

Las actividades

hacer – to do, make

hago – I do, make

hace – s/he, it does, makes

aprender – to learn | learning

buscar – to look for, search

comer – to eat, eating

crear – to create, creating

descansar – to relax, rest

leer – to read, reading

montar – to ride, mount

pasear – to go for a walk

presentar – to present, presenting

responder (a) – to reply, replying (to)

visitor – to visit, visiting

usar – to use, using

La descripción

con - with

de – from, of

el – the (m), la – the (f)

por – through, around, along

por la tarde – in the afternoon

divertido, divertida – fun, funny

importante – important

interesante - interesante

Las cosas

actividad (f) – activity

bicicleta (f) – bicycle

bocadillo (m) – sandwich

carta (f) – letter

ejercicio (m) – exercise

español (m) – Spanish

información (f) – information

inglés (m) – English

naranja (f) – orange

noticia (f) – a piece of news

ordenador (m) – computer

revista (f) – magazine

tarde (f) – afternoon

Los lugares (places)

campo (m) – countryside

ciudad (f) – city, town

estadio (m) – stadium

habitación (f) - room

iglesia (f) – church

museo (m) – museum

país (m) – country

parque (m) – park

plaza (f) – square

Plaza Mayor is the main square in many towns and cities in Spain. In Latin America, the main square is **Plaza de Armas**.



Barcelona



Amarillo

Knowledge Organiser - Spring Term A

Phonics

[l]	libro 	lobo 	paloma 	lavar 	película 
[ll]	llamar 	amarillo 	llover 	camello 	collar 
[ga]	ganar 	[go]	lago 	[gu]	gusano 

Infinitive verbs

The **infinitive** describes the general meaning of the verb. In English, we often write 'to + verb':

It's important **to listen**.

In Spanish, many infinitives end in –AR:

Es importante **escuchar**.

Escuchar es importante.

(Listening is important.)

Note the difference in English.

Las personas

la madre – mother

el padre - father

la mamá – mum

el papá- dad

Present tense –AR verbs

hablar - to speak | speaking

hablo → I speak 

hablas → you speak 

habla → he speaks 

habla → she speaks 

habla → it speaks

Present tense – ER verbs

leer - to read | reading

leo → I read 

lees → you read 

lee → he reads 

lee → she reads 

lee → it reads

Definite articles – 'the'

To say **the** in Spanish use **el** before a masculine noun and **la** before a feminine noun.

el campo 

la plaza 

The personal 'a'

In Spanish, after verbs such as '**ver**' [to see, seeing] and '**visitar**' [to visit, visiting], we use 'a' if what we see or visit is a person or a pet. This does not happen in English!

Visito **a** un amigo.

I visit a friend.

Visito el museo.

I visit the museum.

cultura

Los números

- uno - one
- dos - two
- tres - three
- cuatro - four
- cinco - five
- seis - six
- siete - seven
- ocho - eight
- nueve - nine
- diez - ten
- once - eleven
- doce - twelve
- hay - there is, there are
- cuántos - how many (mpl)
- cuántas - how many (fpl)
- unos - some (mpl)
- unas - some (fpl)

El cuerpo (body)

- boca (f) - mouth
- cabeza (f) - head
- dedo (m) - finger
- ojo (m) - eye
- oreja (f) - ear
- pie (m) - foot



Manolito Gafotas

es un libro famoso* en España.



Catalan is an official language in Catalonia, Valencia, the Balearic islands and Andorra.



In Valencia, the language is called '**valenciano**'. Many of its words are similar to Spanish.

¡Bon dia!



¡Adéu!

¡Buenos días!



¡Adiós!



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Phonics

[ga]	ganar	galleta	jugar to play, playing	amiga
[go]	lago	domingo	gota	amigo
[gu]	gusano	segundo	canguro	laguna
[que]	paquete	queso	bosque	chaqueta
[qui]	equipo	quince	aquí	esquina corner

Indefinite articles - 'some'

Remember: to mean **a** (or **an**) in Spanish use **un** before a masculine noun and **una** before a feminine noun.

un museo



una iglesia



To mean **some** for a masculine noun, use **unos**, and use **unas** before a feminine noun:

- unos museos - some museums
- unas iglesias - some churches

Plural nouns

Most nouns in Spanish add **-s** for plural:

unos bocadillos - some sandwiches



unas revistas - some magazines



unos parques - some parks



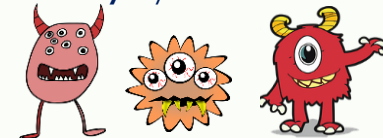
unas tardes - some afternoons



How many?

To mean 'how many' before a masculine noun, use **cuántos**:

¿Cuántos ojos hay? How many eyes are there?



To mean 'how many' before a feminine noun, use **cuántas**:

¿Cuántas bocas hay? How many mouths are there?

