

Year 6

Grammar and Vocabulary

Understand, decide and communicate.



12 units · classroom edition

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

Name: _____

Class: _____

All about me

Ser and tener

Use *ser* for identity/characteristics and *tener* for age, hair and eyes. Change the verb for another person: *es*, *tiene*.

Soy una persona creativa.

I am a creative person.

Mi hermana tiene el pelo castaño.

My sister has brown hair.

Tengo los ojos verdes.

I have green eyes.

soy I am	tengo I have
simpático friendly	el pelo hair
los ojos eyes	alto tall
creativo creative	simpática kind or friendly feminine
tímido shy	castaño brown hair
los ojos verdes green eyes	hablador talkative

A common mistake to avoid

Tengo once años y soy creativo.

Tener gives age; *ser* describes a characteristic.

Use it

Describe an imaginary person so a partner can identify them from three profiles.

My family and pets

Possessive agreement

Mi, tu and su agree with the thing possessed, not with its owner: su perro, sus perros. Use de + name to clarify ownership.

Ana tiene dos gatos. Sus gatos son blancos.

Ana has two cats. Her cats are white.

Nuestra gata es cariñosa.

Our female cat is affectionate.

El perro de Leo es travieso.

Leo's dog is mischievous.

mi my	tu your
su his/her	la mascota pet
el perro dog	la familia family
sus his or her plural	nuestro our masculine
nuestra our feminine	travieso mischievous
cariñosa affectionate feminine	tranquilo calm

A common mistake to avoid

Sus gatos son blancos.

Gatos is plural, so the possessive is sus.

Use it

Resolve whose pets belong to whom using names when su is ambiguous.

My town

Hay, está and están

Use hay to introduce places; está/están locates a known place or known places. Explain an opinion with porque.

En mi pueblo hay una biblioteca.

There is a library in my town.

Las tiendas están cerca.

The shops are nearby.

La estación está al lado del parque.

The station is next to the park.

la ciudad city	el parque park
hay there is/are	está is
están are	ruidoso noisy
la biblioteca library	la farmacia pharmacy
la estación station	tranquilo quiet
cerca near	lejos far

A common mistake to avoid

La biblioteca está al lado de la plaza.

The single place la biblioteca needs está. Use hay to introduce a new place.

Use it

Choose which of two towns suits a visitor and justify your choice.

Finding your way

Directions and sequence

Use one-person instructions: sigue, gira, cruza. Put steps in order and include a landmark.

Cruza la plaza.

Cross the square.

Gira a la derecha.

Turn right.

La farmacia está en la esquina.

The pharmacy is on the corner.

gira turn	sigue go straight
a la derecha to the right	a la izquierda to the left
la calle street	el mapa map
sigue recto go straight on	gira a la derecha turn right
gira a la izquierda turn left	cruza cross
el semáforo traffic light	la esquina corner

A common mistake to avoid

Gira a la derecha, por favor.

The direction phrase is a la derecha. Gira gives the one-person instruction.

Use it

Give a route on a drawn map; your partner repeats it and asks for clarification.

Getting around

Ir and transport

Match ir to the traveller: voy, vas, va, vamos, vais, van. Use en for transport but a pie for walking.

Nosotros vamos en tren.

We go by train.

Mis amigos van a pie.

My friends go on foot.

Compro un billete.

I buy a ticket.

voy I go	vas you go
va he/she goes	en tren by train
en autobús by bus	en coche by car
vamos we go	van they go
a pie on foot	en bicicleta by bicycle
el billete ticket	el viaje journey

A common mistake to avoid

Nosotros vamos en tren.

Nosotros needs vamos.

Use it

Choose a journey from two timetables and explain the transport and departure time.

A holiday in Spain

He + past participle

For a completed experience use he + participle: he visitado, he comido. Keep he unchanged when the speaker is yo.

He comido paella.

I have eaten paella.

He visitado un museo.

I have visited a museum.

Ya he sacado fotos.

I have already taken photos.

he visitado I have visited	he nadado I have swum
la playa beach	el hotel hotel
las vacaciones holidays	fantástico fantastic
he comido I have eaten	he visto I have seen
he sacado fotos I have taken photos	el recuerdo souvenir or memory
esta semana this week	ya already

A common mistake to avoid

He visitado Madrid.

After he, use the participle visitado, not the infinitive visitar.

Use it

Interview a traveller about two completed activities and one remaining plan.

Spain and the Hispanic world

Comparisons

Compare using más/menos + adjective + que. Culture is varied: avoid describing a whole country as if everyone were the same.

Este parque es más grande que aquel.

This park is bigger than that one.

Las dos fiestas son diferentes.

The two celebrations are different.

Este museo es menos caro que el otro.

This museum is less expensive than the other.

más more	que than
España Spain	el mundo world
la fiesta festival	interesante interesting
menos less	tan as
como as or like	la tradición tradition
la lengua language	diferente different

A common mistake to avoid

Este parque es más grande que aquel.

Use que after más in this comparison.

Use it

Compare two cultural posters and distinguish an observation from a generalisation.

Healthy me

Puedo, debo and tengo que

Puedo expresses ability, debo advice and tengo que obligation. Each is followed by an infinitive; keep que in tengo que.

Tengo que descansar.

I have to rest.

Debo dormir más.

I should sleep more.

Uso menos la pantalla.

I use the screen less.

puedo I can	debo I should
tengo que I have to	descansar rest
saludable healthy	el médico doctor
dormir to sleep	beber agua to drink water
hacer ejercicio to exercise	la salud health
equilibrado balanced	la pantalla screen

A common mistake to avoid

Tengo que beber agua.

The complete expression is tengo que + infinitive.

Use it

Respond to a fictional routine problem with a choice, advice and a reason.

Going shopping

Prices and quantities

Cuesta refers to one item; cuestan to several. Use the stated price and quantity to calculate a total and change.

Las camisetas cuestan diez euros.

The T-shirts cost ten euros.

Necesito una talla pequeña.

I need a small size.

Este libro es más barato.

This book is cheaper.

¿cuánto cuesta? how much does it cost?	euros euros
barato cheap	caro expensive
la talla size	comprar buy
cuestan they cost	el cambio change money
la caja checkout	necesito I need
demasiado too much or too	más barato cheaper

A common mistake to avoid

Las gorras cuestan ocho euros.

Use cuestan with the plural subject las gorras.

Use it

Solve a shopping budget with a partner and check the change aloud.

Technology and free time

Present-tense agreement

Match the verb to its subject: escucho, escucha, escuchamos. Describe your own habits and give a reason for a choice.

Nosotros escuchamos música.

We listen to music.

Ella usa el móvil.

She uses the mobile phone.

Leo un libro sin pantalla.

I read a book without a screen.

juego I play	escucho I listen
veo I watch	uso I use
el móvil mobile phone	la música music
escuchamos we listen	vemos we watch
comparto I share	aprendo I learn
a veces sometimes	sin pantalla without a screen

A common mistake to avoid

Nosotros escuchamos música.

Nosotros needs the plural verb escuchamos.

Use it

Discuss two useful digital activities and agree on an activity without a screen.

My weekend plans

Future plans and reasons

Use the right form of *ir + a + infinitive*. The second verb stays an infinitive: *vamos a ver*, not *vamos a vemos*.

Vamos a ver una película.

We are going to see a film.

¿Quieres venir?

Do you want to come?

El domingo voy a descansar.

On Sunday I am going to rest.

voy a I am going to	quedar meet
salir go out	ver see
el sábado Saturday	con amigos with friends
vamos a we are going to	¿quieres venir? do you want to come?
la entrada ticket for an event	el domingo Sunday
si llueve if it rains	quedamos we arrange to meet

A common mistake to avoid

Vamos a ver una película.

The second verb stays in the infinitive after *ir a*.

Use it

Negotiate a weekend plan with a meeting point and a rainy-day alternative.

My Spanish adventure

Connecting ideas

Y adds; pero contrasts; porque gives a reason. También adds another complete idea: también me gusta la montaña.

Me gusta la playa y también me gusta la montaña.

I like the beach and I also like the mountains.

Voy en tren porque es cómodo.

I go by train because it is comfortable.

Compruebo el presupuesto.

I check the budget.

y and	pero but
porque because	también also
mi aventura my adventure	España Spain
primero first	después afterwards
sin embargo however	por eso therefore
la guía guide	el presupuesto budget

A common mistake to avoid

Me gusta la playa y también me gusta la montaña.

Use a complete linked clause, or simply me gustan la playa y la montaña.

Use it

Present a mini-guide and answer an unexpected visitor question.