

## ¿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

## Verde Knowledge Organiser - Autumn Term B

[ca] <b>ca</b> ma	<b>ca</b> ntar	mú <b>ca</b>	bo <b>ca</b>	<b>ca</b> nsado
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[co] <b>co</b> ntar <small>[to count]</small>	<b>co</b>	<b>co</b> n <b>with</b>	<b>co</b> rrecto	un <b>po</b> co
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[cu] <b>cu</b> caracha	<b>cu</b> char	<b>cu</b> ltura <b>cu</b> lture	<b>cu</b> rioso	<b>cu</b> ela
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[ci] <b>ci</b> entro	pr <b>ci</b> esa	<b>ce</b> rdo	<b>ce</b> lebrar	<b>du</b> lce
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[ci] <b>ci</b> decir <small>[to say, tell]</small>	<b>co</b> cina	<b>ci</b> nco <b>5</b>	<b>ci</b> ne	<b>bi</b> ci
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[z] <b>z</b> apato	man <b>z</b> ana	<b>br</b> azo	<b>zo</b> na <b>zo</b> ne	<b>zu</b> 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] <b>ch</b> noche	<b>fe</b> cha	<b>ch</b> ocolate	<b>le</b> che	<b>ch</b> ino
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## Indefinite articles – 'a'

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



## 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.

