

Mi Familia: A Spanish Family Tree

Learning objective: To identify, translate, and use Spanish vocabulary for family members and describe relationships within a family unit.

Welcome! Rosa the parrot is here to help you practice your Spanish. Read the questions carefully and use the word bank to help you construct your sentences. Remember to check your masculine and feminine endings!

N/A

Word bank: la madre (mother) · el padre (father) · el hermano (brother) · la hermana (sister) · el abuelo (grandfather) · la abuela (grandmother) · tengo (I have) · se llama (is called) · mi (my) · y (and)

1. Translate the following sentences into Spanish: 'My mother is called Elena' and 'I have one brother'. (2 marks)

2. If you were describing your family to a friend, why is it important to use 'el' or 'la' before the family member? Explain the grammatical rule. (3 marks)

3. Complete the sentence: 'Mi abuelo se llama Jorge y mi abuela se llama...' (Choose a name). Now, translate your full sentence into English. (2 marks)

4. Compare and contrast: How does the Spanish word for 'brother' change if you are talking about a sister? Justify why this change in word ending is necessary. (3 marks)

5. Max the monkey wants to buy a small gift for his sister that costs £4.50. Write a Spanish sentence saying: 'I have a sister and she is called [Name]'. (2 marks)

Draw: Draw a 'familia' tree. Label at least four family members in Spanish using the correct terminology (e.g., 'el abuelo', 'la madre').



Extension challenge: What might happen to the meaning of a sentence if you accidentally swapped 'el' for 'la' when describing your grandfather? Write a paragraph explaining the importance of gender agreement in Spanish, and create a complex sentence using at least three family members and the conjunction 'y'.