

# Year 5 — Spanish

## RECAP



### La ropa

**phonics**

sound in:  
**ga** • gafas  
 sound in:  
**go** • gorra  
 sound in:  
**gu** • guantes

**stress placement**

Words that end in a vowel, 'n' or 's' are normally stressed on the second to last syllable like *guan-tes*, *a-bri-go* and *blu-sa*.

**accents**

Accents indicate the vowel is stressed. As seen in the verb *lle-vas*.

**vocabulary**

21 items of clothing and their determiners.

A new verb  
**llevar** to wear    **llevo** I wear

The words for the possessive adjective 'my' in Spanish.  
**mi**    **mis**

**grammar**

To understand the role of plurality in the choice of possessives.  
**mi falda**    **mis faldas**  
 Singular possessive adjective    plural possessive adjective

To understand adjectival agreement.  
**Mi suéter rojo.**    **Mi falda roja.**  
 Spelling of the colour (adjective) 'red' changes in Spanish depending on the gender of the noun.

1st person conjugation of high-frequency verbs.  
**llevo** I wear

### Mi familia

**phonics**

sound in:  
**ca** • *única*    15  
**ce** • *quince*  
**ci** • *cien*    100  
**co** • *única*  
**cu** • *cuarenta*    40

**Accents**

Accents can only be written over vowels in Spanish and indicate the vowel is stressed – regardless of the other rules! Such as *tío* and *tía*.



**vocabulary**

The nouns and articles/determiners for family members:  
**mi**    **mis**

Numbers 1-100 in Spanish:  
 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100

High frequency verbs:  
**se llama**    **tiene**  
 he/she is called    he/she has

### Los instrumentos

**phonics**

sound in:  
**rr** • *guirrra*

**accents**

Accents indicate the vowel is stressed. As seen in *vio-lín*, *cím-balos*, *tri-án-gulo* and *bat-er-ja*

**vocabulary**

10 instruments in Spanish.

Simple sentences like:  
**Toco el violín.**  
 I play the violin.

**grammar**

The difference between the 3 articles/determiners for 'the' that we see in this unit:  
**el**    **la**    **los**

How and when to use the high-frequency regular verb 'I play' in Spanish when saying 'I play an instrument':  
**Toco...**  
 I play...

### La fecha

**phonics**

sound in:  
**go** • *domingo*  
 • *agosto*  
 sound in:  
**co** • *miércoles*  
 • *cinco*

**accents**

Accents indicate the vowel is stressed. As seen in the words *sábado* and *miércoles*.

**ñ tilde**

This changes the 'n' to a 'ny' sound like in the English word 'onion'. As in the Spanish word  *cumpleaños*.

**vocabulary**

The 7 days of the week in Spanish.  
**lunes**    **martes**    **miércoles**    **jueves**  
**viernes**    **sábado**    **domingo**

The 12 months of the year in Spanish.  
 21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31

Key questions and phrases with the date:  
**¿Qué fecha es hoy?**    **¿Cuándo es tu cumpleaños?**  
 What is the date today?    When is your birthday?

**grammar**

Days of the week and months of the year do not have capital letters unless they are at the start of a sentence in Spanish.  
**Hoy es lunes**  
**ocho de julio.**  
 Today it is Monday eighth July.

No capital letter in the phrase above for the day of the week 'Monday' or the month 'July' in Spanish.

**grammar**

To fully understand the role of gender and plurality in the choice of possessives adjectives:  
**mi hermano**    **mi hermana**  
 Singular possessive adjective 'my' for masculine nouns    Singular possessive adjective 'my' for feminine nouns

**mis abuelos**  
 Possessive adjective 'my' for plural nouns

To move from the 1st person conjugation of high frequency verbs to 3rd person singular.  
**tengo**    **tiene**  
 I have    he/she has

### La clase

**phonics**

sound in:  
**ca** • *calcauladora*  
 • *sacapuntas*  
 sound in:  
**cu** • *calculadora*  
 • *cuaderno*

**accents**

Accents indicate the vowel is stressed. As seen in the word *lá-piz*. They can also be used to indicate a question as seen in:  
 '¿*Qué tienes en tu estuche?*'

**vocabulary**

The nouns & determiners for 12 common classroom objects.  
**mi**    **mis**

The 2 words for the possessive adjective 'my' in Spanish:  
**En mi estuche tengo un bolígrafo.**    **En mi estuche no tengo un bolígrafo.**  
 In my pencil case I have a pen.    In my pencil case I do not have a pen.

**grammar**

To fully understand when to use the correct possessive adjective in Spanish.  
**mi lápiz**    **mi regla**  
 Singular possessive adjective 'my' for both masculine and feminine nouns.

**mis tijeras**  
 Plural possessive adjective 'my' for both masculine and feminine nouns.

The negative structure 'no tengo':  
**Tengo una goma.**    **No tengo una goma.**  
 I have a rubber.    I do not have a rubber.