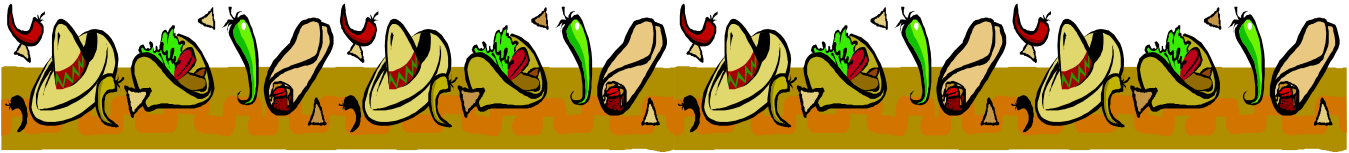


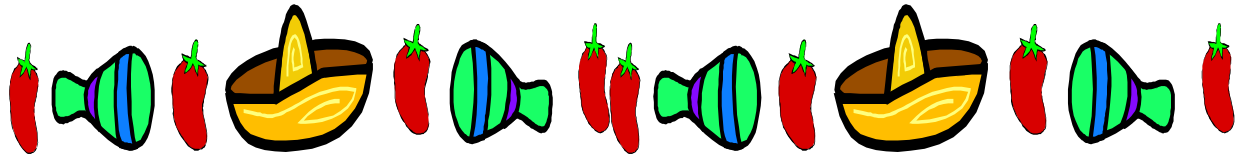


¡Fiesta de Salsa!



- 1.) Make invitations with the students on class 8 (Make sure to include RSVP's) Note: On the invite you can ask parents to bring a treat to pass at the party.
- 2.) Collect the RSVP's on class 9.
- 3.) Buy the appropriate amount of plates, cups, etc.
- 4.) When the parents arrive on the last class, have the children greet them. Example: ¡Buenas tardes mamá!
- 5.) This is the children's time to shine! You can demonstrate their new skills using any method you wish. Some suggestions are:
 - Play the forward/back game
 - Sing the "Hola Marta" or the greetings songs
 - Play Mata la Mosca at the board
 - Sing the "Diez Amigos" song
 - Sing the "Mi Familia" song
 - Have each student spell their first name for their parents.
 - Hang up artwork around the room for parents to see or have "portfolios" for them to take home of their work throughout the semester.
 - Talk about a few cultural components from the semester
 - Break a piñata or dance a few salsa moves!
- 6.) Congratulate the students on their graduation from Level I and hand out *los certificados*.
- 7.) Encourage the families to sign up again next semester and hand out registrations.
- 8.) Hand out parent satisfaction surveys to all families.
- 9.) Put on music and enjoy the fiesta!

Note: You can decide if you want to make the salsa in the class or bring it pre-made. For the older children, it is fun to bring in the ingredients and have them make it themselves. You can also bring in avocados to make guacamole. Have the recipes ready to hand out or write them on the board to copy.



Simple Salsa

- 4 very ripe tomatoes diced
- 1 white or yellow onion diced
- 1 tsp crushed or powdered garlic
- 1 lime cut in fours and then squeezed
- 1 tablespoon cilantro
- 1 jalapeño* chopped very finely (This is optional, but it is a fun way to see how Mexicans really eat!)

Combine all ingredients and ¡DISFRUTE TU SALSA CON LOS TOTOPOS!
(In Mexico they say "totopos" instead of tortilla chips)

Guacamole Made Easy

- 2 very ripe avocados mashed
- 1 tsp crushed garlic or garlic powder
- 1 lime cut in fours and squeezed
- ½ jalapeño chopped finely or 1 tsp cayenne pepper
- 1 tablespoon of sour cream (optional)

Combine all ingredients and ¡DISFRUTE TU GAUCAMOLE CON LOS TOTOPOS!

Teach your students how do you say the following words in Spanish:

- Tomato
- Onion
- Salsa
- Avocado
- Garlic
- Jalapeño
- Lime

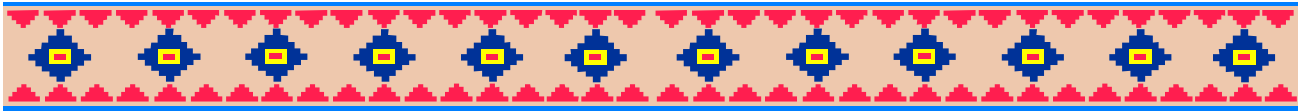


NOTAS CULTURALES

Listed below are various *notas culturales* to share with your students throughout the semester.



- Did you know that in Spanish any kind of dressing or sauce is called salsa? Even ketchup is called salsa catsup! People in Mexico often put spicy salsa on eggs, in their soup, and on their meat.
- The word salsa can be used to describe a sauce or a dance. Salsa, the dance, originated in Cuba and is usually danced in partners. If you know a few steps teach them to your class while playing salsa music.
- Write this number on the board: 106 million. Have your students guess what that number represents. 106 million is the number of Spanish speakers in the world. Over 28 million of those people live in the United States.
- Bring in a map and show your students all the various countries that speak Spanish. Most of these countries are located in North, Central or South America, with the exception of Spain, which is located in Europe. Mexico has the world's largest number of native Spanish speakers. Spanish is also the official language of Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, and Venezuela. Spanish is one of the two official languages in the U.S. commonwealth of Puerto Rico. Of course don't forget that many Spanish speakers live in the United States!
- There are many words we use in English that actually have Spanish origin: jalapeño, poinsettia, adobe, llama, cilantro, tamale, patio, etc. Don't forget city names! Las Vegas, San Antonio, Los Angeles, Santa Fe, etc.
- When we think of food from Spanish speaking countries we often think of Tex-Mex food like tacos, burritos, quesadillas, or enchiladas. However, food in the various Spanish speaking countries is actually quite different. Discuss the various cuisines with your class. For example: tapas in Spain, churrasco in Brazil, Italian influence in Argentina, rice and beans in Central America, plantains in the Caribbean, etc.



- We can refer to Spanish speakers from the Americas in various ways-Hispanics, Hispanos, Latinos. You can also refer to a culture by its country of origin. Example: Mexicanos, Dominicanos, Cubanos, etc.
- Brainstorm various famous Hispanics from modern times with your class and if possible bring in pictures and discuss their achievements. Examples: José Consecó, Gloria Estefan, Ellen Ochoa, Ricky Martin, etc.
- Many great artists come from Spanish speaking countries. Some examples are: Frida Kahlo, Diego Rivera, Pablo Picasso, and Salvador Dalí. If you can print off some examples of their works from the internet to bring in to share with your class.
- Many great civilizations began in the Americas. For example the Aztecs, the Incans, and the Mayans. There is a lot of information available regarding these cultures on the internet. It may be interesting for your class to see pictures of some of the ancient ruins that still exist in many countries today.
- Even though the various Spanish speaking countries all claim Spanish as their language, they often have different words for the same thing. For example: People in Mexico call pens *plumas*, while in Guatemala they call them *lapiceros*. Mexicans use the word *chamarra* to describe a jacket, while people from Spain would more likely say *chaqueta*.
- Just like we use slang in the English language, slang is also used in the Spanish language. The slang phrases can be unique to their country of origin or to the youth in that country. For example the word *cool* is *padre* or *chido* in Mexico, but *chévere* in Venezuela. *Chucho* is the slang word used to describe a dog in Guatemala and *gringo* is a word used to describe a light haired, non-Mexican in Mexico.
- Most schools in the Spanish speaking world require students to wear uniforms-even public schools. Have a discussion with your class, brainstorming whether having to wear uniforms would be a positive or a negative thing in their particular school.
- Often times in Third World countries children are not able to go to school. Have a discussion with your class regarding the possible reasons why. Examples: They must work during the day instead of going to school in order for the family to have enough money; Their family cannot afford the uniforms and books required for school, etc.