



### YEAR 4-6: AUTUMN TERM

#### ANIMALS, COLOURS AND CELEBRATIONS

By the end of this unit I should be able to...

- ask and answer questions about animals
- talk about colours
- understand different festivals celebrated in Spanish speaking countries – Fiestas
- understand how Christmas is celebrated in Spain.

#### NUMBERS 0-31 IN SPANISH

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

#### VOCABULARY

¿Tienes un animal?	Do you have a pet?	rojo/roja	red
Sí, tengo...	Yes, I have...	negro/negra	black
No, no tengo un animal.	No, I don't have a pet.	amarillo/amarilla	yellow
grande	big	azul	blue
Pequeño/pequeña	small	verde	green
un gato	a cat	gris	grey
un perro	a dog	marrón	brown
un caballo	a horse	violeta	purple
un pez	a fish	naranja	orange
un mono	a monkey	rosa	pink
un león	a lion	blanco/blanca	white
un elefante	an elephant	Feliz Navidad	Happy Christmas
una cobaya	a guinea pig	Papá Noel	Father Christmas
¿Cuál es tu color favorito?	What is your favourite colour?	Feliz Año Nuevo	Happy New Year
Mi color favorito es...	My favourite colour is...	una fiesta	a festival/celebration/party

#### KEY QUESTIONS

- How do you ask somebody if they have a pet in Spanish?
- How do you tell somebody what pets you have in Spanish?
- How do you tell somebody what your favourite colour is in Spanish?
- Name three fiestas that take place in Spanish-speaking countries.
- Name three facts you know about how Christmas is celebrated in Spain.

#### 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.
- Adjectives go after the noun in Spanish. Eg. un gato pequeño = a cat small (literally).