



YEAR 4-6 SPRING TERM
SPANISH: TIME AND BIRTHDAYS

By the end of this unit I should...

- know numbers to 40
- tell the time (o'clock)
- tell the time (quarter past, half past and quarter to)
- ask questions about the times of the day
- talk about birthday
- hold a conversation with a partner

NUMBERS IN SPANISH

cero	0	veintiocho	28
uno	1	veintinueve	29
dos	2	treinta	30
tres	3	treinta y uno	31
cuatro	4	treinta y dos	32
cinco	5	treinta y tres	33
seis	6	treinta y cuatro	34
siete	7	treinta y cinco	35
ocho	8	treinta y seis	36
nueve	9	treinta y siete	37
diez	10	treinta y ocho	38
once	11	treinta y nueve	39
doce	12	cuarenta	40
trece	13	cincuenta	50
catorce	14	sesenta	60
quince	15	setenta	70
dieciséis	16	ochenta	80
diecisiete	17	noventa	90
dieciocho	18	cien	100
diecinueve	19	doscientos	200
veinte	20	trescientos	300
veintiuno	21	cuatrocientos	400
veintidós	22	quinientos	500
veintitrés	23	seiscientos	600
veinticuatro	24	setecientos	700
veinticinco	25	ochocientos	800
veintiséis	26	novecientos	900
veintisiete	27	mil	1000

VOCABULARY

¿Qué hora es?	What time is it?	enero	January
Es la una	It is one o'clock	febrero	February
Son las ...	It is ... o'clock	marzo	March
Es mediodía/medianoche	It's midday/midnight	abril	April
de la mañana	in the morning	mayo	May
de la tarde	in the afternoon	junio	June
de la noche	in the evening/at night	julio	July
y cuarto	quarter past	agosto	August
y media	half past	septiembre	September
¿Cuándo es tu cumpleaños?	When is your birthday?	octubre	October
Mi cumpleaños es...	My birthday is...	noviembre	November
¡Feliz cumpleaños!	Happy birthday!	diciembre	December

KEY QUESTIONS

- Count as far as you can in Spanish.
- How do you ask what the time is in Spanish?
- How do you say what time it is in Spanish?
- How do you ask when someone's birthday is in Spanish?
- How do you say when your birthday is in Spanish?

KEY FACTS

- There is always an upside-down question mark at the beginning of a question: ¿Cómo te llamas?
- There is always an upside-down exclamation mark at the beginning of an exclamation: ¡Hola!
- ll is pronounced as y as in yellow.
- y is pronounced as e as in eat.
- ñ - the mark above an n is called a tilde and adds a /y/ sound.
- Accents above letters (á,é,í,ó,ú) show which letter in a word to emphasise.
- Days of the week and months do not have capital letters in Spanish.