

1. **INTRODUCTION** Play Spanish music as the students enter the room, and greet them by saying ¡Hola! and either Buenos días or Buenas tardes. Take attendance and have the students say "presente". Introduce yourself and the classroom responsibilities. Make sure to show the students the Classroom Responsibilities poster and Consequence and Rewards chart. Also, give them an example of how they can earn a peso or lose a star, depending upon the system you choose. Then demonstrate to them the attention getter and explain how you will be using it in class to regroup the students.

*Activity: Start class with a fun greetings song from last semester like the Greetings Song standing and using hand gestures.

Greetings Song- (Sing to the tune of "Frere Jaques")

Buenos días, Buenos días

¿Cómo estás?, ¿Cómo estás?

Muy bien, gracias, Muy bien, gracias

¿Y usted?, ¿Y usted?

**Repeat using Buenas Tardes and Buenas Noches.*

2. Review the conversation lesson from last semester of "¿Cómo te llamas?" and the response "Me llamo____." Review how to ask and answer this by having the students repeat the phrases after you. This will also be a good way for you and the other students to remember the each other's names. You can also create name tags with sticker labels or table tents to help remember the students' names.

*Activity: Have one student at a time come up to the front of the room and have the class ask all together, "¿Cómo te llamas?" When the student answers "Me llamo____" all students should clap and answer "Mucho gusto." This can also be done passing a ball and having the class ask whoever is holding the ball the question.

3. Los Colores- Teach the colors "rojo, azul, amarillo, and blanco" by bringing in objects that represent that color. For example, you can bring in an apple to represent rojo. Hold the apple up and say, "Esta manzana es roja. This apple is red. Red in Spanish is rojo. Clase repite por favor, rojo."

*Activity: Play the Command Color Game from page 3 of the curriculum guide. Don't forget to use a lot of Spanish with each command. For example: "¡Tráeme el papel blanco!"

4. **MERIENDA** (Snack and Culture time) Have the students sit on the floor facing you and as you talk about your culture lesson for the day they should quietly eat their snack. Review por favor and gracias. For example: Hand out snack and have all students say "por favor" and then when they are given their snack respond "gracias." Feel free to use a *nota cultural* from the curriculum guide or share experiences that you have from Spanish speaking countries. Morning classes will not need snack time. In the afternoon classes, please make sure to bring an extra healthy snack in case the students forget such as raisins or pretzels. Be aware of any allergies listed on the class roll. Make sure to check with the school before class to see if food is allowed in the room you are using. Some schools ask that snack time be held in the hallways for example. After snack time is over, let the students know this will be the bathroom break time where they can get a drink of water and throw away their garbage. Note: This should be the only break for leaving the classroom in order to avoid future disruptions, so remind them to take advantage of the time. If some students are not finished

with their snacks, ask them to put them in their backpacks for later. Make sure to supervise the students in the hallways.

5. El Tiempo- Teach the weather phrases "Hace frío" and "Hace calor" by showing gestures and having the students repeat after you while mimicking the action. For example, for *hace calor* you can pretend to fan yourself with your hands and for *hace frío* you can hug yourself acting like you are cold. Be sure to have the weather wheel from page 18 and 19 of the curriculum guide constructed to show a picture of the weather. (You may also want to have flashcards of the various weather and season words laminated, so you can use them each week.)

*Activity: Use the weather wheel to point out the pictures of the sun or snow to review the vocabulary. Then teach "¿Qué tiempo hace hoy?" by having the students repeat after you. Go around the circle and have the students ask each other the question and answer either *hace frío* or *hace calor* using the gestures. Note: In future weeks you can ask what the real weather is like to the students at the beginning of class, when they know all the phrases.

*Activity: Teach and Sing the Weather Song to the tune of London Bridges from page 16 of the curriculum guide and on this week's newsletter. Make sure the students stand and use gestures while singing.

6. Las estaciones- Introduce the seasons "el invierno" and "el verano" by showing pictures that represent each one. Have the students repeat the words after you. To make this more fun, you can have them use different voices like a whisper, high pitched voice, or loud voice. Combine lessons to remind them that *hace calor en el verano* and *hace frío en el invierno*. Example: Say "¿En cuál estación hace calor? In what season *hace calor*?" These questions can be accompanied by gestures.

*Activity: Begin a Season Mural described on page 22 of the curriculum guide. Work on drawings for *el verano* and *invierno*. Help the students to label the drawings in Spanish. Make sure to keep the mural, so that next week you can finish it with the two remaining seasons. Be sure to save the mural to hang on the final day and parent showcase.

7. Repaso del día- Play a fun review game of Papa Caliente. Have the students sit in a circle passing a potato or ball while you play Spanish music. When you stop the music the person left holding the potato must answer a question related to what you have covered today, starting out very basic. For example: What is the word for red in Spanish? Hint: Be sure to review all vocabulary beforehand, so the game is successful.

8. **CLOSING** Sing the Adiós Amigos song to the tune of 'Frere Jacques' (lyrics below) or another closing song you teach the class at the end of class as the students are cleaning and packing up. Hand out the newsletters and parent introduction letters, and have the students say "adiós" to you in Spanish before leaving. Make sure each student gets picked up by his or her parent or guardian and safely leaves your classroom.

Adiós Amigos (Sing to the tune of "Frere Jacques")

Adiós amigos, adiós amigos,

Hasta la vista, hasta la vista

Hasta luego, hasta luego

Chau, chau, chau. Chau, chau, chau

9. Extra activities if there is more time...

- For the older students, play a game of Mata La Mosca with all the new Spanish vocabulary from today's class. This activity is described on page 22 of the curriculum guide.
- For any grade, play a game of I spy or Yo Veo to review the colors. Call out a color in Spanish. Have the students find objects in the room and point to them or touch something of the color you call. This is a fun game that gets the kids moving around the room. (Later you can play this with the clothes and body parts having them point out the vocabulary you say.)

Tips for Success on the first day of Spanish Class

- Be sure to read through the entire curriculum book
- Make yourself familiar with the conversational goal for your students listed on page 64 of the curriculum book
- Be sure to have your Student Responsibilities poster ready and review these clearly with your students
- Choose an attention getter and introduce it on the first day and use it throughout the semester
- Choose one of the two reward/consequence systems and be prepared to introduce and put your system into practice (I.e: poster board with star system or printed off pesos)
- Be sure to Mapquest your school and leave plenty of time to arrive early
- Introduce yourself in the office and formally check in
- Be sure to take attendance and email any discrepancies to your BAM within 24hours
- Allow any students not on the list to attend your class and write down their names and phone numbers. Give this to your BAM within 24hours.
- Have extra copies of your newsletter and parent introduction letter prepared
- Make sure you have your BAM's phone number and the number of your schools programmed into your cell phone so that you can call if you get lost on the way to class.