

Rosa's Rainbow Art Studio

Learning objective: To identify, spell, and apply Spanish colour vocabulary within the context of descriptive sentences.

Rosa the parrot has been painting beautiful scenes of her travels. She has accidentally smudged the colour names on her labels! Use the word bank to fill in the missing Spanish adjectives in the sentences below. Remember that in Spanish, adjectives must agree with the noun they describe (e.g., 'rojo' for masculine nouns, 'roja' for feminine nouns).

Word bank: rojo / roja (red) · azul (blue) · verde (green) · amarillo / amarilla (yellow) · blanco / blanca (white) · negro / negra (black) · naranja (orange) · morado / morada (purple)

1. 1. El sol es muy brillante y _____. (The sun is very bright and yellow.) (2 marks)

2. 2. Las manzanas en el cesto son _____. (The apples in the basket are red.) (2 marks)

3. 3. El cielo durante el día es _____. (The sky during the day is blue.) (2 marks)

4. 4. La hierba en el jardín es _____. (The grass in the garden is green.) (2 marks)

5. 5. Explain why 'amarillo' becomes 'amarilla' when describing a banana (la banana). Justify your answer using your knowledge of gender agreement. (3 marks)

6. 6. Compare and contrast the Spanish words for 'blue' (azul) and 'green' (verde). What do you notice about how they change when describing feminine nouns? (3 marks)

Draw: Draw a picture of Rosa the parrot flying over a landscape. Include at least four different items in your drawing and label them in Spanish using the correct colour adjectives (e.g., 'una flor roja').



Extension challenge: Imagine Rosa visits a shop to buy paintbrushes. If one paintbrush costs £2.50, calculate the total cost for three brushes. Then, write a short, creative paragraph in English describing what Rosa would paint if she only had 'morado' and 'blanco' paints, and explain how she might create different shades.