

Fifth Grade Foreign Language Worksheets

These fifth grade foreign language worksheets introduce kids to the joys of learning French, Spanish, Japanese, Chinese and more!

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Common Verbs in Spanish

Here are some common verbs that you can learn in Spanish. Read and practice saying them.

*Hint: The starred * verbs are irregular, meaning they do not follow normal conjugation rules.*

tener*

teh-NER

to have

caminar

kah-mee-NAHR

to walk

traer*

trah-EHR

to bring

quedar

keh-DAHR

to stay

hablar

ah-BLAHR

to speak

aprender

ah-prehn-DEHR

to learn

vivir

bee-BEER

to live

escribir

ehs-kree-BEER

to write

poner*

poh-NEHR

to put

correr

koh-REHR

to run

creer

kreh-EHR

to believe

terminar

tehr-mee-NAHR

to finish

cantar

kahn-TAHR

to sing

hacer*

ah-SEHR

to make

escuchar

ehs-koo-CHAHR

to listen

trabajar

trah-bah-HAHR

to work

querer*

keh-REHR

to want

vestir

behs-TEER

to dress

pasar

pah-SAHR

to pass

entrar

ehn-TRAHR

to enter

saber*

sah-BEHR

to know

venir*

beh-NEER

to come

tomar

toh-MAHR

to take

empezar*

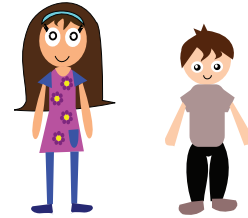
ehm-peh-SAHR

to begin

"La" versus "El"

A noun is a person, place or thing. In the Spanish language, nouns have "gender". Some nouns are masculine and others are feminine.

For example: **La** niña y **el** niño
the girl and the boy



"La" and "el" are called *definite articles*, just like "the" in English. In the Spanish language, "a" is a feminine article and "el" is a masculine article.

For example: **El** libro esta en **la** mesa. **La** vaca esta comiendo.

The book is on the table. The cow is eating.

Most of the time masculine nouns end with -o, -e, -l, -n, -r. Most of the time feminine words in with -a, -dad, -tad, -ión, -ud, -umbre.

To translate these phrases into Spanish, choose "el" or "la" for each.

The cat (gato) _____

The brother (hermano) _____

The table (mesa) _____

The sister (hermana) _____

The car (coche) _____

The rat (raton) _____

The cow (vaca) _____

The finger (dedo) _____

The apple (manzana) _____

The foot (pie) _____

The window (ventana) _____

The banana (banano) _____

The father (padre) _____

The monkey (mono) _____

The mother (madre) _____

The doll (muñeca) _____

The shoe (zapato) _____

The head (cabeza) _____

Partes del Cuerpo

Fill in the blanks below. Use the body vocabulary sheet to remember the parts.

1. Con mis _____ **miro todo el mundo.**
With my _____ *I see all the world.*
2. Con mi _____ **huelo las flores.**
With my _____ *I can smell flowers.*
3. Con mis _____ **oigo toda clase de musica.**
With my _____ *I hear all types of music.*
4. En mi _____ **pienso muchas cosas.**
In my _____ *I think of many things.*
5. Con mis _____ **juego basquetbol.**
With my _____ *I play basketball.*
6. Con mis _____ **juego futbol.**
With my _____ *I play soccer.*
7. Con mi _____ **como mucha comida.**
With my _____ *I eat lots of food.*
8. Mi _____ **se moja cuando nado.**
My _____ *gets wet when I swim.*

Word Bank

cejas(SEH-has) **ojos**(OH-hos) **oreja** (oh-REH-ha)

cabello (kah-BEH-yo) **cabeza** (kah-BEH-sah) **mano** (MAH-no)

pie(PEE-eh) **nariz**(nah-REESE) **boca** (BOH-ka) **dedo**(DEH-do)

VERB

Ser-->To Be

The verb "ser" (*seh-r*) means "to be." It is an irregular verb, which means that it does not follow the normal conjugation rules. It is used to describe a *permanent* state of being.

Ser is used in the following ways:

- To describe a permanent quality Soy una chica. I am a girl.
- To tell the time or date Son las dos. It is two o'clock.
- To tell place of origin Soy de California. I am from California.
- To tell nationality Soy Filipino. I am Filipino.
- To show possession La pluma es de Juan. The pen is John's.

yo	I	I am	yo soy
tú	you	you are	tú eres
él/ella/Ud.	he/she/sir	he is	él es
nosotros	we	we are	nosotros somos
vosotros	you plural (Spain)	you are	vosotros sois
ellos/ellas/Uds.	they/you plural (Latin America)	they/you all are	ellos son

Lets practice conjugating the **verb "to be" (ser)** using the following adjectives.

Hint: when using "ser" it is common to drop the pronoun: yo, tú, él, ella, etc.

big: grande (GRAHN-deh)	kind: amable (ah-MAH-ble)	tall: alta (all-tah)	brave: valiente (vah-LEE-EHN-teh)	clean: limpio (LEEM-pee-oh)	strong: fuerte (fu-EHR-teh)
-----------------------------------	-------------------------------------	--------------------------------	---	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------

yo	Soy grande.	Soy amable.	
tú			
él/ella/Ud.			
nos			
vos			
ellos/ellas/Uds.			

yo			
tú			
él/ella/Ud.			
nos			
vos			
ellos/ellas/Uds.			

VERB

Tener-->To Have

The verb "tener" (teh-NEHR) means "to have". It is an irregular verb, which means that it does not follow the normal conjugation rules. (Sometimes tener is used to describe state of being.)

Tener is used in the following ways:

- To describe possession Yo tengo un lapiz.-----> I have a pencil.
- To describe state of being Yo tengo miedo.-----> I am scared.
- To tell your age Tengo 5 años.-----> I am 5 years old.

yo	I	I have----> yo tengo
tú	you	you have----> tú tienes
él/ella/Ud.	he/she/sir	he has----> él tiene
nosotros	we	we have----> nosotros tenemos
vosotros	they/you plural (Spain)	they have----> vosotros tenéis
ellos/ellas/Uds.	they/you plural (Latin America)	they have----> ellos tienen

Let's practice conjugating the verb "to have" (tener).

Yo_____ cinco vacas.
I have five cows.

Tú_____ mucho hambre.
You are very hungry.

Lucy_____ frio.
Lucy is cold.

Ella_____ sueño.
She is very tired.

Él_____ mucho miedo.
He is very scared.

Nosotros_____ mucha sed.
We are very thirsty.

Ellas_____ tos.
The girls have a cough.

Vosotros_____ calor.
They are hot.

Mimi_____ un carro.
Mimi has a car.

Eddy_____ un libro de dibujo.
Eddy has a book about drawing.

VERB

Estar-->To Be

The verb “estar” means “to be.” It is an irregular verb, which means it does not follow the normal rules of conjugation. It is used to describe a *temporary* state of being.

Estar is used in the following ways:

- To describe location **Estoy** en la casa. I am in the house.
- Temporary condition Karla **está** enferma. Karla is sick.
- Temporary feeling or emotion **Estás** feliz. You are happy.

yo	I	I am	yo estoy
tú	you	you are	tú estás
él/ella	he/she/sir	he is	él está
nosotros	we	we are	nosotros estamos
vosotros	you plural (Spain)	you are	vosotros estáis
ellos/ellas	they/you plural (Latin America)	they/you all are	ellos están

Let's practice conjugating the **verb “to be” (estar)** using the following adjectives.

Hint: when using “estar” it is common to drop the pronoun: yo, tú, él, ella, etc.

sad: triste (TREES-teh)	bored: aburrido (ah-boo-REE-doh)	patio: patio (PAH-tio)	bedroom: recamara (reh-KAH-mah-rah)	kitchen: cocina (koh-SEE-nah)	tired: cansados (can-SAH-dos)
-----------------------------------	--	----------------------------------	---	---	---

yo	Estoy en el patio.	Estoy triste.	
tú			
él/ella			
nos			
vos			
ellos/ellas			

yo	Estoy aburrido.	Estoy en la cocina.	
tú			
él/ella			
nos			
vos			
ellos/ellas			

EATING IN SPANISH

COMIENDO EN ESPAÑOL



Sam and Paula have been exploring the **city** all day, but now they're tired and very **hungry**. They decided to stop and eat at a **restaurant**. Meanwhile, Rocko, their dog, decided to take a nap.

Sam y Paula, han estado explorando la **ciudad** todo el día, pero ahora están cansados y muy **hambrientos**. Ellos decidieron parar a comer en un **restaurante**. Mientras tanto, Rocko, su perro, decidió tomar una siesta.

Have you walked through the **ciudad**?. Describe where you went _____

What do you like **comer** when you are **hambriento**? _____

Which is your favorite **restaurante**? _____



"Sam, I can teach you how to ask for some food in Spanish."

I would like to eat a...

.....

Me gustaría comer (un-una)...

Could you bring me a...?

.....

¿Podría traerme (un - una)... ?

What do you recommend to eat?

.....

¿Qué me recomienda comer?

Can I have some

.....

Podría darme (un-una)

LET'S PRACTICE/ Vocabulary. Write in spanish how Sam should ask to eat some food. Learn spanish vocabulary and choose something that you think Sam could eat.



an apple

☐

una manzana

a sandwich

☐

un sandwich

soup

☐

sopa

eggs

☐

huevos

milk

☐

leche

meat

☐

carne

fish

☐

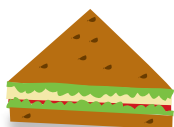
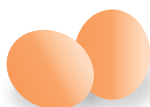
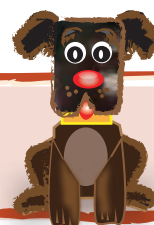
pescado

chicken

☐

pollo

LET'S PLAY. Draw a line to match the picture with the correct sentence.



Me gustaría comer una manzana.

¿Podría traerme una sopa?

Me gustaría comer huevos

¿Podría traerme un sandwich?

Translate the Word

1. Este animal que ladra es un **dog**. _____

*This animal which barks is a **dog***

2. Este animal tiene ocho manos. Es un **octopus** _____

*This animal has eight arms. It is an **octopus**.*

3. La **whale** es un animal que vive en el mar. _____

*The **whale** is an animal that lives in the sea.*

4. Al **lion** se le llama el rey de la selva. _____

*The **lion** is called the king of the jungle.*

5. La **jellyfish** puede causarte picaduras. _____

***Jellyfish** can sting you.*

6. El **crab** tiene unas afiladas garras. _____

***Crabs** have sharp claws.*

7. La **hen** pone huevos. _____

***Hens** lay eggs.*

8. El **wolf** aulla en la noche. _____

*The **wolf** howls at night.*

Word Bank

aguamala gallina leon cangrejo perro pulpo lobo ballena

Using Vosotros

In Spanish, "vosotros" and "Ustedes" mean the same thing: "you guys" or "you all". However, the pronoun vosotros is used almost exclusively in Spain. In Latin America the pronoun "Ustedes" is used. *You will only ever use vosotros if you travel to Spain!*

Unlike "Ustedes", the word "vosotros" has gender. If you're talking to a group that is all males, or male and female, use **vosotros**. If the group is all female, then use **vosotras**.

A form of vosotros can also be used to say "your" in the plural form.

Me gusta **vuestra** casa -----> I like your* house.

* Keep in mind, "vuestro" is only used when "your" is plural – when something is owned by a *group* of people. Additionally, the ending changes to match the gender and number of the object(s) possessed.

Examples:

Vosotros tenéis hambre.

You guys are hungry.

Vosotras vais al mercado.

You girls go to the market.

Jamie y Mari, **vuestra casa** es linda.

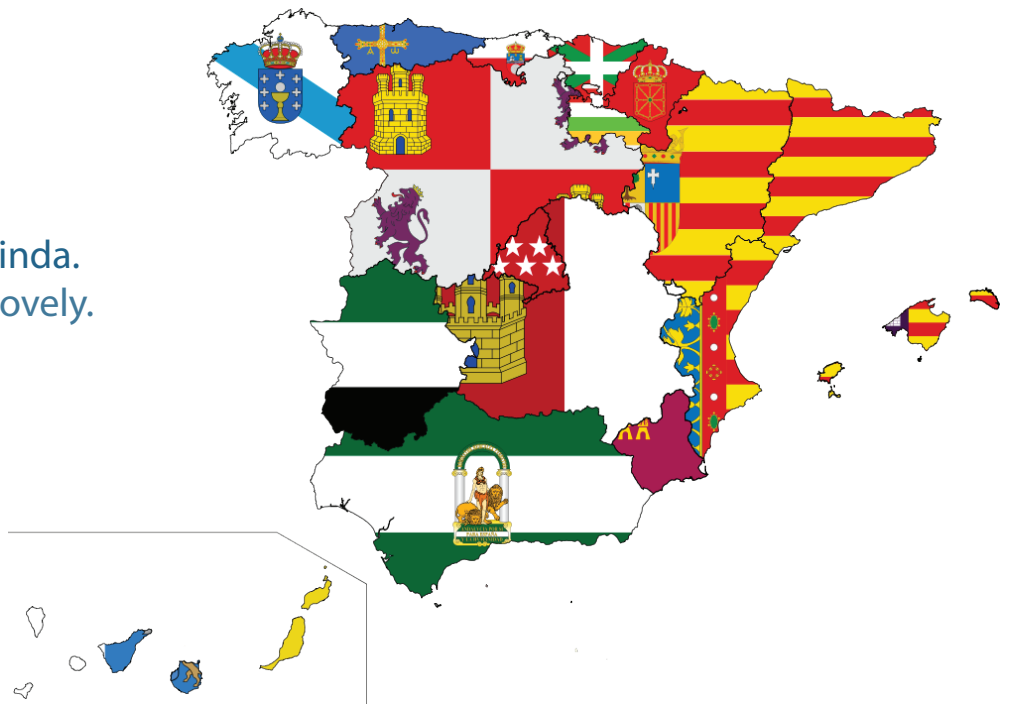
Jamie and Mari, your house is lovely.

Me encanta **vuestro** perro.

I love your (plural) dog.

Me gustan **vuestras** camisas.

I like your (plural) blouses.



Now you try!

Me gusta _____ gato.

I like your (plural) cat.

Estos no son mios, son _____.

These aren't mine, they're yours (plural).

_____ teneis que nadar.

You (guys) have to swim.

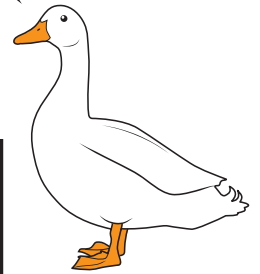
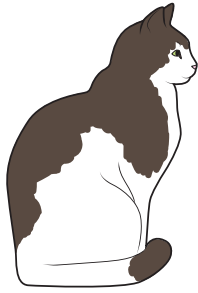
_____ (feminine) vais a bailar.

You (girls) are going dancing.

MIAOU!

ANIMAL ONOMATOPOEIAS

GA GA!



H J S B A O A P U C U I T P I L V A U
 J A H N I E B L C K N L I O H K A L H
 A K A K K O J O B A B O C K Y C U K B
 O E I N E B L J K O A I M E F R P W N
 I R O O I M D I U H N T H H G A O T W
 E U P R T A F J K E H H E I R G E J E
 T R K P O E I L K O F I G H S U T I D
 J R A K A U O C U A A P A A X H I E C
 A E R A V E E S R F K M U N C E H P O
 L I G K A H T R R A U H M G L A J I K
 D P A R K E O K I A O R E U K B B K U
 I D P A E T I H K K I G I O U T A Z A
 U L G K N J P A U G J U R A H B N A K
 F S B A F U A M U L H B H N A Y N A H
 G U R U I O L M D A G E S U U F G F J
 H A K V A K E U F U A T G L O U P G A
 L A O T A A N S V O V K E G K E L H O

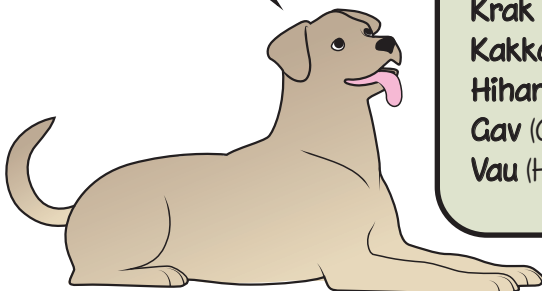
Onomatopoeias are used in many languages to describe animal sounds because they are words that sound like what they describe. Find the animal-themed onomatopoeias in the word search. The words can be vertical, diagonal, or horizontal, and forwards or backwards.

ZOOM!

BAU! BAU!

Tsiep (Small Dutch Bird)
Pio (Medium Portugese Bird)
Kvak (Large Finnish Bird)
Nyan (Japanese Cat)
Pierr (Danish Cat Purr)
Ock (Swedish Chicken)
Kuk-kurri-kuu (Turkish Rooster)
Baeh (Urdu Cow)
Krak (Hebrew Crow)
Kakko (Japanese Cuckoo)
Hihan (French Donkey)
Gav (Greek Dog)
Vau (Hungarian Dog)

Guru (German Dove)
Kuak (Finnish Duck)
Cra (Italian Frog)
Maehehe (Greek Goat)
Hrgu (Russian Pig)
Glou (French Turkey)
Summ (German Bee)
Knor (Dutch Pig)
Cui (Medium French Bird)
Miao (Chinese Cat)
Ji-jo (Spanish Donkey)
Ammuu (Finnish Cow)
Couak (Arabic Duck)





Japanese Writing: Kanji

There are three different Japanese alphabets. The Kanji alphabet is made up of symbols rather than letters. This means each symbol stands for a word or an idea, rather than there being a group of letters forming a word. To read Kanji well, a person needs to know at least 2,000 symbols! Below is a list of a few of them. The characters are written much differently from Latin letters. Practice writing them by hand.

芸

Art

独

Alone

神

God

信

Believe

樂園

Paradise

夢

Dream

命

Life

心

Heart

地

Earth

水

Water

氣

Spirit

望

Hope

森

Forest

太陽

Sun

月

Moon

真

Truth

冬

Winter

夏

Summer

春

Spring

防

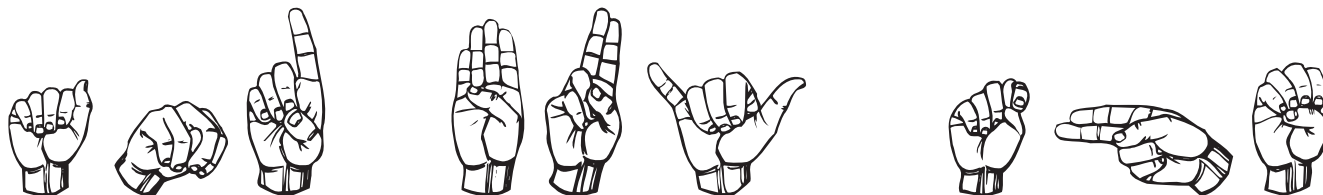
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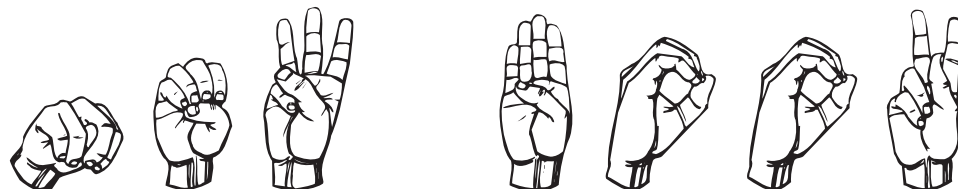
ASL Finger Spelling Quotes

Can you figure out the famous quote?









Answer

Wear the old coat and buy the new book. (Austin Phelps)

American Sign Language

Finger Spelling Chart



A



B



C



D



E



F



G



H



I



J



K



L



M



N



O



P



Q



R



S



T



U



V



W



X



Y

Z



Z

Masculine and Feminine in French

with Emily and Sammy



In French, words that are **masculine** or **feminine** are distinguished by the use of the words *le* or *la*.

When you say a **feminine** word in French, you use *la* in front of the word.



Feminine:

la fille = the girl

la mère = the mother

la femme = the woman

la maison = the house

la pomme = the apple

When you say a **masculine** word in French, you use *le* in front of the word.

Masculine:

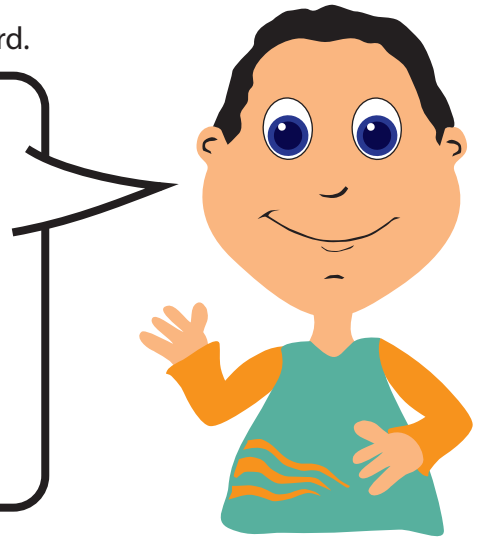
le garçon = the boy

le père = the father

le chien = the dog

le bébé = the baby

le facteur = the mailman



Finish the sentences below by adding the words *le* or *la*.

- 1) _____ garçon parle avec _____ fille. The boy is talking to the girl.
- 2) Sammy parle avec _____ mère d'Emily. Sammy is talking with Emily's mother.
- 3) Emily promène _____ chien. Emily is walking the dog.
- 4) _____ bébé boit du lait. The baby is drinking milk.
- 6) _____ pomme est tombée de l'arbre. The apple fell from the tree.
- 7) _____ facteur distribue le courrier à _____ maison. The mailman delivers the mail to the house.

Masculine and Feminine in French

with Emily and Sammy

In addition to the words *le* and *la*, the words *un* and *une* are also used to distinguish masculine and feminine in French.

When you say a **feminine** word in French, you use *une* in front of the word.



Feminine:

une fille = a girl

une grand-mère = a grandmother

une femme = a woman

une voiture = a car

une banane = a banana

When you say a **masculine** word in French, you use *un* in front of the word.

Masculine:

un garçon = a boy

un grand-père = a grandfather

un chat = a cat

un enfant = a child

un livre = a book



Finish the sentences below by adding the words *un* or *une*.

- 1) Hier sur l'autobus, j'ai vu _____ garçon en train de parler avec _____ fille. Yesterday on the bus, I saw a boy talking to a girl.
- 2) Sammy a _____ grand-père et _____ grand-mère. Sammy has a grandfather and a grandmother.
- 3) Emily veut _____ chat. Emily wants a cat.
- 4) _____ enfant joue au ballon. A child is playing ball.
- 6) Sammy mange _____ banane. Sammy is eating a banana.
- 7) Emily lit _____ livre. Emily is reading a book.

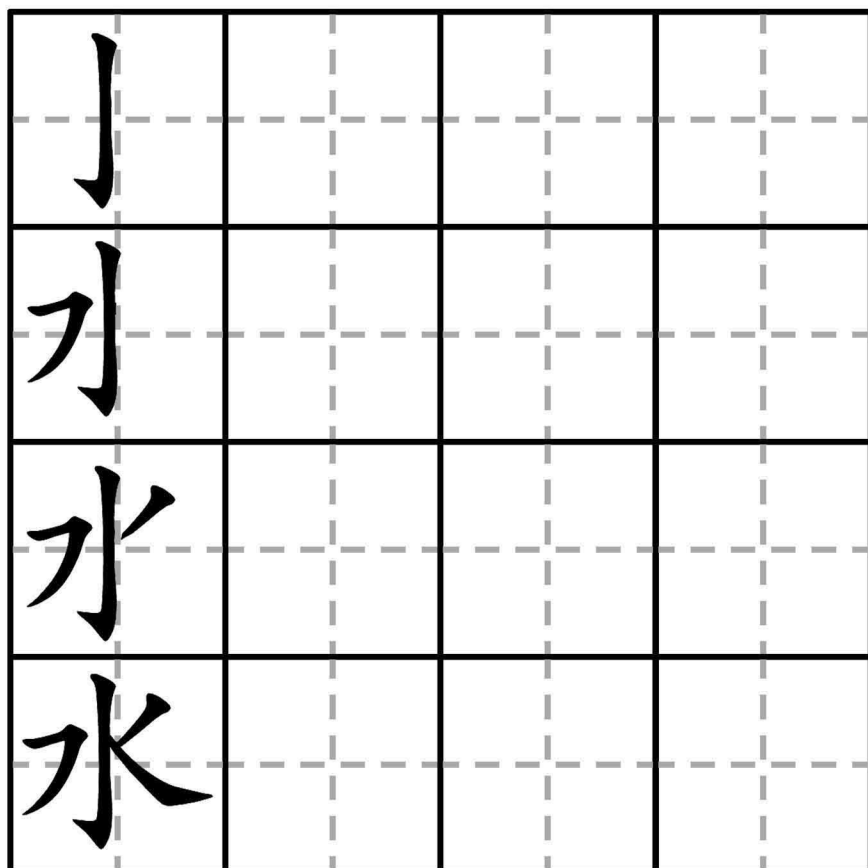
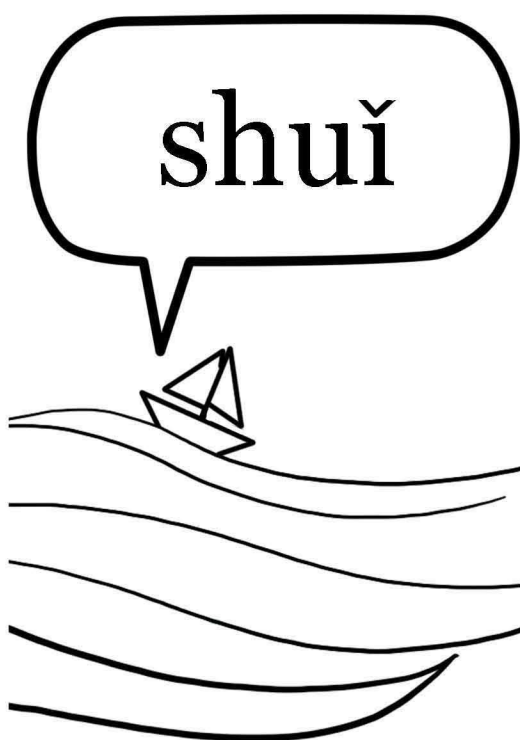
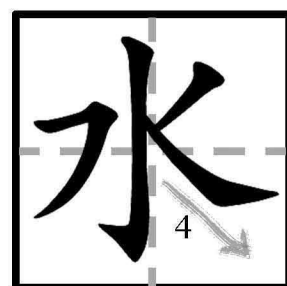
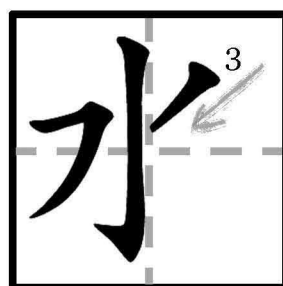
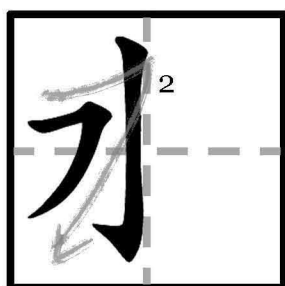
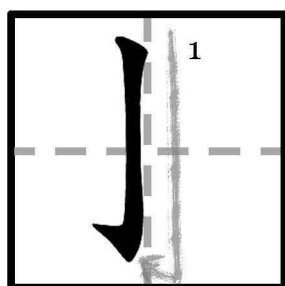
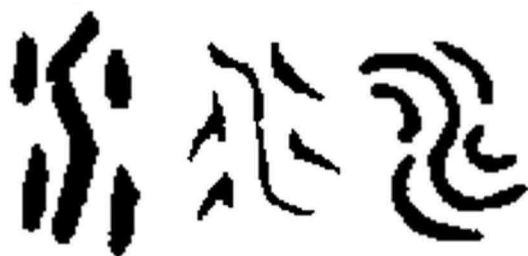
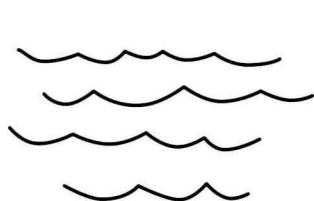
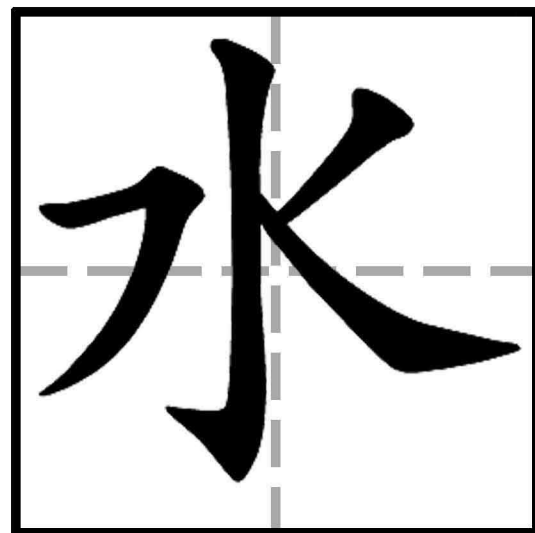


Japanese Writing: Katakana

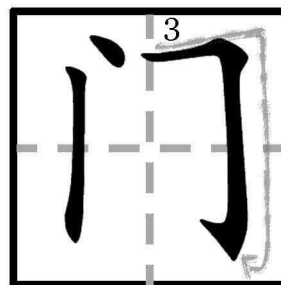
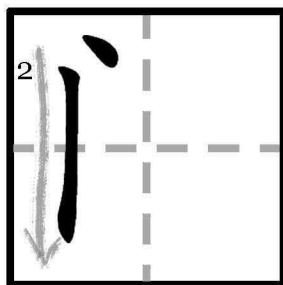
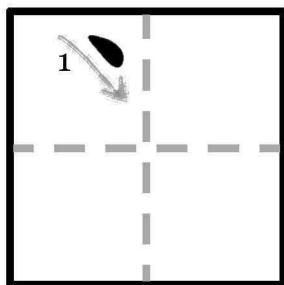
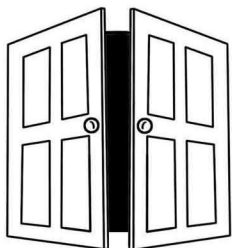
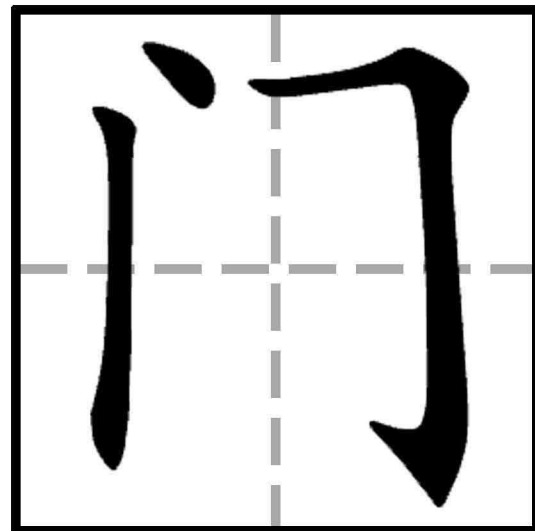
Katakana is another one of the alphabets used in Japan. The symbols stand for sounds, similar to Latin letters, rather than full words or ideas. The katakana alphabet is most commonly used for spelling out foreign words. Try writing your name using this alphabet.

ア _a	イ _i	ウ _u	エ _e	オ _o
カ _{ka}	キ _{ki}	ク _{ku}	ケ _{ke}	コ _{ko}
サ _{sa}	シ _{shi}	ス _{su}	セ _{se}	ソ _{so}
タ _{ta}	チ _{chi}	ツ _{tsu}	テ _{te}	ト _{to}
ナ _{na}	ニ _{ni}	ヌ _{nu}	ネ _{ne}	ノ _{no}
ハ _{ha}	ヒ _{hi}	フ _{fu}	ヘ _{he}	ホ _{ho}
マ _{ma}	ミ _{mi}	ム _{mu}	メ _{me}	モ _{mo}
ヤ _{ya}		ユ _{yu}		ヨ _{yo}
ラ _{ra}	リ _{ri}	ル _{ru}	レ _{re}	ロ _{ro}
ワ _{wa}				ヲ _{wo}
				ン _n

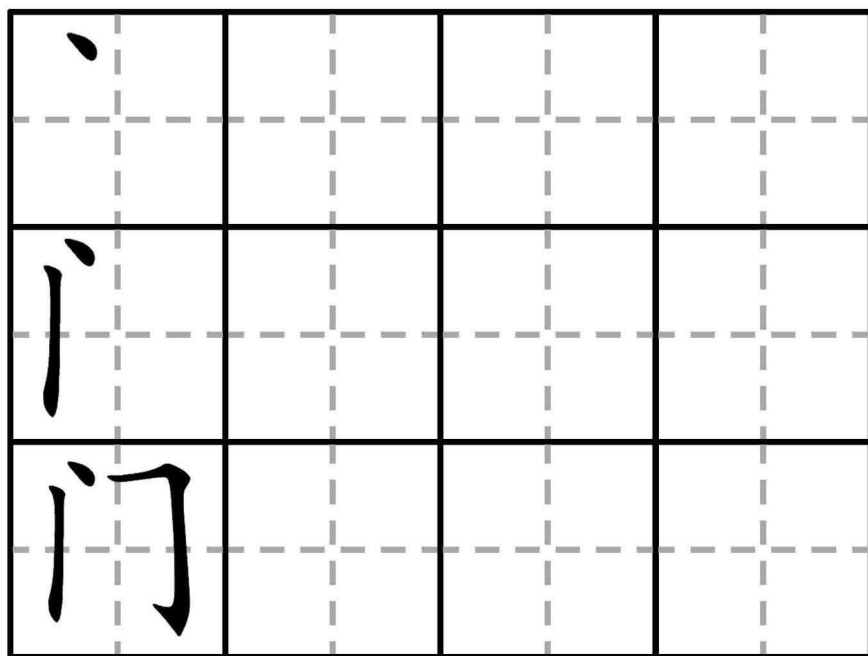
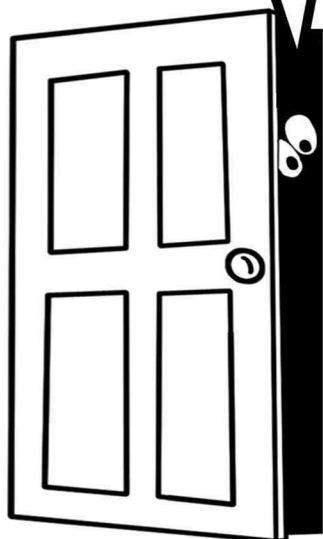
Write the Chinese Character for
"Water"



Write the Chinese Character for
"Door"



mén



Saying “Hello” in French

with Chris and Yannick



Did you know that there are many different ways to say “hello” in French? Discover them all with Chris and Yannick!

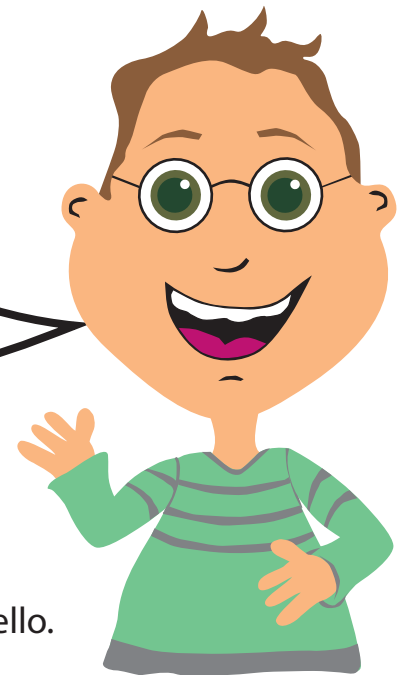


Bonjour: Pronounced *bohn zhoor*, this is the French equivalent of saying hello, good morning, good day, and good afternoon.

You can practice saying Bonjour to your friends. Go ahead and give it a try!

Bonsoir: Pronounced *buhn swahr*, this is the appropriate way to greet someone you’re meeting anytime after six in the evening.

You can practice saying Bonsoir to your family in the evening.



Here are some other ways to say hello.

- 1) **Salut**: Pronounced *sah-lew*, this is an informal way of saying hello. It can also be used to say goodbye.
- 2) **Coucou**: Pronounced *coo-coo*, this is another informal way of saying hello.
- 3) **Bon après midi**: Pronounced *buhn-ah-pray-mee-dee*. You can use this as a formal greeting in the afternoon; it means good afternoon.
- 4) **Allo**: Pronounced *ah-lo*, this word is used to answer the telephone.
- 5) **Hé**: Pronounced *ay*, this word is used when you are trying to get someone’s attention.

Saying "Hello" in French

with Chris and Yannick



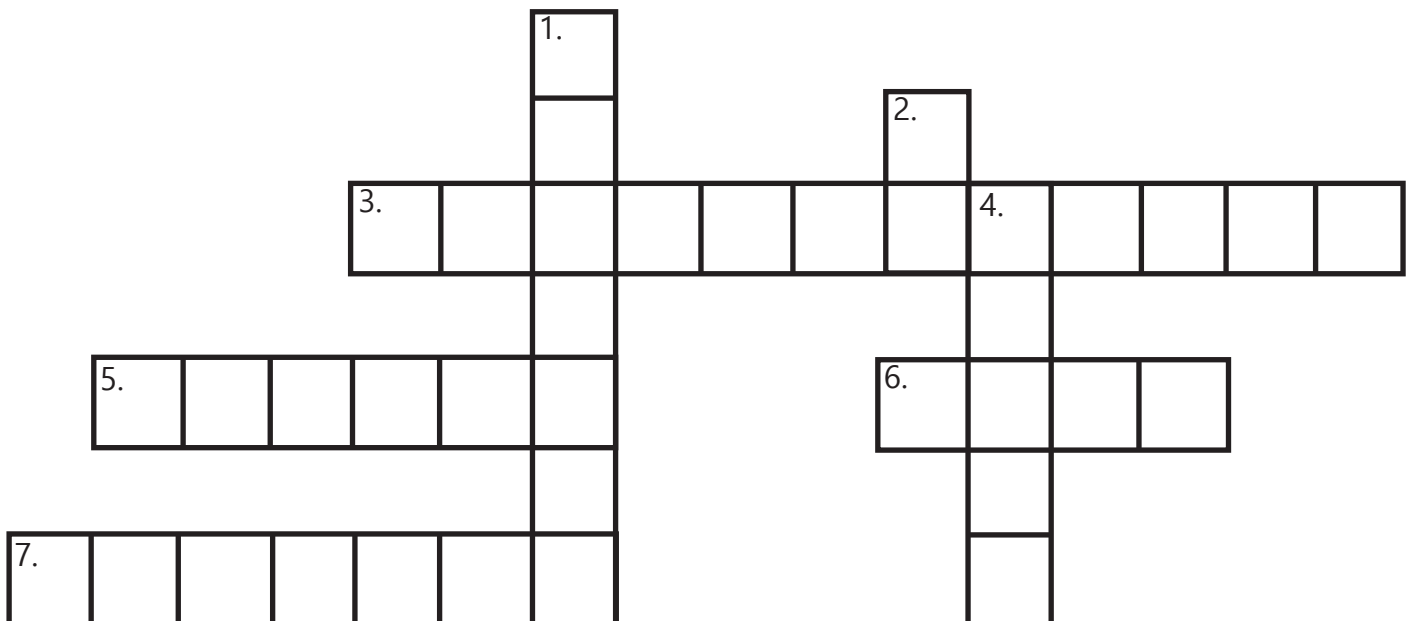
Use all of the hello words that you just learned to solve the crossword puzzle below!

ACROSS

- 3 Good afternoon
- 5 An informal way of saying hello
- 6 Used to answer the telephone
- 7 A greeting used in the evening

DOWN

- 1 The French equivalent of saying hello
- 2 Said to get attention
- 4 Used for both saying hello and goodbye



Voici la famille

Here's the family



la grand-mère
lah groh-mair
grandmother



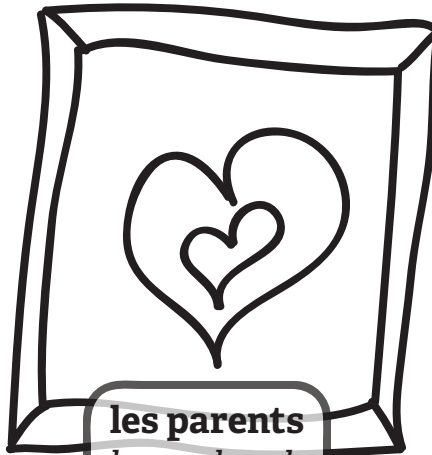
le bébé
leh beh-beh
baby



le grand-père
leh groh-pair
grandfather



la mère
lah mair
mother



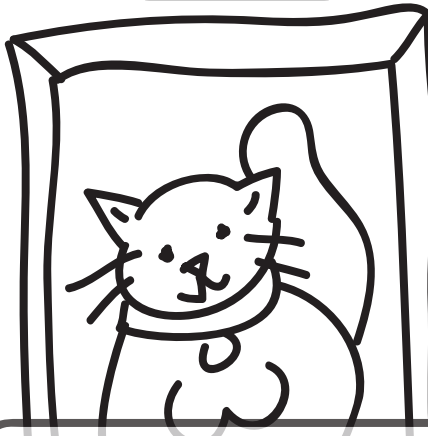
les parents
lay pah-roh
parents



le père
leh pair
father



le frère
leh frair
brother



animaux domestiques
ah-ni-mah doh-meh-steek
pet



la sœur
lah sir
sister

Match the word with the the picture

Nombre _____

Fecha _____

Guantes



Calcetín



Sombrero



Camisa



Pantalones





languages

Many languages use the same alphabet but many do not. Below is the phrase “thank you” written in four different languages each using a different alphabet. Try to match the phrase to the language and alphabet.

Ευχαριστώ

pronounced - **efk-harist-o**

Спасибо

pronounced - **spa-see-ba**

Thank You

ركش

pronounced - **shock-run**

English
(Latin alphabet)

Greek
(Greek alphabet)

Arabic
(Arabic alphabet)

Russian
(Cyrillic alphabet)



anguages

Languages that use the same alphabet look different from each other when written. Even if we don't understand the language it is easy to notice it by how it is written. Using the Latin alphabet for example, some languages use accents very often while others, like English, don't use them at all. We can also tell the difference because some languages use certain letters more often than others. Each language using the Latin alphabet uses the letters in its own way, according to what works best for it. Using what you may already know, and some research, try to match the sentences below to the languages they are written in.

Hola. ¿Cómo está usted?

English

Hello. How are you?

Czech

Bonjour. Comment ça-va?

German

Aloha. Pehea 'oe?

Spanish

Grüß dich. Wie geht es Ihnen?

French

Dobrý večer. Jak se máte?

Hawaiian



anguages

This is a list of words from other languages that do not translate to English.
Create a new English word for each one. Then try using it in a sentence!

Hygge

(noun) It is a Danish word that means complete absence of anything annoying, irritating or emotionally overwhelming, and the presence of and pleasure from comforting, gentle and soothing things.

Uitwaaien

(verb) This is a Dutch word that means taking a walk in the country to clear your head. It translates directly to mean: “walk in the wind”.

Qualunquismo

(noun) This is an Italian word that refers to someone who isn't interested in politics or issues in society. It came from a political party that discouraged people from trusting the government.

Ilunga

(noun) This is a Bantu word that refers to a person who doesn't mind being treated badly once, will tolerate it if it happens again, but will do something about it if it happens a third time.

Tingo

(verb) This is a word from the Easter Islands that means borrowing things from a friend's house until there is nothing left. It is taking advantage of a friend and never stopping.

Sympathique

(adjective) This is a French word that directly translates to mean "sympathetic". It means much more than sympathetic though. It refers to someone who is gentle, friendly and considerate of others. The Spanish word *sympatico* means the same.

Why do you think certain words develop in languages that can't be easily translated into others?

German Vocabulary

A selective glossary of common German words and phrases.

English	German	English	German
about	etwa	day off	der Ruhetag
actor	der Schauspieler	delicious	lecker
accommodation	die Unterkunft	dentist	der Zahnarzt
adult	der Erwachsene	departure	die Abfahrt
after	nach	different	anders
afternoon	der Nachmittag	difficult/heavy	schwer/heavy
again	wieder	dirty	schmutzig
alone	allein	early	früh
already	schon	Easter	Ostern
although	obwohl	easy	einfach
always	immer	embarrassing	peinlich
angry	böse	enough	genug
annoying	nervig	entrance	der Eintritt
area	die Gegend	environment	die Umwelt
arrival	die Ankunft	especially	besonders
badminton	Federball	evening	der Abend
bath	das Bad	evening meal	das Abendessen
beach	der Strand	everything	alles
beautiful	herrlich	exactly	genau
because	denn	exam	die Prüfung
behind	hinter	example	das Beispiel
boat	das Boot	exciting	spannend
boring	langweilig	excuse me	Entschuldigung
breakfast	das Frühstück	expensive	teuer
capital city	die Hauptstadt	experience	die Erfahrung
caravan	der Wohnwagen	factory	die Fabrik
cartoon	der Zeichentrickfilm	farm	der Bauernhof
castle	das Schloss	farmer	der Bauer
cathedral	der Dom	fast	schnell
cheeky	frech	ferry	die Fähre
cheese	der Käse	flat	die Wohnung
chicken	das Hähnchen	flu	die Grippe
Christmas	das Weihnachten	forbidden	verboten
civil servant	der Beamte	funny	lustig
class test	die Klassenarbeit	future	die Zukunft
clean	sauber	geography	Erdkunde
coast	die Küste	girl	das Mädchen
cold	der Schnupfen	good value	preiswert
comfortable	bequem	grammar school	das Gymnasium
cream	die Sahne	grandad	der Opa
customer	der Kunde	ground floor	das Erdgeschoss
cute	niedlich	guest	der Gast
daily	täglich	gym	die Turnhalle
dangerous	gefährlich	half board	die Halbpension
day before yesterday	vorgestern	happy	froh

German Vocabulary

A selective glossary of common German words and phrases.

English	German	English	German
hardworking	fleißig	parents	die Eltern
holiday	der Urlaub	passport	der Pass
homework	die Hausaufgaben	patient	geduldig
hopefully	hoffentlich	pedestrian zone	die Fußgängerzone
horseriding	reiten	people	die Leute
hospital	das Krankenhaus	perhaps	eventuell
house work	die Hausarbeit	plant	die Pflanze
ice cream	das Eis	play	das Theaterstück
immediately	sofort	pocket money	das Taschengeld
important	wichtig	port	der Hafen
independent	selbständig	potato	die Kartoffel
indoor swimming pool	das Hallenbad	present	das Geschenk
journey/trip	die Fahrt	pretty	hübsch
key	der Schlüssel	program	die Sendung
lake	der See	proud	stolz
lazy	faul	pub	die Kneipe
library	die Bibliothek	quiet	ruhig
light	hell	quite	ziemlich
lunch	das Mittagessen	rarely	kaum
main station	der Hauptbahnhof	really	wirklich
map	der Stadtplan	relaxing	entspannend
maybe	vielleicht	return	hin und zurück
meat	das Fleisch	return ticket	die Rückfahrkarte
meet	treffen	river	der Fluss
menu	die Speisekarte	roll	Brötchen
midnight	die Mitternacht	room	das Zimmer
mobile phone	das Handy	sad	traurig
moody	launisch	sales person	der Verkäufer
mostly	meistens	security	die Sicherheit
near	in der Nähe	school exam	das Abitur
nearly	fast	shop	das Geschäft
necessary	nötig	shopping	einkaufen
necklace	die Halskette	shy	schüchtern
neighbour	der Nachbar	sick/ill	krank
nervous	nervös	similar	ähnlich
news	die Nachricht	some	manche
nice	sympathisch	something	etwas
noise	der Lärm	sometimes	manchmal
no one	niemand	soon	bald
normally	normalerweise	special offer	das Sonderangebot
now	jetzt	still	noch
of course	natürlich	stomach	der Bauch
only child	das Einzelkind	strawberry	die Erdbeere
opinion	die Meinung	strong	stark
orderly	ordentlich	suburbs	der Stadtrand



German Vocabulary

A selective glossary of common German words and phrases.

English	German	English	German
suddenly	plötzlich	to offer	anbieten
sunburn	der Sonnenbrand	to order	bestellen
sweets	die Pralinen	to pay	zahlen
team	die Mannschaft	to practice	üben
terrible	furchtbar	to read	lesen
the bill	die Rechnung	to recommend	empfehlen
then	dann	to rent	mieten
there	da	to sail	segeln
the east	Der Osten	to save	sparen
thing	die Sache	to send	schicken
tired	müde	to sleep	schlafen
ticket	die Fahrkarte	to smoke	rauchen
timetable	der Fahrplan	to spend (time)	verbringen
tiring	anstrengend	to stay	bleiben
today	heute	to stay overnight	übernachten
together	zusammen	to take	nehmen
tomorrow	morgen	to talk	reden
to answer	antworten	to tell	erzählen
to arrive	ankommen	to think	denken
to be allowed to	dürfen	to try	probieren
to be unlucky	Pech haben	to use	benutzen
to buy	kaufen	to visit	besuchen
to celebrate	feiern	to walk	laufen
to change (trains, etc)	umsteigen	to watch	gucken
to clean	putzen	to write	schreiben
to collect	sammeln	tour	die Rundfahrt
to cough	husten	tourist attractions	Sehenswürdigke
to decide	entscheiden	town centre	die Stadtmitte
to describe	beschreiben	town hall	das Rathaus
to die	Sterben	traffic	der Verkehr
to disturb	stören	train station	der Bahnhof
to earn	verdienen	unfortunately	leider
to fight	kämpfen	unhealthy	ungesund
to get	kriegen	ugly	hässlich
to give	geben	useful	nützlich
to help	helfen	vegetables	das Gemüse
to Hoover/vacuum	Staub saugen	village	das Dorf
to improve	verbessern	violin	die Geige
to last for	dauern	wallet	das Portemonnaie
to laugh	lachen	weak	schwach
to listen to	hören	wet	nass
to look	schauen	youth hostel	die Jugendherberge
to make/do	machen		
to marry	heiraten		
to need	brauchen		



German Vocabulary

A selective glossary of common German words and phrases.

German	English	German	English
ähnlich	similar	das Sonderangebot	special offer
allein	alone	das Taschengeld	pocket money
alles	everything	das Theaterstück	play
anbieten	to offer	das Weihnachten	Christmas
anders	different	das Zimmer	room
ankommen	to arrive	dauern	to last for
anstrengend	tiring	denken	to think
antworten	to answer	denn	because
bald	soon	der Abend	evening
benutzen	to use	der Bahnhof	train station
bequem	comfortable	der Bauch	stomach
beschreiben	to describe	der Bauer	farmer
besonders	especially	der Bauernhof	farm
bestellen	to order	der Beamte	civil servant
besuchen	to visit	der Dom	cathedral
bleiben	to stay	der Eintritt	entrance
böse	angry	der Erwachsene	adult
brauchen	to need	der Fahrplan	timetable
Brötchen	roll	der Fluss	river
da	there	der Gast	guest
dann	then	der Hafen	port
das Abendessen	evening meal	der Hauptbahnhof	main station
das Abitur	school exam	der Käse	cheese
das Bad	bath	der Kunde	customer
das Beispiel	example	der Lärm	noise
das Boot	boat	der Nachbar	neighbour
das Dorf	village	der Nachmittag	afternoon
das Einzelkind	only child	der Opa	grandad
das Eis	ice cream	Der Osten	the east
das Erdgeschoss	ground floor	der Pass	passport
das Fleisch	meat	der Ruhetag	day off
das Frühstück	breakfast	der Schauspieler	actor
das Gemüse	vegetables	der Schlüssel	key
das Geschäft	shop	der Schnupfen	cold
das Geschenk	present	der See	lake
das Gymnasium	grammar school	der Sonnenbrand	sunburn
das Hähnchen	chicken	der Stadtplan	map
das Hallenbad	indoor swimming pool	der Stadtrand	suburbs
das Handy	mobile phone	der Strand	beach
das Krankenhaus	hospital	der Urlaub	holiday
das Mädchen	girl	der Verkäufer	sales person
das Mittagessen	lunch	der Verkehr	traffic
das Portemonnaie	wallet	der Wohnwagen	caravan
das Rathaus	town hall	der Zahnarzt	dentist
das Schloss	castle	der Zeichentrickfilm	cartoon



German Vocabulary

A selective glossary of common German words and phrases.

German	English	German	English
die Abfahrt	departure	die Zukunft	future
die Ankunft	arrival	dürfen	to be allowed to
die Bibliothek	library	einfach	easy
die Eltern	parents	einkaufen	shopping
die Erdbeere	strawberry	empfehlen	to recommend
die Erfahrung	experience	entscheiden	to decide
die Fabrik	factory	Entschuldigung	excuse me
die Fähre	ferry	entspannend	relaxing
die Fahrkarte	ticket	Erdkunde	geography
die Fahrt	journey/trip	erzählen	to tell
die Fußgängerzone	pedestrian zone	etwa	about
die Gegend	area	etwas	something
die Geige	violin	eventuell	perhaps
die Grippe	flu	fast	nearly
die Halbpension	half board	faul	fazy
die Halskette	necklace	Federball	badminton
die Hauptstadt	capital city	feiern	to celebrate
die Hausarbeit	house work	fleißig	hardworking
die Hausaufgaben	homework	frech	cheeky
die Jugendherberge	youth hostel	froh	happy
die Kartoffel	potato	früh	early
die Klassenarbeit	class test	furchtbar	terrible
die Kneipe	pub	geben	to give
die Küste	coast	geduldig	patient
die Leute	people	gefährlich	dangerous
die Mannschaft	team	genau	exactly
die Meinung	opinion	genug	enough
die Mitternacht	midnight	gucken	to watch
die Nachricht	news	hässlich	ugly
die Pflanze	plant	heiraten	to marry
die Pralinen	sweets	helfen	to help
die Prüfung	exam	hell	light
die Rechnung	the bill	herrlich	beautiful
die Rückfahrkarte	return ticket	heute	today
die Rundfahrt	tour	hin und zurück	return
die Sache	thing	hinter	behind
die Sahne	cream	hoffentlich	hopefully
die Sendung	program	hören	to listen to
die Sicherheit	security	hübsch	pretty
die Speisekarte	menu	husten	to cough
die Stadtmitte	town centre	immer	always
die Turnhalle	gym	in der Nähe	near
die Umwelt	environment	jetzt	now
die Unterkunft	accommodation	kämpfen	to fight
die Wohnung	flat	kaufen	to buy

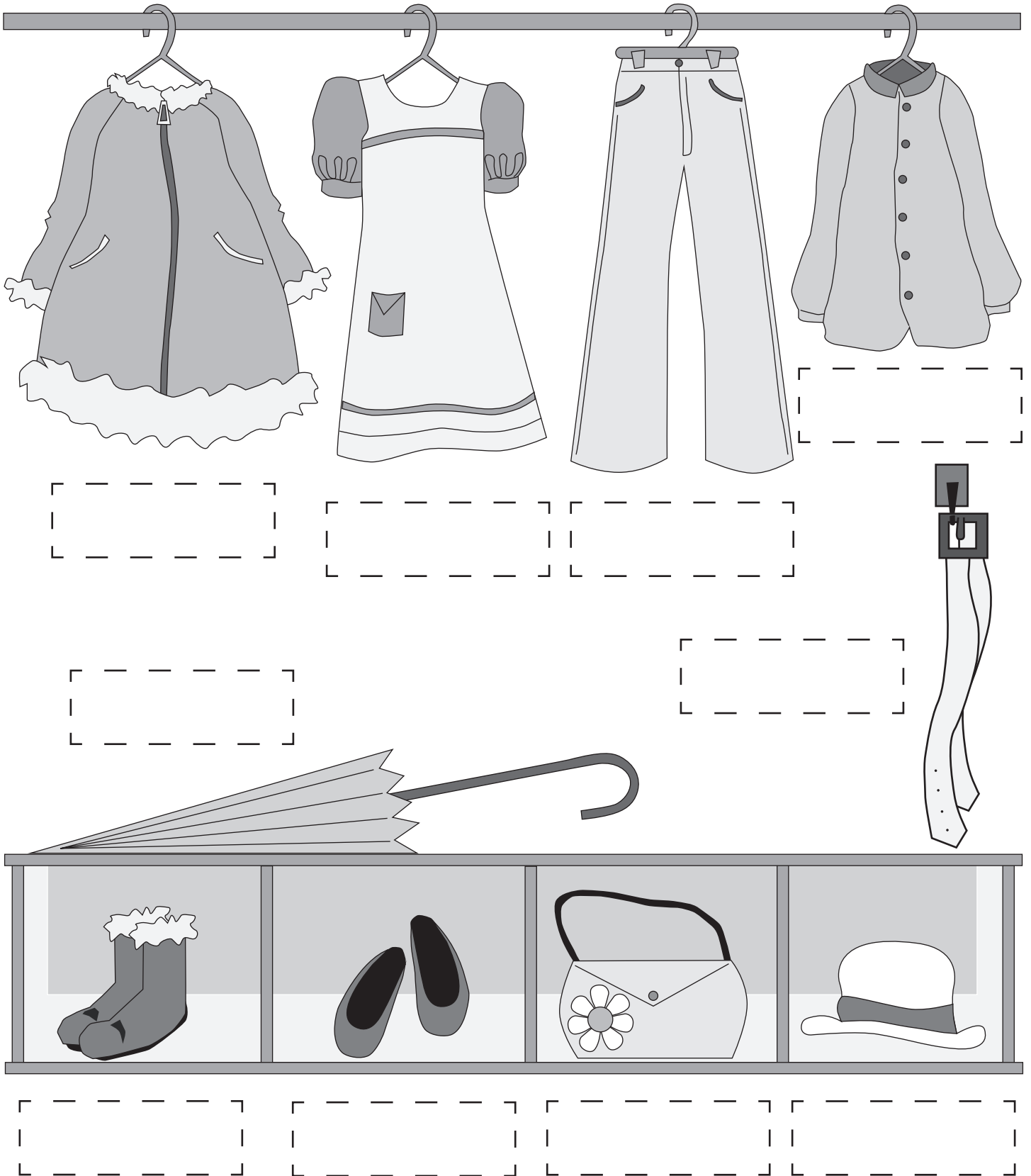
German Vocabulary

A selective glossary of common German words and phrases.

German	English	German	English
kaum	rarely	schauen	to look
krank	sick/ill	schicken	to send
kriegen	to get	schlafen	to sleep
lachen	to laugh	schmutzig	dirty
langweilig	boring	schnell	fast
laufen	to walk	schon	already
launisch	moody	schreiben	to write
lecker	delicious	schüchtern	shy
leider	unfortunately	schwach	weak
lesen	to read	schwer	difficult, heavy
lustig	funny	segeln	to sail
machen	to make/do	Sehenswürdigkeiten	tourist attractions
manche	some	selbständig	independent
manchmal	sometimes	sofort	immediately
mieten	to rent	spannend	exciting
moistens	mostly	sparen	to save
morgen	tomorrow	stark	strong
müde	tired	Staub saugen	to Hoover/vacuum
nach	after	Sterben	to die
nass	wet	stolz	proud
natürlich	of course	stören	to disturb
nehmen	to take	sympathisch	nice
nervig	annoying	täglich	daily
nervös	nervous	teuer	expensive
niedlich	cute	traurig	sad
niemand	no one	treffen	meet
noch	still	üben	to practice
normalerweise	normally	übernachten	to stay overnight
nötig	necessary	umsteigen	to change (trains, etc)
nützlich	useful	ungesund	unhealthy
obwohl	although	verbessern	to improve
ordentlich	orderly	verboten	forbidden
Ostern	Easter	verbringen	to spend (time)
Pech haben	to be unlucky	verdienen	to earn
peinlich	embarrassing	vielleicht	maybe
plötzlich	suddenly	vorgestern	day before yesterday
preiswert	good value	wichtig	important
probieren	to try	wieder	again
putzen	to clean	wirklich	really
rauchen	to smoke	zahlen	to pay
reden	to talk	ziemlich	quite
reiten	horseriding	zusammen	together
ruhig	quiet		
sammeln	to collect		
sauber	clean		

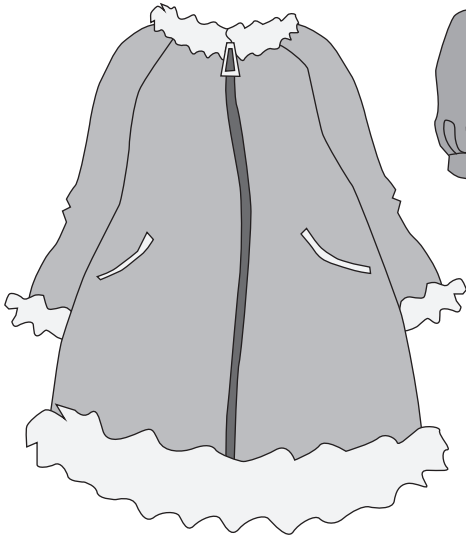


La Garde-robe / The Closet

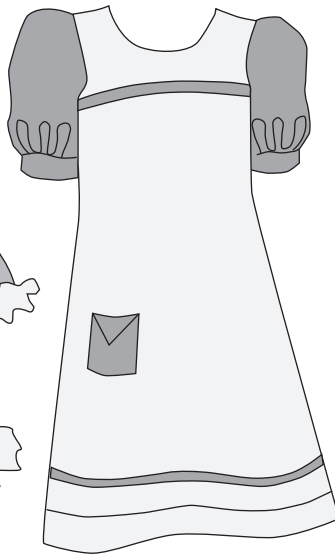


La Garde-robe / The Closet

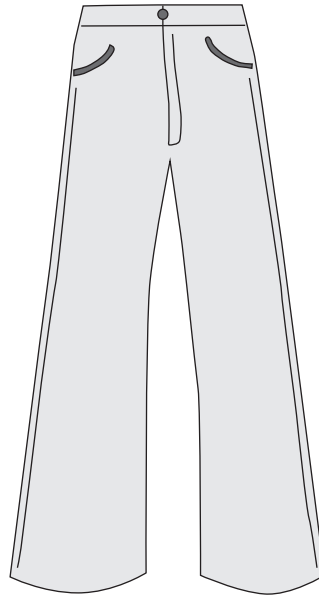
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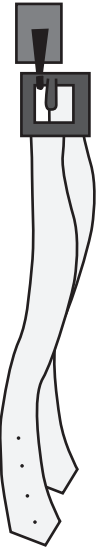
un manteau
a coat



une robe
a dress



un pantalon
pants



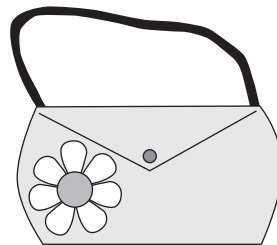
une ceinture
a belt



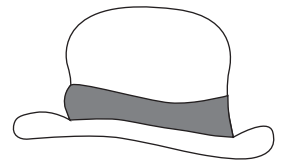
des bottes
boots



des chaussures
shoes

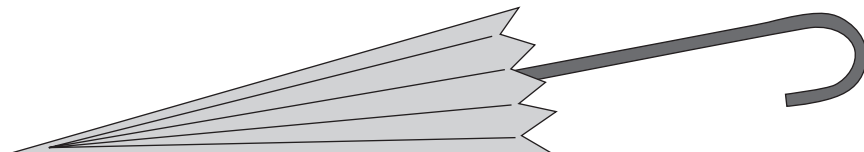


un sac à main
a hand bag



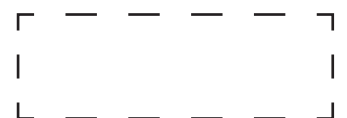
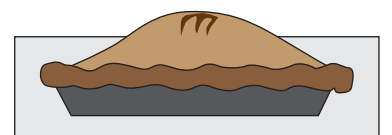
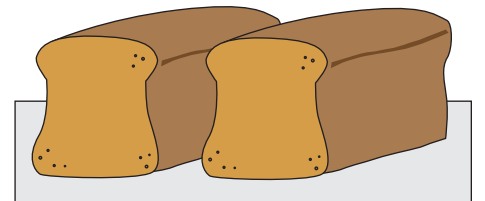
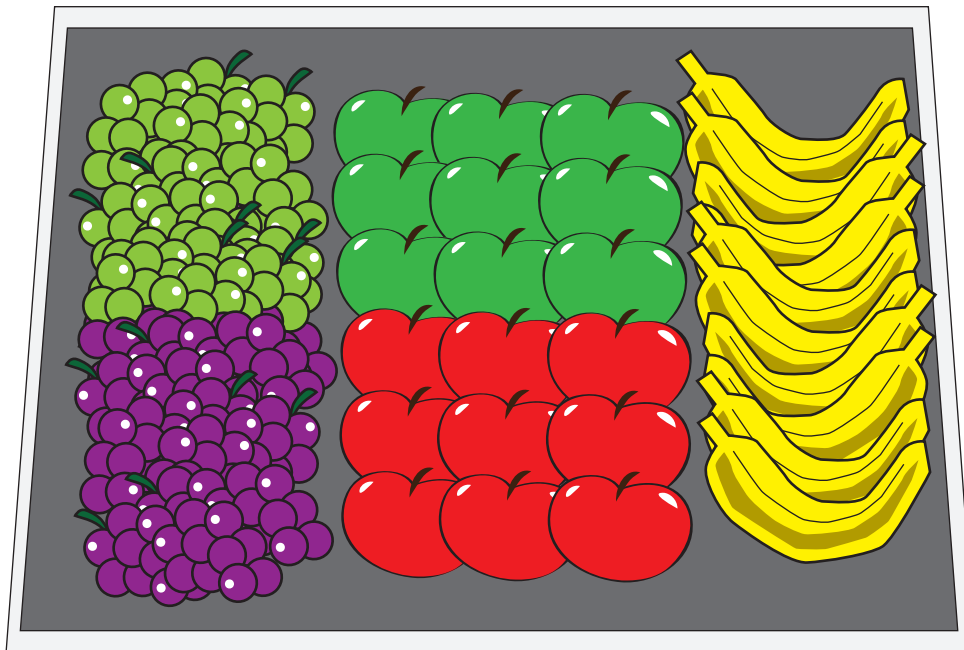
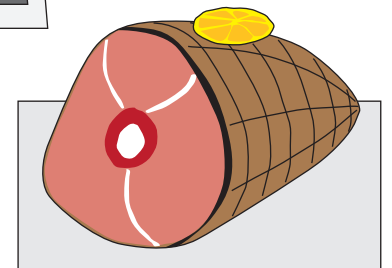
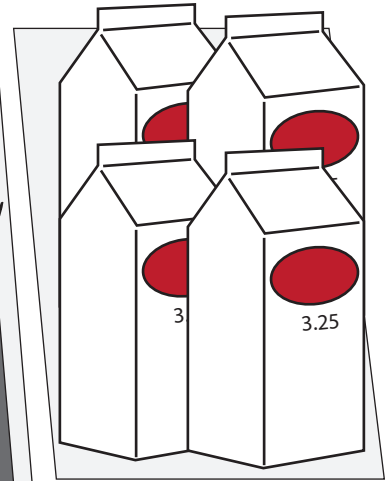
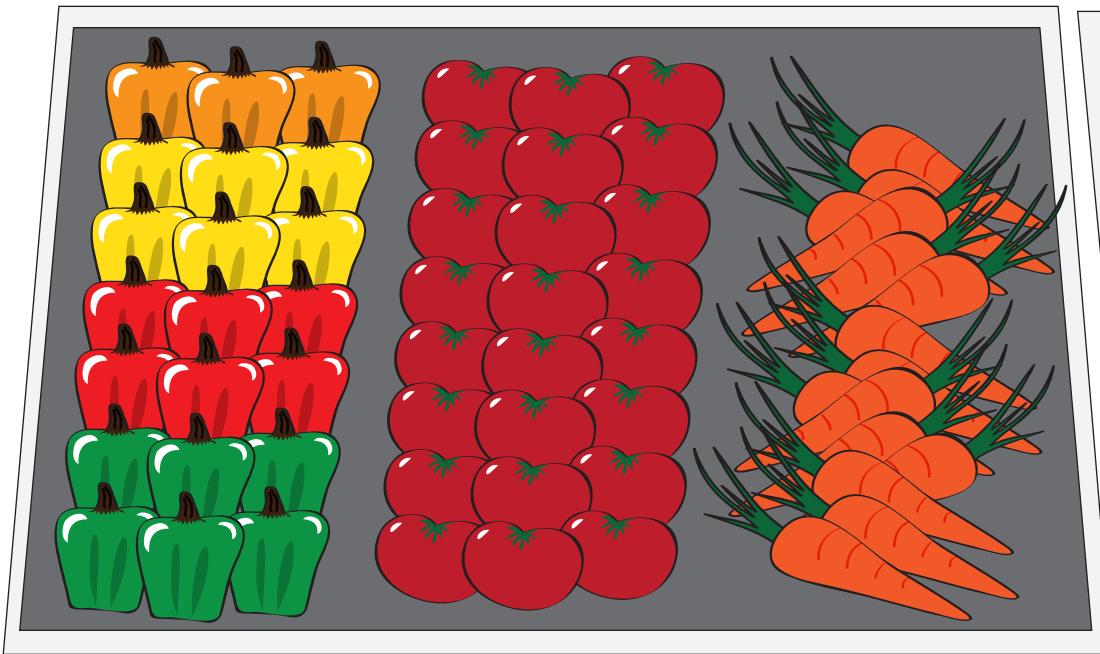
un chapeau
a hat

un parapluie
an umbrella



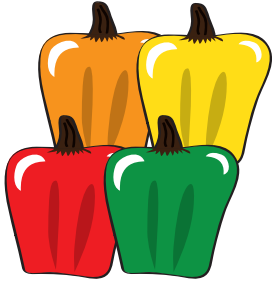
une chemise
a shirt

L'épicerie - The Grocery Store

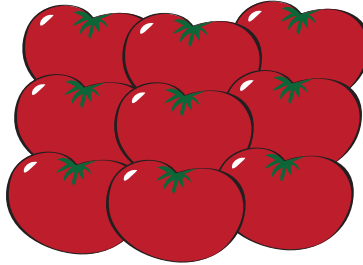


L'épicerie - The Grocery Store

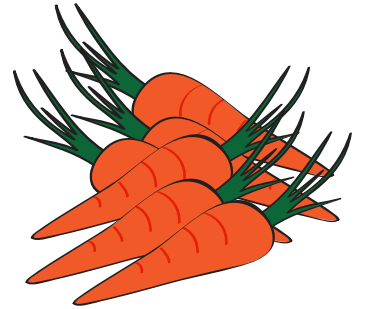
Cut out all of the name tags and paste them under the proper items on the first page.



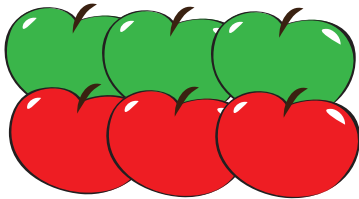
des poivrons
peppers



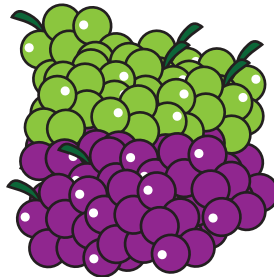
des tomates
tomatoes



des carottes
carrots



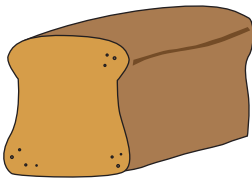
des pommes
apples



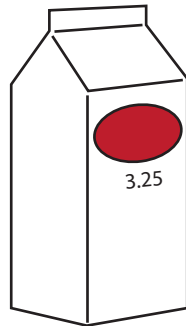
des raisins
grapes



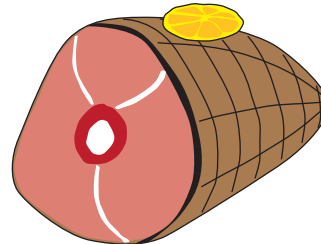
des bananes
bananas



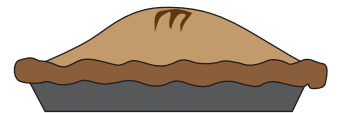
du pain
bread



du lait
milk



la viande
meat



une tarte
a pie

Answer Sheets

Fifth Grade Foreign Language Worksheets

Nouns in Spanish

Body Parts in Spanish

Spanish Verb Tener

Sentences in Spanish

Vosotros Form

Animal Sounds in Other Languages: Onomatopoeia Word Search

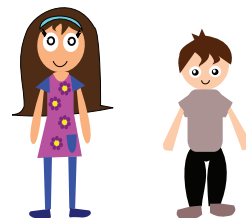
Clothes in Spanish

Phrases in Different Languages

"La" versus "El"

A noun is a person, place or thing. In the Spanish language, nouns have "gender". Some nouns are masculine and others are feminine.

For example: **La** niña y **el** niño
the girl and the boy



"La" and "el" are called *definite articles*, just like "the" in English. In the Spanish language, "a" is a feminine article and "el" is a masculine article.

For example: **El** libro esta en **la** mesa. **La** vaca esta comiendo.
The book is on the table. The cow is eating.

Most of the time masculine nouns end with -o, -e, -l, -n, -r. Most of the time feminine words in with -a, -dad, -tad, -ión, -ud, -umbre.

To translate these phrases into Spanish, choose "el" or "la" for each.

The cat (gato) el gato

The brother (hermano) el hermano

The table (mesa) la mesa

The sister (hermana) la hermana

The car (coche) el coche

The rat (raton) el raton

The cow (vaca) la vaca

The finger (dedo) el dedo

The apple (manzana) la manzana

The foot (pie) el pie

The window (ventana) la ventana

The banana (banano) el banano

The father (padre) el padre

The monkey (mono) el mono

The mother (madre) la madre

The doll (muñeca) la muñeca

The shoe (zapato) el zapato

The head (cabeza) la cabeza

Partes del Cuerpo

Fill in the blanks below. Use the body vocabulary sheet to remember the parts.

1. Con mis ojos miro todo el mundo.

With my _____ I see all the world.

2. Con mi nariz huelo las flores.

With my _____ I can smell flowers.

3. Con mis orejas oigo toda clase de musica.

With my _____ I hear all types of music.

4. En mi cabeza pienso muchas cosas.

In my _____ I think of many things.

5. Con mis manos juego basquetbol.

With my _____ I play basketball.

6. Con mis pies juego futbol.

With my _____ I play soccer.

7. Con mi boca como mucha comida.

With my _____ I eat lots of food.

8. Mi cabello se moja cuando nado.

My _____ gets wet when I swim.

Word Bank

cejas(SEH-has) **ojos**(OH-hos) **oreja** (oh-REH-ha)

cabello (kah-BEH-yo) **cabeza** (kah-BEH-sah) **mano** (MAH-no)

pie(PEE-eh) **nariz**(nah-REESE) **boca** (BOH-ka) **dedo**(DEH-do)

VERB

Tener-->To Have

The verb "tener" (teh-NEHR) means "to have". It is an irregular verb, which means that it does not follow the normal conjugation rules. (Sometimes tener is used to describe state of being.)

Tener is used in the following ways:

- To describe possession Yo tengo un lapiz.-----> I have a pencil.
- To describe state of being Yo tengo miedo.-----> I am scared.
- To tell your age Tengo 5 años.-----> I am 5 years old.

yo	I	I have----> yo tengo
tú	you	you have----> tú tienes
él/ella/Ud.	he/she/sir	he has----> él tiene
nosotros	we	we have----> nosotros tenemos
vosotros	they/you plural (Spain)	they have----> vosotros tenéis
ellos/ellas/Uds.	they/you plural (Latin America)	they have----> ellos tienen

Let's practice conjugating the verb "to have" (tener).

Yo tengo cinco vacas.
I have five cows.

Tú tienes mucho hambre.
You are very hungry.

Lucy tiene frío.
Lucy is cold.

Ella tiene sueño.
She is very tired.

Él tiene mucho miedo.
He is very scared.

Nosotros tenemos mucha sed.
We are very thirsty.

Ellas tienen tos.
The girls have a cough.

Vosotros tenéis calor.
They are hot.

Mimi tiene un carro.
Mimi has a car.

Eddy tiene un libro de dibujo.
Eddy has a book about drawing.

Translate the Word

1. Este animal que ladra es un **dog**. perro
This animal which barks is a **dog**

2. Este animal tiene ocho manos. Es un **octopus** pulpo
This animal has eight arms. It is an **octopus**.

3. La **whale** es un animal que vive en el mar. ballena
The **whale** is an animal that lives in the sea.

4. Al **lion** se le llama el rey de la selva. leon
The **lion** is called the king of the jungle.

5. La **jellyfish** puede causarte picaduras. aguamala
Jellyfish can sting you.

6. El **crab** tiene unas afiladas garras. cangrejo
Crabs have sharp claws.

7. La **hen** pone huevos. gallina
Hens lay eggs.

8. El **wolf** aulla en la noche. lobo
The **wolf** howls at night.

Word Bank

aguamala gallina leon cangrejo perro pulpo lobo ballena

Using Vosotros

In Spanish, "vosotros" and "Ustedes" mean the same thing: "you guys" or "you all". However, the pronoun vosotros is used almost exclusively in Spain. In Latin America the pronoun "Ustedes" is used. *You will only ever use vosotros if you travel to Spain!*

Unlike "Ustedes", the word "vosotros" has gender. If you're talking to a group that is all males, or male and female, use **vosotros**. If the group is all female, then use **vosotras**.

A form of vosotros can also be used to say "your" in the plural form.

Me gusta **vuestra** casa -----> I like your* house.

* Keep in mind, "vuestro" is only used when "your" is plural – when something is owned by a *group* of people. Additionally, the ending changes to match the gender and number of the object(s) possessed.

Examples:

Vosotros tenéis hambre.

You guys are hungry.

Vosotras vais al mercado.

You girls go to the market.

Jamie y Mari, **vuestra casa** es linda.

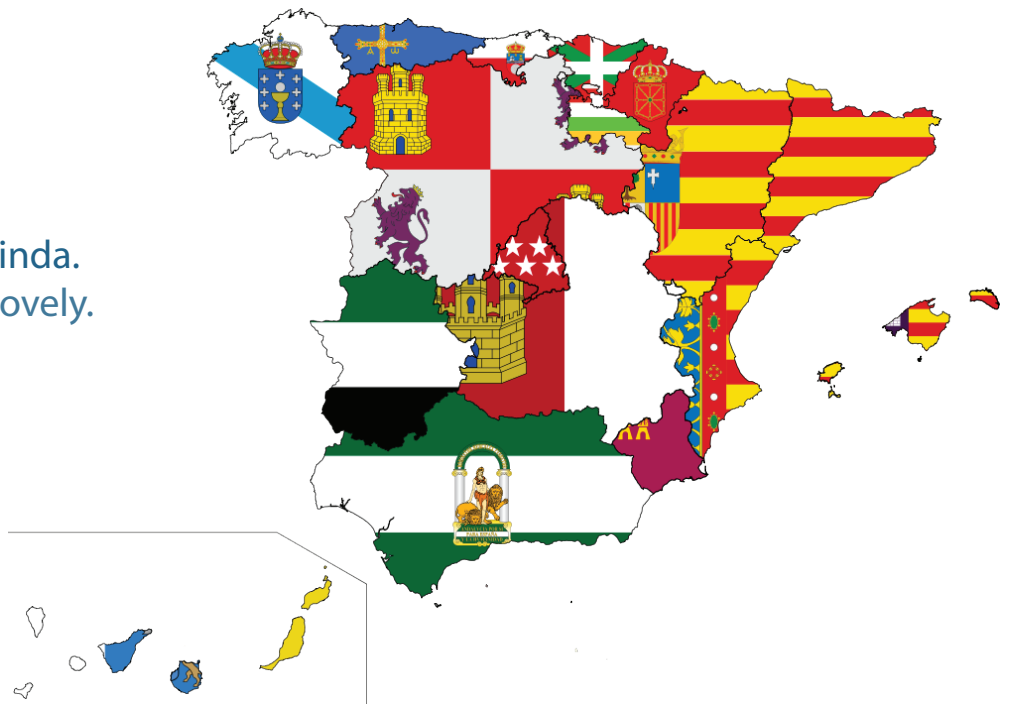
Jamie and Mari, your house is lovely.

Me encanta **vuestro** perro.

I love your (plural) dog.

Me gustan **vuestras** camisas.

I like your (plural) blouses.



Now you try!

Me gusta **vuestro** gato.

I like your (plural) cat.

Estos no son míos, son **vuestros**.

These aren't mine, they're yours (plural).

Vosotros teneis que nadar.

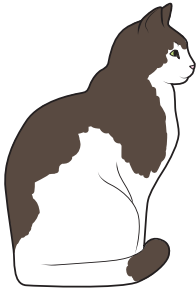
You (guys) have to swim.

Vosotras (feminine) vais a bailar.

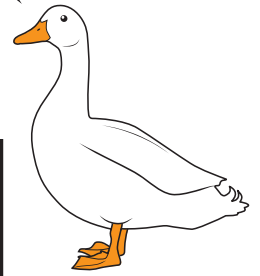
You (girls) are going dancing.

ANIMAL ONOMATOPOEIAS

MIAOU!



GA GA!

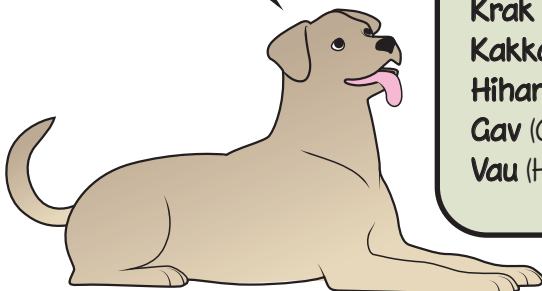


Onomatopoeias are used in many languages to describe animal sounds because they are words that sound like what they describe. Find the animal-themed onomatopoeias in the word search. The words can be vertical, diagonal, or horizontal, and forwards or backwards.

ZOOM!



BAU! BAU!



Tsiep (Small Dutch Bird)
Pio (Medium Portugese Bird)
Kvak (Large Finnish Bird)
Nyan (Japanese Cat)
Pierr (Danish Cat Purr)
Ock (Swedish Chicken)
Kuk-kurri-kuu (Turkish Rooster)
Baeh (Urdu Cow)
Krak (Hebrew Crow)
Kakko (Japanese Cuckoo)
Hihan (French Donkey)
Gav (Greek Dog)
Vau (Hungarian Dog)

Guru (German Dove)
Kuak (Finnish Duck)
Cra (Italian Frog)
Maehehe (Greek Goat)
Hrgu (Russian Pig)
Glou (French Turkey)
Summ (German Bee)
Knor (Dutch Pig)
Cui (Medium French Bird)
Miao (Chinese Cat)
Ji-jo (Spanish Donkey)
Ammuu (Finnish Cow)
Couak (Arabic Duck)



Answers Match the word with the the picture

Nombre _____

Fecha _____

Guantes



Calcetín



Sombrero



Camisa



Pantalones





anguages: Answers

Ευχαριστώ

pronounced - **efk-harist-o**

Greek

(Greek alphabet)

Спасибо

pronounced - **spa-see-ba**

Russian

(Cyrillic alphabet)

Thank You

English

(Latin alphabet)

ركش

pronounced - **shock-run**

Arabic

(Arabic alphabet)



anguages: Answers

Hola. ¿Cómo está usted? (Spanish)

Hello. How are you? (English)

Bonjour. Comment ça-va? (French)

Aloha. Pehea 'oe? (Hawaiian)

Grüß dich. Wie geht es Ihnen? (German)

Dobrý večer. Jak se máte? (Czech)