

### Repaso Conversation practice:

1. Start off the class by going over a review of week 5 vocabulary: clothing. Make it interactive. Ask students to take out a piece of paper and pencil. They will try to write down the answer to your questions, which is a review of clothing. \*You may need to write the question on the board, so they grasp the concept of your question. Answers will vary. "¿Quién lleva un vestido? ¿Quién lleva chamarra? ¿Quién lleva camisa? Etc.
2. Review the numbers by playing "Around the World." You will need flashcards of each of the numbers (10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100). The first participant stands behind his/her neighbor and you show the first flash card. The students who shouts the answer first of those two, continues to compete with the next student, and so on.
- 3 Introduce vocabulary related to weather {see first box below for words}
4. Introduce los meses del año. Point out which are cognates.

### New Conversation and Vocabulary practice:

Futura's Level II has great weather flash cards; or you may create your own images electronically. As a group, set out the weather words: Hace frío, Hace sol, Hace calor, Llueve, and Nieva so they can all be seen by the participants. Divide the months of the year between the participants so that each have an equal number, and none remain. Invite the students to place their month of the year under the appropriate weather type. After giving students a few minutes, review the answers as a class. Allow students to chime in if they have a different answer than what was given. For example, abril could be hace sol or llueve.

Vocabulary: Weather		
Hace viento.	It is windy	Lluvia-rain
Hace	Equivalent for weather – It is ____.	Llueve-It rains.
Hace sol.	It's sunny.	Sol-sun
Hace calor. Hace mucho calor.	It is hot. It is very hot.	Nieve-snow
Hace frío. Hace mucho frío.	It is cold. It is very cold.	Nieva- It snows.
Está fresco.	It's chilly.	
Está soleado.	It is sunny.	
Está lloviendo.	It is raining.	
Está nevando.	It is snowing.	
<b>Builder Phrases:</b>	Hace _____. It is _____.	
	¿Cómo está el clima hoy?	What's the weather like today?
	¿Cuándo es _____?	When is _____.

	Está _____, /It is _____.	
<b>Los meses del año</b>		
enero-January	febrero-February	marzo-March
abril-April	mayo-May	junio-June
julio-July	agosto-August	septiembre-September
octubre-October	noviembre-November	diciembre-December
<b>Builder phrase: ¿Cuándo es tu cumpleaños?</b>	<b>Mi cumpleaños es en _____ (month) _____.</b>	

Below suggestions of activities and cultural notes to incorporate into your class #6

**Actividad: ¿En qué mes es \_\_\_\_\_?**

Bring a list of different holidays and celebrations. It's ok if they are in English. Ask students to answer by saying the correct month in Spanish. Challenge them to complete a full sentence. Example: ¿Cuándo es President's Day? Es en febrero.

**Dressing for the Season**

To review clothing, incorporate some picture flashcards (for example from Futura's Level 2 flashcards). Ask students to match the clothing item with the correct month. For example, El gorro= diciembre.

**Saved by the Bell**

Divide class in two teams. The first person from each team will compete. You will need a bell dinger or something they can quick grab when they need to answer. You could ask simple review questions such as, "¿Como se dice June en español? Or you could state a simple sentence/question in Spanish and they have to guess the English translation. Example: teacher says, *Está nevando*. Student answers: *It's snowing*. This game could be played to review any past vocabulary. Tip: before playing the game, be sure to give a general review of the vocabulary.

**Students Choice**

Based on your previous classes, repeat some of the fun games that your students enjoyed the most. Incorporate the new vocabulary as you can and really challenge students on their Builder phrase comprehension.

**Notas Culturales:**



## Conversational Adult Spanish Outline Class #6

-Names of the months of the year are similar in English and Spanish because they both come from the Roman Empire. Mention that days of the week and months of the year are not usually capitalized in Spanish.

- Remember that many Spanish speaking countries are located in South America. See how many countries your students can name! And the winter in South America is when we (here in the north of the United States) are our summer and vice versa. Also, discuss the climate of Chile, which has one of the most diverse ecosystems. The most arid desert in the world is located in Chile, El desierto Atacama in the north. The southern tip of Chile includes Tierra del Fuego and reaches Antartica.