

¿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
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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**



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.

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**.

Describing permanent traits with the verb **ser**



More adjective patterns

Adjectives already ending in **-e** or **-z (or -l)** 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.

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

¡Es mentira!
It's false!

¡Es verdad!
It's true!

Descripción física

cantante – singer (m/f)

cara – face (f)

pelo – hair (m)

gafas – glasses (fpl)

corto, cort**a** – short (m), short (f)

largo, larg**a** – long (m), long (f)

moreno, moren**a** – dark (m), dark (f)

negro, negr**a** – black (m), black (f)

redondo, redond**a** – round (m), (f)

rubio, rubi**a**, blond (m), blond (f)

solo – only

un poco – a bit

Feliz Navidad!
Happy Christmas!



Phonics

5/6 Verde Knowledge Organiser - Autumn Term B

[ca] ca ma	ca ntar	mú ca	ca	ca nsado
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[co] co ntar [to count]	co	co n with	co rrecto	un co
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[cu] cu caracha	cu char	cu ltura culture	cu rioso	cu ela
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[ci] ci entro	pr ci esa	ce rdo	ce lebrar	du lce
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[ci] ci [to say, tell]	co cina	ci nco 5	ci ne	bi ci
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[z] z apato	man z ana	br azo	zo na zone	zu mo
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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].



[ch] ch	ch 24	ch ocolate	ch	ch ino
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你好

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.

