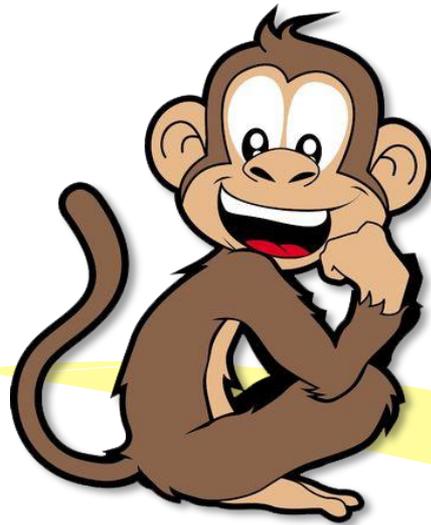
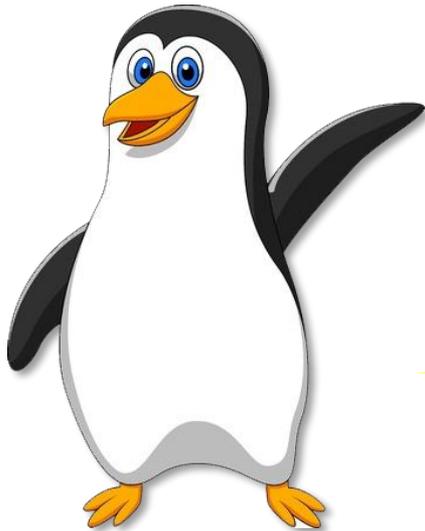


We are learning:

- the names for wild animals
- to use colour adjectives to describe animals
- to identify cognates



Teacher notes

Additional resources

Photographs of wild animals from nature magazines.

Activities

For the first few minutes of the lesson greet the children in a warm and friendly manner, asking them questions they should now be very familiar with:

- ¡hola!
- ¿qué tal? ¿cómo estás?
- ¿cómo te llamas?
- ¿dónde vives?
- ¿qué fecha es hoy?
- ¿tienes mascotas?

Introduce the lesson by using the phrase “**hoy vamos a aprender los animales**” – “today we are going to learn about animals”. Ask the children if they have ever been to a zoo? Tell the children that the animals we are going to learn about today live in the wild but we may see them in a zoo.

Remind the children of the concepts of masculine and feminine. Ask them to discuss with a partner which animal nouns are masculine and which are feminine. Discuss how the children decided to group the nouns. Show the vocabulary list to see the patterns – blue text indicates masculine nouns and pink text indicates feminine nouns. Praise the children regularly as this is a difficult concept to understand at first – **genial**, **excelente**, **muy bien**, **fantástico** etc.

Teacher notes

Introduce the term 'cognate' – cognates are words that are spelt our sound similar to English words. This makes them very easy to remember when learning a foreign language. Tell the children that the word **elefante** means elephant in Spanish. Both words sound similar and the spelling is quite similar too. **Elefante** is a cognate.

Use **escuchad** and **repetid** to introduce the new vocabulary – provide lots of opportunity for repetition. Ask the children “¿cómo se escribe [the animal word]?” – “how do you spell...[the word given]?”. Ask the children to talk to their partners to decide if there any cognates on each slide. Ask them to write down any cognates on a piece of paper or on a whiteboard as the slides progress. Discuss which words for animals in Spanish are cognates when you reach the slide “cognates – did you find us?”. Were there any that the children missed?

Play **¿qué animal es?**. Point at an animal and ask “¿qué animal es?” – “what animal is it?”. Children should write the correct word on their whiteboards or choose the correct flashcard to show you when asked. Expect a 100% response so you can assess understanding. Ask the children to work in partners to decide which nouns are cognates. Play “I am thinking of an animal that starts with the letter [say the letter name in Spanish]”. Ask the children to write on their whiteboard or show the flashcard picture of the animal they think that you are thinking of.

Revise the colours. Tell the children that they will need to use the colours in the next part of the lesson. Discuss the concept of colours as adjectives, and remind the children that in Spanish the adjective goes after the noun whereas in English it goes before the noun – show the slide to illustrate this. Tell the children that as well as masculine and feminine articles that need to match the gender of the noun, the adjectives have to as well. Show the page that shows an example of this and the list of the masculine and colours – note that not all colours change and some, such as **rosa**, end in a for masculine and feminine words. Some never change their ending, such as **verde**. The masculine and feminine colours are just something we need to learn and remember! Check for **una cebra blanca y negra**.

Teacher notes

Ask the children to work in partners to say or write the colours for each animal shown in the next slides. Tell the children to use **y** - and - as it is a connective. Play 'Millionaire' to consolidate the children's understanding of adjectives after the noun as well as the nouns for animals.

Quiz

- Look at the picture of each animal. Read the description and decide if the statement is true or false.

Points to note

Sometimes people get confused with **pez** and **pescado** as they are both words for fish. A **pez** is a living fish whilst **pescado** is fish that is served as food.

Song actions:

El cocodrilo dante, camina hacia adelante.

Hold both arms straight out in front like a crocodile mouth, snapping up and down like a crocodile mouth

El elefante tras, camina hacia atras.

Move your right arm like an elephant trunk in front of you then up above your head.

El pollito largo camina hacia el costado.

Flap your arms at your sides like bird wings and walk forwards and backwards.

Y yo en mi bicicleta voy para el otro lado.

Move both hands round in a circle like bicycle wheels.

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.**

grámatica grammar

In Spanish, nouns, adjectives and articles are either **masculine** or **feminine**. Most nouns that end in **a** are **feminine** and most nouns that end in **o** are **masculine**.

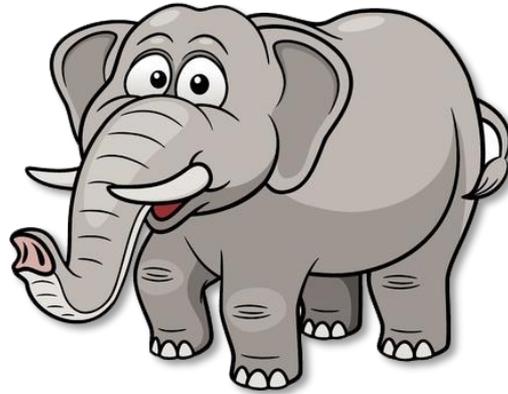
- **perro**o **masculine** dog
- **tortuga**a **feminine** tortoise

Adjectives and articles need to change depending on the gender of the noun. There are always exceptions to the rule though!

cognates

- Words that sound similar in Spanish and English
- Words that are spelt similar in Spanish and English

Cognates are great for helping you remember words in another language, like Spanish!



elefante

elephant

Count how many you can see on the next few pages ...

animales animals



un camello

una serpiente



un oso



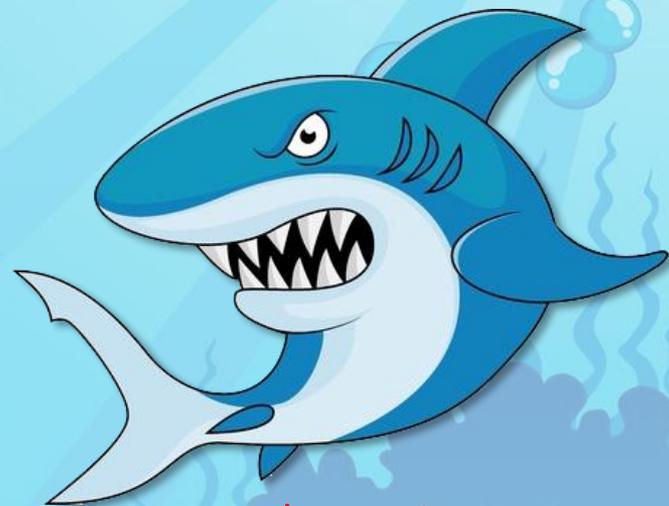
un pingüino



una foca



un delfín



un tiburón



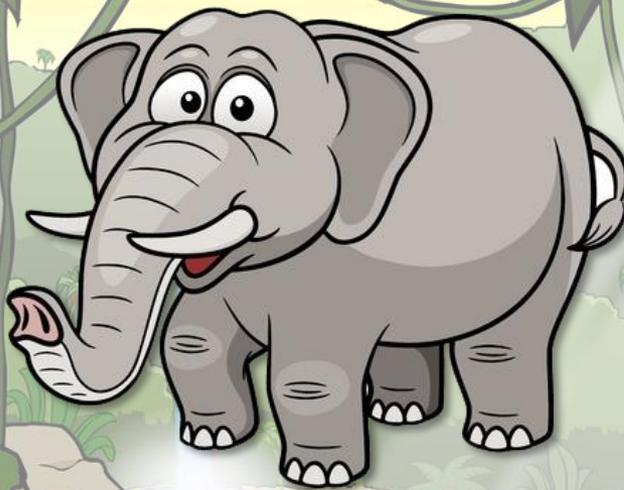
una ballena



un pez



una jirafa



un elefante



un búho



una serpiente



un león



un mono



un murciélago



un loro



un tigre



una cebra

un oso



una rana



un reno

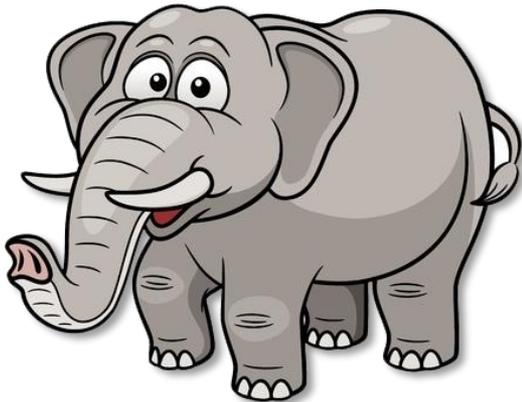
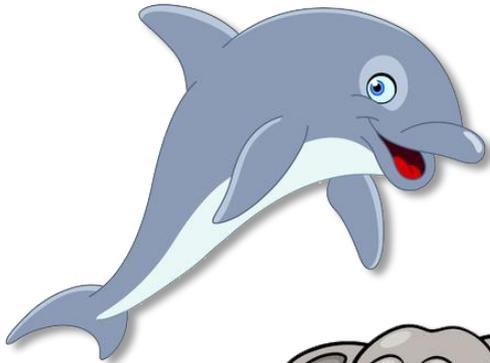
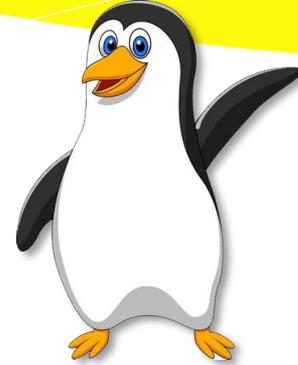


un cocodrilo



cognates

did you find us?



vocabulario vocabulary

- una serpiente
- un pez
- una ballena
- un delfín *
- un tiburón
- un oso
- una rana
- un camello *
- una foca
- un pingüino *
- un murciélago

- a snake
- a fish
- a whale
- a dolphin
- a shark
- a bear
- a frog
- a camel
- a seal
- a penguin
- a bat

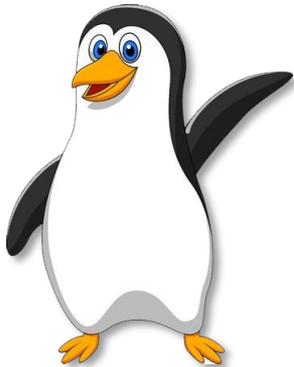
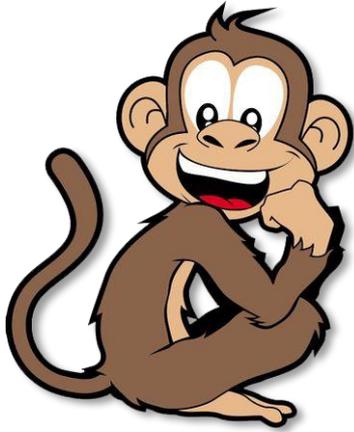
* cognates

vocabulario vocabulary

- un loro
- un mono
- un tigre *
- un león *
- un elefante *
- una cebra *
- una jirafa *
- un cocodrilo *
- un búho
- un reno
- a parrot
- a monkey
- a tiger
- a lion
- an elephant
- a zebra
- a giraffe
- a crocodile
- an owl
- a reindeer

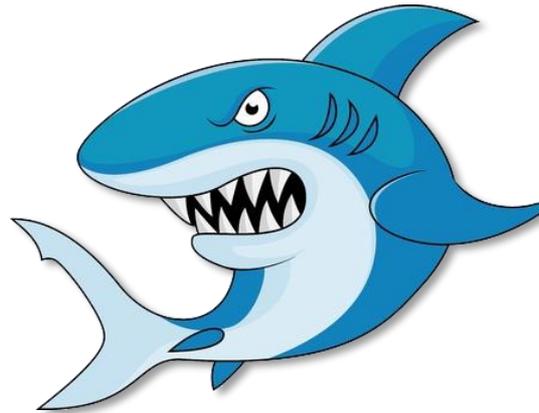
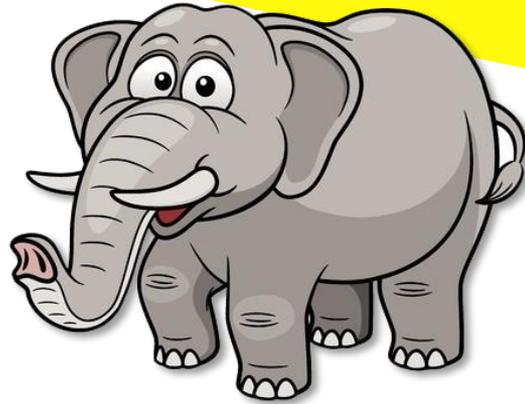
* cognates

¿qué animal es? what animal is it?



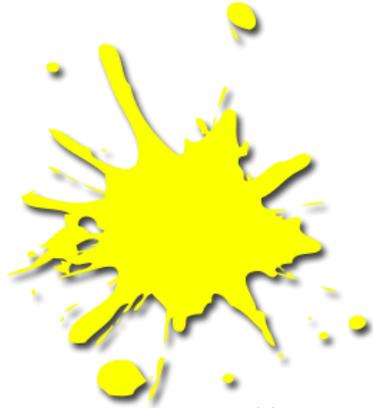
How many
cognates are
there?

¿qué animal es? what animal is it?



How many
cognates are
there?

los colores colours



amarillo



azul



blanco



gris



marrón



morado



naranja



negro



rojo



rosa



verde

grámatica grammar

the adjectives rule

In English we place an adjective **BEFORE** the noun

the red parrot



adjective noun

In Spanish we place an adjective **AFTER** the noun

el loro rojo



noun adjective

grámatica grammar

Some adjectives need to change from the masculine form to the feminine form to match the gender of the noun.

- un oso blanco masculine a white bear
- una rana blanca feminine a white frog

blanco matches the gender of the noun “oso” but needs to change to blanca to match the gender of the noun “rana”.

los colores colours

used for masculine nouns

- amarillo
- azul
- morado
- naranja
- blanco
- negro
- rosa
- gris
- rojo
- marrón
- verde

used for feminine nouns

- amarilla
- azul
- morada
- naranja
- blanca
- negra
- rosa
- gris
- roja
- marrón
- verde

What do you notice about the colours that change from masculine to feminine endings?

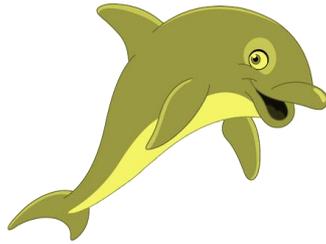
The ending of these colours end in **o** or **a** and change to match the ending of the noun.

los colores colours

masculine

feminine

un delfín amarillo



una foca amarilla



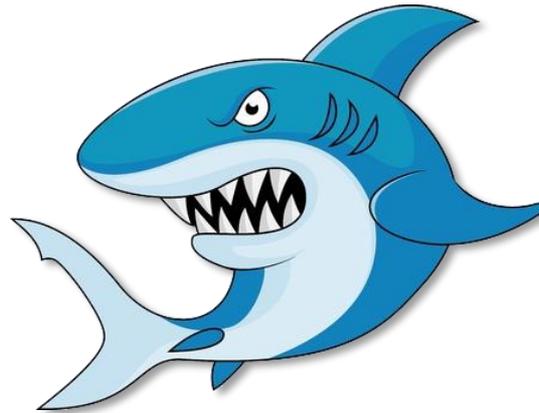
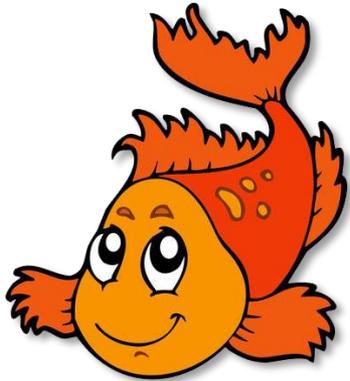
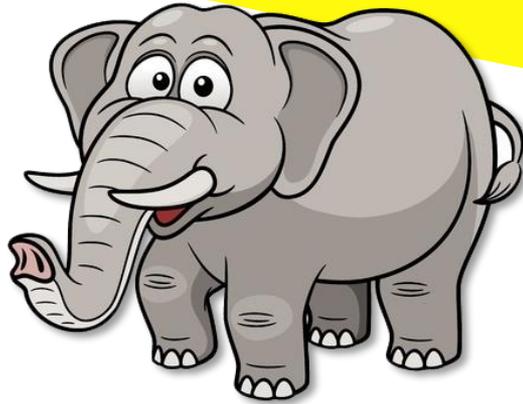
un loro rojo



una rana roja



¿de qué color es? what colour is it?

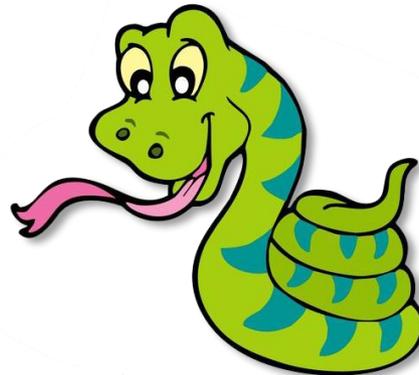
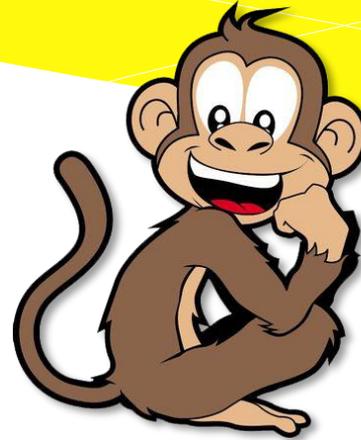


El pez es naranja y rojo.

es it is

y and

¿de qué color es? what colour is it?



es it is

y and

Which word is the odd one out?



A amarillo

B loro

C camello

D rana

Which word is the odd one out?

A amarillo

B loro

C camello

D rana

What is a cognate?



A a word starting with the letter 'c'

B a colour

C an animal that lives in the jungle

D a word that sounds similar to, or is written similar to, the word in English

What is a cognate?

A a word starting with the letter 'c'

B a colour

C an animal that lives in the jungle

D a word that sounds similar to, or is written similar to, the word in English

Which word is a cognate?



A rana

B loro

C tigre

D foca

Which word is a cognate?

A rana

B loro

C tigre

D foca

How do you say “**a green frog**” in Spanish?



A una rana verde

B una rana naranja

C una rana azul

D una rana blanca

How do you say “**a green frog**” in Spanish?

A una rana verde

B una rana naranja

C una rana azul

D una rana blanca



canción - song

[chorus] - x2

El cocodrilo dante, camina hacia adelante.

El elefante tras, camina hacia atras.

El pollito largo camina hacia el costado.

Y yo en mi bicicleta voy para el otro lado.

[chorus] - jumping on one foot

[chorus] - crouching down low

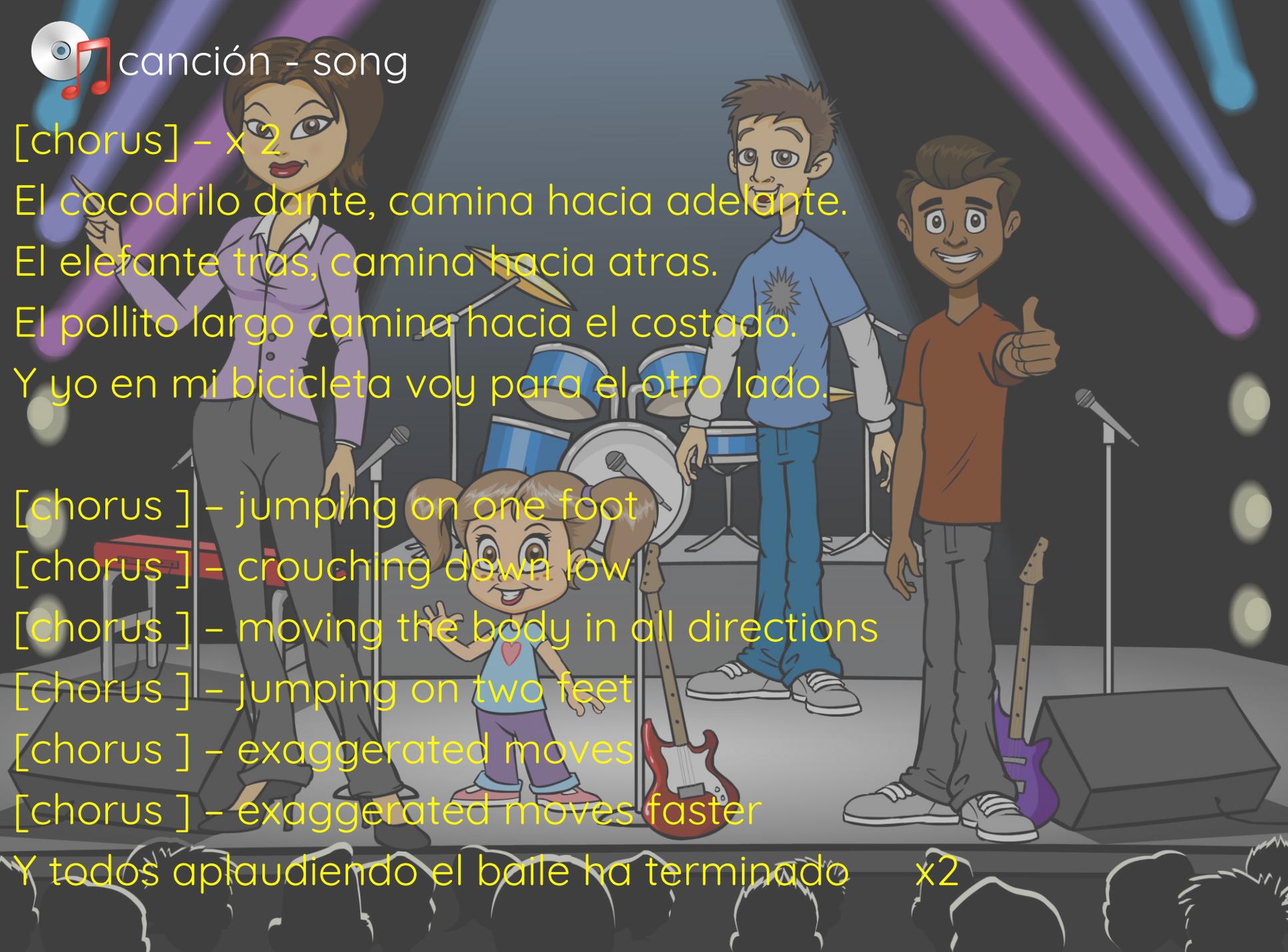
[chorus] - moving the body in all directions

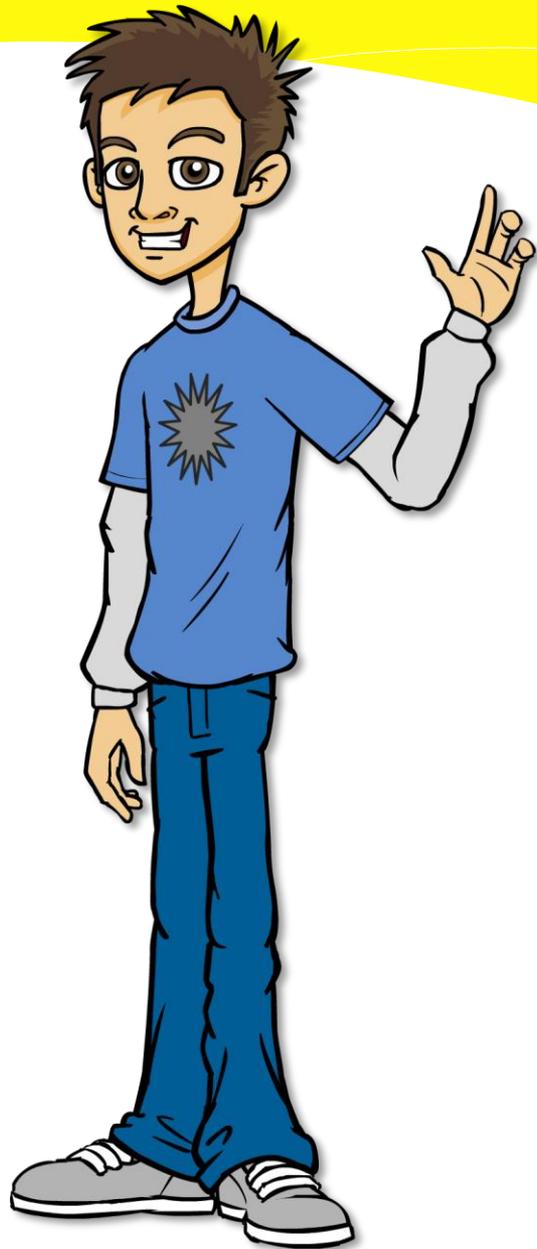
[chorus] - jumping on two feet

[chorus] - exaggerated moves

[chorus] - exaggerated moves faster

Y todos aplaudiendo el baile ha terminado x2





¡Hasta pronto!