

Year 7 Spanish HT1- Knowledge Organiser

GRAMMAR

The Indefinite Article

In Spanish, the words for 'a' change according to whether the noun is masculine or feminine.

The Definite Article

The Spanish word for 'the' also changes according to the gender of the noun and whether it is singular or plural.

Masculine	un perro	a dog	el conejo (the rabbit)	los conejos (the rabbits)
Feminine	una tortuga	a tortoise	la cobaya (the guinea pig)	las cobayas (the guinea pigs)



Regular Verbs

Regular verbs follow a pattern. You can see this pattern in the example below.

Irregular Verbs

Some verbs are irregular. They don't follow a pattern. Here are two that you will see a lot across the course.

Hablar	To Speak	Vivir	To live	Ser	To be	Tener	To have
Habl o	I speak	Viv o	I live	Soy	I am	Tengo	I have
Habl as	You Speak	Viv es	You live	Eres	You are	Tienes	You have
Habl a	He/She Speaks	Viv e	He/She lives	Es	He/She is	Tiene	He/She has

Year 7 Spanish HT1- Knowledge Organiser

VOCABULARY

Saludos (Greetings)		Mi pasión (My passion)		Los números 1-31 (Numbers 1-31)				¿Cuántos años tienes? (How old are you?)	
¡Hola!	Hello	Mi pasión es...	My passion is	uno	1	dieciséis	16	Tengo ... años	I am ... years old
¿Qué tal?	How are you?	Mi héroe es...	My hero is	dos	2	diecisiete	17	¿Cuándo es tu cumpleaños?	When is your birthday?
Bien, gracias	Well, thank you	El deporte	Sport	tres	3	dieciocho	18	Mi cumpleaños es el de ...	My birthday is ...
Fenomenal	Great	El fútbol	Football	cuatro	4	diecinueve	19	Los colores (Colours)	
Regular	Not bad	La música	Music	cinco	5	veinte	20	blanco	white
Fatal	Awful	El tenis	Tennis	seis	6	veintiuno	21	amarillo	yellow
¿Cómo te llamas?	What is your name?	¿Tienes hermanos? (Do you have siblings?)		siete	7	veintidós	22	negro	black
Me llamo	I am called	Tengo	I have	ocho	8	veintitrés	23	rojo/a	red
¿Dónde vives?	Where do you live?	Un hermano/Una hermana	A brother/A sister	nueve	9	veinticuatro	24	verde	green
Vivo en...	I live in...	Un hermanastro/a	A half brother/sister	diez	10	veinticinco	25	gris	grey
Hasta luego	Until later...	Soy hijo/a único/a	I'm an only child	once	11	veintiséis	26	marrón	brown
Adiós	Goodbye!	No tengo hermanos	I don't have siblings	doce	12	veintisiete	27	azul	blue
¿Qué tipo de persona eres? (What type of person are you?)				trece	13	veintiocho	28		
Soy...	I am	Guay	Cool	catorce	14	veintinueve	29	rosa	pink
Divertido/a	Fun	Listo	Clever	quince	15	treinta	30	morado/a	purple
Estupendo	Brilliant	Serio	Serious	30 treinta y uno					
Fenomenal	Fantastic	Simpático/a	Nice						
Generoso/a	Generous	Sincero/a	Sincere						
Genial	Great	Tonto/a	Silly						

¿Tienes mascotas?	(Do you have pets?)	Un perro	A dog	junio	June	Palabras muy frecuentes	(very common words)		
(no) Tengo...	I (don't) have	No tengo mascotas	I don't have any pets	julio	July	Bastante	Quite	Pero	But
Un caballo	A horse	Los meses	The months	agosto	August	No	No	También	Also
Una cobaya	A guinea pig	enero	January	septiembre	September	Mi/Mis	My	Un poco	A bit
Un conejo	A rabbit	febrero	February	octubre	October	y	and		
Un gato	A cat	marzo	March	noviembre	November	muy	very		
Un pez	A fish	abril	April	diciembre	December				
Una serpiente	A snake	mayo	May						

Year 7 Spanish HT2- Knowledge Organiser

GRAMMAR

Stem Changing Verbs

Stem-changing verbs like **jugar** (to play) have regular endings, but some parts of the verb change the vowel in the ‘stem’. Some people also call these ‘root’ verbs.

Jugar (To Play)			
Juego	I play	Jugamos	We play
Juegas	You play	Jugáis	You all play
Juega	He/She plays	Juegan	They play

Irregular Verbs

Hacer is an irregular verb in which the **c** from the infinitive changes to **g** in the ‘I’ form

Jugar (To Play)			
Hago	I do	Hacemos	We do
Haces	You do	Hacéis	You all do
Hace	He/She does	Hacen	They do

The Infinitive

The infinitive is the part of the verb used in the dictionary or the wordlist. In Spanish, verbs fall into three groups according to their ending. The endings can either be ‘ar’, ‘er’ or ‘ir’.


When two verbs come side by side in a sentence, the second one **MUST** be in the infinitive.

Example:

! RTb` aVZ M Qur Z Rj` MW` 'o' ! ' » LWRa` Rj QaReaZ R` NTR`

Year 7 Spanish HT2- Knowledge Organiser

VOCABULARY

¿Qué te gusta hacer? (What do you like to do?)		¿Qué haces en tu tiempo libre (What do you do in your free time?)		Las estaciones (The seasons)		Los días de la semana (The Days of the Week)	
Me gusta	I like	En mi tiempo libre	In my free time	La primavera	Spring	lunes	Monday
Me gusta mucho	I like a lot	Bailo	I dance	El verano	Summer	martes	Tuesday
No me gusta	I don't like	Canto karaoke	I sing karaoke	El otoño	Autumn	miércoles	Wednesday
No me gusta nada	I don't like at all	Hablo con mis amigos	I talk with my friends	El invierno	Winter	jueves	Thursday
Chatear	To chat	Monto en bici	I ride my bike	¿Qué deportes haces?		viernes	Friday
Escribir correos	To write emails	Saco fotos	I take photos	Hago artes marciales	I do martial arts	sábado	Saturday
Esuchar música	To listen to music	Toco la guitarra	I play the guitar	Hago atletismo	I do athletics	domingo	Sunday
Jugar a los videojuegos	To play videogames	Expresiones de frecuencia (Expressions of Frequency)		Hago equitación	I do horse riding	Los lunes	On Mondays
Leer	To read	A veces	sometimes	Hago gimnasia	I do gymnastics	¿Preguntas (Questions)	
Mandar mensajes (SMS)	To send mensajes (SMS)	De vez en cuando	From time to time	Hago natación	I do swimming	¿Qué?	What?
Navegar por internet	To surf the net	Nunca	never	Juego al baloncesto	I play basketball	¿Cuándo	When?
Salir con mis amigos	To go out with my friends	Todos los días	Every day	Juego al fútbol	I play football	¿Dónde	Where?
Ver la television	To watch the TV	¿Que tiempo hace? (What's the weather like?)		Juego al tenis	I play tennis	¿Cómo?	How?
Porque es...	Because it's...	Hace calor	It's warm	Juego al voleibal	I play volleyball	¿Cuántos?	How many?
Porque no es...	Because it isn't	Hace frio	It's cold	Me gusta	I like		
Interesante	Interesting	Hace sol	It's sunny	Me gusta mucho	I like a lot		
Guay	Cool	Hace buen tiempo	The weather is good	Me gusta muchísimo	I like loads		
Divertido /a	Fun	Llueve	It's raining	Me encanta	I love		

Year 7 Spanish HT3- Knowledge Organiser

Adjectives

Adjectives describe nouns. Their endings change to agree with the noun they describe. The endings for each group work like this:

	Singular		Plural	
	<u>Masculine</u>	<u>Feminine</u>	<u>Masculine</u>	<u>Feminine</u>
Ending in -o/-a	divertido	divertida	divertidos	divertidas
Ending in -e	importante	importante	importantes	importantes
Ending in a consonant	útil	útil	útiles	útiles

Definitive and Indefinite Articles

The plural form of **un/una** (meaning 'a') is **unos/unas** (meaning 'some')

	Singular		Plural	
Masculine	Un laboratorio	A lab	Unos laboratorios	Some laboratories
Feminine	Una clase	A classroom	Unas clases	Some classrooms

Present Tense Verbs

There are three groups of present tense verbs in Spanish. These are 'ar' verbs, 'er' verbs and 'ir' verbs. The patterns for declining these verbs are outlined below.

Estudiar	To Study	Comer	To Eat	Vivir	To Live
estudio	I study	como	I eat	vivo	I live
estudias	You study	comes	You eat	vives	You live
estudia	He/She studies	come	He/She eats	vive	He/She lives
estudiamos	We study	comemos	We eat	vivimos	We live
estudiáis	You all study	coméis	You all eat	vivís	You all live
estudian	They study	comen	They eat	viven	They live

VOCABULARY

¿Qué estudias? (What do you study?)		¿Cuál es tu día favorito? (What's your favourite day?)		¿Qué hay en tu insti? (What is there in your school?)	
Estudio...	I study	Mi día favorito es...	My favourite day is	En mi insti hay...	In my school there is...
ciencias	Science	el lunes	Monday	Un campo de fútbol	A football pitch
dibujo	Art	¿Por qué?	Why?	Un comedor	A dining hall
educacion física	PE	Porque	Because	Un gimnasio	A gym
español	Spanish	Por la mañana	In the morning	Un patio	A playground
francés	French	Por la tarde	In the afternoon	Una biblioteca	A library
geografía	Geography	Estudiamos	We study	Una clase de informática	An IT room
historia	History	Opiniones (Opinions)		Una piscina	A swimming pool
informática	IT	¿Te gusta el dibujo?	Do you like Art?	Unos laboratorios	Some laboratories
ingles	English	Sí, me gusta el dibujo	Yes, I like Art	Unas clases	Some classrooms
matemáticas	Maths	No, no me gusta nada el dibujo	No, I don't like Art at all	No hay piscina	There is no swimming pool
música	Music	porque es... aburrido	because it is... boring	¿Qué haces durante el recreo? (What do you do during Break)	
teatro	drama	... difícil	... difficult	Como ...	I eat ...
tecnología	Technology	... divertido	... fun	un bocadillo	a sandwich
Los profesores (Teachers)		... facil	... easy	unos caramelos	some sweets
El profesor es...	The teacher is	... importante	... important	chicle	chewing gum
paciente	Patient	... interesante	... interesting	fruta	fruit
raro/a	Odd	... práctico/a	... practical	Bebo agua	I drink water
severo/a	Strict	... útil	... useful	Bebo un refresco	I drink a fizzy drink



Year 7 Spanish HT4- Knowledge Organiser

Possessive Adjectives

Possessive adjectives are the words for 'my', 'your', 'his' or 'her' etc. These words agree in number with the noun they are describing

	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
My	Mi hermano	Mis hermanos
Your	Tu hermano	Tus hermanos
His/Her	Su hermano	Sus hermanos

Tener

Tener (to have) is a useful irregular verb. It follows the pattern below.

Tener- To have

tengo	I have	tenemos	we have
tienes	you have	tenéis	you all have
tiene	he/she has	tienen	they have

Ser

Tener (to have) is a useful irregular verb. It follows the pattern below.

Ser- To be

soy	I am	somos	we are
eres	you are	sois	you all are
es	he/she is	son	they are

VOCABULARY

¿Cuántas personas hay en tu familia? (How many people are there in your family)		Los números (20-100) (Numbers 20-100)		¿Cómo tienes el pelo? (What is your hair like?)		¿Cómo es? (What is he/she like)	
En mi familia hay...	In my family there are...	veinte	20	Tengo el pelo ...	I have ... hair	Es...	He/She is...
mis padres	my parents	treinta	30	... castaño	... brown ...	No es ...	He/She isn't
mi madre	my mother	cuarenta	40	... negro	... black ...	alto/a	tall
mi padre	my father	cincuenta	50	... rubio	... blond ...	bajo/a	short
mi abuelo	my grandfather	sesenta	60	... azul	... blue ...	delgado/a	thin
mi abuela	my grandmother	setenta	70	... liso	... straight...	gordo/a	fat
mi bisabuela	my great-grandmother	ochenta	80	... rizado	... curly ...	guapo / a	good looking
mi tío	my aunt	noventa	90	... largo	... long ...	inteligente	intelligent
mi tía	my uncle	cien	100	... corto	... short ...	joven	young
mis primos	my cousins	¿De qué color tienes los ojos? (What colour are your eyes)		Soy pelirrojo	I am a redhead	viejo / a	old
¿Cómo se llama tu madre?	What is your mother called?	Tengo los ojos...	I have...(eyes)	Soy calvo	I am bald	Tiene pecas	He/She has freckles
Mi madre se llama...	My mother is called...	azules	blue	¿Cómo es tu casa? (What's your house like?)		Tiene barba	He/She has a beard
¿Cómo se llaman tus primos?	What are you cousins called?	grises	grey	Vivo en ... una casa ...	I live in ... a house...	Mis amigos	My friends
		marrones	brown	un piso	a flat	Mi mejor amigo/a	My best friend
Llevo gafas	I wear glasses	verdes	green	antiguo/a	old		
				bonito/a	beautiful		

Year 7 Spanish HT5- Knowledge Organiser

Using 'a', 'some' and 'many'

The words for 'a', 'some' and 'many' change according to the gender of the noun and whether it is singular or plural.

	a/an	some	many/a lot of
masculine	un museo	unos museos	muchos museos
feminine	una tienda	unas tiendas	muchas tiendas

The verb 'ir' (to go)

The verb 'ir' is a key irregular verb.

Ir (to go)			
Voy	I go	Vamos	We go
Vas	You go	Vais	You all go
Va	He/she goes	Van	They go

The Near Future Tense

You use the near future tense to say what you are going to do. To form the near future tense, use the present tense of 'ir' (to go) plus 'a' followed by the infinitive. Examples of this are included underneath.

Examples of the Near Future Tense			
Voy a jugar al fútbol	I am going to play football	Vamos a visitar el museo	We are going to visit the museum
Vas a escuchar música	You are going to listen to music	Vais a ir al mercado	You are all going to go to the market
Va a ver una película	He/she is going to watch a film	Van a bailar salsa	They are going to dance salsa

VOCABULARY

¿Qué hay en tu ciudad? (What is there in your city?)		¿Qué hora es?	What time is it?	¿Qué haces en tu ciudad? (What do you do in your city?)		En la cafetería (In the cafe)	
Hay	There is	es la una	It's 1 o'clock	Salgo con mis amigos	I go out with my friends	Yo quiero	I want
un castillo	a castle	son las dos	It's 2 o'clock	Voy al cine	I go to the cinema	bebidas	drinks
un centro comercial	a shopping centre	es la una y cinco	It's 1.05	Voy al parque	I go to the park	una coca-cola	A coca-cola
un estadio	a stadium	son las dos y diez	It's 2.10	Voy a la bolera	I go to the bowling alley	una fanta de limón	A fanta lemon
un mercado	a market	son las tres y cuarto	It's 3.15	Voy a la cafetería	I go to the cafe	un granizado de limón	A lemon slushy
un museo	a museum	son las cinco y veinticinco	It's 5.25	Voy a la playa	I go to the beach	un té	A tea
un parque	a park	son las seis y media	It's 6.30	¿Qué vas a hacer? (What are you going to do?)		una ración de...	a big portion of...
una piscina	a swimming pool	son las siete menos veinticinco	It's 6.35	Voy a salir con mis amigos	I am going to go out with my friends	calamares	calamari
una plaza	a square	son las doce	It's 12.00	Vas a ver la televisión	You are going to watch TV	croquetas	croquettes
un polideportivo	a sports ground	¿A qué hora?	At what time?	Va a ir de paseo	He/She is going to go for a walk	gambas	prawns
un restaurante	a restaurant	A la una	At 1 o'clock	Vamos a jugar al baloncesto	We are going to play basketball	jamón	ham
una tienda	A shop	a las dos	At 2 o'clock	Vais a chatear	You are all going to chat	pan	bread
en... mi barrio	In... my area / borough			Van a hacer los deberes	They are going to do their homework	patatas bravas	spicy potatoes

mi ciudad	My city		
mi pueblo	My village / small town		

Year 7 Spanish HT6- Knowledge Organiser

CULTURAL KNOWLEDGE

Las fiestas y festivales en España

Fiestas take place all over the Spanish speaking world. They can be local, national or religious festivals. People often eat special food and wear traditional dress, or sometimes fancy dress. Music, processions and fireworks are often involved. Fiestas can last several days and they can become big tourist attractions. Here are some Fiestas that take place in Spain:

La Semana Santa en Andalucía	Las Fallas en Valencia	La Fiesta de San Isidro en Madrid	Las Fiestas de la Mercé en Barcelona
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Takes place during Holy Week every year; - Sevilla, Granada, Málaga and Córdoba and are the main cities; -Features processions of elaborately decorated floats carrying statues of Jesus Christ and the Virgin Mary; -It lasts seven days from Palm Sunday until Easter Sunday; -It is a superb spectacle featuring solemn music played by local groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Takes place in March to mark the beginning of Spring; -Local citizens construct sculptures to mark the day of St Joseph; -The constructions are eventually burned in each local community on the Sunday of the festival; the winning sculpture does not get burned and survives. -It is a loud festival which ends with fireworks; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Takes place in May to mark the beginning of Summer; -The festival exists to celebrate the Patron Saint of San Isidro; -Many Spanish traditions are celebrated at this event, including bullfighting; -There are food stalls, dancing and live music. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Takes place in September every year to celebrates the Virgin Mary, a Catholic Saint -Programme of events includes a wine fair, a ten kilometre race and a fireworks display; -The festival originated in 1680 when Barcelona suffered a plague of locusts; -Locals prayed to the Virgin Mary. When the locusts went away, the festival was named after her. 

