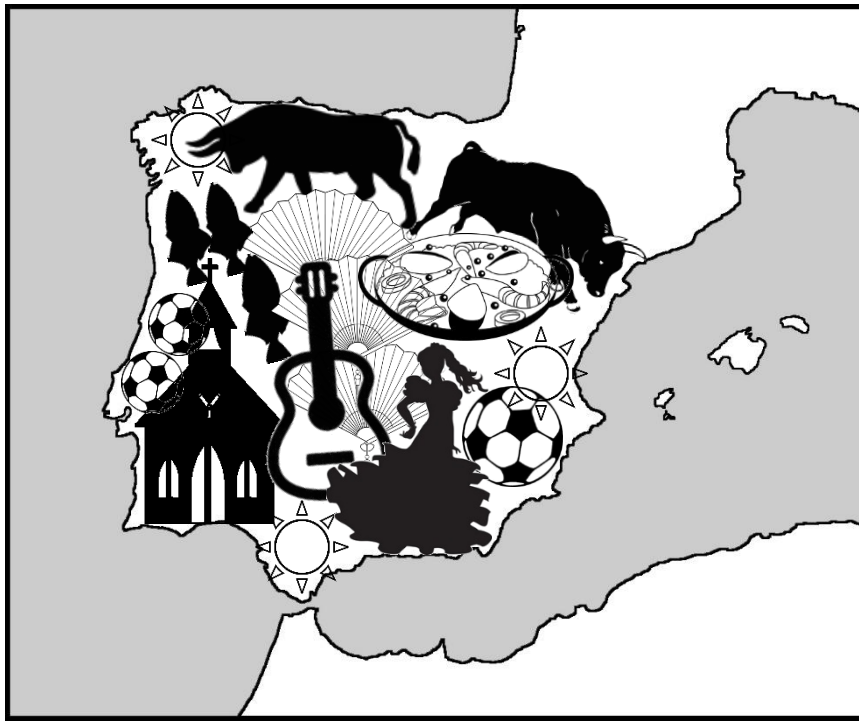




ESPAÑOL

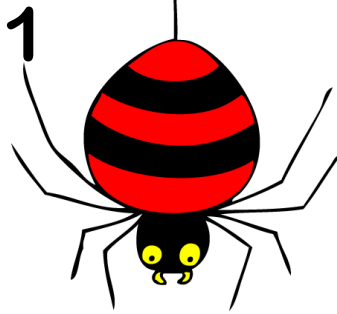
Clase 5 Libro de estudios

Nombre:

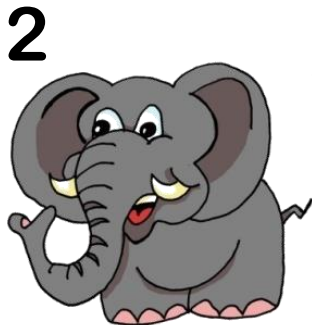
Colegio:



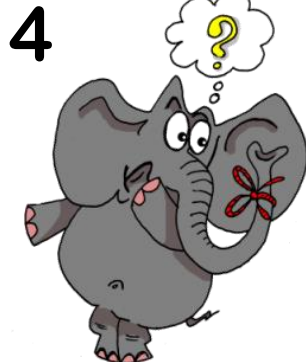
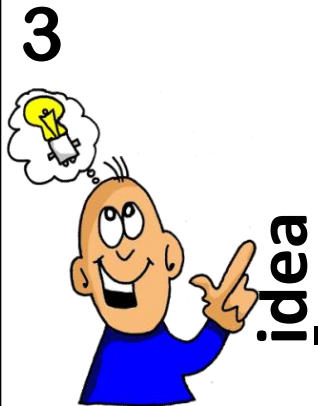
Contents	page
El sistema fónico y la pronunciación (<i>Phonics and pronunciation</i>)	1-2
Frases útiles (<i>Useful phrases</i>)	3
Preguntas (<i>Questions</i>)	4
Los números (<i>Numbers</i>)	5-6
¿Qué hora es? (<i>What time is it?</i>)	7-9
Gramática: 'un/una/unos/unas' ('a' and 'some')	10
La comida (<i>Food</i>)	11-13
Gramática: GUSTAR (<i>Verbs of like / dislike</i>)	14
GUSTAR (<i>Likes and dislikes</i>)	15-18
El desayuno (<i>Breakfast</i>)	19
Gramática: Presente -AR (<i>Present tense –AR verbs</i>)	20
Usar un diccionario (<i>Using a dictionary</i>)	21-22
Las comidas (<i>Meals</i>)	23-29
Repaso (<i>Revision</i>)	30-32
Los deportes (<i>Sports</i>)	33-36
Gramática: Los pronombres (<i>The pronouns</i>)	37
Gramática: PRACTICAR / JUGAR (<i>To practise / to play</i>)	38
La música (<i>Music</i>)	39
Los instrumentos (<i>Instruments</i>)	40-42
Palabras clave (<i>High-frequency vocabulary</i>)	43
Mi vocabulario (<i>My vocabulary</i>)	44
End of Y5 assessment	45-46



araña



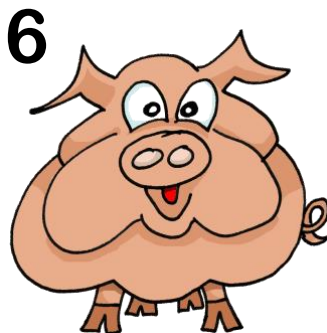
elefante



olvidar



universo



cerdo



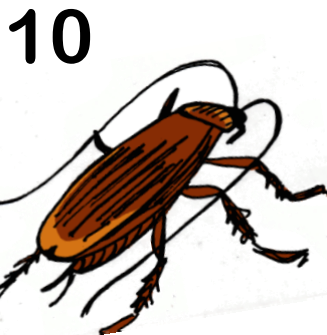
ciclista



casa



coche



cucaracha



gimnasia



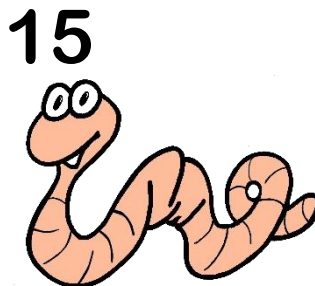
hamburguesa



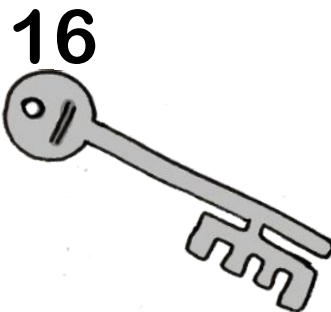
España



zumo



gusano



llave
1

Tips for pronouncing Spanish

More good news about Spanish pronunciation is that the consonants obey the rules too, although people do speak with different accents, depending on their region and background.

c's and z's

c + e = th

cero, once

c + i = th

cinco, gracias

z + a, o, u = th

zapato, corazón, azul

c + a = ka

casa, catorce

c + o = ko

cómo, color

c + u = ku

Cuba, cubano

¡Jajaja!



j's and g's

J, as in jardines (gardens), is a harder, stronger version of the English 'h'. G, when followed by e and i, sounds exactly the same as j. Otherwise, it is pronounced as the English 'g' in go.

ll's

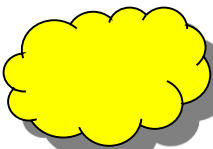
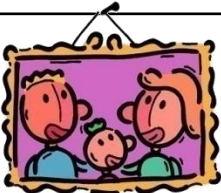
The double ll, as in calle, is another characteristic Spanish sound. In most parts of Spain it's like the 'lli' in the English million.

h's

The h is silent in Spanish, so you won't be blowing any candles out when you pronounce words that begin with this letter. Best to imagine it's not there and pronounce the second letter in the word.

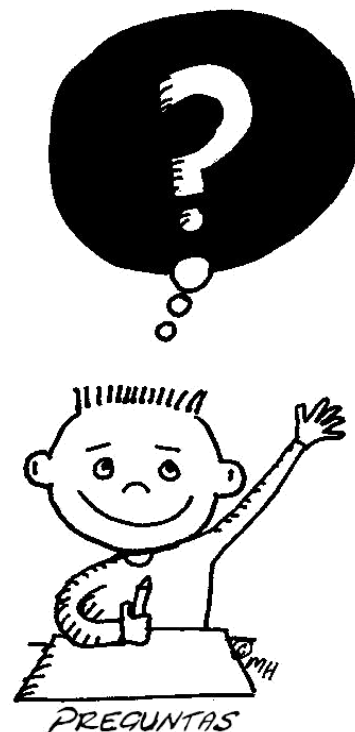
hablo, helado, ¡hola!, huevo

Try saying these out loud:

amarillo	octubre	familia	catorce	garaje
				

Frases útiles	Useful phrases
Me gusta	I like
No me gusta	I don't like
Me encanta/me chifla	I love
Detesto/odio	I hate
Prefiero	I prefer
porque	because
Es/no es	It is/ it isn't
Hay/ no hay	There is/are There isn't/aren't
muy	very
bastante	quite
¿Puedo hablar en inglés?	Can I speak in English?
¿Cómo se dice ..en español?	How do you say ... in Spanish?
¿Puedes repetir?	Can you repeat?
¿Qué es en inglés?	What is.....in English?
tengo un problema/una idea	I have a problem/idea
he olvidado	I've forgotten
¡es fenomenal!	It's great
fatal/verdad/mentira	terrible, right, wrong
Gracias	Thank you
De nada	Don't mention it
Quisiera	I would like
Tengo/ No tengo	I have / I don't have
No entiendo	I don't understand
Necesito...	I need

Preguntas	Questions
¿Dónde?	Where?
¿Quién?	Who?
¿Cuándo?	When?
¿Qué?	What?
¿Cómo?	How?
¿Por qué?	Why?
¿Cuánto?	How much?
¿Cuántos?	How many?
¿Cuál(es)?	Which?



Write these questions in Spanish.

Where is my pen?	
How are you?	
How many triangles are there?	
What is that?	
When is your favourite day?	

Palabras claves



es	,mi boli	estás	trángulos
tu día favorito	está	hay	esto

Cardinal and ordinal numbers

1	un(o) / una
2	dos
3	tres
4	cuatro
5	cinco
6	seis
7	siete
8	ocho
9	nueve
10	diez
11	once
12	doce
13	trece
14	catorce
15	quince
16	dieciséis
17	diecisiete
18	dieciocho
19	diecinueve
20	veinte
21	veintiuno
22	veintidós
23	veintitrés
24	veinticuatro
25	veinticinco
26	veintiséis
27	veintisiete
28	veintiocho
29	veintinueve
30	treinta
31	treinta y uno

10	diez	100	cien
20	veinte	200	doscientos
30	treinta	300	trescientos
40	cuarenta	400	cuatrocientos
50	cincuenta	500	quinientos
60	sesenta	600	seiscientos
70	setenta	700	setecientos
80	ochenta	800	ochocientos
90	noventa	900	novecientos
1000 - mil			

1458	mil cuatrocientos cincuenta y ocho
2000	dos mil
1,000,000	un millón
2,000,000	dos millones

primero	first
segundo	second
tercero	third
cuarto	fourth
quinto	fifth
sexto	sixth
séptimo	seventh
octavo	eighth
noveno	ninth
décimo	tenth

A Say these sums out loud.

$2 + 5 = \dots$

$3 + 12 = \dots$

$7 + 6 = \dots$

$9 - 1 = \dots$

$14 - 4 = \dots$

$11 - 7 = \dots$

$3 \times 4 = \dots$

$2 \times 7 = \dots$

B Fill in appropriate numbers in each box.

$1 \quad \boxed{} + \boxed{} = \text{trece}$

$2 \quad \boxed{} - \boxed{} = \text{veinte}$

$3 \quad \boxed{} + \boxed{} = \text{doce}$

$4 \quad \boxed{} \times \boxed{} = \text{nueve}$

$5 \quad \boxed{} - \boxed{} = \text{tres}$

$6 \quad \boxed{} + \boxed{} = \text{quince}$

$7 \quad \boxed{} \times \boxed{} = \text{dieciséis}$

$8 \quad \boxed{} + \boxed{} = \text{veintiuno}$

El rey de España

☎ 30.11.14.29.22

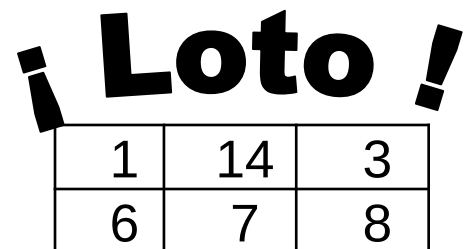
Cristina Aguilera

☎ 17.30.15.26.20

Fernando Torres

☎ 16.23.31.28.34

¿Quieres
mi número ?



D Now play bingo
with a partner.

C Say the telephone numbers.

Telling the time

¿Qué hora es?

menos

cinco

diez

cuarto

veinte

veinticinco

Son las..... (Es la ...)

y

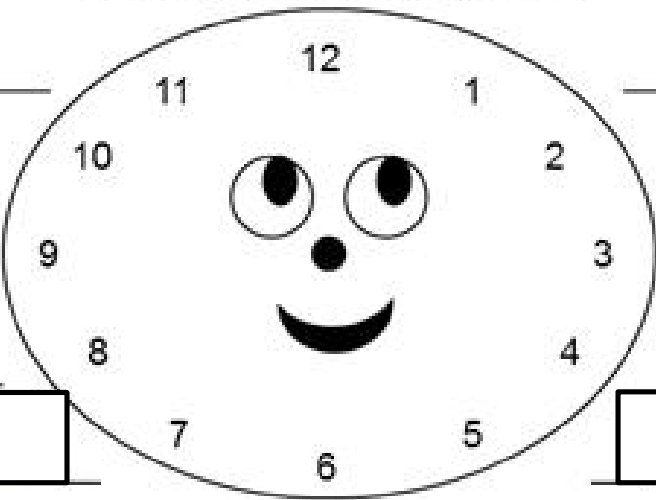
cinco

diez

cuarto

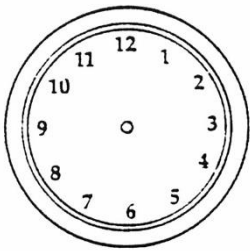
veinte

veinticinco

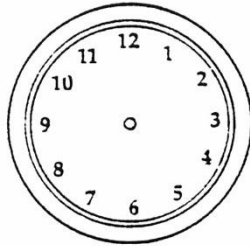


y media

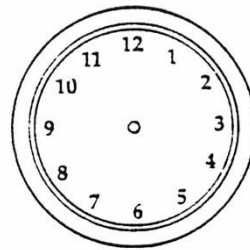
Draw the correct times onto the clocks.



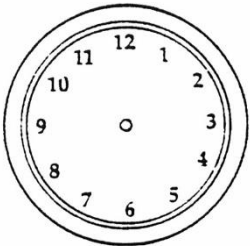
Son las ocho.



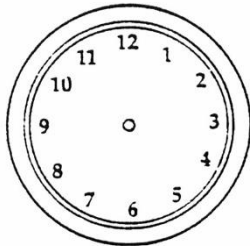
Son las dos.



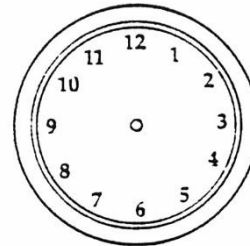
Es la una.



Son las cuatro y media.

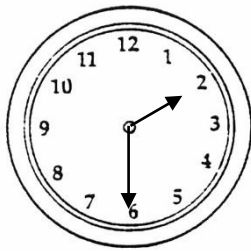
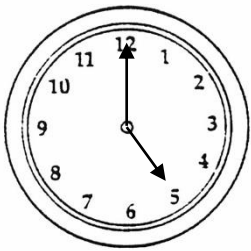
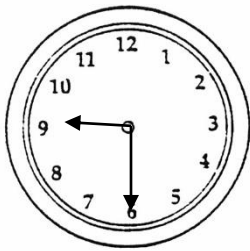
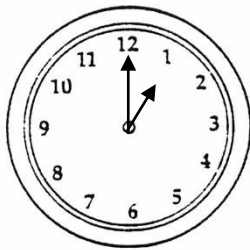
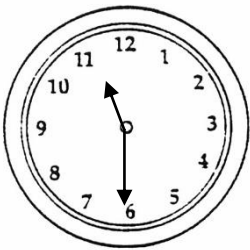
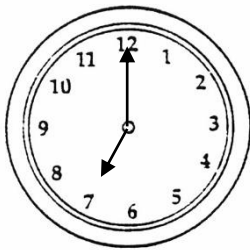


Son las diez y media.

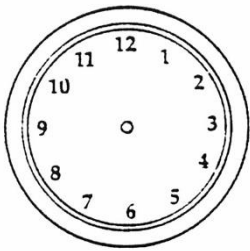
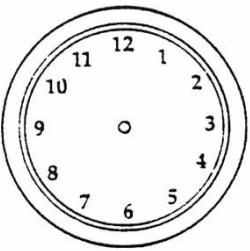
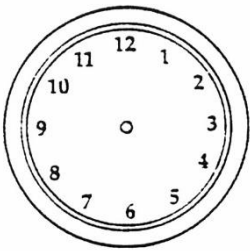
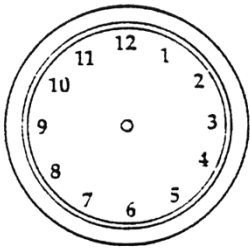
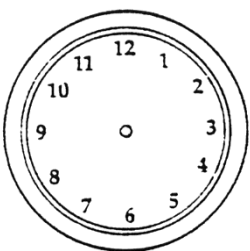
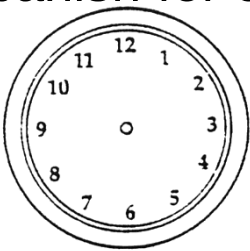


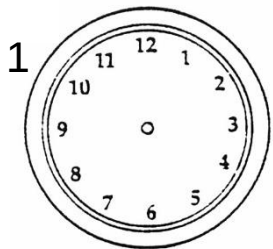
Son las seis y media.

A Write the correct time in Spanish for each clock.

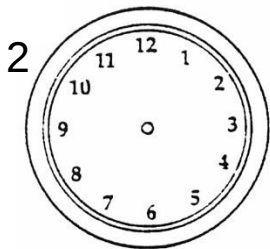


B Draw your own times and write the correct time in Spanish for each clock.

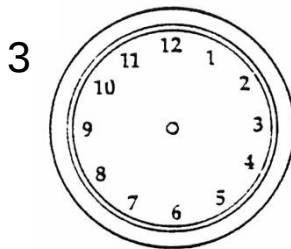




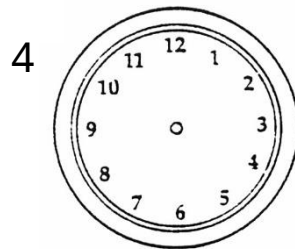
Son las cuatro y cuarto.



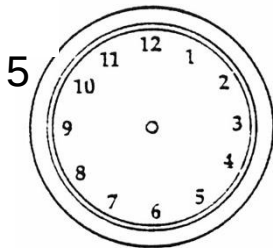
Son las diez menos cuarto.



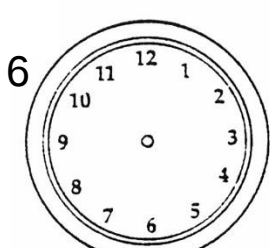
Son las siete y veinticinco.



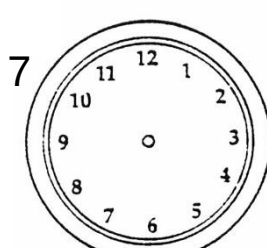
Son las dos menos veinte.



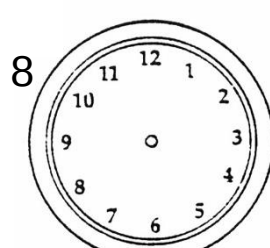
Es la una y media.



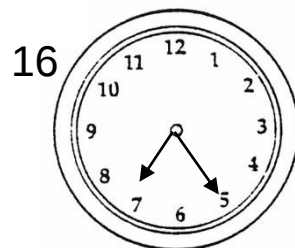
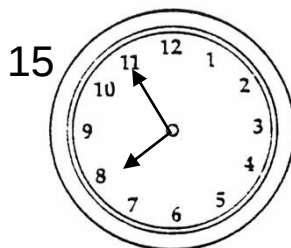
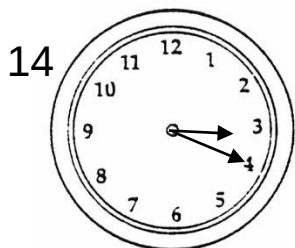
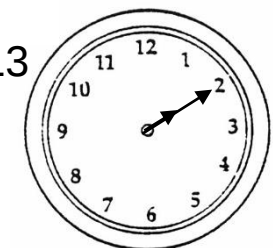
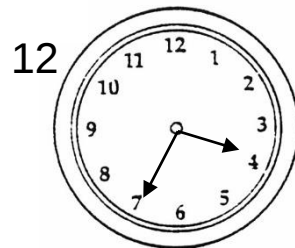
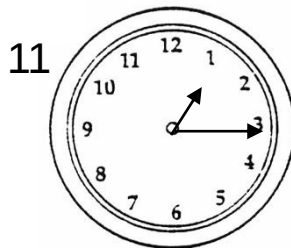
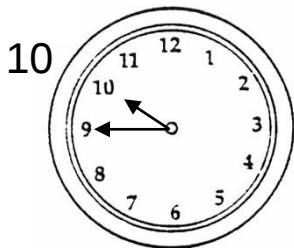
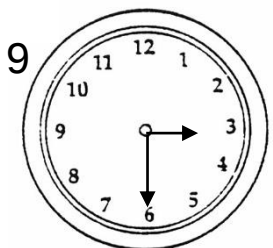
Son las doce menos cinco.



Son las tres y cuarto.



Son las once menos veinte.



How to say ‘a’, ‘some’ and ‘the’

indefinite articles

un	a (masculine object)
una	a (feminine object)
unos	some (more than one masculine object)
unas	some (more than one feminine object)

definite articles

el	the (masculine object)
la	the (feminine object)
los	the (more than one masculine object)
las	the (more than one feminine object)

A Fill in the correct word for ‘a’ or ‘some’ in the table below:

gender	‘a’ or ‘some’	food noun
(m)	un	té
(f)		manzana
(mpl)		cereales
(fpl)		magdalenas
(m)		plátano
(f)		ensalada
(m)		zumos
(mpl)		huevos
(fpl)		tostadas

B Fill in the correct word for ‘the’ in the table below:

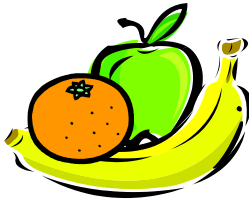
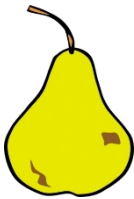
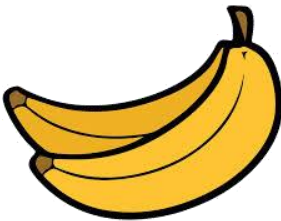
gender	‘the’	food noun
(m)		pan
(f)		sopa
(mpl)		espaguetis
(fpl)		sardinas
(m)		pescado
(f)		leche
(m)		chocolate
(mpl)		perritos calientes
(fpl)		hamburguesas

C With a partner translate orally each item with the article into English.

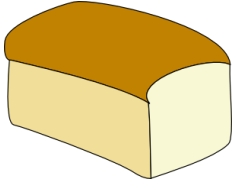
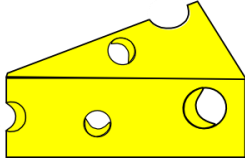


La comida

A Label the food, using the correct word for ‘a’ or ‘some’.

		
1 _ _ _ _ _	2 _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _	3 _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
		
4 _ _ _ _ _	5 _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _	6 _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _

B Label the food, using the correct word for ‘the’.

		
1 _ _ _ _ _	2 _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _	3 _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
		
4 _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _	5 _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _	6 _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _

La comida

A Look for the following words in the wordsearch. *(The articles in brackets are not in the wordsearch).*



(un) bocadillo
 (un) plátano
 (una) hamburguesa
 (una) pizza
 (una) manzana
 (unas) patatas fritas
 agua mineral
 (un) zumo de naranja
 (una) limonada
 (una) Coca-Cola

B Write a sentence for each picture, following the example..

1

¿Qué comes?

1 Como dos plátanos y cuatro manzanas.

2

2 _____

3

3 _____

4

4 _____

La comida

A Write the words into the correct box above, according to their gender.

(m/sg)	(f/sg)	(m/pl)	(f/pl)
1)	1)	1)	1)
2)	2)	2)	2)
3)	3)	3)	3)
4)	4)	4)	4)

los huevos	el pollo	la pizza	las manzanas
el queso	la ensalada	los helados	las verduras
la sopa	los batidos	la leche	el pastel
el jamón	los guisantes	las uvas	las naranjas

B Complete the words below with the missing vowels.

1. __l p__n

2. __l p__sc__d__

3. __l p__ll__

4. l__s h__l__d__s

5. l__ l__ch__
6. l__s h__ __v__s

7. l__ s__p__

8. l__s v__rd__r__s

9. l__ __ns__l__d__

10.l__ fr__t__

GUSTAR and expressing likes and dislikes

Gustar really means 'to be pleasing to'. Use '**gusta**' with singular nouns and '**gustan**' with plural nouns. You need to use the correct **indirect pronoun** too to show who likes what.

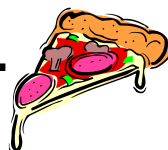
Expressing likes and dislikes – 3 impersonal verbs			
	GUSTAR – to like	ENCANTAR – to love	INTERESAR – to interest
me (to me)	gusta(n)	encanta(n)	interesa(n)
te (to you)			
le (to him/her)			
le (to you – formal, 1 pers)			
nos (to us)			
OS (to you – fam.pl)			
les (to them)			
les (to you – formal, pl)			

There are other verbs that work in this way too. The most important ones are:

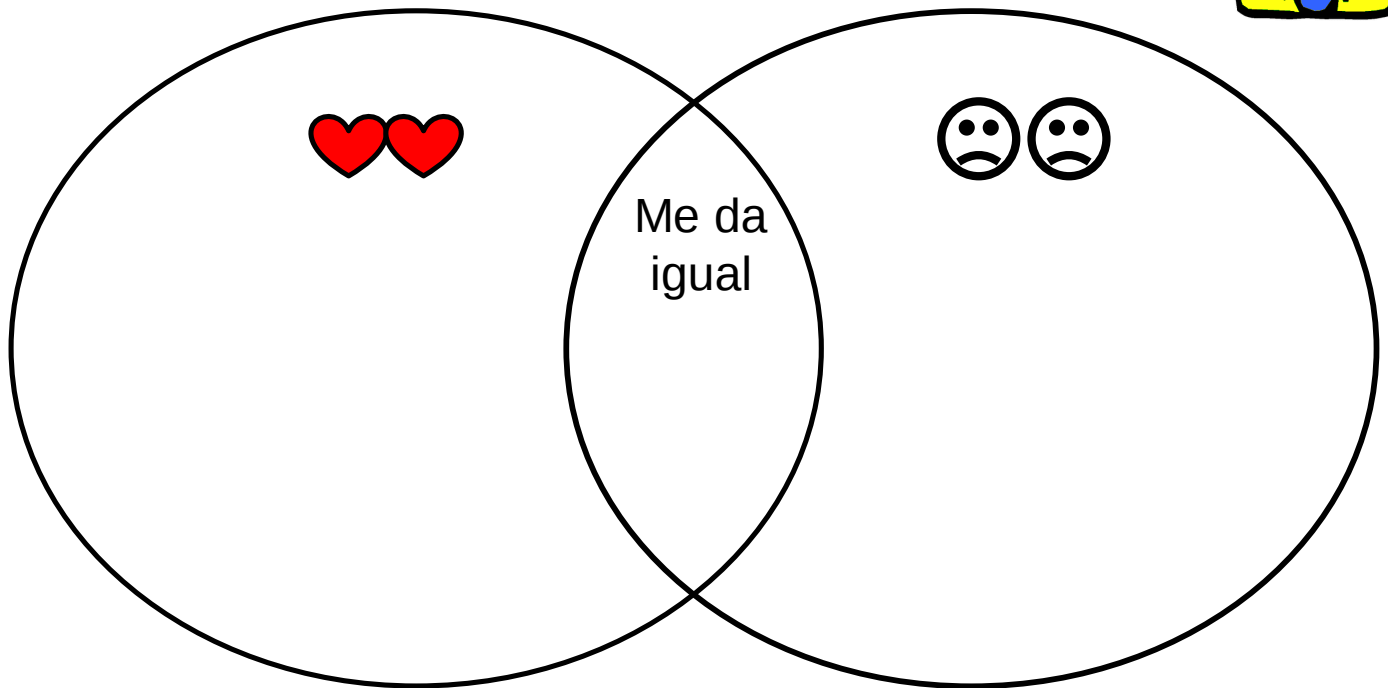
encantar	to love
interesar	to interest
chiflar	to adore/love

NB: You always need to use the definite article (the) with GUSTAR to say you like / don't like something.

E.g. Me gusta la pizza = I like pizza.

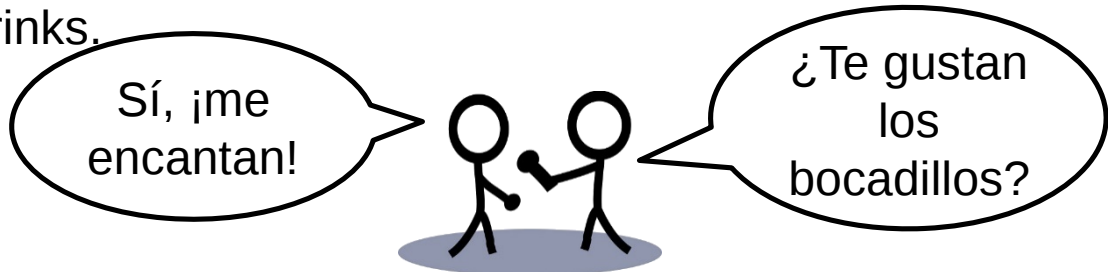


¿Te gusta(n)?



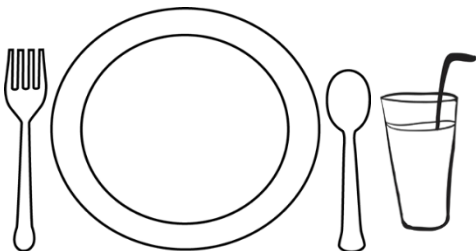
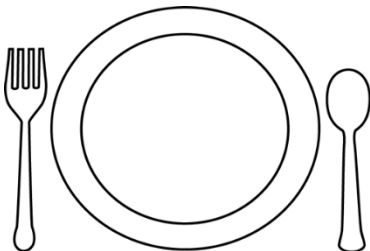
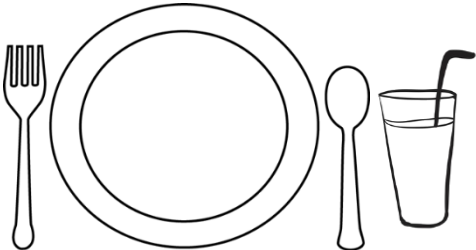
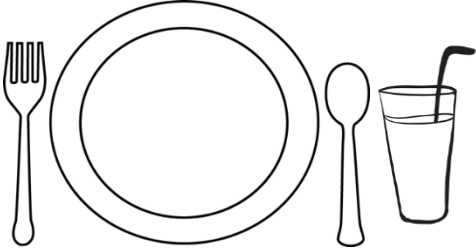
A Write the words for the foods in the right part of the venn diagram for you, depending on what you like / dislike. Use the middle for anything you don't mind!

B Ask two other people in your class if they like these foods and drinks.



¿Te gusta(n)?

A Read the likes and dislikes and draw what each person would choose to eat / drink.

1	Me gustan las manzanas y me gustan los plátanos. No me gustan las uvas pero me gustan los huevos fritos.	
2	Me gusta la fruta verde pero no me gusta la fruta roja. Me gustan las magdalenas pero no me gusta la limonada. Me gusta el zumo de manzana.	
3	No me gusta la fruta verde. No me gusta la fruta amarilla tampoco. Me gusta el chocolate y me gusta el agua. También me gustan las fresas.	
4	No me gusta la fruta. No me gustan las verduras No me gusta el agua. Me gustan las patatas fritas y las hamburguesas. Me gusta la Coca Cola también.	
5	Me gustan las uvas y el zumo de naranja. Me gustan los bocadillos de queso pero no me gusta el jamón porque soy vegetarian.	

B Draw and describe your own plate.

¿Te gusta(n)?

A Write each sentence with the words in the correct order.

1 fruta la encanta me

2 pollo el odio

3 encantan los me helados

4 pan el gusta me

5 gustan verduras me no las

B Write the Spanish phrase for each picture. 🙅 = pero (but)



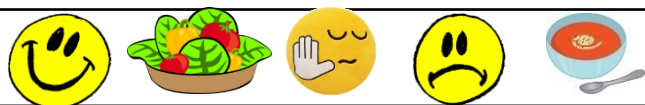
1 Me encantan las patatas fritas y me gusta el pescado.



2



3



4

¿Te gusta(n)?

A Write the verbs correctly to complete each sentence.

1		<i>Me gustan</i>	las hamburguesas.
2			el queso.
3	 		el pescado.
4			el chocolate.
5	 		los espaguetis.
6			la mermelada.
7			los perritos calientes.
8			las verduras.

B Write and draw four sentences of your own.

1	
2	
3	
4	

El desayuno

A Look at the picture and answer both questions.



¿A qué hora desayunas?

¿Qué desayunas?

B Look at the picture. List in English all the foods that are recommended for a healthy breakfast.



1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8

C Look at the picture. Describe the breakfast.

Desayuno...



¿Qué desayunas?

The present tense (-AR regular verbs)

English verbs in their INFINITIVE form have the word 'to' in front. Spanish infinitives often end in –AR. Here are some examples:

to speak	hablar
to swim	nadar
to practise	practicar
to sing	cantar
to dine / have dinner	cenar

To say who is doing the action of the verb, in English we add a pronoun to the front, and for he / she / it we add an –s to the verb. In Spanish, we add a different ending for each person.

Look at the verb DESAYUNAR (to breakfast / to have breakfast)::

I breakfast	desayuno o
You (sg) breakfast	desayun as
He / She / It breakfast s	desayun a
We breakfast	desayun amos
You (pl) breakfast	desayun áis
They breakfast	desayun an

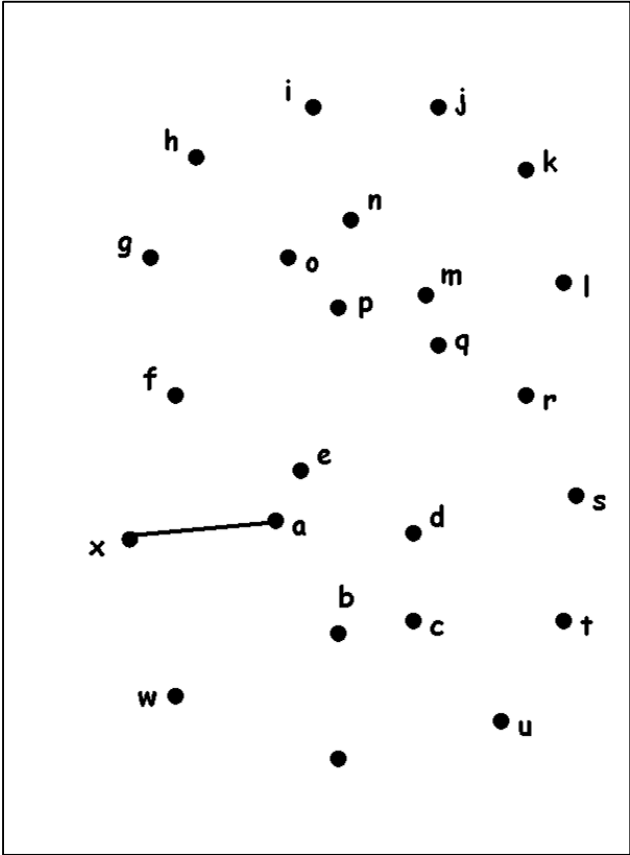
	- AR verb endings
I	- o
You (sg)	- as
He / She / It	- a
We	- amos
You (pl)	- áis
They	- an

Summary

To say what someone does or is doing in Spanish, remove the –AR from the infinitive and add the endings for each person, as in the table left:

Usar un diccionario

A Join the dots in alphabetical order. Identify the picture you create (1, 2 or 3).



- Es,,,
1 un canguro
2 una serpiente
3 un pez

B Put these nouns in alphabetical order into the table below.

cumpleaños
bolígrafo *casa*
taza **cuaderno**
sábado mochila
comida

	Orden alfabético	m/f	English
el	bolígrafo	m	pen
		f	
		f	
		m	
		m	
		f	
		m	
		f	

Usar un diccionario

A Put these nouns in alphabetical order and write them into the table below.

ajo

pastel

arroz

lomo

batido

lechugas

cebollas

aceíte

carne

caramelos

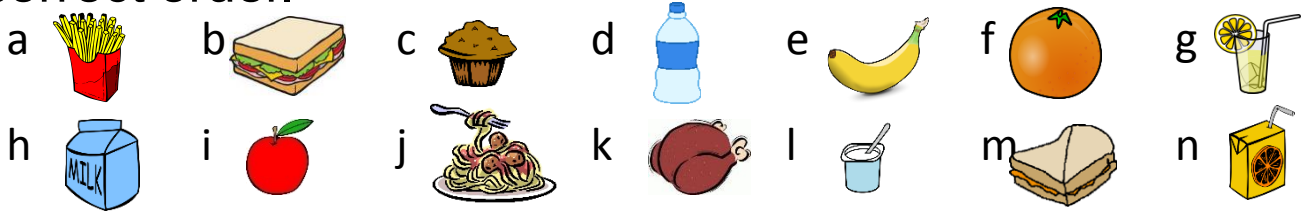
	Orden alfabético	m/f	English

B Look them up in a dictionary and check the GENDER (m/f) and the meaning. Complete columns 3 and 4.

C Add the correct INDEFINITE article (word for 'a' or 'some' to complete column 1.

La comida en el cole

A Read the conversations and put the pictures in the correct order.



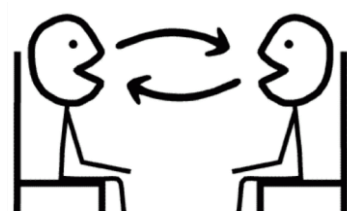
1 – Ana, ¿qué comes en el colegio? – Normalmente como un bocadillo de jamón y un plátano. – ¿Y para beber? – Bebo agua.	2 – Paco, ¿qué comes en el colegio? – Siempre como espaguetis en el colegio y bebo leche o un zumo.
3 – Andrés, ¿qué comes? – A veces como comida del colegio, pollo con patatas fritas. A veces como comida de casa, una magdalena y una manzana. Bebo una limonada.	4 – Y tu, Violeta, ¿qué comes en el colegio? – Nunca como comida del colegio. Siempre llevo comida de casa, un bocadillo de queso, una naranja y un yogur.

B Read the conversations again and fill in the table in English.

	Ana	Paco	Andrea	Violeta
What they eat and drink				
How often				

¿Qué comes?

A Ask 5 people in the class what they usually eat and drink for lunch at school. Record their answers in the table.



Nombre	¿Qué comes?	¿Qué bebes?
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		

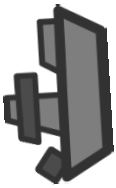
B Identify the five most popular foods or drinks. Display your results in a bar chart. Label each axis in Spanish.



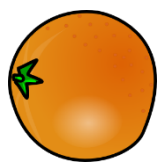
*¡Da un comentario!
2 = ¡Muy bien!
1 = bastante bien
0 = Mal. ¡Practica más!

¿Qué comes?

Hide the grid from your partner. Both of you draw five battleships. Play the game by saying how often you eat / drink the items shown.



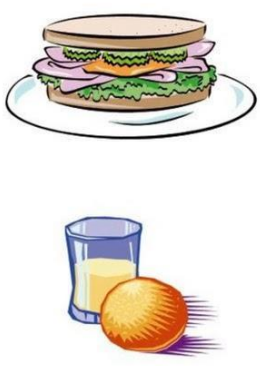
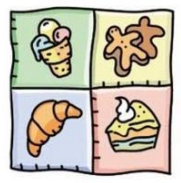
Los submarinos

- Hit! = ¡Tocado!
- Miss! = ¡Agua!
- Sunk! = ¡Hundido!

¿Qué comes?

Look at the menu and read the statements. True (Verdad) or false (Mentira)?

PRODUCTOS RECOMENDADOS PARA EL DESAYUNO ESCOLAR				
LUNES	MARTES	MIÉRCOLES	JUEVES	VIERNES
Sandwich y zumo de frutas pequeño. 	Fruta, peladita y cortadita. 	Productos lácteos: yogurt, quesitos, postrecitos...  con cucharita desechable	Batido de leche y unas galletitas o magdalenas.  	Libre, puedo traer mi desayuno favorito. 
Recuerda que bolsas de papas fritas, refrescos y golosinas no son desayunos buenos para mí.				

¿Verdad o mentira?	V/M
1 Los lunes comen un bocadillo y fruta.	
2 Los martes beben leche.	
3 Los miércoles no comen yogur o queso.	
4 Los jueves comen pasteles y beben leche.	
5 Los viernes comen su comida favorita.	

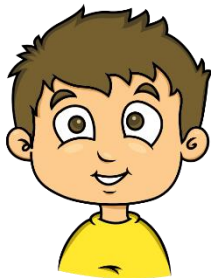
¿Qué comes?

Read the posts in reply to Ana's question. Answer the questions in English.



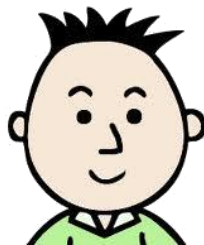
¡Hola a todos! A mí me encanta el queso. Siempre como queso. ¡Todos los días! Y vosotros, ¿qué os gusta comer?

Pienso que mi comida preferida es la pizza marguerita porque me encantan los tomates. También me gustan las patatas fritas, con mucha mayonesa. Odio las hamburguesas. **Marco**



¡Hola Ana! Me encantan las hamburguesas pero no me gusta nada la ensalada. Me gusta mucho el zumo de naranja pero prefiero la coca cola. **Lucía**

Me encanta la sopa porque me gusta la comida caliente. Mi sopa favorita es sopa de cebolla. No me gusta la leche, prefiero beber agua. A veces como carne, por ejemplo el pollo. **Pedro**



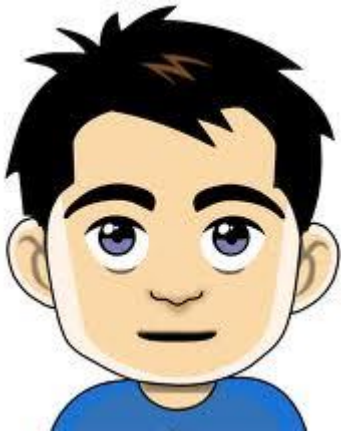
1 Who doesn't mention hamburgers?	
2 Whose favourite drink is coke?	
3 Who loves onions?	
4 What does Marco have with chips?	
5 Name three drinks mentioned, apart from coke.	
6 Who mentions chicken?	

¿Qué comes?

A Read the text and fill in the gaps, using the words below.

¡Hola!

Normalmente _____ a las siete y media. Como _____ y _____ un zumo de naranja. En el colegio _____ a la una. A veces como _____ del cole. Siempre _____ a las seis y media. A veces ceno _____ y _____ bebo agua.



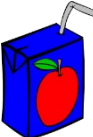
Manuel

comemos	cenamos	bebo	comida
tostadas	espaguetis	siempre	desayuno

B Write out the text, substituting words for the pictures.

¡Hola!

Normalmente  a  .

 cereales y bebo  . En

 comemos a  . _ _ _

como  . _ _ _ ceno a  .

 y bebo   .

C Choose an identity. It can be anyone or anything that eats! Write about what you usually eat and drink each day.

¿Qué comes?



A Read the text answer the questions.

¡Hola! Me llamo Pilar. Me preguntas qué como, entonces... Siempre desayuno magdalenas o galletas, zumo de naranja, y colacao. Y tú, ¿qué desayunas?

La hora de comer en el colegio es a las dos. ¿A qué hora comes en tu colegio? Normalmente como comida del colegio, pollo con pasta o arroz. Nunca llevo comida de casa. Y tú, ¿qué comes normalmente en el colegio?

La cena en mi casa es normalmente a las nueve y media. Y en tu casa, ¿a qué hora cenas? Cenamos sopa o ensalada y luego carne o pescado con patatas. ¿Qué cenáis?

Mi plato favorito es pollo con arroz. Y tú, ¿cuál es tu plato preferido? Siempre bebo agua. ¿Qué bebes con las comidas?

1 Which two drinks does Pilar have for breakfast?	
2 What does she never do for lunch?	
3 Which 3 foods does she mention she has for lunch?	
4 What time does she have dinner?	
5 What is her favourite meal?	
6 What does she always drink at dinner?	

B List the 7 questions Pilar asks in English.

C Write a letter to Pilar, answering her questions.

Repaso

A Change the words for 'the' into the correct words for 'a' or 'some' for each noun below.

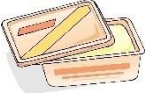
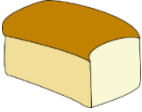
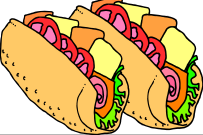
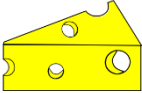
una la	sopa
el	pastel
los	caramelos
las	zanahorias
el	pollo
el	pan
las	galletas
la	pizza

B Make the singular nouns plural. Make sure you change the article, too.

Singular	Plural	English meaning (pl)
el zumo	<i>los zumos</i>	<i>(the) juices</i>
la magdalena		
un plátano		
una uva		
el huevo		
una salchicha		
un pollo		
la manzana		

Repaso

Write a sentence for each set of pictures.

1	      
2	     
3	     
4	     
5	     
6	      

Repaso

Translate the sentences below, using one of these four verbs:

desayunar (to breakfast)	cenar (to dine/have dinner)	comer (to eat / have lunch)	beber (to drink)
------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	----------------------------

1 I (have) breakfast	
2 What do you drink?	
3 We have dinner	
4 They eat	
5 What do you (have for) breakfast?	
6 She drinks lemonade.	
7 They drink milk.	
8 He has toast for breakfast.	
9 I have dinner at 7 o'clock.	
10 What time do you have dinner?	

	- AR verb endings	- ER verb endings
I	- o	- o
You (sg)	- as	- es
He / She / It	- a	- e
We	- amos	- emos
You (pl)	- áis	- éis
They	- an	- en

Los deportes (usar un diccionario)

A Put these sports in alphabetical order and write them into the table below.

esquí **ciclismo** fútbol rugby **equitación**
tenis atletismo *golf* escalada **gimnasia**

	Orden alfabético	m/f	English

B Look them up in a dictionary and check the GENDER (m/f) (and the meaning if needed). Complete columns 3 and 4.

C Add the correct DEFINITE article (word for 'the' to complete column 1.

D Say each sport out loud, using your phonics knowledge to help you.

Los deportes

¿Qué deportes sabes practicar?



Sé

practicar

- el ciclismo
- el atletismo
- la gimnasia
- la natación

jugar

- al fútbol
- al tenis
- al hockey
- al rounders



¿Qué deportes te gustan?



me encanta



me gusta mucho



me gusta bastante



no me gusta

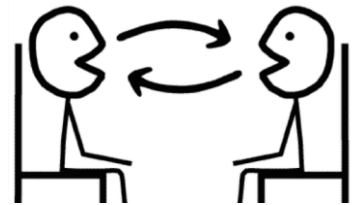


odio



Los deportes

A Ask 5 people in the class if they like these sports. Use symbols to record the answers.     



Nombre								
1								
2								
3								
4								
5								

B Display your results in a bar chart. Label each axis in Spanish



*¡Da un comentario!
 2 = ¡Muy bien!
 1 = bastante bien
 0 = Mal. ¡Practica más!



Los deportes

Alicia is very sporty. Write a sentence to describe what she does each day. Write in the 1st person (as if you are Alicia).

L		
M		
Mi		
J		
V		
S		
D		



1	Los lunes juego al fútbol y practico la gimnasia.
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	

Subject pronouns

yo

tú

él

ella

nosotros

vosotros

ellos

ellas

I

you (singular
familiar)

he

she

we

you (plural familiar)

they (masculine)

they (feminine)

nosotros

vosotros

ellos/ellas

The present tense (PRACTICAR / JUGAR)

A PRACTICAR (to practise / to do (sports)) is a regular verb, like DESAYUNAR. Fill in the missing parts of the verb below:

	practico
You (sg) practise	
He / She / It practises	
	practicamos
You (pl) practise	
	practican

B JUGAR (to play) is not completely regular. The verb stem (jug-) changes its spelling in 4 parts. Underline the parts of the verb that change.

I play	juego
You (sg) play	juegas
He / She / It plays	juega
We play	jugamos
You (pl) play	jugáis
They play	juegan

C Complete these sentences with the correct form of the verb given.

1 Lionel Messi _____ al fútbol. (JUGAR)

2 Andy Murray y Rafael Nadal _____ al tenis. (JUGAR)

3 Lisa, ¿_____ la natación? (PRACTICAR)

4 No, yo _____ la gymnasia. (PRACTICAR)

La música

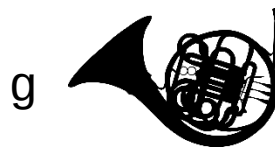
A Fill in the vowels to complete each type of music.

1 j _ z z	5 h _ p h _ p
2 r _ c k	6 p _ p
3 r _ g g _ _	7 c l _ s _ c _
4 t r _ d _ c _ _ n _ l	8 f _ l c l _ r _ _

B Match each type of music to the correct picture.



1



C Write four sentences, giving your opinion about different types of music.

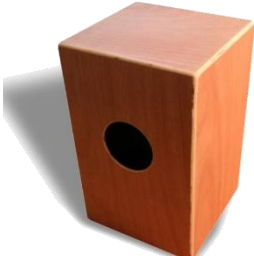
Ejemplo: Me encanta el jazz pero no me gusta el pop.

Los instrumentos

A Fill in the missing vowels for each instrument.

una tr_mp_t_	una z_mp_ñ_	un c_j_n
una fl__t_	una b_t_r__	un t_mb_r
una g__t_rr_	un s_x_f_n_	un t_cl_d_

B Label each instrument in Spanish.

A  un teclado	B 	C 
D 	E 	F 
G 	H 	I 

C Ask a partner if s/he likes each of these instruments.

Sí, ¡me encanta!



¿Te gusta el teclado?

Los instrumentos

¿Qué instrumentos sabes practicar?



Sé → tocar →

- el piano
- el violín
- el teclado
- el tambor
- el cajón
- la guitarra
- la trompeta
- la flauta
- la zampoña



¿Qué instrumentos te gustan?

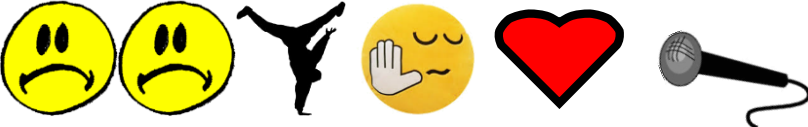
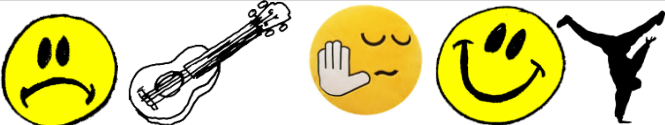


me encanta
me gusta mucho
me gusta bastante
no me gusta
odio



Los instrumentos

A Write a sentence for each set of pictures.

1	
2	
3	
4	

B Write a full answer of your own for each question.

¿Qué tipos de música te gustan?

¿Tocas un instrumento? ¿Qué instrumentos a te gustan?

a to, at además besides, in addition ahora now al to the, at the algo something algunos some antes before, earlier año year años years aquí here así so, thus, like this, like that aunque although, even though bien well bueno good cada each casa house casi almost caso case como as, like cómo how(?) con with contra against cosas things creo I believe cuando when de of, from, by decir to say del of the, from the, by the desde from, since después after, later día day días days dice says, say dijo said donde where dos two durante during, for (time) e and ejemplo example el the él he, him ella she, her ellos they, them	en in, on, into entonces then entre between, among era was, were es is, are esa that ese that eso that España Spain esta this está is, are estaba was, were estado state están are estas these este this esto this estos these forma way fue was, were general general gente people gobierno government gran great, big ha has, have había there was, there were hace make(s), do(es) hacer to make, to do hacia toward han have hasta until hay there is, there are he I have hecho fact hombre man hoy today la the las the le (to) him, her, you les (to) them, you lo it, that los the luego then, later lugar place más more	mayor bigger, older me (to) me mejor better menos less mi my mí me mientras while mismo same momento moment mucho much mujer woman mundo world muy very nada nothing ni nor, neither no no, not nos (to) us, ourselves nosotros we, us nunca never o or otra other, another otras other, others otro other, another otros other, others país country para in order to, for (ends) parece seems, seem parte part pero but personas people poco little (not much) poder to be able to política policy, politics por through, for (means), along, by porque because primera first puede can pueden can pues "well," que that, than qué what(?) se himself, herself, itself, yourself, yourselves, themselves, each other	sea (might) be según according to ser to be si if sí yes sido been siempre always sin without sino but, except sobre about, above, on top of sólo (solamente) only son are su his, her, your sus his, her, your, their tal such también also tan so tanto so much te (to) you tener to have tenía had tiempo time, weather tiene has, have tienen have toda all todas all, everyone todo all todos all, everyone trabajo work tres three tu your un a, an, one una a, an, one uno one unos some, a few usted you va go(es) vamos we go, we are going veces times ver to see vez time (una vez = once) vida life y and ya already, now, soon yo I
--	---	---	--

	KS2 Programme of Study 2014	End of Year 5	(P1 -, =, +)
L1	Listen attentively and show understanding by joining in and responding	Understand and respond to a specific range of classroom instructions Understand essential likes / dislikes relating to food and sports Understand and respond to movement instructions	
L2	Link the spelling, sound and meaning of words	Anticipate with some accuracy the spelling of new words they hear, by applying their phonics knowledge	
S1(a)	Ask and answer questions	Ask/answers questions about times, meals, food likes and dislikes, sports you do, sports you like, instruments you play, why you like things ¿Qué hora es? (What time is it?) Es la una / Son las cinco..(It's one o'clock, It's five o'clock) ¿A qué hora desayunas? (What time do you have breakfast?) ¿Qué desayunas? (What do you have for breakfast?) ¿A qué hora comes en el colegio? (What time do you have lunch in school?) ¿A qué hora comes, meriendas, cenas? (What time do you have lunch, have tea, have dinner?) ¿Cómo se pronuncia? (How do you pronounce?) ¿Qué deportes sabes practicar? (What sports can you play?) ¿Qué instrumento tocas? (What instrument do you play?) ¿Qué instrumento sabes tocar? (What instrument can you play?)	
S1(b)	Express opinions and respond to those of others	¿Te gusta...? (Do you like?) ¿Qué te gusta comer / beber? (What do you like eating / drinking) ¿Qué prefieres? Comida escolar / Comida envuelta (School dinners / Packed lunch) ¿Por qué te gusta..? (Why do you like..?)	
S1©	Ask for clarification and help	Signal a problem: Señor(a), tengo un problema Ask for help and give a detail: ¿Puede ayudarme con ...(número 2, el texto, el diccionario)? Ask for other things: ¿Puedo trabajar con Josh?	
S2	Speak in sentences	Say what sports you play using 'Juego al' or 'Practico el/la' and when you do it 'Los lunes juego al fútbol' Express opinions in sentences using 'me gusta(n)' and 'me encanta(n)', give preferences using 'prefiero' and express reasons for opinions using 'porque es/son + adjectives' Say what you eat and drink and when Say what you like to eat and drink using 'me gusta comer / beber' Say what you can / know how to do using 'Sé practicar el esquí'	
S3	Describe people, places, things and actions orally (to a range of audiences)	Describe actions: eating / drinking at different times, playing sports and instruments	

R1	read and show understanding of words, phrases and simple texts	Read short texts and answer questions to show understanding	
R2	appreciate stories, songs, poems and rhymes in the language	Film clips on sports and food in Spain	
R3	read aloud with accurate pronunciation	Pronounce sports (including cognates) using correct sounds	
R4	understand new words that are introduced into familiar written material		
R5	use a dictionary	Dictionary skills: 1) Know the parts of the dictionary 2) Know what the codes (nf, nm etc) mean 3) Be confident with alphabetical order 4) Find the meanings of new words	
W1	write words and phrases from memory	Write sentences about what you eat when, and what sports you do when, and what instruments you can play. Do these from short-term memory with accurate spelling in lesson time.	
W2	adapt phrases to create new sentences	Adapt short text about someone else's sports / freetime to write a short text about own free time.	
W3	describe people, places, things and actions in writing	Describe actions: Write a fitness diary, saying what you eat for each meal and what exercise you do on different days (from memory).	
G1	Gender of nouns - definite and indefinite articles	Focus on active use of definite articles with verbs of like / dislike. Know when to omit the definite article when talking about what you eat and drink. Know how to use the definite article with the verbs jugar (al / a la), and practicar (el / la)	
G2	Singular and plural forms of nouns		
G3	Adjectives (place and agreement)	Agree adjectives in reasons after porque es / son, remembering to match number and gender.	
G4	Conjugation of key verbs (and making verbs negative)	Use all persons DESAYUNAR Use 1st/2nd person COMER / BEBER Use 1st person JUGAR Use all persons PRACTICAR Use Sé jugar, practicar, tocar Use Me gusta + comer / beber / jugar / practicar	
G5	Connectives and qualifiers, adverbs of time, prepositions of place	Use days of the week (los lunes etc..)	