

We are learning:

- about colours
- to use the verb 'gustar' (to like)



# Teacher notes

## Additional resources

Spanish flag, flags from different countries, unifix cubes, coloured counters, coloured pencils, classroom objects, posters of art by Pablo Picasso and other artists such as Francisco Goya, Salvador Dali and Diego Velazquez.

## Activites

Point at flags, objects and posters around the classroom and ask the children “¿de qué color es?”. Children should respond “es...[azul]”. When there are multiple colours, children should use y (and) to connect them in a sentence, for example “es azul, amarillo y rojo”.

Give the children a selection of coloured counters or unifix cubes. Children should take it in turns to ask each other “¿de qué color es?” and respond appropriately.

Flashcards – match the colours to the colour words.

Show a coloured object or colour flashcard and ask the children to show the correct word flashcard. Alternatively show the word and ask the children to show the colour flashcard. Use this activity as an opportunity to assess the children’s understanding. Ensure the pronunciation of each colour is correct.

Show the colours slide – ask the children to “find something ... [blue]” in the classroom by asking the question “buscad algo...[azul]” – introduce the instruction **buscad** (find).

Ask questions such as “¿te gusta el azul?” and expect short responses to express personal preferences – “me gusta el azul”, “no me gusta el amarillo” etc. Now ask children “¿cuál es tu color favorito?” (what is your favourite colour) and they should reply “mi color favorito es...[el rojo]”. Repeat with a number of children for repetition. The children should then ask each other the same questions in partners.

# Teacher notes

## Quiz

Listen to the spoken colour and touch the correct colour splat.

## Points to note

The colours introduced in this lesson are all in the masculine form. Note that feminine nouns need the feminine form of the colour adjective, but this is introduced in later units of work.

Touch the spinner to make it spin when playing the colour activity in the presentation.

Touch the colour words or colour splats to hear the correct pronunciation of the words.

Give lots of opportunity for repetition.

Emphasise and practise the pronunciation of **azul**, **rojo**, **amarillo** and **verde**.

Assess learning by the children's ability to respond correctly to the question “¿de qué color es?”.

Pronunciation variations exist between Iberian Spanish and Latin American Spanish – even between different regions in Spain. For example, the **z** in the word **azul** (blue) has a ‘**th**’ sound in most of Spain but it has an ‘**s**’ sound in Latin America, some regions of Spain and in the Las Canarias (the Canary Islands). The **ll** in **amarillo** (yellow) has a ‘**y**’ sound in most of Spain but a ‘**j**’ sound in some regions of Spain and in Latin America. The children should be made aware of and be able to hear these differences. Either is fine and neither is wrong! Use the information slide to make this point.

# 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.

# Spanish pronunciation

- **j** makes a 'h' sound      **rojo, naranja**
- **z** makes a 'th' sound      **azul**
- **ll** makes a 'y' sound      **amarillo**
- **i** emphasise to make an 'ee' sound      **gris**

Remember...

in Latin America the **ll** is more of a **j** sound.

Also, the **z** is more like an **s** sound.

# los colores colours



amarillo



azul



blanco



gris



marrón



morado



naranja



negro



rojo



rosa



verde

**a**

ah

**b**

bay

**c**

thay

**ch**

chay

**d**

day

**e**

aay

**f**

effay

**g**

hay

**h**

achay

**i**

ee

**j**

hotah

**k**

kah

**l**

ellay

**ll**

ay-yay

**m**

emmay

**n**

ennay

**ñ**

enyay

**o**

oh

**p**

pay

**q**

coo

**r**

airray

**s**

essay

**t**

tay

**u**

ooh

**v**

oohvay

**w**

oohvay  
doblav

**x**

ekiss

**y**

ee-  
gree-  
ay-gah

**z**

thaytah



# ¿cómo se escribe...? how do you spell...?



amarillo



azul



blanco



gris



marrón



morado



naranja



negro



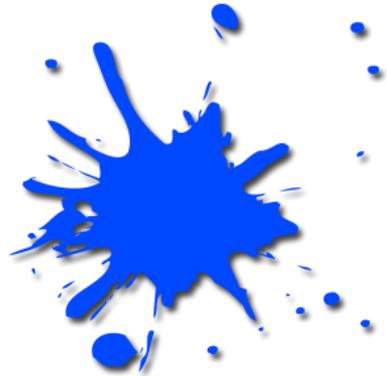
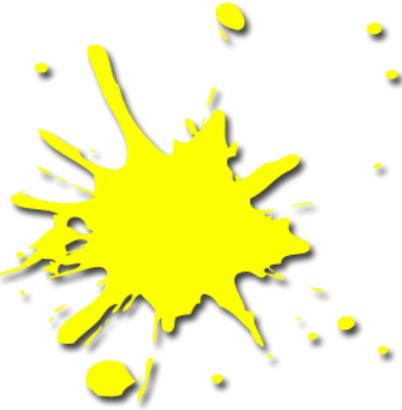
rojo



rosa



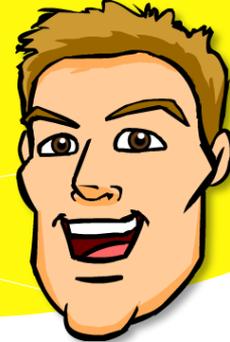
verde



# vocabulario vocabulary

- un color
- los colores
- gustar
- me gusta ... [el azul]
- no me gusta ... [el azul]
- ¿te gusta ... [el azul]?
- ¿cuál es tu color favorito?
- mi color favorito es ... [el azul]
- una pintura
- a colour
- the colours
- to like (verb)
- I like ... [blue]
- I don't like ... [blue]
- do you like ... [blue] ?
- which is your favourite colour?
- my favourite colour is ... [blue]
- a picture

# ¿te gusta? do you like it?



me gusta ...

no me gusta ...



# ¿cuál es tu color favorito? which is your favourite colour?



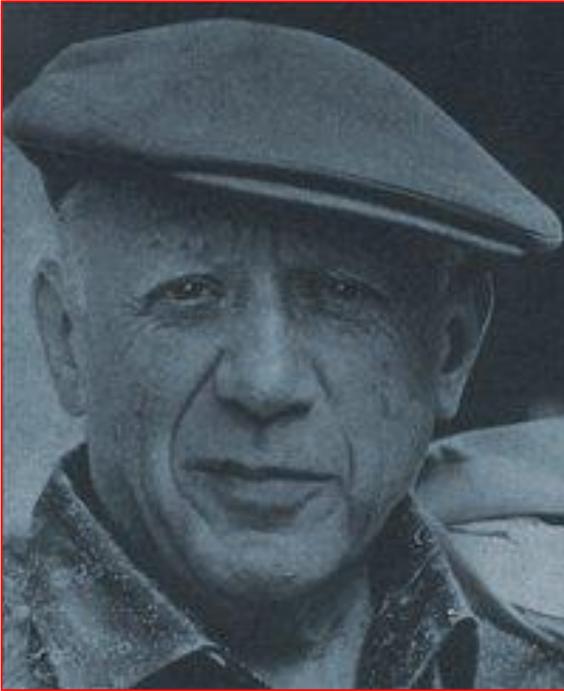
¿cuál es tu  
color  
favorito?

mi color  
favorito es ...



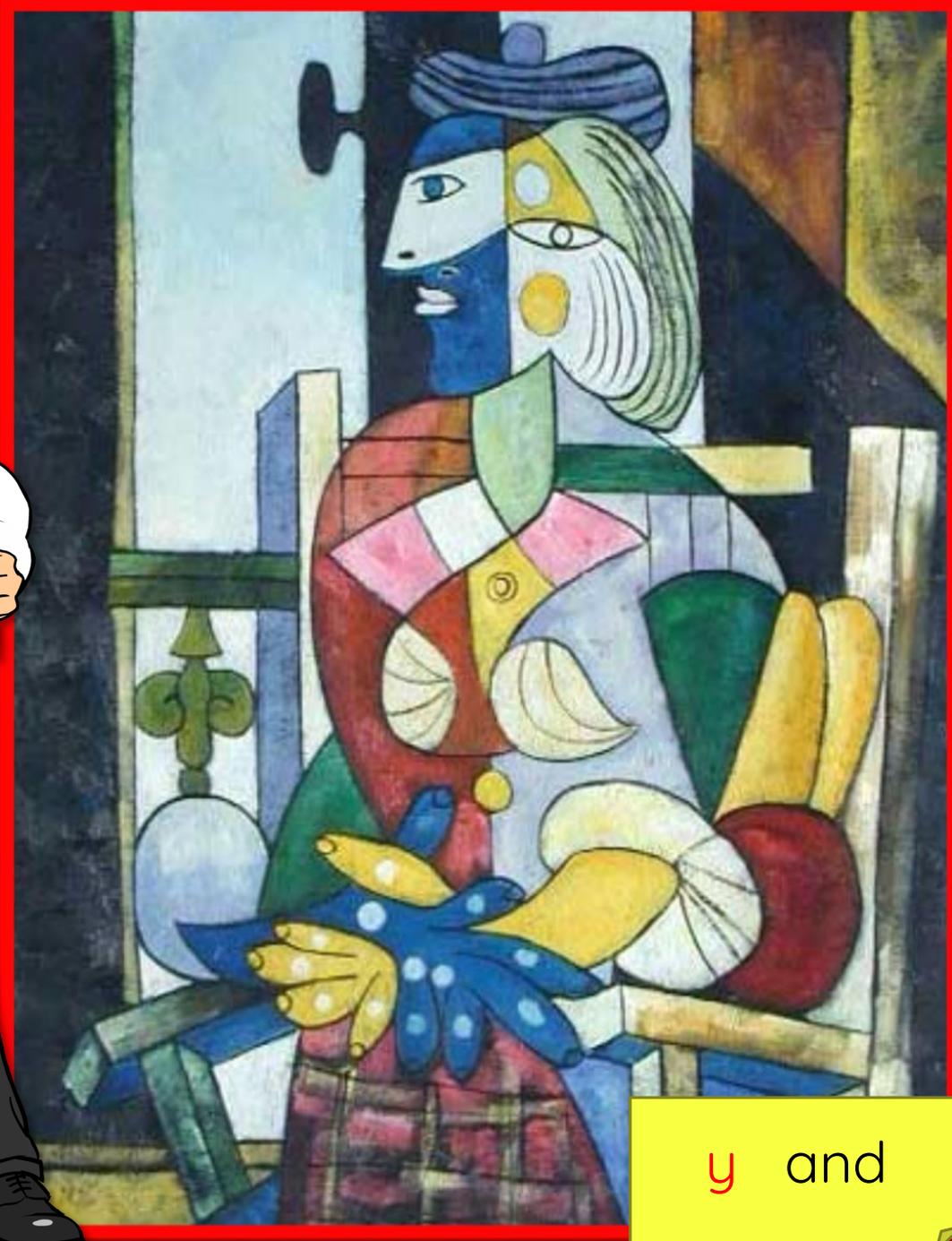
# Pablo Picasso

- Spanish painter and sculptor - **un artista**
- born October 25th 1881 – died April 8th 1973



¿Qué colores hay en esta pintura de Picasso?

What colours are in this picture by Picasso?



Hay ....

y and

¿Qué colores hay en esta pintura de Picasso?

What colours are in this picture by Picasso?

Hay ....



y and

¿Qué colores hay en esta pintura de Picasso?

What colours are in this picture by Picasso?



Hay ....



y and



¡Hasta pronto!