



## Conversational Adult Spanish Outline Class #1

### Class #1 Objectives for a 90 minute class

1. Teach basic greetings and introductory questions.
2. Introduce vocabulary related to places.
3. Grammar point: verb ESTAR present tense singular pronouns
4. Builder phrase: ¿Dónde está?

Vocabulary: Common greetings		
Buenos días.	¿Cómo estás? ¿Cómo está Usted?	
Buenas tardes.	Usted/Tú/Vos	
Buenas noches.	Estoy bien/más o menos/mal.	
¿Qué tal?	Hasta luego.	
Hola	Hasta la vista.	
Chao	Hasta pronto.	
Adiós	Hasta mañana.	
Conversation: Basic Introductions		
¿Cómo te llamas?/¿Cómo se llama?	Me llamo _____. (My name is _____)	¿Cómo se llama <u>el banco</u> ? <u>El banco</u> se llama Chase.
Mucho gusto.		
<b>Builder Phrase(s):</b>		¿Dónde está _____?  Está _____
Grammar:		
<b>Singular Subject Pronouns</b>	Yo tú él ella usted	<b>Estoy estás está</b> I am you are He/she/it is
<b>Use of the verb estar; Intro to the conjugations of estar:</b>		<b>Estoy estás está</b>
Vocabulary: Los lugares		
El parque	El pueblo	
El museo	La iglesia	
La casa	La ciudad	
El hotel	El banco	
La ciudad	La calle	
La tienda		
<b>Practice:</b>	Asking where is (the place): Answer where (the place) is:	¿Dónde está la casa? La casa está en Minnesota.



## Conversational Adult Spanish Outline Class #1

Below are some suggestions of activities and cultural notes that you can incorporate into your class lesson:

### **Interactive activities:**

#### **Salutations Practice**

Instructor: Divide the class into partners. Each group will have to create a simple back and forth dialogue using words like, "Buenos días, cómo te llamas, como estás." This can be made easy or more challenging, depending on participants' level.

#### **Forward/Backward Game**

Instructor: All participants stand, facing the teacher. When a teacher calls out a greeting word, the students face forward. When the teacher calls out a goodbye word, participants would turn around with their back facing the teacher.

#### **Practice with *Como se llama***

Instructor: Bring flash cards of lugares vocabulary and invent names for each place by writing a list of names on the whiteboard. Mix up the flashcards and have participants pick one *lugar*. Instructor will ask each participant, "¿Cómo se llama el banco?" Student will choose a word from the list to create a complete sentence. "El banco se llama Chase."

#### **Usted & Tú**

Instructor: Understanding the difference between tú/Usted. Write down ten examples of different people and hold each one up and have students guess. Examples could include: parent, friend, neighbor, teacher, coach, grandfather, governor, etc.

#### **Estar practice**

Instructor: Print these sentences on small slips of paper and have students draw one from a basket. Or, this could be printed as a worksheet for participants. They fill in each sentence with the correct present tense conjugation of the verb ESTAR in present tense. Last three sentences are practice with translation.

#### **Notas Culturales:**

Discuss the cultural difference between tú/usted, how it's typically differentiated and how it varies from one region of a country to another, and from country to country. For example, more traditional Mexican households use Usted when children address their grandparents or parents.



## Conversational Adult Spanish Outline Class #1

In Latin cultures, people often greet each other even if they don't know one another. For example, walking into a hotel, you may greet those who walk past you, with "Buenos días/Buen día" or acknowledge someone on an elevator by saying "Buenos días." If you ride a bus, greeting the bus driver when you get on and off is common practice, too.

When entering or leaving a restaurant it is common to say, "Buen provecho" or "Provecho." which we would equate to saying, "Enjoy your meal"/"Bon appetit"



## Conversational Adult Spanish Outline Class #1

### Estar Práctica

**Fill in the blank with the correct form of estar.**

1. Mi mama \_\_\_\_\_ en la casa azul.
2. Yo \_\_\_\_\_ en el museo.
3. El perro \_\_\_\_\_ en la calle.
4. La tienda \_\_\_\_\_ en el hotel.
5. Tú \_\_\_\_\_ en la iglesia.
6. El museo de arte \_\_\_\_\_ en el pueblo.

**Translate to Spanish:**

I am in the city. \_\_\_\_\_

You are in the supermarket. \_\_\_\_\_

Where is my hotel? \_\_\_\_\_