

¡Hola! Español!



We are learning:

- Christmas vocabulary
- about Christmas in Spanish speaking countries

# Teacher notes

## Activities

Introduce the lesson by using the phrase “**hoy vamos a aprender sobre navidad**” – “today we are going to learn about Christmas”. Use **escuchad** and **repetid** to introduce the vocabulary – provide lots of opportunity for repetition and praise the children regularly with phrases such as **excelente**, **muy bien**, **fantastico** and **genial**.

Play **¿qué es esto?**. Point at a word and ask “**¿qué es esto?**” – “what is this?”. Children should write the correct word on their whiteboards or choose the correct flashcard to show you when asked. Expect a 100% response so that you can assess the children’s understanding.

If you have a Nativity scene in the classroom or school, use the labels from the copiable activity pack as part of the display.

Explain to the children about Spanish customs at Christmas and New Year. How are they similar or different to their Christmas and New Year?

Make Christmas cards for friends and relatives using the phrases learnt in this lesson:

**Feliz navidad** – Merry Christmas

**Feliz año nuevo** – Happy New Year

**¡Feliz Navidad y prospero año nuevo!** – Happy Christmas and a prosperous New Year

## Quiz

- Match the pictures to the words.

## Points to note

Remind the children of the letter **ñ** making an en-yay sound.

Song – read the words of the song then listen to the words and music. Encourage the children to join in when they feel confident to do so.

# Teacher notes

## National Curriculum coverage

- **listen attentively to spoken language and show understanding by joining in and responding**
- **explore the patterns and sounds of language through songs and rhymes and link the spelling, sound and meaning of words**
- engage in conversations; ask and answer questions; express opinions and respond to those of others; seek clarification and help
- speak in sentences, using familiar vocabulary, phrases and basic language structures
- **develop accurate pronunciation and intonation so that others understand when they are reading aloud or using familiar words and phrases**
- present ideas and information orally to a range of audiences
- **read carefully and show understanding of words, phrases and simple writing**
- appreciate stories, songs, poems and rhymes in the language
- broaden their vocabulary and develop their ability to understand new words that are introduced into familiar written material, including through using a dictionary
- write phrases from memory, and adapt these to create new sentences, to express ideas clearly
- describe people, places, things and actions orally and in writing
- understand basic grammar appropriate to the language being studied, including (where relevant): feminine, masculine and neuter forms and the conjugation of high-frequency verbs; key features and patterns of the language; how to apply these, for instance, to build sentences; and how these differ from or are similar to English.



Papá Noel



un regalo



un pavo





un reno

los regalos

un árbol  
de Navidad

un muñeco de nieve

unas campanas



una estrella



unas luces



unas velas





¡Feliz Navidad!

NORTH  
POLE



¡feliz navidad!  
merry Christmas!

un ángel  
an angel

una estrella  
a star

una oveja  
a sheep

un pastor  
a shepherd

José  
Joseph

los Reyes  
Magos  
the three wise  
men

Maria  
Mary

el niño Jesús  
baby Jesus

los regalos  
presents





# La Nochebuena Christmas Eve



un pavo asado  
roast turkey



Homes and streets are decorated with lights

The main Christmas meal takes place on Christmas Eve, **la Nochebuena**, and consists of a major dish of meat or seafood, such as **pavo** (turkey), **cordero** (lamb), **bacalao** (cod) or **marisco** (shellfish). Meals can be different according to the region or the family's preferences.



# La Nochebuena Christmas Eve



Christmas sweets such as **el turrón** (nougat) are essential. This almond-based sweet traditionally comes in two versions - **duro** (hard) with whole almonds in a paste of sugar, honey and egg white, or **blando** (soft) where the ingredients are ground together. **Las figuras de mazapán** (marzipan figurines) are also popular, together with **los polvorones** (soft crumbly cakes) made with lard, flour and cinammon. **Buñuelos** and **natilla** are traditional in South America, particularly in Colombia.



¡Feliz año nuevo!

¡feliz año nuevo!  
Happy New Year!



# ¡Feliz año nuevo! Happy New Year!

The 'lucky grapes', *las uvas de la suerte*, are important on New Year's Eve, *la Nochevieja* - literally 'Old Night'. A tradition introduced in the early 20th century, it's said to bring good luck if at each stroke of the bells at midnight you take one grape and make one wish, *un deseo*, for the New Year, *el Año Nuevo*.



*doce uvas de la suerte*  
twelve lucky grapes

 canción - song

[chorus]

¡Navidad! ¡Navidad!

¡Dulce Navidad!

¡Qué alegría todo el día!

¡Ya es Navidad! (x2)

¡Feliz Navidad! ¡Feliz Navidad!

Mira los regalos, ¡Feliz Navidad!

¡Feliz Navidad! ¡Feliz Navidad!

Hola Papá Noel

¡Feliz Navidad!

Chorus (x2)





¡Feliz Navidad y  
prospero año  
nuevo!

