

El cumpleaños

cumpleaños (m) – birthday

mes (m) – month

en – in

mi – my

tu – your

enero – January

febrero – February

marzo – March

abril – April

mayo – May

junio – June

julio – July

agosto – August

septiembre – September

octubre – October

noviembre – November

diciembre – December

Las personas

yo – I



tú – you



él – he



ella – she



chico (m) – boy

chica (f) – girl

Las cosas

color (m) – colour

ciudad (f) – city

fiesta (f) – party

medio (m) – middle

nube (f) – cloud

persona (f) – person



Gloria Fuertes
es una poetisa de
España.



La posición

abajo – below

arriba – above

La descripción

alto, alta – tall

blanco, blanca – white

bajo, baja – short

débil – weak

fuerte – strong

grande – big, large

independiente – independent

negro, negra – black

preferido, preferida – preferred

verde – green

Conectores

pero – but

también – also, too

y – and

Phonics



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[i]	ojo	rojo	pájaro	jirafa
[ge]	gesto	gemelo	Ángel	gente
[gi]	página	colegio	Imaginar	gigante
[gue]	juguete	guerra	hoguera	hamburguesa
[gui]	guitarra	seguir	guiso	guiar

'Paisajes para que los pintes'

[Landscapes for you to paint]



En España, el día del
padre es en marzo y el día de
la madre es en mayo.

Using 'es' with months.

Definite & indefinite articles ('the' vs. a/an)

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

To say **a/an**, use **un** before a masculine noun and **una** before a feminine noun.

el río

la iglesia

un río

una iglesia

Adjective agreement on gender

Many adjectives **follow** the noun.

Adjectives ending in **-o** change to **-a** to describe feminine nouns.

una iglesia alta (a tall church)

When an adjective ends in **-e** or **consonant**, it can describe a feminine or masculine noun.

una montaña verde (a green mountain)

Subject pronouns for clarity and emphasis

To say 'it is' and 'is' + month of the year, we use **es**.

Es abril. (It is April.)

We also use **es** with days of the week.

Hoy **es** miércoles. (Today is Wednesday)

Possessive adjectives

Sometimes, when comparing, we use subject pronouns to emphasise the difference.

This can also help us avoid confusion and make it clear who we are talking about.

Ella es fuerte pero yo soy débil.



(She is strong, but I am weak.)

Mi bicicleta es negra.

(My bike is black.)

Tu caballo es negro.

(Your horse is black.)

Los estados

calor (m) – heat
frío (m) – cold
miedo (m) – fear
sueño (m) – sleepiness

Las acciones

amar – to plove, loving
escuchar – to listen, listening

hablar – to speak, speaking

odiar – to hate, hating

organizar – to organise, organising

tocar – to play, playing (an instrument)

La descripción

cada – each
difícil – difficult
fácil – easy
famoso, famosa – famous
los – (the, masc., plural.)
las – (the, fem., plural.)
típico, típica – typical

Las cosas

cocina (f) – kitchen
lugar (m) – place
música (f) – music

Conectores

luego - then
pero – but
también – also, too
y - and



¿Qué es la siesta?

It's common to take a mid-day break in Spain, also known as 'siesta time'. The majority of working-age people don't actually go home to nap though 😊.



El parque Güell está en

Barcelona

It was designed by **Antoni Gaudí**, a very famous Spanish architect.

Phonics



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[n]	mano		novio		nube	
[ñ]	español		niña		pañuelo	
[v]	ver		vela		viento	
[b]	abuela		banco		bolsa	
[r]	parar		caro		pero	
[rr]	correr		carro		perra	
[h]	helado		humano		ahí	

Using tener to be 'be'

In Spanish, we sometimes also use **tener** to mean 'to be, being':

Tengo calor. (I am hot.)



Tienes frío. (You are cold.)



Tiene sueño. (S/he is sleepy.)



Tengo ocho años.
(I am eight years old.)



Plural definite article [los / las]

To say 'the' before a plural noun (more than one), use '**los**' with masculine nouns and '**las**' with feminine nouns.

el libro → **los** libros
(the book – the books)



la clase → **las** clases
(the class – the classes)



Giving your opinion

We use the definite article after opinion verbs (**amar, odiar**).



Odia **el** verde.
(s/he hates the colour green)

Amo **las** fiestas.
(I love festivals)

Present tense –AR verbs escuchar – to listen | listening

escucho → I listen



escuchas → you listen



escucha → he listens



escucha → she listens



escucha → it listens



Present tense –ER verbs comer - to eat | eating

como → I eat



comes → you eat



come → he eats



come → she eats



come → it eats



Using reference materials [Understanding symbols]

Symbols give important information about the word (type of word and gender).

n = noun

m

f



mapache → ESCUCHAR, ESPAÑA

Spanish definition | Spanish synonyms | Gramática | Conjugación | Etymology | Inflectiones de mapache | WordReference | Collins | WR Reverse | WordReference English-Spanish Dictionary & 2023

Principal Translations

Spanish mapache → masculine (mamífero carnívoro)

English raccoon n

The mancha negra alrededor de los ojos del mapache parece un antifaz.

The black spots around a raccoon's eyes look like a mask.