

La Cultura de España



What do we know about Spain?

- More than **400 million people speak Spanish**, compared with 360 million English speakers. That's 40 million more!!!
- Spain is part of Europe and shares borders with France, Portugal and even the United Kingdom due to Gibraltar.
- However, Spain isn't just in Europe! Ceuta and Melilla are former Spanish colonies in North Africa, the Canary Islands are in the Atlantic Ocean, and the Balearics (Ibiza, Mallorca) are in the Mediterranean sea.
- Spain is not just 'the beach' – it has beautiful countryside and lots of mountains. In fact, you can even ski.
- What we call 'Spanish' is actually called Castilian. There are several other languages spoken in Spain, for example Catalan, Basque and Gallego.



How do the Spanish celebrate?

- Festivals are really important in Spain and many have their own traditions.
- Christmas (**Navidad**) is a big event and lasts from 22nd December until 6th January (**Reyes Magos**) when children receive their presents.
- New Year's Eve (**Nochevieja**) – like us the Spanish have lots of parties and fireworks to celebrate the new year. However, they also eat 12 grapes at the stroke of midnight and wear red underwear to bring good luck for the coming year.
- Other festivals include **Semana Santa**, **Feria de abril**, **Dia de los Muertos** and **La Tomatina**.

How are we the same how are we different?

- Many people live with their extended family (grandparents, aunts, uncles) and in most Spanish cities people live in large flats rather than houses.
- Like us, school children have a long break in the summer but due to the heat they can have up to 12 weeks off! Nor do they have to wear a uniform but they do have to buy their own exercise and texts books. The school day can also start as early as 7.30am but then also finishes earlier.
- In Spain, people eat much later in the evening, sometimes as late as 11pm! Meal times are a family affair – often eaten all together as a family – even coming home from work and school for lunch... followed by a **siesta** (nap)!
- When Spanish people greet each other, they kiss on both cheeks (**darse los besos**)
- Spanish people don't think you need to say please and thank you as much as we do. However, they do have a formal and respectful way of addressing someone using '**usted**'.
- Young Spanish people share similar interests to us; football is really popular and some of the main teams include Real Madrid and Barcelona and Spanish film-stars are also world famous and include Penelope Cruz and Antonio Banderas – aka Puss in Boots!







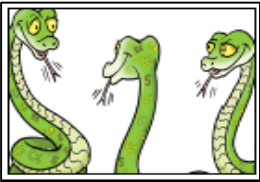

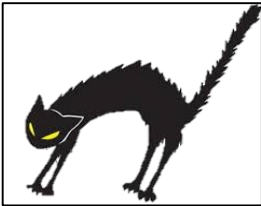

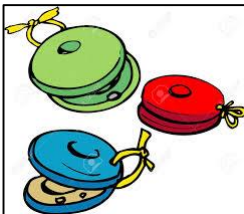









In Malaga

- Located on the southern coast it is only 80 miles north of Africa.
- People born in Malaga are known as **boqueron** or **boquersona** which means anchovy - local delicacy.
- Malaga is one of the most popular tourists destinations and the beach is called the Malagueta – it's one of the longest city beaches in Spain.
- During the Feria de Agosto, also known as the Feria de Málaga up to six bullfights a day take place during the festival and the meat is served by local restaurants.

In Granada

- Granada and its famous palace, **La Alhambra**, is the setting for the film *Tad the Explorer*
- If you pop out for a drink in Granada you will also be served with a portion of '**tapas**' – this is a free snack and you get a different snack with each drink.
- If you fancy skiing in Spain this is the place to go – the Sierra Nevada surrounds the city.

1.  a	2.  e / é	3.  i / í / y	4.  o / ó	5.  u	6.  ay
7.  s	8.  ñ	9.  ge / gi / j	10.  ch	11.  qu	12.  v
13.  ce / ci / z	14.  cua	15.  ll	16.  rr	17.  t	18.  g

H is silent at the start of a word.

The only consonants that ever double up in Spanish are CaRoLiNa

Knowledge Organiser – Spanish – Year 7 – Autumn – The Basics

Greetings		Days of the week	
Hola	Hi	(los) lunes	(on) Mondays
Buenos días	Good morning	martes	Tuesday
Buenas tardes	Good afternoon	miércoles	Wednesday
Buenas noches	Good evening	jueves	Thursday
Muy buenos	hello	viernes	Friday
Adiós	Goodbye	sábado	Saturday
Hasta luego	See you later	domingo	Sunday
Hasta la próxima	Until next time	una semana	a week

Numbers		
1. uno	15. quince	33. treinta y tres
2. dos	16. dieciséis	40. cuarenta
3. tres	17. diecisiete	50. cincuenta
4. cuatro	18. dieciocho	60. sesenta
5. cinco	19. diecinueve	70. setenta
6. seis	20. veinte	80. ochenta
7. Siete	21. veintiuno	90. noventa
8. ocho	22. veintidós	100. cien
9. nueve	23. veintitrés	101. ciento uno
10. diez	24. veinticuatro	200. dos cientos
11. once	25. veinticinco	500. quinientos
12. doce	30. treinta	1000. mil
13. trece	31. treinta y uno	2019. dos mil diecinueve
14. catorce	32. treinta y dos	1st. El primero

Colours	
azul(es)	blue
blanco/a (s)	white
rojo/a (s)	red
amarillo/a (s)	yellow
negro/a (s)	black
verde(s)	green
gris(es)	grey
rubio	blond (hair)
castaño	chestnut brown (hair)
pelirrojo	red (hair)
moreno	dark brown (hair)
marrones	brown (eyes)

Connectives	
y	and
pero	but
también	also
sin embargo	however
no obstante	however
entonces	therefore
con	with
Sin	Without
Además	Furthermore
Ya que es	since
Dado que	Given that
Puesto que	Given that

Months	
enero	January
febrero	February
marzo	March
abril	April
mayo	May
junio	June
julio	July
agosto	August
septiembre	September
octubre	October
noviembre	November
diciembre	December

¡No!
To make a sentence negative simply put 'no' in front of the verb: <i>No me gusta la pizza</i> <i>No soy hablador</i> <i>Mi hermana no es active</i>

Infinitives
The "infinitive" is the form of the verb you find in the dictionary. It ends in ar/er/ir and means to... e.g. jugar – to play. You always use the 2 nd verb infinitive rule: Me gusta jugar Puedo jugar

Intensifiers	
Muy	Very
Bastante	Quite
Mucho/a(s)	Lots
Un poco	A bit
Demasiado	too

Pronouns	
yo	I
tú	you
él	he
ella	she
usted	You
nosotros/as	we
vosotros/as	you lot
ellos	they
ellas	they
ustedes	you

Tú is used for one person you are familiar with.
Usted is used for one person you don't know. **Ustedes** for a group of people you don't know.
Ellos is used for groups of boys or boys and girls mixed.
Ellas is used only for a group of girls.

Time & Frequency Phrases	
Normalmente	Normally
Generalmente	Generally
De vez en cuando	From time to time
A veces	Sometimes
A menudo	Often
Todo el tiempo	All the time
Siempre	Always
Nunca	Never
Hoy	Today
Por la mañana	In the morning
Los fines de semana	At the weekends
Ayer	Yesterday
En el pasado	In the past
En mi niñez	In my childhood
El mes pasado	Last month
La semana pasada	Last week
En el futuro	In the future
Mañana	Tomorrow
La semana próxima	Next week
El año que viene	Next year

Knowledge Organiser – Spanish – Year 7 – Autumn – Homework to help learn The Basics

1. 50+ countries in the world speak Spanish as their first language, find out 10 facts in English about one of them (not Spain).	1. The country of Spain includes many islands and regions that are not part of the Spanish mainland. Find out where they are and what they are called.	1. Find out 10 reasons why learning a foreign language is so important and create a poster.
2. Translate: <i>Me llamo José</i>	2. Answer the question: <i>¿Cómo te llamas?</i>	2. Translate: My name is Maria. I am 13 years old and my birthday is 7 th May
3. Learn the alphabet in Spanish Google: Spanish alphabet song	3. Learn to spell your name in a full sentence. <i>Se escribe...</i>	3. Create a mind map of all the Spanish words you know.
4. Learn the numbers 1-20. Learn how to spell them and how to pronounce them. Google : Spanish numbers 1-20	4. Learn the tens 30, 40, 50, 60, 70. Learn how to spell them and how to pronounce them.	4. Create a board game that includes the numbers 80-100. Template available from your teacher.
5. Learn the months in Spanish. Learn how to spell them and how to pronounce them. Google: Spanish months song.	5. Learn how to say your birthday in Spanish and how to ask when someone else's birthday is.	5. Create a calendar for the months of the year in Spanish. Learn the months by heart.
6. Learn how to say your age.	6. Learn how to ask someone's age.	6. Write a short piece to introduce yourself – include name, age, birthday and physical description
7. What is a cognate? Give two examples.	7. Underline the cognates in the sentence. <i>Me encanta la pizza porque es excelente</i>	7. Translate this sentence using your knowledge of cognates: <i>Prefiero el fútbol – es excelente</i>
8. Learn the days of the week in Spanish. Google: Spanish days song	8. Find out what the Spanish days of the week are named after	8. Write this date in Spanish. <i>It is Tuesday 9 September.</i>
9. Learn the colours in Spanish. Google: Spanish colours song.	9. Write out a list of all the colours in Spanish five times.	9. Draw an artist palette and colour each of the paint splotches. Label them in Spanish and learn by heart.
10. Create flashcards for the time phrases and learn them.	10. Create flashcards for the intensifiers and learn them.	10. Create flashcards for the connectives and learn them.

Knowledge Organiser – Spanish – Year 7 – Autumn 1 – Antes de la Salida

What do I know about Spain?

España está en el sur de Europa
 España tiene una frontera con Francia
 La capital de España se llama Madrid
 Madrid está en el centro de España
 Está en el norte / este / sur / oeste
 En España hay...
 sierras (f) / playas
 En contraste en Inglaterra hay...

Spain is in the south of Europe
 Spain has a border with France
 The capital of Spain is called Madrid
 Madrid is in the centre of Spain
 It is in the north / east / south / west
 In Spain there is / are...
 Mountain ranges / beaches
 In contrast, in England there is/are...

How do I talk about what I enjoy doing in my Free Time?

Los lunes / los martes
 Normalmente, me gusta (mucho) ...
 En general, no me gusta (nada) ...
 Los fines de semana, me encanta ...
 En mi tiempo libre, odio / detesto...
 Por la mañana, prefiero...
 Me fascina...
 Me aburre...
 Me flipa...
 Lo que más me gusta es...
 Lo que menos me gusta es...
 chatear / charlar
 escuchar música
 hacer equitación
 hacer natación / nadar
 jugar (al fútbol / a la pelota)
 jugar videojuegos
 tocar la guitarra
 tocar el piano
 leer libros
 ver la televisión
 porque es...
 Interesante / entretenido
 relajante / fascinante
 es lo mío
 En mi opinión jugar al fútbol es más /
 menos divertido que jugar al baloncesto

On Mondays / Tuesdays
 Normally, I (really) like
 In general, I (really) don't like
 At the weekends, I love
 In my free time, I hate
 In the morning, I prefer...
 ... fascinates me
 ... bores me
 ... blows my head
 The thing I like most is...
 The thing I like the least is...
 to chat
 to listen to music
 to do horse-riding
 to swim
 to play (football / pelota)
 to play videogames
 to play the guitar
 to play the piano
 to read books
 to watch TV
 because it is
 interesting / entertaining
 relaxing / fascinating
 it's my thing
 In my opinion playing football is
 more/ less fun than playing basketball

How do I describe myself?

Me llamo...
 Tengo ... años
 Vivo en ... en ...
 Mi cumpleaños es el ... de ...
 Nací el ... de ...
 Tengo el pelo...
 largo / corto
 Tengo los ojos...
 azules / verdes / grises / marrones
 (no) soy
 alto/a
 bajo/a
 de estatura media
 Pienso que (no) soy...
 Me gustaría ser más / menos ...
 Mi madre dice que (no) soy...
 Mis padres dicen que (no) soy...
 Mi familia piensa que (no) soy...
 Mis amigos piensan que (no) soy...
 activo/a
 divertido/a
 hablador/a
 gracioso/a
 generoso/a
 simpático/a
 inteligente
 trabajador/a
 perezoso/a

My name is...
 I am years old
 I live in... in...
 My birthday is the ... of ...
 I was born the ... of...
 I have ... hair
 long / short
 I have ... eyes
 blue / green / grey / brown
 I am (not)
 tall
 short
 medium build
 I think that I am (not)...
 I would like to be more / less ...
 My mum says that I am (not)...
 My parents say that I am (not)...
 My family think that I am (not)...
 My friends think that I am (not)...
 active
 fun
 chatty
 funny
 generous
 kind
 intelligent
 hardworking
 lazy

How do I describe other people?

Vivo con...
 mis padres
 mi padre
 mi madre
 mi(s) hermano(s) / hermana(s)
 mi abuelo / abuela
 mi tío / tía
 se llama / se llaman...
 tiene... años
 (no) es... / (no) son...
 Tiene el pelo ...
 Tiene los ojos...

I live with...
 my parents
 my dad
 my mum
 my brother(s) / sister(s)
 my grandad / gran
 my uncle / aunt
 he / she is called / they are called..
 he / she is ... years old
 he / she is (not)... / They are (not)...
 he / she has ... hair
 He / she ... eyes

Knowledge Organiser – Spanish – Year 7 – Autumn 2 – Antes de la Salida

How do I talk about Spanish winter festivals?

Se celebra...	They celebrate...
La navidad	Christmas
La nochebuena	Christmas Eve
Día de los magos	Kings' Day / Epiphany
Víspera de año nuevo / nochevieja	New Year / New Year's Eve
El día de los muertos	Day of the Dead
Se come una cena especial	They eat a special meal
Se bebe cava	They drink sparkling wine
Se disfracen	They dress up
Se abren regalos	They open presents
Se cantan villancicos	They sing carols
Me parece una tradición buena	To me it seems a good tradition

How am I going to travel to and around Spain?

La semana que viene...	Next week,...
En el futuro...	In the future...
La semana próxima...	Next week...
El fin de semana que viene...	Next weekend...
voy a...	I am going ...
visitar / viajar	to visit / to travel
ir a.. / conducir a...	to go to... / to drive to...
en tren	by train
en coche	by car
en avión	by plane
en bicicleta	by bike
en barco	by boat
en metro	by metro
a pie	on foot
porque más / menos ...	because it is more / less...
cómodo / caro /barato / rápido	comfortable / expensive / cheap / fast

What must I take to Spain with me?

En mi maleta...	In my suitcase...
voy a poner...	I am going to put...
necesito...	I need...
no puedo vivir sin...	I can't live without...
mi tableta / mi móvil	my tablet / my mobile
mi dinero / mi pasaporte	my money / my passport
mi maquillaje / mi crema solar	my make-up / my sun cream
mi sombrero / mi traje de baño	my hat / my swim suit
mis gafas de sol / mis libros	my sunglasses / my books

What's a Spanish town like?

Málaga...	Malaga
es una ciudad española	is a Spanish town
está en el sur de España	it's in the south of Spain
está cerca de la playa	it's near the beach
Málaga tiene...	Malaga has ...
... habitantes.	... inhabitants.
... turistas en el verano.	... tourists in summer.
me parece una ciudad pintoresca	to me it seems a picturesque town.
en la ciudad hay...	in the town there is/are...
unos museos interesantes	some interesting museums
un castillo antiguo	an old castle
un centro comercial enorme	an enormous shopping centre
un supermercado nuevo	a new supermarket
una plaza bonita	a beautiful town square
una oficina de turismo útil	a useful tourist information office
una plaza de toros histórica	an historic bullring
pero no hay zoo	but there is no zoo

How can I ask questions in Spanish?

¿Cómo te llamas?	What is your name?
¿Cuándo es tu cumpleaños?	When is your birthday?
¿Cuántos años tienes?	How old are you?
¿Dónde vives?	Where do you live?
¿Cómo eres?	What are you like?
¿A ti, que te gusta hacer / jugar?	What do you like to do / play?
¿Cómo se llaman tus padres?	What are your parents called?
¿Cómo se llama tu hermano?	What is your brother called?
¿Cómo es tu hermana?	What is you sister like?
¿Cómo son tus padres?	What are your parents like?



Knowledge Organiser – Spanish – Year 7 – Autumn – Antes de la Salida

Know it	Grasp it	Think it
1. Translate: Me llamo Maria y tengo doce años y mi cumpleaños es el trece de junio. Me gusta jugar al baloncesto porque soy activa.	1. <i>Me flipa jugar al fútbol porque soy activo.</i> Identify if this statement has been written by a boy or a girl and explain how you know. How would it be written for a mixed group and why?	1. Create three sentences to introduce yourself. Include your name, age and birthday.
2. Translate: Soy alto y tengo el pelo corto y los ojos verdes.	2. <i>Yo tengo los ojos grises, pero mis padres tienen los ojos azules y mi hermano tiene los ojos verdes.</i> Explain when to use tengo vs. tienen vs. tiene	2. In Spanish, write at least three sentences describing your appearance. Include height, hair and eyes.
3. Translate: Vivo en el centro de Inglaterra.	3. <i>En Málaga hay un Castillo bonito y unas playas bonitas.</i> Identify the adjectives and explain why the endings are different.	3. In Spanish write at least 3 sentences about England.
4. Translate: Me encanta escuchar música pero no me flipa hacer equitación.	4. Me encanta escuchar música pero no me flipa hacer equitación. Identify what form are escuchar and hacer in and explain why.	4. In Spanish write at least three sentences explaining what you like and dislike to do in your free time.
5. Translate: Lo que más me gusta es hacer natación porque es interesante.	5. <i>En mi opinión, leer libros es menos entretenido que hacer equitación.</i> Identify the adjective and explain what it is agreeing with	5. In Spanish write at least two sentences detailing what you like doing the most and why and least like doing and why.
6. Translate: Mi hermana se llama María y tiene el pelo corto.	6. <i>Mi hermana se llama María y mis padres se llaman Paco y Penelope.</i> Identify the 2 verbs and explain why they are different?	6. Write at least three sentences to introduce your family. Include name, age and physical description.
7. Translate: My parents say that I am kind.	7. <i>Diría que mi hermano es simpático.</i> Modify the sentence to say my sisters are not kind.	7. In Spanish write three sentences saying what your family think about you and giving your opinion about your family.
8. Translate: Malaga is in the south of Spain.	8. <i>La ciudad de Málaga está en la costa y es muy interesante.</i> Identify the 2 words for 'it's' and explain when each must be used.	8. Write three sentences in Spanish describing Malaga and what there is in Malaga.
9. Translate: Voy visitar Málaga, voy a viajar en avión porque es más rápido.	9. <i>En mi maleta voy a poner mis gafas de sol y mi sombrero.</i> Identify the two words for 'my' why are they different?	9. Use the near future tense to create 3 sentences to details where you are going to go, how you are going to travel and what you are going to put in your suitcase.
10. Translate: I am going to travel by plane because it is more comfortable.	10. <i>Yo diría que tocar el piano es más interesante que jugar al rugby.</i> Identify the 2 verbs 'to play', why are they different?	10. In Spanish write two comparative sentences – include one more than and one less than.

Knowledge Organiser – Spanish – Year 7 – Spring 2 – En España

At the shops. How much is ...?	
Necesito comprar...	I need to buy...
Me gustaría comprar...	I would like to buy...
¿Dónde se puede comprar....?	Where can you buy...?
¿Tiene...?	Do you have...?
¿Hay...?	Is there...?
crema de sol	sun-cream
aspirinas	aspirin
Recuerdos	Souvenirs
regalos	presents
abanico	fan
Hay que ir...	You have to go to...
a la farmacia	the pharmacy
al supermercado	the supermarket
a la tienda de recuerdos	the souvenir shop
¿Cuánto cuesta...?	How much does it cost?
¿Cuánto cuestan?	How much do they cost?
Cuesta.... euros con...	It costs... euros ... cents
Cuestan.... euros con...	They cost... euros ... cents

At a cafe / restaurant. What would you like ...?	
¿Qué quieres tomar?	What do you want to have?
Para mi... por favor	For me... please.
Voy a tomar...	I'm going to have...
Voy a beber...	I'm going to drink...
Voy a probar...	I'm going to try...
unas tapas	some tapas
un bocadillo	a sandwich
(de jamón/de queso)	(ham / cheese)
unos churros	some churros
...con chocolate	.. with chocolate
unas aceitunas	some olives
Un helado	an ice-cream
¿Algo más?	Anything else?
La carta de postre	The dessert menu
La cuenta	The bill
Por favor	please
¿Cuánto es?	How much is it?
Es... euros con...	It's... euros and ... cents

What do you think of ...?	
¿Qué opinas / piensas de...?	What do you think of...?
¿Prefieres... o...?	Do you prefer... or...?
Diría que...	I would say that...
Supongo que...	I suppose that...
No sé pero...	I don't know but...
Lo que...	The thing...
más me gusta es...	I like the most is...
menos me gusta es..	I like the least is..
chatear / charlar	to chat
jugar (al fútbol)	to play (football)
porque es...	because it's
más divertido que...	more fun than...
menos útil que...	less useful than...
tan monótono como.	as boring as...

At my host family. What do I do if I'm not feeling well?

¿Qué te pasa?	What's the matter?
No me siento bien	I don't feel well
Estoy enfermo/a	I'm ill
No me siento bien	I don't feel well
Me duele...	My... hurts
la cabeza / garganta	Head / throat
el estómago	stomach
la pierna / la mano	Leg / hand
el pie / el brazo	Foot / arm
¡No te preocupes!	Don't worry!
Tienes que / debes / hay que tomar...	You have / must... take...
este jarabe	This syrup
esta pastilla / aspirina	this pill / aspirin
Descansar	rest
ir a la cama / a la clínica	go to bed / to the clinic

At my host family. What did you do today?

¿Qué hiciste hoy?	What did you do today?
Hoy, fui...	Today, I went...
a la playa	to the beach
al cine	To the cinema
al parque	To the park
Visité (el castillo / el palacio)	I visited (the castle / the palace)
Jugué al (balonmano)	I played (handball)
Practiqué (el tenis /la vela)	I did (tennis / sailing)
Comí (paella)	I ate (paella)
Saqué muchas fotos	I took lots of photos
Compré (unos recuerdos)	I bought (some souvenirs)
No hice nada porque ...	I didn't do anything because...
estaba enfermo/a / cansado/a	I was ill / tired
¿Te gustó?	Did you like it?
¿Cómo fue?	How was it?
Sí/no,	Yes/no,
(no) me gustó / encantó,	I did (didn't) like / love it
porque (no) fue fascinante	because it was (not) fascinating.
Lo pasé fenomenal/ fatal	I had a great / awful time.

Menú del día

Primer Plato
a elegir entre 5.

Segundo Plato
a elegir entre 5

Bebida
vino con casera, cerveza, refresco, etc

Pan y Postre
a elegir entre cuatro o cinco postres

8 € IVA incluido.

de Lunes a Viernes no Festivos
FINES DE SEMANA Y FESTIVOS
A PARTIR DE 10 €

Knowledge Organiser – Spanish – Year 7 – Spring – En España

Know it	Grasp it	Think it
1. Translate: Voy a alojarme con mi compañero y voy a hacer turismo.	1. <i>En mi maleta hay mi crema solar pero no hay libro.</i> Explain why there is no 'un' before libro. Now modify the sentence to say that in your suitcase you have your swimsuit but there is no hat.	1. In Spanish, write at least 4 sentences to introduce yourself to the ADUANA, say what there is or is not in your suitcase and what you are going to do in Spain.
2. Translate: En mi tiempo libre, me gusta hacer deporte porque es más activo que leer libros.	2. <i>Durante las vacaciones, me mola descansar en la playa porque es más relajante como escuchar música.</i> Identify the adjective, what is it agreeing with? Explain how to make an adjective that ends in 'e' agree in the feminine and plural.	2. In Spanish, write at least three sentences explaining what you like to do on holiday. Include one example of a comparative and one example saying the thing I like least/ most.
3. Translate. ¿Podemos ir al cine?	3. <i>¿Te apetece visitar museos?</i> Identify the verb and explain which part of the paradigm it comes from and why.	3. In Spanish write a question asking someone if they would like to go out for tapas.
4. Translate. Preferiría hacer deporte.	4. <i>Preferiría ir a la bolera que ir al cine porque es más entretenido.</i> Explain the difference in use of al cine and a la bolera.	4. In Spanish write an answer to your question 3.
5. Translate. Comemos una tortilla deliciosa.	5. <i>Me gustaría comer unos calamares, por favor.</i> Identify the infinitive and explain why it stays in the infinitive form in this statement.	5. In Spanish answer the question <i>¿Necesitas algo?</i>
6. Translate. Lo que más me gusta es la tortilla porque es rica.	6. <i>Lo que menos me gusta es la paella porque es malísima.</i> Identify the adjective and what it is describing. Modify the sentence to talk about <i>el gazpacho</i> .	6. In Spanish, write at least 3 sentences giving your justified opinion about different Spanish foods.
7. Translate. En Málaga hay mucho que hacer. Hay una playa donde se puede descansar.	7. <i>En Málaga hay mucho que hacer. Los museos son muy interesantes.</i> Identify which word means there is and which word means they are . Write your own sentence which uses both correctly.	7. In Spanish, write at least three sentences saying what is or is not in Malaga and giving your justified opinion.
8. Translate. No me siento bien, me duele la cabeza.	8. <i>Estoy enfermo, me duele la garganta.</i> Identify if the speaker is male or female and explain how you know.	8. In Spanish, answer the question <i>¿Qué te pasa?</i> And state that you have stomach ache.
9. Translate. Hoy fui al castillo y saqué fotos.	9. <i>Hoy comer tapas y fui al zoo donde vi muchos animales.</i> Identify and correct the mistake. Explain why it was wrong and what you had to do.	9. In Spanish, write at least three sentences saying what you did today.
10. Translate. Hoy no hice nada porque estaba cansada. Lo pasé fatal.	10. <i>Hoy, fui al castillo donde saqué fotos. Lo pasé fenomenal.</i> Modify the sentence to say you went to the park where you played football. It was great.	10. In Spanish, write at least three sentences to talk about what you did today and give your opinion.

Knowledge Organiser – Spanish – Year 7 – Summer – Vamos a visitar Granada

What shall we do if it rains?

Si... hace sol/calor/frío/viento hay tormentas / niebla llueve nieva Vamos a... ir a la playa / al cine tomar el sol comer helado hacer turismo	If... It's sunny/hot/cold/windy it is stormy / foggy it rains it snows We are going to... go to the beach/cinema sunbathe eat ice-cream go sightseeing
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How do I say the date and time in Spanish?

¿Qué día?	What day?
¿Qué fecha?	What date?
¿A qué hora?	At what time?
A las ocho	At eight o'clock
A las dos y media de la tarde	At two thirty pm
A las diez menos cuarto de la mañana	At quarter to ten in the morning

What is there to do here in Granada?

¿Qué se puede hacer en Granada? (no) se puede... visitar ver El Albaicín La Sierra Nevada	What can you do in Granada? You can (not)... Visit see The Albaicín district The Sierra Nevada mountains
Se debe... Hay que... probar las tapas subir la Alhambra aprender la historia explorar la cultura apreciar la belleza pedir remojón	You must... You must... try tapas go up the Alhambra learn the history explore the culture Appreciate the beauty order remojón

How do I book a ...? (hotel, tickets, restaurant)

Me gustaría reservar... ¿Cuándo le gustaría... viajar / quedarse / comer? Un billete sencillo Un billete de ida y vuelta En primera /segunda clase	I would like to book... When would you like to... travel / stay / eat? A single A return ticket In first / second class
Una habitación doble / individual Con ducha / baño Con desayuno media pensión pensión completa Con vistas a ... Para dos noches Una mesa para... personas Al lado de la ventana En la terraza El menú del día Para el primer plato Para el segundo plato Para el postre Para beber Voy a tomar...	A Room Double / single With a shower / bath With breakfast half board full board With views of... For two nights A table for... people Next to the window On the terrace Set menu For the first course For the main course For dessert To drink I'm going to have

In the street. Where is ...?

Perdone ¿Dónde está / están ... ? Gire a la derecha / izquierda Siga todo recto Tome la primera / segunda calle	Excuse me Where is / are ...? Turn right / left Go straight on Take the first / second street
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At my host family. What did I do in Granada?

Fui a Granada Visité el Albaicín Compré recuerdos Vi un baile Comí paella Bebí casera Probé tapas Hice turismo (no) me gustó la ciudad porque era... caro / divertido interesante / bonito Disfruté del ambiente de la cultura	I went to Granada I visited the Albaicín I bought souvenirs I saw a dance I ate paella I drank sangria I tried tapas I went sightseeing I liked the city because it was expensive / fun interesting /pretty I enjoyed the atmosphere the culture
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How are we going to celebrate the Feria de Málaga?

Voy a... ir a la feria hacer una fiesta comer tapas probar migas bailar flamenco llevar un traje tradicional ver los fuegos artificiales cantar Va a ser... fantástico fenomenal inolvidable	I am going... to go to the fair to have a party to eat tapas to try migas to dance flamenco to wear a traditional costume to see the fireworks to sing It's going to be... fantastic amazing Unforgettable
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Knowledge Organiser – Spanish – Year 7 – Summer – Vamos a visitar Granada

Know it	Grasp it	Think it
1. Translate: El dos de agosto a las tres y media.	1. Explain why you say 'a la una' but 'a las dos'	1. In Spanish write a sentence to say it is 'fifteenth July at 8pm.' Explain what you need to do to express that it is pm.
2. Translate: Me gustaría reservar un billete de ida y vuelta a Granada.	2. <i>Me gustaría reservar una habitación doble con vistas al castillo.</i> Modify this sentence to say you want a single room with a shower.	2. In Spanish write a sentence to say you want to reserve a double room, with a bath for the 9 th August.
3. Translate: En Granada hay mucho que hacer y se puede explorar la cultura.	3. <i>En Granada se debe subir La Alhambra, un palacio magnifico.</i> Identify what form 'subir' is in and explain why.	3. In Spanish write three sentences to say what there is to do in Granada. Include one statement saying <i>you can</i> and one saying <i>you must</i> .
4. Translate: En Granada, lo que más me gusta es El Albaicín porque es muy interesante.	4. <i>Diría que El Albaicín es más interesante que La Plaza del Carmen porque es muy histórico.</i> Modify the sentence to say that the cathedral is less picturesque than the Alhambra.	4. In Spanish, write at least 3 sentences giving your opinion about Granada, include one comparative and one <i>lo que</i> structure.
5. Translate: Para ir a la bolera, tome la primera derecha y siga todo recto.	5. <i>Para ir al Palacio Alhambra, gire a la derecha.</i> Modify the sentence to state 'to go to the Albaicín, take the second left.'	5. In Spanish, answer the question; '¿Dónde está el centro comercial?'
6. Translate: Si hace sol vamos a ir a la playa pero si llueve vamos a ir al zoo.	6. <i>Si nieva, vamos a esquiar en las montañas.</i> Who is 'vamos' referring to? How would you change it to say I...	6. In Spanish write at least three sentences about what you are going to do in different weather conditions.
7. Translate: En Granada hay muchos bares donde se puede probar las tapas.	7. <i>En La Alhambra se debe apreciar la belleza de Granada.</i> Modify the sentence to state that in the Alhambra you can learn the history of Granada.	7. In Spanish, write that in the Albaicín you can appreciate the culture and you must try the <i>remojón</i> .
8. Translate: La semana pasada, fui a Granada. Lo pasé fenomenal.	8. La semana pasada beber casera y probar tapas. Identify the mistakes and correct them. Explain what was wrong.	8. In Spanish, write at least three sentences saying what you did in Granada last week.
9. Translate: Me gustó la ciudad de Granada porque era interesante.	9. <i>Fui a Granada y disfruté de la cultura del Albaicín y probé tapas en la plaza. Lo pasé bomba.</i> Adapt this sentence to say that you went to Granada and enjoyed the atmosphere and ate paella.	9. In Spanish, write at least three sentences to talk about what you did in Granada and give your opinion.
10. Translate: Voy a ir a la Feria de Agosto y ver los fuegos artificiales.	10. La semana pasada fui a Granada pero mañana voy a hacer una fiesta en Málaga. Identify the two time frames used and explain how you recognised them.	10. In Spanish, write at least three sentences stating what you are going to do at the <i>Fería de Agosto</i> .