Christmas Jackpot** or **the Fat One** – has developed into a Spanish tradition, becoming one of the country's most important and most played lotteries.

Known as **the Sorteo Extraordinario de Navidad**, it's a special lottery because although it only takes place once a year, it is played by large groups of people – sometimes even entire towns and villages. It's considered one of the largest and noteworthy draws in the world, gaining a huge following from players across the globe.

This Spanish game doesn't follow the normal gameplay of a lottery where players have to select numbers. Instead, the **El Gordo de Navidad is played as a raffle**. Tickets are printed and sold in a series of numbers, meaning you purchase pre-printed tickets that come with numbers you didn't personally choose. The number of series changes each year, meaning there are can be over 160 people with the same ticket number.

If a particular number is drawn out during the El Gordo de Navidad results, all the tickets from all the series with that number automatically win the corresponding prize. This is one of the reasons why it's considered the biggest lottery in the world, with billions of Euros worth of prizes on offer due to the large number of series and the jackpot prize of €4million per series.

El Gordo de Navidad It has become **part of Spanish culture**, as not only does it give players the chance to win impressive prizes, but it also brings a social element as people tend to play and watch the results together.

This game can be played from anywhere in the world nowadays, **with high odds of winning and an enormous number of prizes** on offer.



Question and Answer Bank

¿El número veintisiete, es par o impar? - Number twenty seven is odd or even?
¿Cuánto son 30 divide por 5? – 30 divided by 5 is...
Adivina my número- Guess my number.
Mi número es impar, un múltiplo de 3 la mitad de ... - My number is odd, a multiple of 3 half of...

Spanish Y 5 – Spring term

Weather Bank

¿Qué tiempo hace? - What is the weather like?

Hace calor	It's hot
Hace frío	It's cold
Hace sol	It's sunny
Hace viento	It's windy
Hace buen tiempo	The weather is good
Hace mal tiempo	The weather is bad
Llueve	It rains
Nieva	It snows
Esta nevando	It's snowing
Esta lloviendo	It's raining

Question and Answer Bank

¿Qué tiempo hace hoy en Málaga? - What is the weather like in Malaga today?
 Hoy en Malaga hace sol y hace much calor - Today in Málaga it's sunny and very hot.
 ¿Qué llevas cuando hace calor? - What do you wear when its hot?
 Llevo sandalias, una camista azul y pantalones cortos- I wear sandals, a blue t-shirt and shorts.

Wow sentences!

Intensifier
 Mucho - a lot
 Un poco - a bit /alittle
 grande -big
 Pequeño /a -small

Adverbs of frequency

A veces - sometimes
 Nunca - never

Clothes Bank

¿Qué llevas? - What are you wearing?

Llevo - I am wearing/ I wear
 Los pantalones -trousers
 Los vaqueros- jeans
 Los pantalones cortos-shorts
 El jersey- jumper
 La camiseta - t-shirt
 El abrigo - coat
 El gorro - hat
 La sudadera- sweatshirt
 El vestido - dress
 La falda- skirt
 La camisa- blouse
 La corbata- tie
 Los calcetines- socks
 Los zapatos- shoes
 Las sandalias – sandals
 Las deportivas - trainers
 El sombrero - sun hat
 Las gafas de sol - sunglasses
 La bufanda – scarf
 Los guantes - gloves

Grammar

The plural word for “the” “el “or “ la” in Spanish is either “los” of “las”.” We use algunos and algunas to say “some” with plural nouns e.g algunos zapatos. Sometimes “Unos” or “Unas” can be used. Me pongo unas deportivas – I put on some trainers.



Grammar

Remember the adjective in Spanish goes AFTER the noun it describes. So when we say and write colours as adjectives the spelling changes to match the noun. Llevo pantalones grises- I wear grey pants. Me pongo unas sandalias blancas - I put on white sandals



Grammar

In Spanish, nationalities match the gender of the person they apply to. So all nationalities have a **Feminine** and a **masculine** version.

Question and Answer Bank

¿De donde eres?- Where are you from?
 Soy de Alemania – I am from Germany
 ¿Cuál es tu nacionalidad? - What nationality are you?
 Soy Aleman - I am German
 ¿Que tiempo hace en Alemania? – What is the weather like in Germany

European countries Bank

España – Spain
 Francia – France
 Inglaterra – England
 Escocia – Scotland
 Gales – Wales
 Irlanda – Ireland
 Gran Bretaña – Great Britain
 Italia – Italy
 Alemania – Germany

Nationalities Bank

Soy -I am
Es - He / She is
 español /a
 galés /a
 alemán/a
 británico/a
 portugués/a
 italiano/a
 Inglés/a
 Irlandés/a
 escocés/a
 francés/a

Culture Bank



Las Fallas de Valencia

Lights, gunpowder, monuments, flowers, traditional costumes, music, satire, emotions and a great deal of fun are the ingredients of a unique cocktail known as the Fallas Fiestas.

In the middle of the Mediterranean coast, Valencia city, celebrates each year the final days of the winter and the arrival of spring with spectacular fires and pyrotechnics. **From March 15 to 19 (the feast of Saint Joseph, day of the father in the whole country)**, Valencia is given over to a carnival of bonfires, fiesta, fireworks and a healthy dose of satire known as **Las Fallas**, the fires.

Displayed on every corner all over the city are **colourful ninots, giant papier-mâché figures often 20 feet tall or even more that** have been paraded through the streets and then placed in fantasy groups to tower over excited spectators. Each one in some way satirises a political figure, or a soap star, or more exotic creatures from the movies, TV, sports idols, or simply imagination. Some of them are grotesque – others playful and charming – all are larger than life and up for public scrutiny.

Every day at 2pm firecrackers rip through the **Plaza del Ayuntamiento** in a noisy event called **la Mascleta**. This **concert of gunpowder** is very popular and involves different neighbourhood groups competing for the most impressive volley, ending with the **terremoto**, (literally means "earthquake") as hundreds of masclets exploding simultaneously. While this may not be for the frail or faint-fainthearted, you understand how hearted, the Valencians got their valiant name.

Historians say that the origins of the festival go back to the time when carpenters cleared out their workshops and **talleres** at the end of winter, throwing out odds and ends of wood and old candles and lighting them on the street the day of **Saint Joseph**.



Memory Bank: The place where I live • At the cafeteria • Feria de Abril de Sevilla

Spanish Y 5 – Summer term

Places in town Bank

En mi ciudad hay...	In my city there is...
Un castillo	A castle
Un centro comercial	A shopping centre
Un mercado	A market
Un museo	A museum
Un parque	A park
Una piscina	A swimming pool
Una plaza	A square
Un polideportivo	A sports centre
Un restaurante	A restaurant
Una tienda	A shop
Un estadio de fútbol	A Football stadium



Place I live in Bank

Vivo en...	I live in...
España	Spain
Inglaterra	England
Una casa	A house
Un piso	A flat
Antiguo/a	Old
Moderno/a	Modern
Pequeño/a	Small
Grande	Big
Está en...	It is in...
El campo	The country
La ciudad	The city
La costa	The coast
La montaña	The mountains
Un pueblo	A village
El norte	The north
El sur	The south
El este	The east
El oeste	The west
El centro	The centre

Grammar

Spanish cardinal points, unlike English are not written with capital letters

El norte
El sur
El este
El oeste
El centro
El noroeste
El suroeste
El nordeste
El sudeste



Question and Answer Bank

¿Qué le pongo? - What would you like?
¿Tienes...? - Do you have...
Quiero – I will have ...
¿Cuánto es?- how much is it?
Dos euros – **two** euros



Food & Drinks Bank

una hamburguesa	a burger
un bocadillo	a sandwich
queso	cheese
atún	tuna
huevo	egg
jamón	Ham
tomates	Tomatos
mayonesa	mayo
patatas fritas	chips
una bolsa de patatas	Crisps
una tortilla de patatas	a potato omelette
unos espaguetis	spaghetti
la carne	the meat
el pescado	the Fish
una ensalada	a salad
una pizza	a pizza
un pastel	cake
un helado	Ice cream
un zumo de naranja	An orange juice
un té	tea
agua	water
una coca cola	a coke

Question and Answer Bank

¿Dónde vives?- Where do you live
¿Qué hay en tu ciudad? - What is there in your town?
¿Vives en el campo o en la costa? – Do you live in the countryside or on the coast?
Vivo en la costa – I live on the coast
¿Cómo es tu casa? - What is your house like?
Mi casa es bastante grande y moderna. - My house is quite big and modern.

Grammar

To describe the place where you live you need what is called a “be “ verb, it could be “there is” or it could be “ is”. In Spanish **there is** and **there are** are both just one word: **hay**:
Hay un parque- there is a park
Hay dos parques- there are two parks
To say that something is located somewhere in Spanish we use **está** – is
Madrid **está** en el centro de España- Madrid is in the centre of Spain. But Madrid **es** la capital de España- Madrid is the capital of Spain.
So, be aware that **To be** has two meanings in Spanish depending on its meaning, **Is** can be **es** or **está** .

Wow sentences!

con - with	sin- without
mucho - a lot	un poco de - a bit of...
grande –big	Pequeño /a -small

Culture Bank La feria de Abril de Sevilla

The Feria de Abril and **it's the most colourful festival of all Spain**. In fact, the participants' costumes, the horses and the exhibition of carriages combined with the regional extravagance remain the symbols of the largest fair of Andalucía. It's also one of the best opportunities to see the traditional dresses generally associated to Spanish culture. The Seville Fair begins two weeks after the **Semana Santa** (Holy Week). Therefore, the Seville Feria may **take place between the end of March and the end of April**. Th Feria begun in 1847 as a cattle trading fair. Over the years **Seville's April Fair** has become an internationally known celebration of flamenco, bullfighting and fun. **Flamenco** is an integral part of the tradition because **Seville** is considered to be the cultural epicentre of **flamenco culture** and music. Many of the flamenco's most famous artists, songs and composers are from the city. The **Seville Fair** mainly takes place in the fair zone called the **Real de la Feria** along the **Guadalquivir River**. A temporary “tent city” is born on a rectangular piece of land that measures one mile by 700 yards. The make-shift “tents” or as they are known in **Spanish “casetas”** divide the land into different dance halls and private areas that are filled each evening with dancing and life lasting from 9 in the evening until 6 or 7 in the morning. During the day it is very common to see men at the Seville Fair wearing what's called the **traje corto** (short jacket, tight trousers and boots) and a hat called **cordobes**. Women on the other hand wear the their most spectacular gowns, usually brightly colored **flamenco dresses** inspired by Gypsy fashion **traje de gitana** . It is the Andalusian typical dress. And it's the only time of the year they do so.

