

**¿Cuándo es...?**

estar – to be | being (location, state)

estamos – we are

están – they are

compañero – (male) classmate (m)

compañera – (female) classmate (f)

concierto – concert (m)

espectáculo – show (m)

exposición – exhibition (f)

fecha – date (f)

trece – 13

catorce – 14

quince – 15

dieciséis – 16 | veintiséis – 26

diecisiete – 17 | veintisiete – 27

dieciocho – 18 | veintiocho – 28

diecinueve – 19 | veintinueve – 29

veinte – 20

veintiuno – 21

veintidós – 22

veintitrés – 23

veinticuatro – 24

veinticinco – 25

treinta – 30

treinta y uno – 31

▲ If the final syllable is stressed and the word ends in **a vowel or 'n' or 's'**, there is an accent on the final vowel.

Treinta días tiene noviembre, con abril, junio y septiembre. veintiocho solo hay uno y los demás treinta y uno.

**Los amigos**

ser – to be | being (trait)

somos – we are

son – they are

perfecto, perfecta – perfect (m), (f)

negativo, negativa – negative (m), (f)

capaz – capable (m/f)

**En la ciudad**

escuela – school (f)

hotel – hotel (m)

piscina – swimming pool (f)

puente – bridge (m)

¿cuál? – which?

¿quién? – who?

demasiado - too

y – and

pero - but

también – also

bastante - quite

**Phonics**

[a]



casa

[o]



dos

[u]



universo

[e]



elefante

[i]



idea

Spanish words often have consonant-vowel pairs, pronounced equally, e.g., **in-te-re-san-te**Pronounce strong Spanish vowels **[a], [e] and [o]** separately. e.g. **idea** (when next to each other)The weak vowels **[i]** and **[u]** merge with **[a], [e]** and **[o]** to make a single syllable, e.g., **cuando**.**Describing location and state with the verb estar****Describing permanent traits with the verb ser****Adjective agreement for gender**

In Spanish, adjectives ending in **-o** change to **-a** to describe feminine nouns. Add **-s** for plural nouns.

**Están perfectos.**

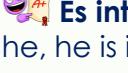
They (m, m/f) are (feeling) perfect.

**Están perfectas.**

They (f) are (feeling) perfect.

**More adjective patterns**

Adjectives already ending in **e** or **-z (or -I)** stay the same for singular nouns and add **s** for plural:

**Es inteligente.**

She, he is intelligent.

**Son inteligentes.**

They (m,f) are intelligent.

**Es capaz.**

She, he is capable.

**Son capaces.**

They (m,f) are capable.

**Numbers 13 - 31**

For numbers 16-19 use the combination "dieci" + the number (6, 7, 8, 9).

**16 dieciséis****17 diecisiete**

For 21 to 29 use **veinti-** and a **number from 1-9**, all in **one word**.

For 31 to 39, use **treinta** + **y** + **1-9**, in **separate words**.

**Dates**

Use **el** before the number to mean 'on the'.

¿Cuándo es tu cumpleaños?

¡Mi cumpleaños es el 27 de noviembre!



## En la ciudad

tener – to have | having

tenemos – we have

tienen – they have

unos – some (m, m/fpl)

unas – some (fpl)

árbol – tree (m)

calle – street (f)

cine – cinema (m)

edificio – building (m)

mentira – lie (m)

verdad – truth (f)

delante de – in front of

detrás de - behind

entre - between

## Descripción física

cantante – singer (m/f)

cara – face (f)

pelo – hair (m)

gafas – glasses (fpl)

corto, corta – short (m), short (f)

largo, larga – long (m), long (f)

moreno, morena – dark (m), dark (f)

negro, negra – black (m), black (f)

redondo, redonda – round (m), (f)

rubio, rubia, blond (m), blond (f)

solamente

un poco – a bit

Es mentira!  
It's false!

iEs verdad!  
It's true!

**Feliz Navidad !**

Happy Christmas!



## Phonics

## 5/6 Verde

## Knowledge Organiser - Autumn Term B

[ca] <b>cama</b>	<b>cantar</b>	<b>música</b>	<b>boca</b>	<b>cansado</b>
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[co] <b>contar</b> [to count]	<b>barco</b>	<b>con</b>	<b>correcto</b>	<b>un poco</b>
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[cu] <b>cucaracha</b>	<b>escuchar</b>	<b>cultura</b>	<b>curioso</b>	<b>escuela</b>
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[ci] <b>centro</b>	<b>princesa</b>	<b>cerdo</b>	<b>celebrar</b>	<b>dulce</b>
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[ci] <b>decir</b> [to say, tell]	<b>cocina</b>	<b>cinco</b>	<b>cine</b>	<b>bici</b>
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[z] <b>zapato</b>	<b>manzana</b>	<b>brazo</b>	<b>zona</b>	<b>zumo</b>
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In Spain, [z] and [c] (before e and i) sound like [th] in English.  
In Latin America [z] and [c] (before e and i) sound like [s].



<b>[ch] noche</b>	<b>fecha</b>	<b>chocolate</b>	<b>leche</b>	<b>chino</b>
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## Indefinite articles – 'a'

To say **some** in Spanish use **unos** before a masculine noun and **unas** before a feminine noun.

→ **unos** edificios

→ **unas** calles

## Saying what people have with the verb tener



## Negation with 'no'

In Spanish, to say what you or others don't have, put 'no' before the verb. This makes a negative.

Sofía **no** tiene una hermana.

Sofía **does not** have a sister.



## Articles with physical description

In Spanish we always use the definite article 'the' in these descriptions. In English, we leave it out or use 'a', e.g., has **a** round face.

Tiene **la** cara redonda y **el** pelo corto.



## Un villancico (carol)

Campana sobre campana,  
Y sobre campana una,  
Asómate a la ventana,  
Verás al Niño en la cuna.



Bell after bell,  
And after bell, one!  
Lean out the window  
You'll see the Child in his crib.

