

Knowledge Organiser

Year Group	Subject	Topic
<h1>4</h1>	MFL - Spanish 	At the café 

The Big Picture

This unit the children will learn the vocabulary needed to order snacks and drinks in a café. Children will ask and answer several simple questions using familiar vocabulary. They will practice giving information using a language scaffold. To develop their speaking and listening skills further pupils will take part in simple role play activities in small groups using props. Pupils will also practice writing the new vocabulary from memory and consolidate their work on adjectives, conjunctions and plurals.

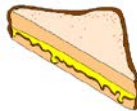
Enquiry questions

- ¿Qué desea? – What would you like?
- ¿Y para beber? – And to drink?
- ¿Algo más? – Anything else?
- ¿De postre? – For dessert?
- ¿Cuanto es? – How much is it?

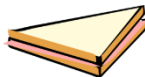
Key Vocabulary

- Quiero – I want
- Quisiera – I would like
- Por favor – Please
- Gracias – Thank you
- La cuenta – The bill

- un bocadillo de queso –
A cheese sandwich



- un bocadillo de jamón –
A ham sandwich



- un bocadillo de chorizo –
A spicy sausage sandwich



- una cola – A coca cola



- una limonada – A
lemonade



- un helado de chocolate –
A chocolate ice cream
- un helado de vainilla – A
vanilla ice cream
- un helado de fresa – A
strawberry ice cream.



Example text

- **¿Qué desea? – What would you like?**
- **Quiero un bocadillo de queso, por favor – I want a cheese sandwich, please**
- **¿Y para beber? – And to drink?**
- **Una limonada, por favor – A lemonade, please**
- **¿Algo más? – Anything else? ¿De postre? – For dessert?**
- **Un helado de fresa, por favor – A strawberry ice cream.**
- **Vale - Ok**
- **¿Cuanto es? – How much is it?**
- **Son seis euros, por favor – That's 6 euros please**
- **Gracias, ¡Adiós! – Thank you, goodbye!**

- **Hasta luego – See you soon**

Important Grammar and Phonics Points

- singular = one, plural = more than one
- In Spanish we add the suffixes –s or –es to show that there is more than one. Nouns ending in a vowel: add –s. Nouns ending in a consonant: add –es. Nouns ending in –z: change the –z to –c and add –es.
- e.g. un bocadillo -> dos bocadillos una limonada -> dos limonadas

- The indefinite articles, 'un, una, unos and unas' are used according to the gender of the noun.
- E.g. un bocadillo = a sandwich, una limonada = a lemonade
unos bocadillos = some sandwiches, unas limonadas = some lemonades.

- Adjectives are “describing words”.
- They describe nouns and make the meaning of those nouns more specific.
- **In Spanish, adjectives need to agree in gender and number (singular or plural) with the noun that they describe.**
- e.g. un helado grande = a big ice cream, un helado pequeño = a small ice cream
- dos helados grandes y dos limonadas pequeñas = Two big ice creams and two small lemonades.
- **The majority of Spanish adjectives need to come AFTER the noun that they describe.**
- Some adjectives are allowed to go before the noun

Please explore all the resources and links in the Spanish folder under the online learning section of the Grange school website.

Other ways to practice at home

- Teach a member of your family a few Spanish words.
- Ask an elder sibling to teach you some more Spanish if they are learning Spanish.
- Ask Miss Shah for a dual language reading book to take home.
- When playing games that involve counting or colours, speak in Spanish!
- **Mr Kerbel is learning Spanish too, so, share what you have learnt with him 😊**

