

Rosa's Radiant Rainbow Quiz: Spanish Colours

Learning objective: To identify and use Spanish vocabulary for colours, understanding gender agreement rules for adjectives.

Join Rosa the parrot on a linguistic adventure! Read each question carefully. For multiple choice, select the correct option. For true/false, write your answer clearly. Remember, in Spanish, adjectives often change based on the gender of the noun!

Answer Key: 1.C, 2.A, 3.B, 4.True, 5.False (it is 'amarillo'), 6.Verde, 7.Azul, 8.Blanco, 9.Rosa, 10.Morado.

Note for teachers: Remind pupils that colours ending in -o change to -a when describing feminine nouns, while colours like 'verde' or 'azul' remain the same.

Word bank: Rojo/Roja · Azul · Amarillo/Amarilla · Verde · Negro/Negra · Blanco/Blanca · Morado/Morada · Naranja · Rosa · Gris

1. 1. Rosa is showing you a red apple. How would you say 'the red apple' in Spanish? A) El manzana rojo B) La manzana rojo C) La manzana roja* D) La manzana rojas (1 mark)

2. 2. Which Spanish word describes the colour of a clear summer sky? A) Azul* B) Negro C) Gris D) Morado (1 mark)

3. 3. If a banana is yellow, which word would you use to describe it? A) Rosa B) Amarillo* C) Blanco D) Naranja (1 mark)

4. 4. True or False: The Spanish word for 'orange' (the colour) is 'naranja'. (1 mark)

5. 5. True or False: 'La sol es amarilla' is grammatically correct. (1 mark)

6. 6. What is the Spanish word for the colour green? (1 mark)

7. 7. If you are describing a blue ocean (el océano), which colour adjective stays the same regardless of gender? (1 mark)

8. 8. Complete the sentence: 'La nieve (snow) es _____. ' (1 mark)

9. 9. Which Spanish colour sounds exactly like the name of our parrot friend, Rosa? (1 mark)

10. 10. What is the Spanish word for purple? (1 mark)

Draw: Draw a scene featuring a 'gato azul' (blue cat) sitting next to a 'flor morada' (purple flower) and a 'sol amarillo' (yellow sun). Label each item in Spanish.



Extension challenge: 1. Explain why some Spanish colour words change their ending (e.g., rojo/roja) while others like 'azul' do not. 2. Compare and contrast the Spanish and English systems of assigning gender to adjectives; why might this be challenging for an English speaker? 3. Justify why it is important to understand noun-adjective agreement when speaking Spanish. 4. What might happen if you used 'rojo' instead of 'roja' when describing a feminine noun? 5. Create three original sentences using a colour and a noun, ensuring the gender agreement is correct. 6. If you were to invent a new colour, what would you name it in Spanish and why?