

1. Ice Breakers & Get to know each other conversation practice to get started.

- Invite your students to introduce themselves to the class in Spanish, encourage them to share **¿Te gusta tomar jugo? ¿Pagas con efectivo o con tarjeta de crédito?** Do you like drinking juice? Do you pay in cash or with a credit card? *Goal to encourage participants to speak/practice Spanish. Remember that students may have different levels in the Spanish language, so feel free to screen share the PowerPoint visual with the Q&A or use the whiteboard.

- Important:** provide a clear and consistent bilingual approach with Spanish first (slow and enunciated) and English translations to help participants follow along.



3. CONVERSATION PRACTICE: FOOD AND DINING REVIEW. In the following conversation, you will review lots of vocabulary about food and dining out. Let's get ready to join the breakout rooms and practice with a partner. ***Feel free to fill in the spaces before we go to the breakout rooms in zoom.**

NOTE: Please notice how your students respond when breakout rooms come up. -It is okay to keep the class together in the main session for the conversation practice instead of sending everybody to breakout rooms.

Planeando salir a comer – Planning dining out

- Vamos a comer _____.** Let's go eat breakfast, lunch OR dinner
- Si, vamos. ¡Tengo hambre!** Yes, let's go. I am hungry!
- 1. Te gusta el restaurante _____.** Do you like the restaurant _____.
- 2. Si, me gusta ____ OR No, no me gusta ____.** Yes, I like it. OR No, I don't like it.



En el restaurante - At the restaurant

- 1. ¿Qué le gustaría comer?** What would you like to eat?
- 2. Me gustaría _____ y _____. I would like _____ and _____.
1. ¿Cuánto cuesta _____? OR ¿Cuánto cuestan _____?** How much does it cost? How much do they cost?
- 2. Cuesta \$ ____ dólar/dólares It cost ____ dollars.**



Comiendo- Eating

- 1. Mmm... ¡Qué rico!** Mmm... How delicious!
- 2. Si. ¡Buen provecho!** Yes. Enjoy your meal!



Hora de pagar - Time to pay

- 1. Disculpe. La cuenta, por favor.** Excuse me. The check, please.
- 2. Aquí tiene. Pago solo en efectivo.** Here you go. Pay in cash only.
- 1. ¿Cuánto es?** How much is it?
- 2. Es ____ dólares y ____ centavos.** It is ____ dollars and ____ cents.
- 1. Gracias.** Thank you.

4. LA GRAMÁTICA -GRAMMAR.

¿El o la? Gender of Spanish Nouns

- Gender can be determined by word meaning. The word for “man” will be masculine; for “woman” will be feminine: El hombre/la mujer. Some words that are otherwise very similar will change the article and sometimes shift slightly in spelling to reflect gender: el estudiante/la estudiante, el profesor/la profesora.
- Languages, rivers, oceans, days of the week and months of the year are masculine**
- Often, words ending in d, ión, z and a are feminine. These are sometimes referred to as “DIONZA” (d-ión-z-a) words to help you remember which endings are often (but not always!) feminine. **So, DIONZA, (d-ión-z-a) endings are feminine.**
- Often (but not always!), words ending in “LONER” (l,o,n,e,r) are masculine. These may be referred to as “loner” words to help you remember the key endings. So, **LONER (l-o-n-e-r) endings are masculine.**
- Remember that definite & indefinite articles (el , la, los las, un, uno, unas, unos, etc) also singular or plural have to match the noun in masculine or feminine. Ej. La casa, las casas, el parque, los parques, etc.

In the chart, write down some examples of nouns. Use the vocabulary words learned in prior classes (places, food, clothing, etc.)

FEMININE	MASCULINE
D-	L-
I-	O-
O-	N-
N-	E-
Z-	R-
A-	

4. Verbs Review: ESTAR, SER, TENER, GUSTAR.

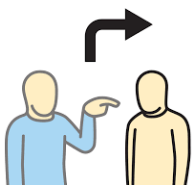
NOTE: encourage participants to volunteer in sharing to the class (out loud) one of the sentences they wrote down for each verb. *You can also do breakout rooms and invite participants to share all the sentences and see if the other participants understand. They can both share their work with a partner.

Verbo ESTAR – to be

Person	Singular	
1st	I am	Yo estoy
2nd	you are informal	tú estás
3rd	he /she /you formal /it is	él /ella /usted /ésto está
	plural	
1st	we are	nosotros estamos
2nd	you (all) formal are you (all) informal are	ustedes están vosotros estáis
3rd	they are (all boys or mixed) they are (all girls)	ellos están ellas están

Examples:

1. **Yo estoy en la biblioteca.** I am in the library.
2. **¿Dónde está?** Where is it?
3. **¿Cómo está el clima?** What is the weather like today?



Now it is your turn. Write 3 sentences using the verb **ESTAR**. Use the chart and examples from above as reference.

• _____

• _____

• _____

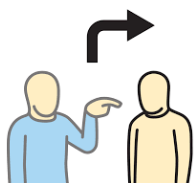
SINGULAR SER – TO BE PLURAL

I am	yo soy	we are	nosotros somos
you are (informal)	tú eres	you all are (informal)	vosotros soís
he is	él es	they (all male or mix)	ellos son
she is	ella es	they (all female)	ellas son
it is	esto es	you all are (formal)	ustedes son
you are (formal)	usted es		

- D – Description (physical characteristics)** tall, blond, brunette
- O – Origin/Nationality** (from Mexico, Mexican)
- C – Characteristics (personality)** (shy, outgoing, funny)
- T – Time** (It's 5:00PM, It's 3:30AM)
- O – Occupation** (teacher, doctor, etc.)
- R – Relationships** (friends, siblings, family)

Examples:

1. **Somos altos.** We are tall.
2. **Ellos son de México.** They are from Mexico.
3. **Ella es muy tímida.** She is very shy.
4. **Son las dos y media.** It is 2:30.
5. **Tú eres ingeniero.** You are an engineer.
6. **Él es mi hermano.** He is my brother.



Now it is your turn. Write 3 sentences using the verb **SER**. Use the chart and examples from above as reference.

• _____

• _____

• _____



TENER – to have

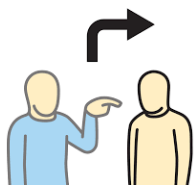
SINGULAR

PLURAL

yo	tengo	nosotros, nosotras	tenemos
tú	tienes	vosotros	tenéis
él, ella, usted	tiene	ellos, ellas, ustedes	tienen

Examples:

1. **Yo tengo un carro.** I have a car.
2. **Tú tienes una casa.** You have a house.



Now it is your turn. Write 3 sentences using the verb **TENER**. Use the chart and examples from above as reference.

• _____

• _____

• _____



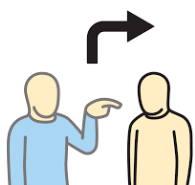
Watch the [ME GUSTA](#) video to have a better context about this verb.

Me gusta

PERSONAL PRONOUN		INDIRECT PRONOUN		
YO	Just to emphasize A mi	ME	GUSTA NO ME GUSTA	Cantar Salir Estudiar
TU	A ti	TE	GUSTA NO TE GUSTA	
EL ELLA USTED	A el A ella A usted	LE	GUSTA NO LE GUSTA	Me gustan las uvas los viajes
NOSOTROS	A nosotros	NOS	GUSTA NO NOS GUSTA	
USTEDES ELLOS	A ustedes A ellos	LES	GUSTA NO LES GUSTA	

Examples:

1. *Me gusta el pollo.* I like chicken.
2. *A ellos les gusta el pescado.* They like the fish.



Now it is your turn. Write 3 sentences using the verb **TENER**. Use the chart and examples from above as reference.

• _____

• _____

• _____



6. Conversación / Conversation Practice: The goal of this review practice is to incorporate the verbs learned: SER, ESTAR, TENER, AND GUSTAR in a conversation setting.

NOTE: Please notice how your students respond when breakout rooms come up. -It is okay to keep the class together in the main session for the conversation practice instead of sending everybody to breakout rooms.

1. ¿Qué te gusta hacer? What do you like to do? _____
2. ¿Cómo eres? How would you describe yourself? _____
3. ¿Cómo estás? How are you feeling? _____
4. ¿Tienes hermanos? Do you have siblings? _____
5. ¿Qué te gusta más? What do you like better? _____
6. ¿Te gusta tu trabajo? Do you like your job/work? _____
7. ¿Tienes mascotas? Do you have pets? _____
8. ¿Cómo es tu mascota? How would you describe your pet? _____
9. ¿Cómo está el clima hoy? What is the weather like today? _____
10. ¿Cuántos años tienes? How old are you? _____
11. ¿De dónde eres? Where are you from? _____

7. OPTIONAL: TAREA /Homework. Encourage participants to use the Quizlet links provided in their handout to review the material covered in today's lesson. Please, remind them that they can access Futura's portal to review the lesson with the visuals and other materials as well.