

1. INTRODUCTION Play Spanish music as the students enter the room, and greet them by saying ¡Hola! Take attendance and review the classroom responsibilities.
*Activity: Sing the Greetings Song and Saludos Song. Have all students stand and use gestures. Also, if the students struggle to remember the songs, sing one line at a time for them and have them repeat after you.
2. Review greetings and goodbyes along with introductions vocabulary.
*Activity: ¡Luz, Cámara, Acción! This activity is on page 12 of the curriculum guide. This will work better with the older students. For the younger students, use puppets and give them the lines and ask for volunteers to act out the scenario. Have the older students come up with a small skit in pairs using the conversational and introduction vocabulary that they have learned such as *¿Cómo estás?* And *¿Cómo te llamas?*
3. Read the story Ana Says from the curriculum guide starting on page 17. This helps to teach the lesson between formal and informal.
4. ¡Los Números!- Review numbers 1-15 by playing a fun game of Heads Up 7 Up with sombreros from page 32 of the curriculum guide. Use the sombreros to teach numbers 16-20. Remind the students these numbers are easy to remember because it is diez plus whatever number you are teaching. Example: Diez y seis.
*Activity: Sin Sillas (Musical Chairs without the chairs) This activity is described on page 28 of the curriculum guide. A great song to play during the game would be ¡Cuenta!
5. MERIENDA (Snack and Culture time) Look at past weeks' lesson plans for the snack guidelines. You can use the culture topic noted on the newsletter and below to discuss with the students. Or feel free to add your own specific discussion topic. It is encouraged to bring in visuals, play traditional music, and really have fun with this part of the class.
 - Words in Spanish have genders. For example, la familia is feminine and el padre is masculine. Usually words ending in -a are feminine and words ending in -o are masculine, however there are exceptions to this rule. Counting numbers 16-19 in Spanish can be easy because it is adding ten and the number. For example, dieciséis (16) is: diez(10) y(and) seis(six). It can also be written as diez y seis.
6. La Familia- Review the past family vocabulary by showing picture flashcards and having the students guess the Spanish word that each picture represents. Teach the remaining family Spanish vocabulary: tía, tío, hija, and hijo by showing pictures and having the students repeat after you.



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*Activity: Have Show and Tell. Have each student present the pictures of their family members in Spanish. Encourage students to say complete phrases like "Es mi mamá." It would be a great idea to bring in a picture of your family and demonstrate this for them.

*Activity: Create a family tree on the chalkboard and explain how it works. You can also have the students create one of their own or use the tree with apples in the curriculum guide on page 50. This is a wonderful tool to demonstrate relationships between family members. It also gives you an opportunity to talk in Spanish and have the students understand you.

8. Conversation Element- Have the students sitting on the floor in a circle. Review the past conversation questions they have learned. Teach *¿De dónde eres?* And *Soy de_____*. Pass a ball or maraca around the circle to ask the questions.

*Activity: Bring in a globe and have the students close their eyes while spinning the globe. Wherever they land is where they can be from. For the older students you can also share the cultural topic of how countries have different names/pronunciations in Spanish. For example: Germany= Alemania

9. Review the Spanish alfabeto from A-P by using a poster to show the letters as you pronounce them and have the students repeat after you. Use this poster to teach the letters Q-T. For the older students, review by playing the eliminator game, *mata la mosca*, or around the world.

*Activity: Play the "Alphabet Song" from the 'Sing, Dance, Laugh, and Eat Tacos Volume 2' CD.

*Activity: Teach the SANCHO song to the tune of "Bingo" found on page 62 of the curriculum guide.

10. CLOSING Sing the Adiós Amigos song to the tune of 'Frere Jacques' at the end of class as the students are cleaning and packing up. This song is on page 6 of the curriculum guide. Hand out the newsletters, and have the students say good bye to you practicing a different phrase like *hasta luego* before leaving. Make sure each student gets picked up by his or her parent or guardian and safely leaves your classroom.

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

- For the older students play a game of Spell off, this is described on page 60 of the curriculum guide.
- For the younger students you could play a game of Count off, which is described on page 28 of the curriculum guide.

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