

## Key Vocabulary

## Y4 Spanish: Spring Term.

el padre - the father  
papá - Dad



la madre - the mother  
mamá - Mum

mi  
my

 el gato the cat	 un perro a dog	 un hámster a hamster
 un conejo a rabbit	 un pez a fish	 un pájaro a bird
 el ratón the mouse	 un conejo de indias a guinea pig	 una tortuga a tortoise

## Key Phrases



¿Quién es?

Who is it?



Es ...

It is ...



¿Tienes hermanos?

Have you any brothers or sisters?



Si, tengo.

Yes, I have.

Tengo un hermano.

I have a brother.

Tengo dos hermanos.

I have two brothers.

Tengo una hermana.

I have a sister.

Tengo dos hermanas.

I have two sisters.

Tengo un hermano y una hermana.

I have a brother and a sister.

No tengo hermanos.

I have no brothers/siblings.

No tengo hermanas.

I have no sisters.

No tengo hermanos ni hermanas.

I have no brothers or sisters.

### Key Knowledge

I know how to change some nouns to make them plural.  
I can ask questions.  
I can apply my phonic knowledge of Spanish to support reading and writing.  
I recognise and can use nouns and verbs.  
I know when to use el and la.  
I know about family life in Spain.



## Family life in Spain (Information for teachers)

Family is highly regarded in Spanish culture - emphasis on close relationships and strong emotional bonds. Typically, grandparents, cousins, aunts and uncles often live close by. Children considered a blessing, and families go out of their way to spend time together.

Not uncommon for families to have big Sunday lunches together or to gather for holidays and special occasions. Tend to be very close-knit, helping each other out.

### Family Structure

- Couple or Nuclear Family - includes two adults, who may be married or have children or not.

~~Extended Family - grandparents, parents and children all live together under one roof. Provides support and security, and helps to instill strong family values and help with raising children. Typical for both parents to work long hours, so grandparents are primary carers of younger children.~~

~~• Single-Parent Family - child/children live with only one parent, typically mother.~~

~~Additional fact about families in Spain - live in flats instead of houses.~~

### **Family Size**

~~• Large Family - 3+ children. Only minority of families in Spain belong to this size. Large families not as common in Spain as elsewhere. Country gone through so much economic struggle that couples now have fewer children. Large families receive support from government or private companies. Eg children and parents get official governmental ID to get special discounts.~~

~~• Average Family - many young Spanish adults live with parents until late twenties. Birthrate in Spain is one of lowest in Europe, due to poor economy and couples choosing to have children later in life. Having children is expensive, and job market sparse. Because of this, common for families to only have one or two children.~~

### **Raising Children**

~~Spanish parents have some specific values and traditions that they hold fast to:~~

~~• Dual Names - babies receive two surnames. First comes from father, while second comes from mother. As children grow up, not unusual for them to only include first surname. With regard to official documents, both surnames will still be included.~~

~~• Perfuming and Primping Babies - babies smell delightful. Spanish parents commonly perfume their little ones with something referred to as *Colonia*. It is also common to have baby girls' ears pierced when they are very young. A gift of gold stud earrings is a traditional first present to the baby from the grandparents.~~

### **Educational Emphasis**

~~Three types of school that children can attend. Public school - completely financed by the Spanish government. Concertados - privately run and partially funded by the state. Private schools - totally funded by parents and run independently.~~

### **Common Activities for Teens**

~~Weather is so lovely in Spain - common for older children and teens to hang out in parks or outdoor spaces with friends during evening hours. Biking, basketball, and soccer are favourite pastimes, as is hanging out in cafes and local town squares.~~

### **World Stops for Soccer**

~~Soccer is celebrated in many parts of the world, and Spanish people are some of most passionate fans on planet. Just about everyone in country puts life on pause to watch Barca and Madrid face off.~~

### **Spanish Holiday Traditions**

~~Spanish families have many unique traditions and festivals that they celebrate together throughout the year. Some of these traditions are religious in nature, while others are more cultural or family oriented. 10 of most popular Spanish family traditions:~~

~~• 12 grapes - New Year's Eve tradition to eat 12 grapes at midnight. Each grape represents one month of upcoming year, and eating all 12 is said to bring good luck.~~

Whole family typically participates

- El día de Reyes - Epiphany (Three Kings' Day) is one of most important days in Spanish calendar. Families gather together to celebrate arrival of Three Kings in Bethlehem. Traditional meal of roast lamb often served, and gifts exchanged between loved ones.
- Semana Santa - Holy Week - time when Spain comes alive with processions and markets. Families often take part in religious ceremonies and eat traditional dishes such as codfish Stew and torrijas (fried bread soaked in syrup).
- Fiesta de Mayo - Cinco de Mayo is Mexican holiday that commemorates victory of Mexican army over French at Battle of Puebla. Also a day to celebrate regional traditions and culture, with folklore dancing and performances taking place across country.
- Día de la Madre - Mother's Day celebrated on May 10th. Families come together to show appreciation for mothers and motherhood. Traditionally, children pick wildflowers to give to their mothers, and special meals often prepared as way of showing gratitude.
- San Juan Bautista - Saint John the Baptist's Day celebrated on June 24th with bonfires, feasts and balls being held in towns and villages across Spain. Also customary for people to jump over flames of bonfires as way of guaranteeing good luck in coming year.
- La Tomatina - quirky festival takes place in August in town of Bunol near Valencia. Participants pelt each other with tomatoes in a giant food fight that lasts for around an hour! Afterward, everyone cleans up together and enjoys magnificent paella feast.
- La Virgen del Pilar - public holiday on October 12th celebrating Spain's patron saint, The Virgin Mary. Processions and pilgrimages take place across the country, and special foods such as *churros con chocolate* (fried dough sticks dipped in chocolate) are enjoyed by all.
- Halloween - although not originally a Spanish tradition, Halloween has become increasingly popular in recent years. Children dress up in costumes and go trick-or-treating around neighbourhood, while adults enjoy parties and gatherings with friends.
- Navidad - Christmas is one of most important holidays in Spain, with family gatherings and festive meals. On Christmas Eve, traditional for families to attend Midnight Mass before enjoying huge feast known as "La Cena de Nochebuena."

### **Families Bond Over Food**

Family gatherings centre around meals, and meals almost always meant to be shared. *Tapas* (small plates of food) common in Spain. When dining out, everything is meant to be shared, and people don't commonly just order own dish.

Meals in Spain aren't quickly prepared and consumed. Family and friends take time dining, gathering and visiting. Whether visiting a restaurant or eating at home, meals encompass large portions of day. Not uncommon for midday meal to begin at 2 pm and linger on until well after 6 pm.

### **Night Owls**

Spanish parents devoted to raising night owls; common for last meal of day to occur when most children in England already in bed. Children in Spain attend late-night gatherings - dining and socialising with adults - which will often extend beyond 10pm.