

Year 4

Grammar and Vocabulary

Discover, listen and try.



12 units · classroom edition

Learn with the matching lesson, recorded dialogue and interactive practice at learnspanishwithfrancis.com.

Name: _____

Class: _____

España y la cultura española

Articles and places

Learn a noun with its article: el mapa, la capital. Place names normally stand alone: España, Madrid.

España es un país.

Spain is a country.

Madrid es una ciudad.

Madrid is a city.

La bandera es roja y amarilla.

The flag is red and yellow.

España Spain	el mapa map
la capital capital city	la paella paella
el flamenco flamenco	el fútbol football
la bandera flag	el país country
la ciudad city	la música music
el idioma language	el museo museum

A common mistake to avoid

La bandera es roja.

Bandera is feminine, so use la.

Use it

Point to Spain and tell a partner its capital.

Saludos y mi nombre

Introducing yourself

Me llamo introduces your name. ¿Cómo te llamas? asks one person their name.

Buenas tardes.

Good afternoon.

Me llamo Inés.

My name is Inés.

Hasta luego.

See you later.

hola hello	buenos días good morning
adiós goodbye	me llamo my name is
gracias thank you	¿cómo te llamas? what is your name?
buenas tardes good afternoon	buenas noches good evening or good night
hasta luego see you later	por favor please
muy bien very well	¿qué tal? how are you?

A common mistake to avoid

Me llamo Leo.

Use me llamo for your own name; te llamas refers to the other person.

Use it

Greet a partner, exchange names and say goodbye.

Instrucciones del aula

Classroom instructions

An instruction tells one person what to do. Add *por favor* to make it polite.

Lee el libro.

Read the book.

Cierra la puerta.

Close the door.

Escribe tu nombre.

Write your name.

escucha listen	repite repeat
levántate stand up	siéntate sit down
abre open	cierra close
mira look	escribe write
lee read	el libro book
la puerta door	la silla chair

A common mistake to avoid

Escribe tu nombre.

Tu without an accent means your; *tú* means you.

Use it

Give three safe classroom instructions for a partner to act out.

El alfabeto español

Spelling and ñ

Letters have Spanish names. Ñ is a separate letter; it is not the same as n.

Mi nombre empieza por ele.

My name starts with L.

La letra de España es la eñe.

The special letter in España is ñ.

Sol se escribe ese, o, ele.

Sol is spelt S, O, L.

la letra letter	a A
be B	ce C
eñe Ñ	deletrear to spell
ele L	eme M
ene N	ese S
erre R	uve V

A common mistake to avoid

España tiene eñe.

Write ñ in España; n and ñ are different letters.

Use it

Spell your first name slowly for a partner.

Números y edad

Age with tener

Spanish says tengo nueve años, literally I have nine years. Ask ¿Cuántos años tienes?

Tengo ocho años.

I am eight years old.

Dos más tres son cinco.

Two plus three is five.

Tengo doce años.

I am twelve years old.

cero zero	cinco five
diez ten	quince fifteen
veinte twenty	años years old
uno one	dos two
ocho eight	nueve nine
once eleven	doce twelve

A common mistake to avoid

Tengo nueve años.

Use tener, not ser, to give an age.

Use it

Ask a partner their age and repeat their answer.

Los colores

Colour agreement

Some colours change to match a noun: rojo/roja. Azul and verde do not change for gender.

La casa es roja.

The house is red.

El libro es verde.

The book is green.

La mochila es morada.

The schoolbag is purple.

rojo red	azul blue
amarillo yellow	verde green
blanco white	negro black
rosa pink	naranja orange
morado purple	gris grey
marrón brown	el arcoíris rainbow

A common mistake to avoid

La camiseta es roja.

Camiseta is feminine, so rojo changes to roja.

Use it

Point to three classroom objects and say their colours.

Números del 20 al 50

Numbers and quantities

Join tens and units with y after thirty: treinta y dos. Veintiuno to veintinueve are one word.

Treinta más dos son treinta y dos.

Thirty plus two is thirty-two.

Cuarenta menos uno son treinta y nueve.

Forty minus one is thirty-nine.

Cincuenta menos uno son cuarenta y nueve.

Fifty minus one is forty-nine.

veinte twenty	veinticinco twenty-five
treinta thirty	cuarenta forty
cincuenta fifty	el número number
veintiuno twenty-one	veintidós twenty-two
veintitrés twenty-three	treinta y uno thirty-one
cuarenta y dos forty-two	cuarenta y nueve forty-nine

A common mistake to avoid

Hay treinta y dos libros.

Use y between treinta and dos.

Use it

Play number bingo with a partner from 20 to 50.

La fecha y los cumpleaños

Dates

Use el + number + de + month. Days and months start with a lower-case letter in Spanish.

Mi cumpleaños es el dos de junio.

My birthday is on the second of June.

Hoy es martes.

Today is Tuesday.

El mes después de abril es mayo.

The month after April is May.

lunes Monday	enero January
la fecha date	el cumpleaños birthday
hoy today	el mes month
martes Tuesday	miércoles Wednesday
abril April	mayo May
junio June	septiembre September

A common mistake to avoid

Mi cumpleaños es el cinco de mayo.

A full date uses el before the number and de before the month.

Use it

Ask and answer when your birthday is.

La pequeña oruga glotona

Hay and food quantities

Hay means there is or there are. Use a number before a plural noun: dos peras.

Hay dos peras.

There are two pears.

La oruga come fruta.

The caterpillar eats fruit.

La mariposa es grande.

The butterfly is big.

la oruga caterpillar	la manzana apple
la pera pear	la fresa strawberry
el hambre hunger	la mariposa butterfly
la naranja orange fruit	el plátano banana
la ciruela plum	come eats
pequeño small	grande big

A common mistake to avoid

Hay dos peras.

A quantity of two needs the plural peras.

Use it

Retell the mini-story with gestures and three key words.

Mi familia

Mi and mis

Mi describes one thing or person; mis describes more than one. You may describe an imaginary family.

Mi prima se llama Eva.

My cousin is called Eva.

Mis abuelos viven en Madrid.

My grandparents live in Madrid.

Mi hermano se llama Leo.

My brother is called Leo.

la madre mother	el padre father
el hermano brother	la hermana sister
el abuelo grandfather	la abuela grandmother
la tía aunt	el tío uncle
la prima female cousin	el primo male cousin
mis my plural	se llama his or her name is

A common mistake to avoid

Mis abuelos viven en Madrid.

Use mis with the plural noun abuelos.

Use it

Introduce two people from a real or imaginary family.

En la granja

Un, una and plural animals

Use un or una for one animal and unos or unas for some. Learn the article with the animal.

Hay una vaca.

There is a cow.

Hay dos conejos.

There are two rabbits.

Hay unas gallinas.

There are some hens.

la vaca cow	el cerdo pig
el caballo horse	la oveja sheep
la gallina hen	la granja farm
el pato duck	el conejo rabbit
la cabra goat	el perro dog
el gato cat	los animales animals

A common mistake to avoid

Hay una vaca.

Vaca is feminine, so use una.

Use it

Describe a farm picture for your partner to draw.

El verano y las vacaciones

Simple summer sentences

Use a verb to say what you do: nado. Me gusta + infinitive says what you like doing.

Me gusta nadar.

I like swimming.

Voy a la montaña.

I go to the mountains.

Me gusta viajar.

I like travelling.

el verano summer	las vacaciones holidays
la playa beach	el sol sun
el helado ice cream	nadar to swim
la piscina swimming pool	el mar sea
la montaña mountain	jugar to play
descansar to rest	viajar to travel

A common mistake to avoid

Me gusta nadar.

Use an infinitive after me gusta to describe an activity.

Use it

Tell a partner two things you like doing in summer.