

Spanish Y 6 – Autumn term

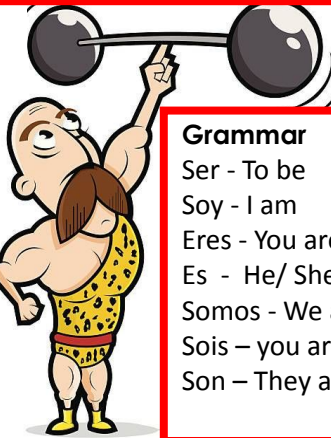
My family Bank

- 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



Question and Answer Bank

¿Con quién vives? - Whom 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 there 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)

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. To make an adjective feminine, simply follow these steps:
 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 week / 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
- Nada – not at all

Conjunctions

- Pero – but
- y - and

Adverbs

- Bastante- quite
- Tambien - also
- Siempre - always
- A veces- sometimes

Grammar

Possessive adjectives 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 El 12 de octubre - El día de la hispanidad

National Day of Spain commemorates the discovery of the Americas by Christopher Columbus or Cristobal Colón in Spanish. on 12 October 1492. The 12 October is also the official Spanish language day. The day is a holiday throughout the entire country, is celebrated through numerous public events to praise the nation's heritage, history, society and people. The most important is the one held in Madrid.

Columbus is a famous explorer who discovered The New World
 At the end of the 15th century, the only safe way to reach Asia from Europe was by sea. They sailed south along the African coast and around towards India. Columbus had a different idea: Why not sail west across the Atlantic instead of around the massive African continent? The young navigator's logic was sound, but his math was faulty. He believed that the journey by boat from Europe to Asia should be not only possible, but comparatively easy via an as-yet undiscovered northwestern passage. He presented his plan to officials in Portugal and England, but it was not until 1492 that he found a sympathetic audience: the Spanish monarchs Ferdinand of Aragon and Isabella of Castile. They gave him the funds to purchase three ships. On August 3, 1492, Columbus and his crew set sail from Spain in three ships: the Niña, the Pinta and the Santa Maria. On October 12, the ships made landfall—not in the East Indies, as Columbus assumed, but on an island in the Bahamas. He was the first European to step foot on the Americas!

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 traviesos? – Are your brothers naughty?
 Mis padres son muy trabajadores y cariñosos. – My parents are very hard working and loving.

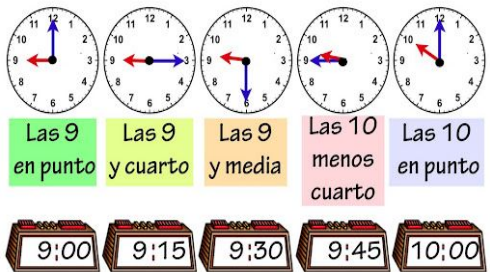


Spanish Y 6 – Spring term

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	Midday
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

Tener - To Have
 Yo tengo - I have
 Tu tienes - You have
 El / Ella tiene - He / She has
 Nosotros tenemos - We have
 Vosotros teneis - 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 favorite? – What is your favourite subject?
 Mia signature favorite 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 nueve de la mañana todos los martes.

Grammar

The time in Spanish works oppsitley to English when talking about minutes past or to the hour. Where you'd say it's ten past two, in Spanish, one says that 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	
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

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...	- The teacher is...
Simpático	Nice
Severo	Strict
Divertido	Fun
Aburrido	boring

Wow sentences!

Intensifier
 Mucho - a lot
 Muy - very
 Un poco - a bit
 Nada – not at all

Adverbs

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

Conjunctions

Sin embargo - however

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. 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 center 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.



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 is just one word, **porque**; it means because. Just another reason why the question mark at the beginning of a Spanish question is very useful!

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
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 a la 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.

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**o-**Camino**-**Salgo** - I drink- I walk- I go out

Question and Answer Bank

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



Food & Drinks Bank

Para una vida sana - For a 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 in 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

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 meters 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 livelier than the other famous part of the San Fermin festival - 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 the 14th 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**.

Wow sentences!

Adverbs of frequency
Nunca – never
Normalmente – usually
A veces- sometimes
Siempre – always
Todos los días – 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

