

**Memory Bank: Brothers and sisters, numbers to 40, where do you live?
Traditions of Epiphany celebration**

Brothers and sisters Bank

Un hermano- a brother
Una hermana- a sister
Hijo único- only child (boy)
Hija única- only child (girl)
Tengo- I have
Soy- I am
Tienes – you have
Eres- you are

Question and Answer Bank

¿Dónde vives?- where do you live?
¿ Vives en Inglaterra o en España?-Do you live in England or Spain?
Vivo en- I live in.....
¿Vives en una casa o en un piso? - Do you live in a house or in a flat?
Vivo en una casa- I live in a house
Vivo en un piso- I live in a flat

Question and Answer Bank

Question and Answer Bank- Spain Brothers and sisters
¿Tienes hermanos?- do you have brothers or sisters?
Tengo una hermano- I have a brother
Tengo una hermana – I have a sister
Tengo dos hermanas y dos hermanos- I have two sisters and two brothers.
No tengo hermanos- I don't have brothers or sisters.
Soy hijo único- I am an only child (boy)
¿cómo se llama? – what is his/her name?
Se llama.....- his/her name is...
¿cómo se llaman? – what are their names?
Se llaman...- y.....- their names are....and....

Grammar Regular verbs in Spanish have different endings depending on tenses and person: for the present tense **1st** person ends in **o** and **2nd** person ends in **es**.
Vivo- I live Vives- you live
Tengo- I have Tienes- you have

Numbers Bank

Trece-13 Veinte-20
Catorce-14 Veintiuno-21
Quince-15 Veintidos-22
Dieciséis -16 Veintitres-23
Diecisiete-17 Veinticuatro-24
Dieciocho-18 Veinticinco-25
Diecinueve-19 Veintiseis-26

Numbers Bank

Veintisiete-27
Veintiocho-28
Veintinueve -29
Treinta-30
Treinta y uno-31
.....
Treinta y nueve-39
Cuarenta-40
Cincuenta-50



Culture Bank

The 6 January is the last day of Christmas in Spain. It is known as The Day of The Kings - **el Día de los Reyes**. This is the day that celebrates the arrival of the Three Kings at the stable in Bethlehem when they gave their gifts to the Baby Jesus. Therefore, in remembrance of presenting their gifts to the Holy Child, the Three Kings return each year, parading on the streets on the night of 5 January and early hours of 6 January to bring gifts to the children of Spain! they place their shoes (**zapatos**) under the Christmas tree or in another area where the Kings will find them. Children also leave out plates of food for the Kings and bowls of water for their camels! (**los camellos**). In the morning, hopefully children will find their shoes filled with treats, if they have been good, or sweet coal (**carbon de reyes**) if they have been naughty. They will also find the Christmas tree surrounded by presents! A special cake is prepared to celebrate the day of the Kings. It is called el **Roscón de Reyes**. It is a ring-shape like a crown and is covered in coloured glazed fruits. Inside the cake, there is a lucky charm in the form of a king figurine - **una figura de Rey Mago**. If you get it you will be crowned the king or queen of the party with a cardboard crown! **una corona = a crown**. But beware! **¡Atención!** The cake also contains a dried bean called **un haba** and if you find it in your slice of cake then you have to pay for the cost of el roscón! **¡Ay!**



Memory Bank: Hobbies and sports • Easter Traditions • favourite colours

Hobbies/sports Bank

fútbol – football
 baile- dance
 gimnasia – gymnastics
 la piscina- the swimming pool
 la biblioteca- the library
 el parque – the park
 masa – mass
 el cine- the cinema
 en casa- at home
 tenis- tennis
 rugby- rugby

Question and Answer Bank

¿Te gusta el verde?- do you like green?
 Sí, me encanta el verde- Yes I love green
 No me gusta el negro
 ¿Cuál es tu color favorito? -What's your favorite colour?
 Mi color favorito es el rosa- My favorite colour is pink

Grammar

To say you are going to an activity you need:
 Voy = I go and the preposition **a=to**
 Voy **a** fútbol- I go **to** football
 To say how you get there you need the preposition **en=in/on/by**
 Voy **en** tren- I go **by** train
 Voy **a** fútbol **en** tren – I go to football by train

Grammar

Spanish verbs change their ending depending on the person they refer to:
 The verb IR=To Go changes from first to second person :
Voy= I go **Vas** = you go
 The verb HACER=to do:
Hago =I do **haces**= you do



Semana Santa

Transports Bank

En coche- by car en moto- by motorbike
 En tren- by train en bici- on bike
 En barco- by boat en cohete- by rocket
 En avión- by aeroplane a pie- on foot
 En submarino- by submarine
 En helicóptero- by helicopter
 En autobús- by bus en camión – by truck

Question and Answer Bank

¿Qué haces después del cole ?- what do you do on Mondays after school?
 Los lunes y los jueves voy a la piscina, los martes voy a baile y los viernes me quedo en casa.
 ¿cómo vas al cole? Voy en bicicleta

Grammar

In Spanish we use the verb **gustar** to talk about likes or dislikes.
 ¿Te gusta...?- Do you like...?
 To make a negative sentences we just say **NO** before the positive sentence:
 Me gusta= I like
No me gusta= I don't like
 If what we like is a noun then we need a determiner before it:
 Me gusta **el** fútbol= I like football
 No me gusta **la** biblioteca = I don't like the library

Culture Bank

The Spanish word for 'Easter' is **Pascua**.
 The fasting period of forty days that leads up to Easter is called Lent. The Spanish word for Lent is **la Cuaresma**. The period of Lent begins on Ash Wednesday - **el Miércoles de Ceniza**. The seven days leading up to Easter Day are called Holy Week, or **la Semana Santa** in Spanish.
 All over Spain, it is a week of spectacular street processions - **procesiones**.
 The first day of *la Semana Santa* is Palm Sunday. In Spanish, it is **el Domingo de Ramos**. The word *ramos* means 'bouquets' or "bunches"
 On the morning of *el Domingo de Ramos*, Spanish people go to church - **la iglesia** - to celebrate the day when **Jesús** rode into **Jerusalén** and was welcomed by the people laying palm leaves on the ground in front of Him. The branches are then blessed by the priest.
 In Spain, Holy Week is a time of solemn but impressive processions, attending church, and commemorating the events leading up to and including the Crucifixion of Jesus.
 However, on Easter Day (el Domingo de Resurrección) and Easter Monday - el Lunes de Pascua - it is a time of happiness to celebrate the Resurrection of Jesus (**la Resurrección de Jesús**).
 A popular Easter cake of celebration is called **la mona de Pascua**, depending on the area, it is decorated with coloured feathers and big chocolate eggs or figurines. Cake shops compete to see who can make the most impressive monas to place in their shop windows. Some monas look like sculptures carved out of chocolate. **¡ñam ñam!**



Spanish Y 4 – Summer term

Memory Bank: House and home • classroom objects • Spanish meals times

House Bank

La cocina- the kitchen
El salon- the living room
El dormitorio- the bedroom
El cuarto de baño- the bathroom
La nevera- the fridge
La mesa- the table
La silla- the chair
El armario- the cupboard/wardrobe
La ventana- the window
La puerta- the door
La cama- the bed
El sofá- the sofá
El sillón- the arm chair
La chimenea- the chimney
La alfombra- the rug
El lavabo- the wash basin
El fregadero- the sink
El jardín- the garden

Grammar

In Spanish the adjective follows the noun and agrees with it in gender and number,

Una mesa pequeña- A small table
Tres sillas pequeñas- Three small chairs

Question and Answer Bank

¿qué hay en tu habitación?- What's in your bedroom?

En mi habitación hay una cama grande , una mesa blanca y una silla pequeña- In my bedroom there is a big bed, a white table and a small chair.

Grammar

In Spanish to say there is/there are we only need one word: **hay**

En mi casa hay una cocina, tres habitaciones y un salon-

In my house there is a kitchen, three bedrooms and a living room.

Classroom objects Bank

Un estuche- a pencil case
un lápiz- a pencil
un sacapuntas- a pencil sharpener
un bolígrafo- a ball pen
una pluma- a fountain pen
una goma- a rubber
una regla- a ruler
un libro- a book
un cuaderno- a work book
una mochila- a rucksack
un diccionario- a dictionary
un tubo de pegamento- a glue stick
unas tijeras- a pair of scissors
una calculadora- a calculator

Question and Answer Bank

¿Qué tienes en tu estuche?- What do you have in your pencil case?

En mi estuche tengo un lápiz azul, dos gomas y una regla blanca- In my pencil case I have a blue pencil, two rubbers and a white ruler.

Culture Bank



Enjoy your meal

El desayuno Breakfast consists of coffee or chocolate milk with toast, bread with butter and jam or a biscuit. If you have the time **churros** is a popular breakfast.

Almuerzo (also media mañana): this meal is a snack that rounds out breakfast and keeps you energized until lunch, which is later in Spain than in many other countries. If you go into a Spanish bar around 11, it's not uncommon to see people with a **pincho de tortilla** (Spanish omelette snack) **empanadilla** (pastry),

bocadillo (sandwich) or other small item to eat along with a **zum**o (juice) or café, in school you would have this at break time.

In Spain, lunch is the main meal and may consist of several courses, Lunch (**la comida**) is usually served between 1.30 and 4 p.m. If you are eating out there is a good choice of **plato/menu del día** (set menu) which will include three courses, drink and coffee. La comida includes **primer plato/entrante** (starter) usually a soup or a salad, **segundo plato** (main course) is fish, meat or a rice or pasta dish. **El postre** (dessert), is always fruit, yoghurt or as a treat some sort of pudding or cake. Some typical ones are flan (crème caramel) **arroz con leche** (rice pudding) or **natillas** (custard)

Merienda: La merienda is common among children and is basically an afternoon snack intended to give some energy between lunch and dinner time. A merienda consists of a simple **bocadillo**, **fruta** (fruit), **yogur** (yogurt), or some sort of sweet bread or pastry **un bollo**.

Spanish dinner (**la cena**) is a much lighter meal than lunch and is usually served between 9 and 11 p.m. (sometimes as late as midnight), leaving significant time between work and dinner.

Spanish people love bread and always have some with every meal.

5 COMIDAS AL DIA

1. DESAYUNO



2. ALMUERZO



3. COMIDA



4. MERIENDA



5. CENA



Menú del día

Primeros:

-Ensalada mixta
-Gazpacho
-Sopa del día

Segundos:

-Filete de merluza con verduras
-Paella
-Pollo o lomo con patatas y huevo frito

Postros:

-Natillas caseras
-Helado de chocolate o vainilla
-Fruta del tiempo

10'50 (IVA incluido)

