



español

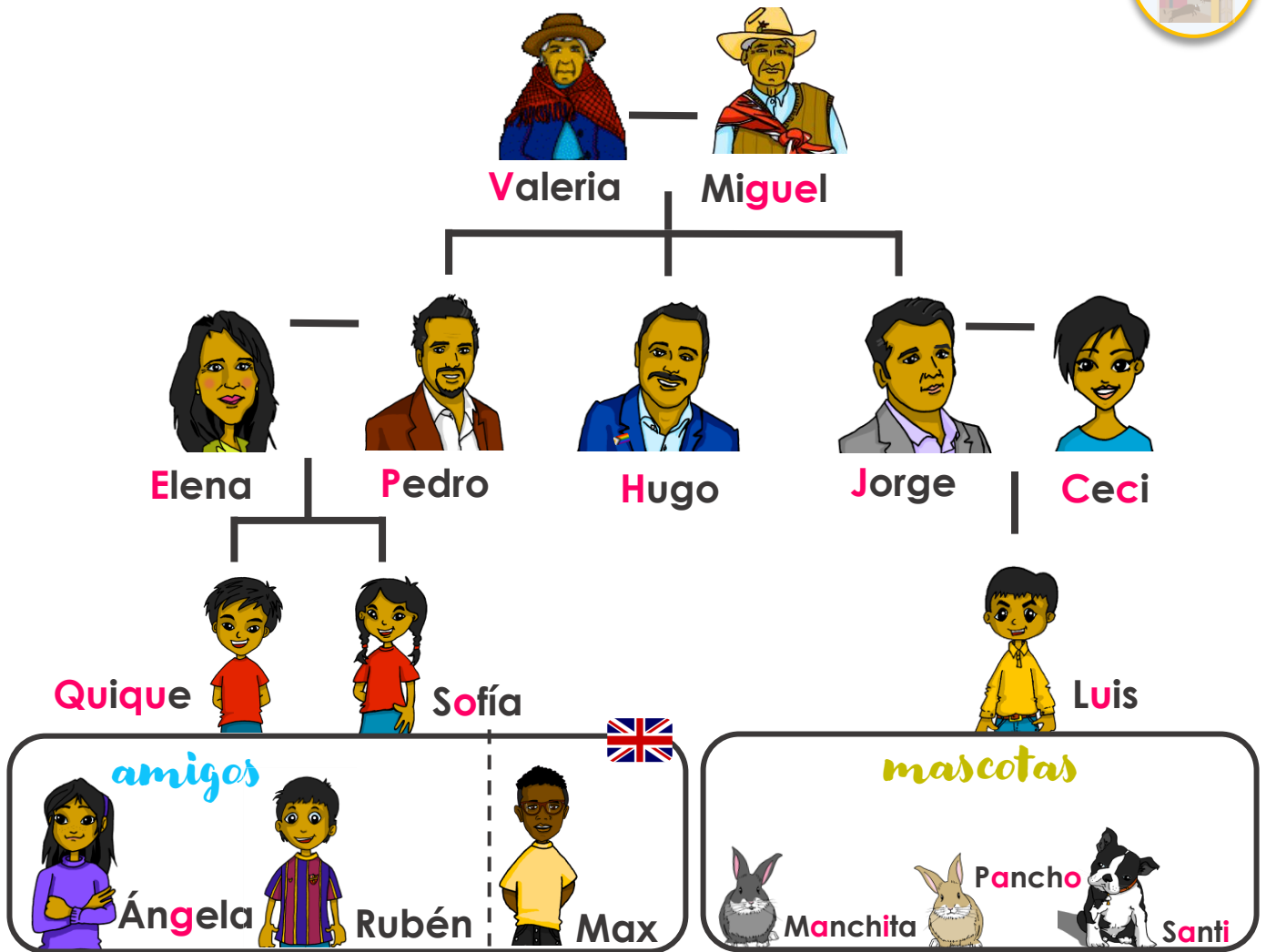
Nombre :

Profesor (a) :

Clase :

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La familia Mamani Flores



We say '**Hispanic World**' to mean Spanish-speaking peoples and countries.



Spanish is the official language of 20 countries across. 18 of these countries are in America, 1 in Europe (Spain) and 1 in Africa (Equatorial Guinea).

Term 1 learning

UNIT	Context Communication Culture	Key ideas (GRAMMAR)	PHONICS	VOCABULARY
Unit 1 (W1-8)	Describing me and others - in class - in Perú and in Spain	Talking about being - Essential verb: to be, being – ESTAR - I am – estoy - you are – estás - he is – está - she is – está - it is, it's – está - Essential verb: to be, being – SER - I am – soy - you are – eres - he is – es - she is – es - it is, it's – es - Adjective agreement for masculine/feminine - Yes/no questions with raised intonation	- Vowels [a] [e] [i] [o] [u] - SSC [ca] [co] [cu]	- Simple greetings - Verb estar - Range of adjectives - Days of the week
Unit 2 (W9-12)	Saying what I and others have - at home - with friends (Max, from England) - Eco club	Talking about having - Essential verb: to have, having – TENER - I have – tengo - you have – tienes - he has – tiene - she has – tiene - Indefinite, singular - Post-nominal adjective gender agreement - Yes/no questions with raised intonation	- SSC [ce] - SSC [ci] - SSC [z]	- Verb tener - Range of singular masculine and feminine nouns
Unit 3 (W13-14)	- Revision - Christmas	Revisit key ideas	Revisit SSC	Revisit vocabulary



Phonics

[a]



ca**a**sa

[o]



do**o**s

[u]



un**u**iverso



Spanish **vowels** are usually short and open!

[e]

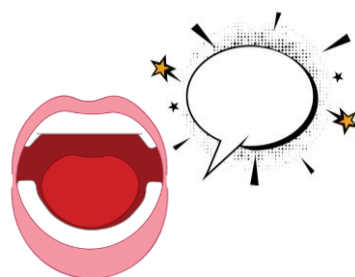


elefante**e**

[i]



i**i**dea

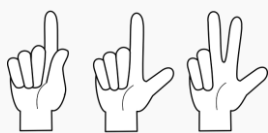


[ca]



ca**a**ma

[co]



[to count]

co**o**ntar

[cu]



cu**u**caracha



These 3 sound like [k]



[ce]



ce**e**ntro

[ci]



[to say, tell]

de**i**cir

[z]



za**z**apato



These 3 sound like [th] in 'theatre'.



Describing me and others



amarillo term 1



pronunciar

[a]



casa

[o]



dos



- ☐ Greetings
- ☐ Understanding and responding to the register in class

Write down the key language for this week.



vocabulario

presente		estar	
ausente		estoy 	
aquí		está	
allí		hola 	

'estar' [to be | being] (with **location**)



gramática

In Spanish the verb **estar** means '**to be**' when describing **location**.

Estoy = I am



Está = It is, he is



, she is



Translate the examples.



Estoy presente. → _____.



Está presente. → _____.



El señor Mora has taken the register.
Circle the correct answer.



El **señor**
Mora =
Mr Mora

La lista

en **clase** en **casa**

Malú
Ana
Pablo
Marcos
Fran

Olga
Manolo
Lola



E	Malú está	ausente.	presente.
1	Ana está	ausente.	presente.
2	Manolo está	ausente.	presente.
3	Marcos está	ausente.	presente.
4	Fran está	ausente.	presente.
5	Lola está	ausente.	presente.
6	Pablo está	ausente.	presente.
7	Olga está	ausente.	presente.



Now la **señora Cano** takes the register.
Tick the correct box.



La **señora**
Cano =
Mrs Cano

		The pupil (I)	Someone else (S/he)	verb	inglés
E	Coral	☒		estoy	
1	Lara				
2	Lorna				
3	Tamara				
4	Carlos				
5	Paloma				
6	Gaspar				



Tell a classmate who is in the class.

¡Hola!	Estoy	presente.
	Está	ausente.
		aquí.
		allí.



escribir

Write the word that you would not need when translating the following sentences into Spanish.

Example: I am here → am here

1. He is present. → _____.
2. She is absent. → _____.
3. I am there. → _____.
4. It is here. → _____.
5. She is here. → _____.

English uses **pronouns** (I, she, we)

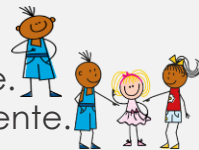


to indicate the person who is carrying out the action of the verb.

In Spanish, we often **don't need to use the pronoun.**

I am present.- **Estoy** presente.

S/he, it is present. - **Está** presente.



escuchar

[A] Listen and circle the word that is mentioned.

E

absent here present

3

here in class

1

here I am s/he is

4

absent I am present

2

present here I am

5

absent class s/he is



escribir

Use the words to translate the sentences. There are extra ones!

1

I am here. **está** estoy aquí allí

2

She is absent. **clase** estoy **está** ausente

3

I am present. **presente** **clase** **está** **estoy**

4

He is there. **en** **está** **allí** **estoy**

5

She is in class. **está** **clase** **en** **está**

hablar



Be ready to respond to the register in Spanish!



You can prepare your answer first, and practise saying it aloud a few times.

1

Hello! I am here.

2

[Name] is absent.

Describing me and others 2

amarillo term 1



pronunciar

[u]



universo



España
Perú

¡hola!



Quique



- ☐ Greetings
- ☐ Understanding and responding to the register in class
- ☐ Asking questions



vocabulario

Write down the key language for this week.

sí		¡Buenos días!	
no		¿dónde?	
en		estás	
¡Buenos días!		adiós	

'estar' [to be | being] (with **location**)



gramática

In Spanish the verb **estar** means '**to be**' when describing **location**.

Estás = You are



To change a statement into a question, raise your voice at the end.

Estás presente.



You are present.

¿Estás presente?



Are you present?



Translate the examples.



Estás en España. → _____.



¿Estás en España? → _____.



escuchar

Escucha a la señora Mora. Write ¿...? or .

¿Coral?

E

Luis, estás presente .

1 Tula, estás presente

4 Bruno, estás aquí

2 Alonso, estás allí

5 Raúl, estás presente

3 Manu, estás presente

6 Rubio, estás allí

La **señora**
Cano =
Mrs Cano



leer

Quique gets lots of messages. What do they mean?

1

Estoy en
España. 😊

you are

I am

2

Está en Málaga.
😊

she/he is

you are

4

Estoy en
Arequipa. 😊

she/he is

I am

3

Estás en Perú. 😊

you are

I am

5

¿Estás en
Inglaterra?. 😊

are you

you are

Úrsula



Rubén



hablar

Person A. (Person B – turn to the next page.)



Start each sentence in Spanish. Write the city or country your partner says.

1 I am

2 I am

3 you are

4 I am

5 you are

6 you are



Now your turn to listen to your partner. Do you hear **estoy** or **estás**? Say the correct city or country.

1 Inglaterra

you are



I am



2

you are



I am



5

you are



I am



3

I am



you are



6

I am



you are





hablar

Person B. (Person A – see previous page.)



Listen to your partner. Do you hear **estoy** or **estás**? Say the correct city or country.



Now your turn to start each sentence in Spanish. Write the city or country your partner says.

1 you are _____ I am _____ 	2 you are _____ I am _____  	3 I am _____ you are _____  
4 I am _____ you are _____  	5 you are _____ I am _____  	6 I am _____ you are _____  

1	I am
2	you are
3	I am
4	you are
5	I am
6	you are



escuchar

A Escucha. Listen and write down the number.

B Draw it!

'Universo' is number _____.

'Casa' is number _____.



C Fill the gaps with [a], [o] or [u].



E  s o l

1  L _ i s _

2  G _ l _

3  M _ n _

4  S e g _ n d _

5  Y _ l _ n d _

 Proper nouns start with a capital letter!



escribir

Escribe. **Choose the city and country.**



1 _____
(You are in _____).



2 _____
(I am in _____).



3 _____
(She is in _____).



Perú



España



 How can you turn these statements into questions?



pronunciar

[e]



elefante

¿Cómo estás?

¡Hola!



Sofía Rubén



- ☐ Greetings
- ☐ Understanding and responding to the register in class
- ☐ Asking questions



vocabulario

Write down the key language for this week.

activo		preparado	
enfermo		sano	
está		hoy	
perdido		¿cómo?	

'estar' [to be | being] (with **location**)

In Spanish the verb **estar** means '**to be**' when describing **location**, **mood** or **temporary states**.

To change a statement into a question, **raise your voice at the end**.



gramática

'estar' [to ____ | being]



estoy - ____ am



estás - ____ are



está - she ____



está - ____

Translate the examples.



¿Estoy preparado?



Sofía ¿Estás en Perú?



¿Estás enfermo?





escuchar

Escucha. Who does Rubén describe?

A) Marca ✓.

	I 	You	He
E			✓
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			

B) Escucha y escribe el número (E-6).

Write down the number.

ill	
lost	
ready	
healthy	
active	



Rubén

Q		
---	--	--



pronunciar

Fill the gaps with [e], [a] or [u].

E  _ v _ nt _

1  _ c _

2  _ l _ m _ nt _

3  _ n _ mig _

4  _ sc _ p _ r

5  _ sc _ l _ r _

Sometimes we refer to people by name in a sentence:

Eduardo is here. **He** is ready.



Here we use the pronoun **he** because we don't need to repeat **Eduardo**.

In Spanish, we often don't need to use the pronoun.

Eduardo está aquí.

[is]

Está preparado.

[He is]

This means that **está** can mean **is** and **he is, she is, it is.**



leer

Lee. Write the meaning of '**está**' for each sentence.

1 Elena **está** en clase. Elena in.

2 Emanuel **está** en casa. **Está** enfermo. class

Emanuel at home. ill.

3 ¿Eva? No, **está** ausente. Eva ? No.

4 ¿Cómo **está** Edgar? **Está** activo hoy. absent

How Edgar ? active now.

5 ¿ Enrique **está** enfermo? No, **está** sano.

Enriqu ill ? No healthy.



escribir

¿Qué es diferente? Escribe.

Change the Spanish sentence to match the English sentence.

qué - what

1	Estoy en la clase. (You are in the classroom).
2	Está preparado. (He is ill)
3	Elena ¿estás aquí? (Elena, are you there?)
4	Está activo hoy. (I am active today)
5	¿Cómo está hoy? (How are you today?)



leer

Escribe en inglés . Can you get at least 15 points?



x3	aquí	allí	estoy
	hola	presente	ausente
x2	sí	España	¿dónde?
	en	Buenos días	Buenas tardes
x1	enfermo	estás	hoy
	está	¿cómo?	serio
	preparado	sano	activo



hablar

Escribe y habla.

How are you feeling?



pronunciar

[i]



idea



Irene



Santi

Pancho



Manchita



vocabulario



- ☐ Describing how I'm feeling
- ☐ Describing how someone else is feeling
- ☐ Asking questions

Write down the key language for this week.

clase		ahora	
cómodo/a		pesado/a	
positivo/a		en clase	

Gender and agreement on adjectives



gramática

In Spanish, **adjectives change** depending on whether the person or animal they describe is male or female.

Adjectives that are masculine (end in 'o') change to an 'a' when the person or animal being described is female.



Translate the examples.



Pancho está enfermo. → _____.



Manchita is a **female** rabbit, so the adjective also ends in **-a**.



Manchita está enferma → _____.



Santi está pesado → _____.



Irene está positiva → _____.



hablar

Person A. (Person B – turn to the next page.)

Read the sentence in English.
If your partner answers correctly,
ask for the following sentence.
You can help your partner 😊!



Today I am lost → Hoy estoy perdido.
You are prepared today → Estás preparado hoy.
S/he is active → Está activo.
You are ill → Estás enfermo.
I am healthy → Estoy sano.
Hello! S/he is absent. → ¡Hola! Está ausente.

Now your turn to be the student.
Translate the sentences your partner
is going to ask you (you can use the
hints [↓]). If you make a mistake,
you will start from the bottom again!



H _ _ e _ t _ p _ r _ d _ d _ .
E _ t _ s _ e _ f _ r _ m _ h _ y .
E _ t _ y _ s _ n _ .
E _ t _ p _ r _ p _ r _ a _ d _ .
E _ t _ a _ t _ v _ .
¡H _ ! E _ t _ y _ p _ r _ s _ n _ t _ .

escuchar

Escucha. Circle the correct adjective. Who is it?

					Sofía 	Quique 
E	positivo	positiva	perdido	perdida		✓
1	perdido	perdida	pesado	pesada		
2	cómodo	cómoda	positiva	positivo		
3	sano	sana	enfermo	enferma		
4	activo	activa	sano	sana		
5	cómodo	cómoda	activo	activa		
6	pesado	pesada	sana	sano		

Ángela



pronunciar

Escucha. Fill the gaps with [e] or [i].



cultura

These are all
popular surnames
in Spain!

E  Rom e ro

1  G _ l

2  Torr _ s

3  _ gl _ sias

4  Garr _ do

5  Ort _ ga

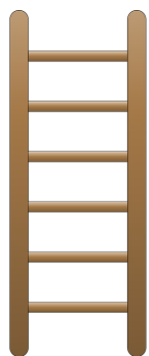
 Don't
forget capital
letters and full
stops!



hablar

Person B. (Person A – see previous page.)

Translate the sentences your partner is going to ask you (you can use the hints [↓]). If you make a mistake, you will start from the bottom again!



H__e_t_y p_rd_d_.
E_t__ pr_p_r_d_ h_y.
E_t_ a_t_v_.
E_t__ en__rm_.
E_t_y s_n_.
¡H_l_! E_t_ aus_nt_.

Now your turn to be the teacher. Read the sentence in English. If your partner answers correctly, ask for the following sentence. You can help your partner 😊!



Today s/he is lost → Hoy está perdido.
You are ill today → Estás enfermo hoy.
I am healthy → Estoy sano.
S/he is prepared → Está preparado.
S/he is active → Está activo.
Hello! I am present → ¡Hola! Estoy presente.



leer

Escribe. Write the English meaning of **está** for each sentence:

1

Pedro **está** allí.



Pedro **there.**

2

El señor Valero **está** en clase. **Está** preparado.



Mr Valero **in class.** **ready.**

3

¿Rita? No, **está** en casa.



¿Rita? No, **at home.**

4

¿Cómo **está** Martín? **Está** positivo hoy.



How **Martin today?** **positive today.**

5

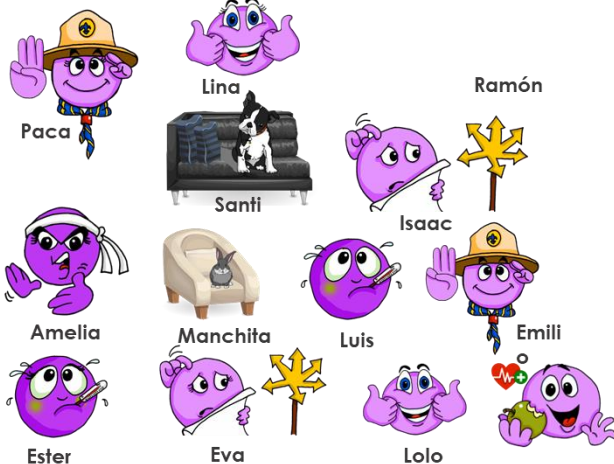
¿Belén **está** preparada? No, **está** perdida.



Belen ready? No, **lost.**

hablar

Habla y describe* a la persona*.



enfermo	enferm
perdido	perdid
pesado	pesad
cómodo	cómod
preparado	preparad
activo	activ
sano	san

describe = describe

la = the

persona = person



Pay careful attention to ensure you use the correct ending (-o OR -a)

escribir

Escribe. Translate the sentences.

1 Manchita is ill today.



2 Santi is annoying at home.



3 Rubén is positive now.



4 Ángela is comfortable in class.



5 Úrsula is ready now.



¿Cómo estás hoy en clase?



[I am]...



pronunciar

[a]



casa

[o]



dos

[u]



universo



Elena



Pedro

a b ñ



- ☐ Describing how I'm feeling
- ☐ Describing how someone else is feeling
- ☐ Asking questions



vocabulario

Write down the key language for this week.

imposible		¿dónde?	
increíble		está	
feliz		estoy	

¿Cómo está?



Gender and agreement on adjectives



gramática

Adjectives that are masculine (end in 'o') change to an 'a' when the person or animal being described is female.

When an adjective ends in **-e** or **-z** it can describe a female and male person or animal. It does not change.



Translate the examples.



Quique está increíble. → _____



Sofía está increíble. → _____



Pancho está feliz. → _____



Manchita está feliz. → _____



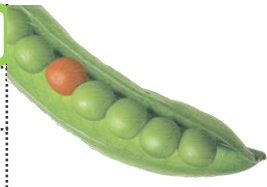


leer

Lee. ¿Dónde está el intruso?

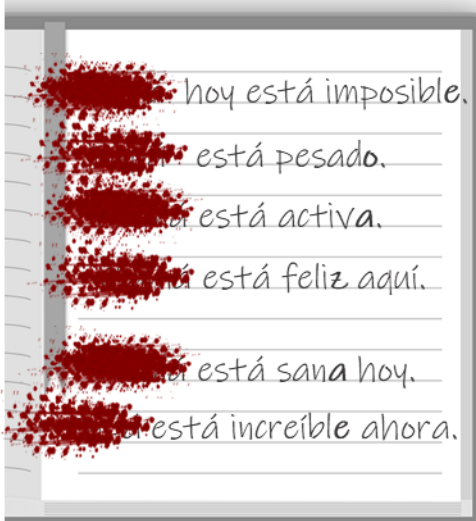
el intruso = the odd one out

E	sano	enfermo	hoy
1	positivo	pesada	perdida
2	¿cómo?	cómoda	¿dónde?
3	activa	pesada	sano
4	hoy	preparado	ahora
5	perdido	activo	enferma



leer

Lee. Is it Elena, Pedro or could it be either?

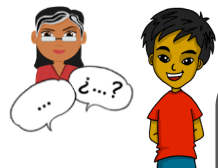


adjetivo	Elena	Pedro	either	inglés
imposible			✓	impossible



escuchar

Escucha. Who is it?



Write the statement/question.

	Asking someone [?]	Reporting back to Sr. Cano [.]	
E	✓		¿Estás feliz?
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			

Yes / No questions



In Spanish, change a statement into a question by raising your voice at the end:

Statement Estás feliz.

You are happy.

Question ¿Estás feliz?

Are you happy?

In writing, Spanish uses 2 question marks. The one at the front is upside down!



leer

Escribe en inglés. Can you get at least 15 points?



está	aquí	cómodo
sano	¿cómo?	allí



¡Buenos días!	perdido	¡Buenas tardes!
sí	hoy	estás



increíble	¿dónde?	ahora
estoy	feliz	positivo
pesado	en clase	imposible



hablar

Completa la encuesta*.

Ask as many people as possible!

¿Cómo estás?

Estoy ...



You can prepare your answer first, and practise saying it aloud a few times.

happy	incredible	comfortable	positive	ready	impossible	annoying	negative	lost



Write your favourite words in Spanish, here.





pronunciar

[e]



tres

[i]



interesante

¿Cómo es?



- ☐ Describing what I'm like
- ☐ Describing what someone else is like

Write down the key language for this week.



vocabulario

¿cómo?

siempre

soy

normalmente

ser

es

Ser [to be, being]



gramática

In Spanish, the verb **ser** means '**to be**' when describing **general traits**.

To mean **I am** for **general traits**, use **soy**.

To mean **she, he** or **it** is for **general traits** use **es**.



Translate the examples.



Soy feliz. → _____



Es sano. → _____



el señor Valero



escuchar

Quique habla. Escucha.

Who is she describing?

habla = he talks



Quique
[himself]



or



[s/he]

E



1

2

Quique
[himself]



or



[s/he]

4

5

¿en inglés ?



escuchar

Escucha y escribe.

1	Normalmente <u>soy</u> activo.	I am	active	normally
2				
3				
4				



leer

Write the English meaning of **es** for each sentence.

Ejemplo [1]: Iker **es** siempre tranquilo → Iker **is** always calm.

2	Normalmente Irene es feliz.
3	¿ Es Isabel activa? ¡Sí! Es imposible.
4	¿Cómo es Quique? Siempre es feliz.
5	¿ Es positiva? No, Eva es pesada.

Sometimes we refer to people by name in a sentence:



Quique is always healthy. **He** is (generally) happy.

Here we use the pronoun **he** because we don't need to repeat **Quique**.

In Spanish, we often don't need to use the pronoun.

Quique está aquí.

Está feliz.

This means that **está** can mean **is** and **he is, she is, it is**.



hablar

Person A: (Person B – turn to the next page.)

Your turn to be the teacher! Read the sentences to your partner.

Pupil B	
1	Es positivo.
2	Es imposible.
3	Es sana.
4	Es feliz.
5	Es pesada.
6	Es activo.

Now listen to your partner and write M (male), F (female) or M/F (male/female) if it could be either.

1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	



hablar

Person B. (Person A – see previous page.)

Listen to your partner and write M (male), F (female) or M/F (male/female) if it could be either.

1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	

Now your turn to be the teacher!
Read the sentences to your partner.

Pupil A	
1	Es sano.
2	Es feliz.
3	Es positiva.
4	Es increíble.
5	Es activa.
6	Es pesado.



hablar

Translate the words and find a quick route to the finish line.

El Gran Premio



Salida	activo	feliz	imposible
pesada	increíble	positiva	sano
ser	soy	es	pesado
normalmente	siempre	sana	Fin



happy	positive (f)	annoying (m)	I am	always
s/he, it is	healthy (m)	impossible	to be being	normally
	healthy (f)	incredible	annoying (f)	
		active (m)		

Describing me and others

7

amarillo term 1



pronunciar

Con **a**, vaca 
 con **e**, pez 
 con **i**, colibrí 
 con **o**, ratón 
 con **u**, ñu. 



¿Cómo eres?

Soy Pedro.



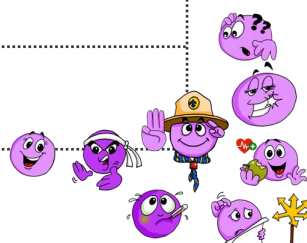
- ☐ Describing what me and someone else is like
- ☐ Talking about origin (where you are from).



vocabulario

Write down the key language for this week.

eres		España 	
de		Perú	
Inglaterra	+		



Ser [to be, being]

In Spanish, the verb **ser** means '**to be**' when describing **general traits**.



Soy feliz.

I am happy



Soy de España y Perú.

I am from Spain and Peru.



Spanish uses 2 question marks. The one at the front is upside down!

To mean **you are** for **general traits**, use **eres**.



gramática

'ser' [to _____ | being]



soy - _____ am



eres - _____



es - _____



es - _____



Translate the examples.



¡Eres de España!



¿Eres de Perú?



Perú  está en Latinoamérica.



escuchar

Quique habla con papá Pedro. Escucha.

Who is she describing?

	verbo	Quique [I]	Papá Pedro [you]	Ángela [she]
E	es			✓
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				

¿en inglés ?



positive



leer

Escribe en inglés. Can you get at least 15 points?

 x3	estoy	perdido	¿dónde?
	aquí	está	preparada
 x2	activo	ahora	positiva
	¿cómo?	hoy	siempre
 x1	es	normalmente	positivo
	soy	España	eres
	Inglaterra	active/activa	de



escuchar

[A] Escucha. ¿Qué palabra es?

[B] Complete the poem with a word that rhymes.

[1] 'o' is number .
1 2 3

[2] 'e' is number .
1 2 3

[3] 'u' is number .
1 2 3

[4] 'i' is number .
1 2 3

Con a, la vaca Maca.
Con e, el bebé .
Con i, el colibrí .
Con o, el ratón .
Con u, el unicornio .

Enrique marrón Maca único aquí
Ugo Soli Camarón verde blanca



escuchar

[A] Escucha.

Write down the number in the correct column.



I am	You are	S/he, it is

[B] Escucha y escribe. Use the correct words to translate the sentences. There are extra ones!

E	are you comfortable is it healthy
1	from you are in Ecuador I am
2	I am you are positive active
3	annoying today is he always am I
4	now positive you are I am normally



hablar

Pregunta y adivina. Ask your partner questions to guess their secret character.

Paco

Colombia



Picasso

Spain



Frida Kahlo

México



Quique

Spain & Peru



Pedro

Peru



Ángela

Spain



Irene

Costa Rica



El señor Valero

Chile



¿Eres de...?

¡No!

¡Sí, soy de...!



¿Eres de Inglaterra? Write down where you are from!





escribir

Escribe en español. Can you get at least 15 points?

1	I am healthy	
2	You are from Perú.	
3	S/he is from Spain.	
4	I am from England.	



Can you make these sentences into a question?



escribir

Escribe en español. Can you get at least 15 points?



Where?	I am (state)	ready (m + f)
S/he is (state)	here	lost (m + f)
now	always	How?
annoying (m + f)	today	comfortable (m + f)
normally	I am (origin)	active
you are (origin)	England	s/he, it is (origin)
Spain	from	positive (m + f)





pronunciar

[ca]



cama

[co]



contar

[cu]



cucaracha

¿Qué día es?



☐ Saying what day of the week it is today.



a b ñ

vocabulario

Write down the key language for this week.

qué		martes		viernes	
día		miércoles		sábado	
lunes		jueves		domingo	

Ser [to be, being]

We use **ser** when talking about what day it is.

To say 'it is' + day of the week, use **es**.



Hoy **es** martes.
Today **is** Tuesday.



Es martes.
It is Tuesday.



gramática



Translate the examples.

¿Hoy **es** jueves. → _____.

Es jueves. → _____.

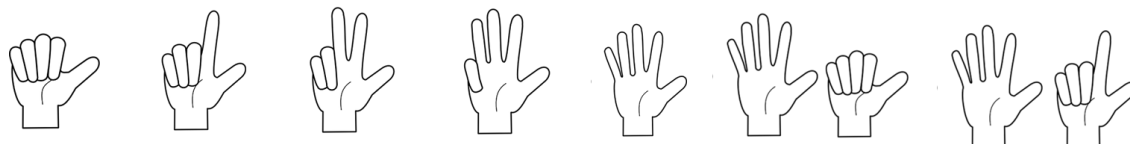
¿Qué día **es** hoy? → _____.

Days of the week are **not** capitalised in Spanish.



pronunciar

Make any gesture. Your partner says the day.





escuchar Sofía habla con mamá Elena. Escucha.

E	Tuesday	Wednesday	Monday	Thursday	Tuesday
1	Wednesday	Friday	Thursday	Saturday	Wednesday
2	Tuesday	Sunday	Wednesday	Thursday	Tuesday
3	Friday	Saturday	Monday	Wednesday	Friday
4	Thursday	Friday	Sunday	Tuesday	Thursday
5	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Saturday	Sunday



leer Escribe en inglés. Can you get at least 15 points?



 x3	estás	cómodo	perdido
	soy	enfermo	eres
 x2	sano	hoy	ahora
	imposible	increíble	es
	día	viernes	sábado
 x1	jueves	¿Qué?	estoy
	lunes	martes	miércoles



escuchar [A] Escucha y marca ✓.

	[ca]	[co]	[cu]	
E		✓		co le
1				_ _ n
2				_ _ ma
3				_ _ enta
4				_ _ ando
5				_ _ bra

[B] ¡Habla!

el trabalenguas = tonguetwister

Cuando Carmen
come coles
en en el cole
Cata cuenta cabras
en la cama.



escuchar [A] Escucha y escribe en inglés.

- E
- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6



[B] Esucha. Fill in the gaps with the missing English word.

- 1. Today is **Sunday**. I am (feeling) _____.
- 2. _____ are you? _____ is Monday!
- 3. _____ Thursday? Or _____?
- 4. It is _____ and _____ (feeling) sad.
- 5. _____ feeling incredible _____.
- 6. You are (looking) _____ today! _____ day is it?



leer Lee. ¿Qué día es? Complete the sentences.

y = and
muy = very

jueves
Estoy sano y estoy presente en clase.

miércoles
Estoy cómodo en casa.

martes
Estoy muy perdido

viernes
Estoy imposible.

- 1 Quique is (feeling) **healthy** on Thursday, and he is present _____.
- 2 On _____ he is _____ at home.
- 3 Quique is feeling very lost on _____.
- 4 On _____ he is feeling impossible.



¡Buenos días, clase!
¿Hoy es....?



escribir Escribe. Make a note of how you're feeling each day this week.

¿Qué día es?	Today is...						
	Hoy es lunes						
¿Cómo estás?	I am (feeling...) Estoy feliz.						



pronunciar

[ce]



centro



☐ Saying what I have



vocabulario

Write down the key language for this week.

tener		caballo		planta	
tengo		cama		un	
barco		libro		una	
bolsa					

Gender | Indefinite articles (a/an)



gramática

In Spanish, **things** as well as people and animals, are either **masculine** or **feminine**. We say that they have **gender**.

To say **a** (or **an**) in Spanish use **un** before a masculine and **una** before a feminine noun.



Most **masculine** nouns end in **-o** and most **feminine** nouns end in **-a**.



Translate the examples.

? una cama → _____.

? una cama → _____.

? una idea → _____.

? una idea. → _____.

? una planta → _____.

? una casa → _____.



escuchar

La cama de Sofía. Sofía needs to tidy up her bed.
¿Es 'un' o 'una'?



¡Qué
desastre,
Sofía!



E	un	una	planta	teléfono
1	un	una	libro	fruta
2	un	una	instrumento	bolsa
3	un	una	cama	barco
4	un	una	caballo	cucaracha

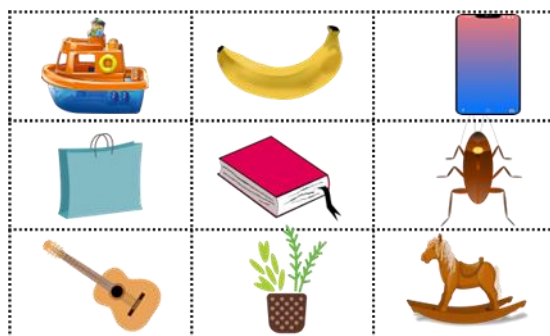


leer

Escribe dos listas en inglés

☒
☒
☒
☒
☒

☒
☒
☒



hablar

Persona A: (Person B – turn to the next page.)

Your turn to speak! Say 'tengo'
and the correct article (**un/una**).

Round 1

Now listen to your partner and tick
the correct noun.

Round 2

		un / una	
1	Tengo		caballo
2	Tengo		cama
3	Tengo		bolsa
4	Tengo		libro
5	Tengo		barco

	Which noun must it be?			
1	☐		☐	
2	☐		☐	
3	☐		☐	
4	☐		☐	
5	☐		☐	

hablar

Persona B. (Person A – see previous page.)

Now listen to your partner and tick the correct noun.

Round 1

Which noun must it be?

1	☐		☐	
2	☐		☐	
3	☐		☐	
4	☐		☐	
5	☐		☐	

Your turn speak! Say '**tengo**' and the correct article (**un/una**).

Round 2

un / una

1	Tengo	planta	
2	Tengo	barco	
3	Tengo	libro	
4	Tengo	cama	
5	Tengo	bolsa	

pronunciar

¡Practica!



Albacete

Cáceres

cebra

cosa

Ceuta

cero

cena

Barcelona

maceta

pecera

cerdo

Ceuta is a Spanish city on the north coast of Africa and it borders with Morocco!

cultura



leer

Clasifica las palabras.

un

una

libro

bolsa

instrumento

caballo

fruta

barco

planta

cama

idea



escuchar

[A] Escucha.

¿Qué palabra es?

E		I have	he is (t)	I am (t)
1		bed	boat	horse
2		to have, having	I have	to be, being (t)
3		Tuesday	Wednesday	Friday
4		ready	lost	impossible

[B] Escucha y escribe. Use the correct words to write the sentences. There are extra ones!

E	una	tengo	bolsa	es	
1	día	caballo	hoy	tengo un	
2	es	día	hoy	miércoles	
3	tener tengo	cama	un	una es	
4	es	está	hoy	lunes	preparado



escribir

Escribe en español. Can you get at least 15 points?



	you are (state)	here	normally
	healthy (f)	there	I am (state)
	to be, being (trait)	I am (trait)	always
	incredible (m/f)	normally	s/he, it is (trait)
	to have, having	a bed	a/an (f)
	a bag	a/an (m)	a horse
	a boat	I have	a plant



pronunciar

[ci]



[to say, tell]

decir

¿Qué tiene Max?

Soy Max



☐ Saying what someone else has

Un amigo de Inglaterra



vocabulario

Write down the key language for this week.

tiene		hermana		profesor	
dibujo		mesa		profesora	
hermano		perro		puerta	

tener [to have, having]

The verb **tener** means '**to have**' or '**having**'.

To say I have, use '**tengo**'.

To say s/he or it has, use '**tiene**'.



gramática



Translate the examples.



Tengo un amigo. → _____.

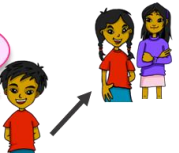


Tiene una amiga. → _____.

Rubén es un amigo.



Sofía...



a b ñ



Write your favourite words in Spanish, here.



leer

Lee y escribe en español. Escribe la letra (a-g).



E Tiene un profesor.

1 Tiene un perro.

2 Tengo una hermana.

3 Tengo una cama.

4 Tiene una puerta.

5 Tengo una mesa.

6 Tiene un caballo.

Quique (I)

Max (he)

teacher (m)

a

e

b

f

c

g

d

g



escuchar

¿Es Max o Quique? Escribe el objeto en inglés



escuchar



Escucha y cuenta el sonido [ci]

[ci]



E

1

2

3

4

E

1

2

3

4



leer

Escribe en inglés. Can you get at least 15 points?



x3

hola

estoy

presente

aquí

estar

allí

España

eres

de

preparada

cómodo

Inglaterra

un perro

una mesa

tengo

una profesora

una puerta

un dibujo

tiene

una hermana

un profesor



x1

Saying what I and others have



amarillo term 1



escuchar



escribir

Escucha y escribe.

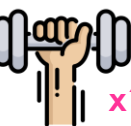
1	Tengo un dibujo y un barco.	s/h	drawing	boat
2		e		
3				
4				
5				



escribir

Escribe en español. Can you get at least 15 points?



 x3	there	s/he, it is (state)	here
	hello	I am (state)	present
 x2	from	Spain	comfortable (m)
	England	you are (trait)	ready (f)
 x1	s/he has	I have	a dog
	a door	a table	a teacher (m)
	a drawing	a teacher (f)	a sister



escribir

Escribe en español.

When translating a / an, consider the gender of the noun.

Don't forget capital letters and full stops!

- 1 I have a table.
- 2 Rubén has a (male) dog.
- 3 She has a sister.
- 4 I have a horse and a plant.
- 5 Quique has a drawing and a book.

Saying what I and others have



amarillo term 1



pronunciar

[ce]



centro

[ci]



[to say, tell]

decir

¿Qué tienes?



☐ Asking what someone else has



vocabulario

Write down the key language for this week.

hoja		mensaje	
idea		palabra	
lápiz		regla	

Yes/no questions

Turn a statement into a yes/no question by making your voice go up at the end.



Tengo un lápiz. **I have** a pencil.



¿**Tengo** un lápiz? **Do I have** a pencil?



gramática

tener [to have, having]



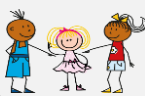
tengo - ____ have



tienes - ____ have



tiene - ____



tiene - ____



Translate the examples.



Tienes un caballo.



_____.



¿**Tienes** un caballo?



_____.

Saying what I and others have



amarillo term 1



leer

¿Es 'un' o 'una'?

¿Es posible [P] ✓ o imposible [I] ✗?



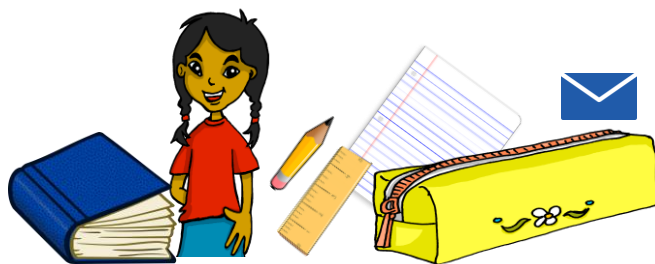
escuchar



	Do I have...?	Do you have...?	objeto en inglés
E	✓		a plant
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			

- Tengo ____ perro.
- Tengo ____ hermana.
- Tengo ____ libro.
- Tengo ____ hoja.
- Tengo ____ lápiz.
- Tengo ____ regla.
- Tengo ____ mensaje.

☐
☐
☐
☐
☐
☐
☐

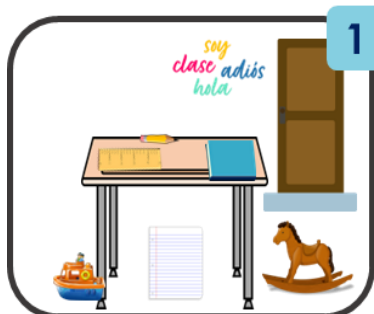


hablar

Escribe un número en secreto. Tu compañero/a adivina.

'Do you have.....?'

(el) **compañero/a** = male/female partner
adivina = s/he guesses



un

caballo
mensaje
libro
lápiz
perro
barco

una

palabra
hoja
puerta
regla
planta



hablar Persona A: (Person B – turn to the next page.)

Round 1

Your turn to speak! Say the word in Spanish. Then listen to your partner and write the missing sentence beginning in English.

1.	_____	a sheet.
2.	_____	a pencil.
3.	_____	a boat.
4.	_____	a horse.
5.	_____	a word.

Round 2

Now listen to your partner and reply with the full sentence, using either **tengo** or **tienes**.

	Tengo...	Tienes...
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		



escuchar Escucha. ¿Es [ce] o [ci]?

E	__ sne		4	pe__ s	
1	__ elo		5	co__ nero	
2	__ leste	[sky-blue]	6	impa__ ente	
3	__ en	100			

pronunciar



El __ sne está en el lago
the swan is in the lake
bajo un __ elo soleado
under a sunny sky
el agua es __ leste
the water is sky-blue
y __ en pe__ s huyen
and hundreds of fish run away
del co__ nero impa__ ente
from the impatient cook



leer Escribe en inglés. Can you get at least 15 points?

	estás	¡Buenas tardes!	¡Buenos días!
	viernes	lunes	en
	jueves	sábado	miércoles
	¿qué?	un día	martes
	una hoja	un lápiz	tengo
	una palabra	un mensaje	una regla
	tienes	una idea	tiene



hablar

Persona B. (Person A – see previous page.)

Round 1

Listen to your partner
and reply with the full sentence, using
either **tengo** or **tienes**.

	Tengo...	Tienes...
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		

Round 2

Your turn to speak! Say the word in Spanish.
Then listen to your partner and write the
missing sentence beginning in English.

1.	_____ a dog.
2.	_____ a (female) teacher.
3.	_____ an idea.
4.	_____ a bottle.
5.	_____ a ruler.



escribir

Escribe en español. Can you get at least 15 points?



Monday	good afternoon	good morning
you are (state)	Friday	in
Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday
a day	what?	Saturday
I have	a message	a pencil
a ruler	he/she/it has	an idea
a word	a sheet	You have



pronunciar

[z]



zapato

El club del planeta



- ☐ Talking about having
- ☐ describing things



vocabulario

Write down the key language for this week.

animal		papel	
cosa		raro	
instrumento		nuevo	
viejo			

Adjectives following the noun



gramática

In Spanish, many adjective **follow** the noun.

un instrmento **raro**



a **weird** instrument



In English the adjective comes **before** the noun.



Spanish tells you **what** it is, and then **how** it is.



Translate the examples.



Una profesora **nueva** → _____.



un amigo **feliz** → _____.



leer

Lee la lista. Escribe en inglés .



In English adjective comes before the noun.

E un instrumento pesado

1 una hoja vieja

2 una cosa rara

3 una palabra nueva

4 un animal perdido

5 una amiga positiva

E

an annoying instrument

1

2

3

4

5



escuchar

Quique y Sofía bring items to the eco club.



rojo

Escucha y rodea el adjetivo.

	descripción	objeto 	I have	you have
E	rojo / roja	a pencil		
1	cómodo / cómoda			
2	nuevo / nueva			
3	raro / rara			
4	sano / sana			
5	viejo / vieja			



crear

Un instrumento: castañuelas



☐ tiras* de cartón* y papel (12cm x 4cm)

☐ pegamento



☐ dos chapas* de botella



¿Qué es? Un instrumento típico* de España

cartón = cardboard
chapa = cap
tiras = strips
típico = typical



escuchar

[A] Escucha y marca ✓.



[z] sounds
the same as
[c] in front of
[e] [i].

	z [th]	s	
E			co __ [thing]
1			_ _ mpoña 
2			pe __ 
3			_ _ eco 
4			ro __ l 
5			_ _ mbomba 

[B] Escribe en la
espalda y adivina.



¿Tienes [] ?

Do you have...?

adivina = guess
la espalda = the back



leer

Put the adjectives in the correct group.

The ending changes when the
noun is masculine/feminine

The ending is the same for a
masculine/feminine noun

raro

feliz

enfermo

sana

imposible

preparada

increíble



leer

Escribe en inglés. Can you get at least 15 points?



perdido

enferma

hoy

sano

preparada

how?



tener

un barco

un libro

tengo

una

una silla



una cosa

raro

nuevo

un animal

viejo

un instrumento

papel

tiene

tienes



escribir

Escribe en español. Can you get at least 15 points?

 x3	lost (m)	today	How?
	ready (f)	healthy (m)	ill, sick (f)
 x2	I have	a book	a boat
	to have, having	a bag	a/an (feminine)
 x1	an animal	a thing	you have
	paper	new	odd, weird
	an instrument	old	s/he has



Empareja la imagen con el instrumento.

Do you remember where they are typically from?



b



c



castañuelas

zampoña

zambomba

Perú (1)



España (2)



La **zambomba** es un instrumento típico* de Navidad



escribir

¿Qué tienes? Escribe en español.



Write your favourite items in Spanish, here.





escuchar

[A] Escucha el huayno.

Un huayno: Niño Manuelito 

Niño Manuelito ¿qué quieres comer?

Niño Manuelito ¿qué quieres comer?

Torrejitas fritas envueltas en miel,

Torrejitas fritas envueltas en miel,



[Estribillo]

Mi canchita te la traigo,



molidita te la traigo

aquí te traigo el buen café



para María y San José. (x 2)

A '**huayno**' is a popular type of music and dance from Peru that goes back more than 500 years.



*Baby Jesus, what do you want to eat?
Baby Jesus, what do you want to eat?
French toasts covered in honey,
French toasts covered in honey,*

[Chorus]

*My corn I bring you,
all ground up I bring it to you
here I bring you good coffee
for Mary and Joseph. (x 2)*

Yo como pastora, te traigo mis

ovejas Yo como pastora, te traigo

mis ovejas

unas trasquiladas y otras sin orejas

unas trasquiladas y otras sin orejas

[Estribillo] (chorus)

Mi canchita te la traigo,



molidita te la traigo

aquí te traigo el buen café



para María y San José (x 2)

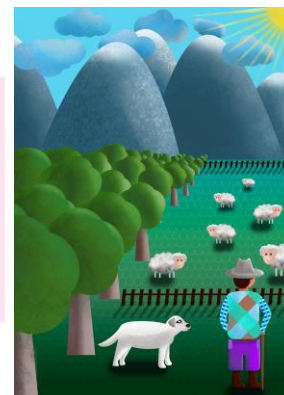
*Me as a shepherdess, I bring you my
sheep*

*Me as a shepherdess, I bring you my
sheep some shorn and some without ears
some shorn and some without ears*

[Chorus]

*My corn I bring you,
all ground up I bring it to you
here I bring you good coffee
for Mary and Joseph. (x 2)*

This is a Christmas '**huayno**'. In the mountains of Peru they call Baby Jesus '**Niño Manuelito**' - Manuelito is the pet name from Manuel, short for Emmanuel, another name for Jesus in the bible.



[B] Canta el hayno .



leer

El Roscón de Reyes

A '**Roscón de Reyes**' is a traditional Spanish brioche-like sweet bread eaten the night before or morning of Reyes or King's Day (6th January).

Hidden inside, there are a small toy and a small dried kidney bean. The person who finds the small toy will be crowned king for the day and the lucky person who finds the bean has the honour of paying for the whole cake!



¡Es un donut gigante!



el haba



el juguete

A '**corona**' also accompanies the **Roscón**, and the king or queen gets to wear it. 😊



hablar

In secret, choose a space and draw your '**haba**' and '**juguete**'.

a b c d

1 Do you have...?

1

2 S/he has ...

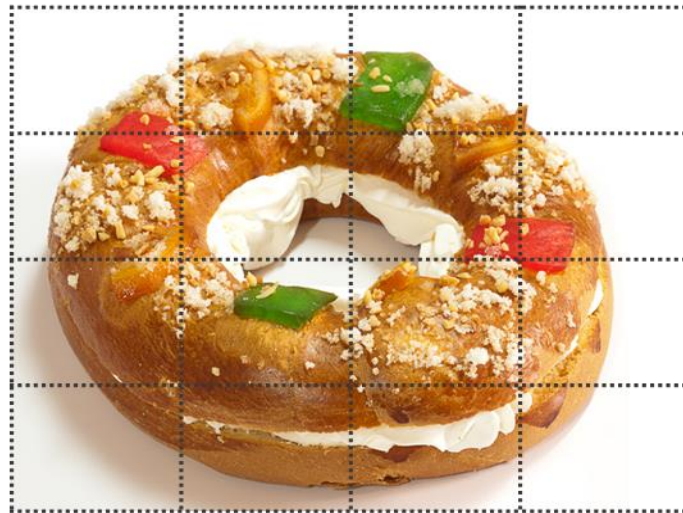
2

3 You have ...

3

4 I have

4



a

b

c

d

English	Spanish	English	Spanish	English	Spanish	English	Spanish
a boat	un barco	a drawing	un dibujo	a sheet	una hoja	an animal	un animal
a bag	una bolsa	a brother	un hermano	an idea	una idea	a thing	una cosa
a horse	un caballo	a sister	una hermana	a pencil	un lápiz	an instrument	un instrumento
a bed	una cama	a table	una mesa	a message	un mensaje	a male teacher	un profesor
a book	un libro	a dog	un perro	a word	una palabra	a female teacher	una profesora
a plant	una planta	a door	una puerta	a ruler	una regla		



leer

Vocabulario de Navidad.



(el) ángel



(la) corona



(la) campana



(el) regalo



(la) estrella



(la) bola de Navidad



(el) árbol de Navidad

Sopa de letras

v	i	r	f	i	m	l	m	z	i	l	h
n	h	a	y	a	l	b	s	t	w	e	c
g	c	a	m	p	a	n	a	t	p	j	o
e	b	x	p	u	z	k	p	z	e	s	r
l	k	y	f	v	k	i	p	a	z	b	o
z	u	a	r	e	g	a	l	o	a	u	n
c	q	f	j	e	i	b	g	o	b	u	a
f	e	s	t	r	e	l	l	a	j	y	k

Find the following words in the puzzle. Words are hidden ☐ and ☐.

cultura

The 'Roscón de Reyes' can be bought in any bakery or supermarkets. They all come with a paper crown so the lucky person who finds the toy wears it.



crear

Una corona para el Roscón

1 Decora la corona.

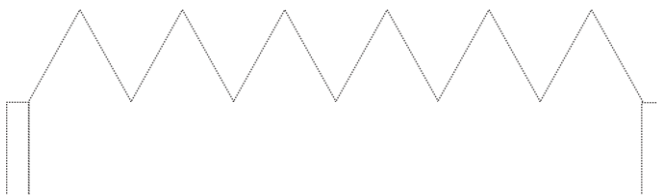


You can also write 'Feliz Día de Reyes'.

2 Corta.



3 Pega



corona = crown
para = for
cortar = to cut out
colorear = to colour
pegar = to glue

cultura

People in Spain typically say 'Feliz Día de Reyes' (happy King's Day) on this day.

