

Memory Bank: Greetings, Feelings, Numbers, Colours, Asking a name, Where is Spain? Christmas

Greetings Bank

Buenos días – good morning
Buena tarde – good afternoon/evening
Buenas noches- good night
Hola - hello
Hasta luego – see you later
Adiós- good bye
Por favor- please
Gracias- Thank you

Sound spelling
“hasta” “hola” silent h
“llamo” “ll” sounds like “y”

Question and Answer Bank

¿Qué tal?- how are you?
bien- I am feeling good
Muy bien- Very well
Así, así - So, so
Mal - I am not feeling good

Question and Answer Bank

¿Cómo te llamas? –tú?- what is your name?
Me llamo I am called.....

Sound spelling

“j” sounds like a strong “h”
“v” sounds like “b”

Spain

Population: Over 46 million (2016)

Capital City: Madrid

Language: Spanish, Catalan, Galician, Basque

The most common immigrant languages are: Arabic, Romanian, English, German, French, Italian, Portuguese, Chinese, Bulgarian

Continent: Europe

Currency: Euro

Government: Unitary parliamentary constitutional monarchy.

National Day: 12th October

Religion: Mainly Roman Catholic (68.5%)

Famous Spanish People: Salvador Dalí, Federico García Lorca, Manuel de Falla, Joan Miró, Diego Velázquez, Francisco de Goya, Penélope Cruz, Miguel de Cervantes

Flag:



Climate:

Four seasons (spring, summer, autumn and winter)

Winters can get cold, with rain and some snow, especially in the mountain regions. Summers can get very warm, with temperatures over 35°C

Interesting Information:

Spain had a Civil War, from 1936 to 1939, a conflict between Republicans and Nationalists led by General Francisco Franco

Culture Bank

During the Christmas period, most Spanish houses will have un portal de Belén (a Christmas Nativity Scene). You can say un belén for short. El belén can be very beautiful and elaborate. It is a model of the stable with la Sagrada Familia (the Holy Family of Mary, Joseph and Jesus), los pastores (the shepherds), los Reyes Magos (the Three Kings) and los animales (the animals). Very often, Spanish children will sing Christmas carols (villancicos) whilst admiring el belén.



Colours Bank

blanco/a - white

marrón - brown

amarillo/a – yellow

azul - blue

negro/a - black

rosa - pink

rojo/a – red

morado- purple

naranja - orange

verde - green

gris - grey

Sound spelling

“ce” “cin” “z”
sound like “th”
“ua” sounds like “wa”
“seis” sound like “says”

Vocabulay

el Niño Jesús - the baby Jesus
María y José - Mary and Joseph
Belén - Bethlehem
el ángel - the angel
el burro - the donkey
la estrella de Belén - the star of Bethlehem
el pastor - the shepherd
el pesebre - the manger
el portal de Belén - the Nativity scene, the Christmas crib
el villancico - the Christmas carol

Memory Bank: Age, months, birthdays, where do you live? Spanish regions

MonthsBank
enero- January
febrero- February
marzo- March
abril- April
mayo- May
junio- June
julio- July
agosto- August
septiembre-September
octubre-October
noviembre-November
diciembre- December

Grammar
When words are the same in two languages we call them cognates and when they look very similar we call them semi-cognates

Question and Answer Bank- Age
¿Cuántos años tienes?- how old are you?
Tengo siete años- I am seven years old

Question and Answer Bank
¿Dónde vives?- where do you live?
Vivo en..... , en Inglaterra....- I live in, in England
Vivo en.....en España- I live in....., in Spain

Sound spelling
“v” and “b” are homophones in Spanish
“Vivo” sounds like “bibo”

Question and Answer Bank- Birthdays
¿Cuándo es tu cumpleaños?
When is your birthday?
Mi cumpleaños es el seis de septiembre...- my birthday is the 6th of September
¿Y tú? – And you?

Sound spelling
Spanish months are not considered proper nouns so the are not spelled with a capital letter

Grammar
In Spanish they don't ask how old are you but “how many years do you have?”
¿Cuántos años tienes?- Therefore the answer is: “I have 7 years” “tengo 7 años”

Culture Bank
Spain is divided into 17 regions known as **las comunidades autónomas** (autonomous communities). These regions are:
Andalucía, Aragón, Principado de Asturias, Islas Baleares, País Vasco, Canarias, Cantabria, Castilla-La Mancha, Castilla y León, Cataluña, Extremadura, Galicia, Comunidad de Madrid, Región de Murcia, Comunidad Foral de Navarra, La Rioja, Comunidad Valenciana.
The capital city of Spain is Madrid. It is the largest city of Spain and is built on the River Manzanares. (el río = the river).
Two of the above regions are islands: Canarias and Islas Baleares.

Numbers Bank
Trece-13 diecinueve-19
veinticinco-25
Catorce-14 veinte-20
veintiseis-26
Quince-15 veintiuno-21
veintisiete-27
Dieciséis -16 veintidos-22
veintiocho-28
Diecisiete-17 veintitres-23
veintinueve-29
Dieciocho-18 veinticuatro-24
treinta -30



Spanish Y3 Summer Term

Memory Bank: days of the week, pets, order an ice cream, Spanish tapas

Days Bank
 lunes – Monday
 martes- Tuesday
 miércoles- Wednesday
 jueves- Thursday
 viernes- Friday
 sábado- Saturday
 domingo- Sunday

Spelling
 Spanish days of the week are not proper nouns, therefore are NOT spelled with a capital letter.

Sound spelling
 Remember “h” is a silent letter in Spanish
 Hoy sounds “oi”
 Helado- sounds “elado”

Pets Noun Bank
 Un gato – a cat
 Un perro- a dog
 Un pez – a fish
 Un caballo- a horse
 Un conejo- a rabbit
 Una serpiente - a snake
 Un pájaro – a bird
 Un ratón- a mouse
 Una tortuga- a turtle
 Una araña- a spider
 Un ratón - a mouse

Question and Answer Bank- Pets
 ¿Tienes una mascota?- do you have a pet?
 Sí, tengo un perro’ yes, I have a dog
 Sí, tengo un perro y un gato’ yes, I have a dog and a cat
 ¿Cómo se llama?- What is its name?-Se llama Pepe
 ¿Cómo se llaman?- What are their names?- Se llaman Pepe y Garfield

Grammar
 There are two words for “a” in Spanish: “un” for masculine nouns and “una” for feminine nouns
 Un perro Una tortuga
 If you talk about one person/pet’s name the verb is in the singular: “Se llama Pepe”
 If it’s two or more the verb is in the plural: “Se llaman Pepe y Garfield”

Question and Answer Bank- Days
 ¿Qué día es hoy?- what day is it today?
 Hoy es lunes – today is Monday

Question and Answer Bank- Ice creams
 ¿Qué te pongo? What would you like?
 Un helado de fresa, por favour- A strawberry ice cream please.
 Aquí tienes- here you are
 ¿Cuánto es? – how much is it?
 € 3 por favor - € 3 please



Culture Bank
 In Spain, the bars serve small plates of food to accompany a drink. This small dish is called **una tapa**. People usually order a variety of them to share. It is also often given as a complimentary bite to eat when you order a drink (**bebida**). Spaniards often go "bar hopping" (**de tapas**) and eat tapas in the time between finishing work and having dinner. Another common time for tapas is weekend days around noon as a means of socializing before proper lunch at home.
 The word una tapa actually means 'a lid'. Originally, workers would go to a tavern after a hard day's work. Their glasses of wine or beer would be covered with a slice of food (just like a lid to keep the flies and dust away from the drink underneath). Nowadays, una tapa is food served on a plate beside the drink. It is no longer used as a lid on top of the glass! Although the word **tapa** still means lid in other contexts.

Ice cream Bank
 Un helado de fresa – a strawberry ice cream
 Un helado de vainilla - a vanilla ice cream
 Un helado de chocolate – a chocolate ice cream
 Un helado de menta- a mint ice cream
 Un helado de limón- a lemon ice cream
 Un helado de naranja- an orange ice cream
 Un helado de menta y chocolate- a mint and chocolate ice cream

