



Week 1 and 2 Vocabulary				Week 3 and 4 Vocabulary				Week 5 and 6 Vocabulary					
Week 1:		Week 2:		Week 3:		Week 4:		Week 5: Key phonics		Week 6:			
adiós	goodbye	1	uno	11	once	un animal	an animal	padres	parents	Looks like:	Sounds like:	también	also
de nada	you're welcome	2	dos	12	doce	un caballo	a horse	un abuelo	a grandad	ll	y	y	and
gracias	thank you	3	tres	13	trece	un conejo	a rabbit	un amigo	a friend (m)	ñ	ny	pero	but
hasta luego	see you later	4	cuatro	14	catorce	un gato	a cat	un hermano	a brother	ca / co / cu	ka / ko / koo	o	or
hola	hello	5	cinco	15	quince	un hámster	a hámster	un padre	a father	ce / ci	theh / thee	sin embargo	however
me llamo	I am called	6	seis	16	dieciséis	un pájaro	a bird	un padrastro	a step dad	Remember: the letter 'h' at the beginning of a word is always SILENT .			
por favor	please	7	siete	17	diecisiete	un perro	a dog	un primo	a cousin (m)				
se llama	he/she is called	8	ocho	18	dieciocho	un pez	a fish	un tío	an uncle				
tengo ... años	I have ... years	9	nueve	19	diecinueve	unos peces	some fish	una abuela	a grandma				
¿Qué tal?	How are you?	10	diez	20	veinte	un ratón	a mouse	una amiga	a friend (f)				
¿Cómo te llamas?	What's your name?					una cobaya	a guinea-pig	una familia	a family				
¿Cuántos años tienes?	How old are you?					una mascota	a pet	una hermana	a sister				
						una rata	a rat	una madre	a mother				
						una serpiente	a snake	una madrastra	a step mum				
						una tortuga	a tortoise	una prima	a cousin (f)				
								una tía	an aunt				

Week 1 and 2 Grammar		Week 3 and 4 Grammar		Week 5 and 6 Grammar																																			
<p>Phonics: Key sounds in the Spanish language</p> <p>Some letters, and pairs of letters, in Spanish sound different to what you'd expect in English.</p> <p>Lots of the important phonics for this term are in Week 5 vocabulary but you can find all of them in the back of your planner.</p>		<p>The verb tener (to have)</p> <p>The verb tener (to have) is a key verb in Spanish.</p> <p>It does not follow a set pattern, so you need to learn it by heart.</p> <table><tr><th colspan="2">tener—to have</th></tr><tr><td>tengo</td><td>I have</td></tr><tr><td>tienes</td><td>you have</td></tr><tr><td>tiene</td><td>he/she has</td></tr><tr><td>tenemos</td><td>we have</td></tr><tr><td>tenéis</td><td>you have (pl)</td></tr><tr><td>tienen</td><td>they have</td></tr></table>		tener—to have		tengo	I have	tienes	you have	tiene	he/she has	tenemos	we have	tenéis	you have (pl)	tienen	they have	<p>Gender: Masculine, feminine and plural nouns</p> <p>All nouns in Spanish are either masculine or feminine. When there is more than one of them, they are plural.</p> <p>We use a different indefinite article (the word for 'a'), and definite article (the word for 'the') depending on this gender:</p> <table><tr><th></th><th>mascu-line</th><th>femi-nine</th><th>mascu-line plural</th><th>feminine plural</th></tr><tr><td>a/ some</td><td>un</td><td>una</td><td>unos</td><td>unas</td></tr><tr><td>the</td><td>el</td><td>la</td><td>los</td><td>las</td></tr><tr><td>my</td><td>mi</td><td>mi</td><td>mis</td><td>mis</td></tr></table>			mascu-line	femi-nine	mascu-line plural	feminine plural	a/ some	un	una	unos	unas	the	el	la	los	las	my	mi	mi	mis	mis
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