

We are learning about:

- Spanish places, culture and people



Romeo



Maria



Sebastian



Juan

Teacher notes

Useful resources

Spanish tourist leaflets, holiday brochures for Spain and Latin America, pictures from magazines and the internet of Spanish related items.

Activites

Ask the children what they already know about Spanish people, places and culture. Ask them to brainstorm in partners or groups and record their ideas on a large sheet of paper. Can they then group their words into the following categories:

- Spanish people
- Spanish words we already know
- Spanish words commonly used in English – fiesta, salsa, paella etc.
- Spanish places around the world
- Spanish places that the children have visited
- Spanish culture
- Spanish history

Share these ideas with the class – create one big list using ideas from all the groups.

Now show the slides and discuss the images on each slide:

- What do the children recognise?
- Did they realise that the images are of Spanish people, places or culture?
- Can any new words or learning be added to the lists?

Cut out Spanish people, places and culture pictures from the internet and magazines to make a classroom display. Put the children's lists on the display.

Use the internet to find out more – www.wikipedia.com is useful for further information.

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.

¡empecemos! let's start!

What do you already know about Spanish countries, people and culture?



Have you been to a Spanish speaking country before?

Do you already know any Spanish words?



paella



sangria



oranges

Teacher notes

Food and drink

The slides show images of:

Paella – a famous Spanish dish made with a special rice. There are many different types of paella – chicken, seafood, vegetable, meat. Paella is cooked in a special large, flat pan and is served at the table in the pan.

Sangria – a drink made from red wine, fruit juice and pieces of fruit.

Oranges – Spain is famous for growing citrus fruit, particularly oranges in the south of Spain. Seville is a city in Spain and Seville Oranges are named after the city because they are grown in that region.

Have any of the children ever tried these foods? What did they taste like? Can they describe them?



tacos



empanadas



tortillas

Teacher notes

Food and drink

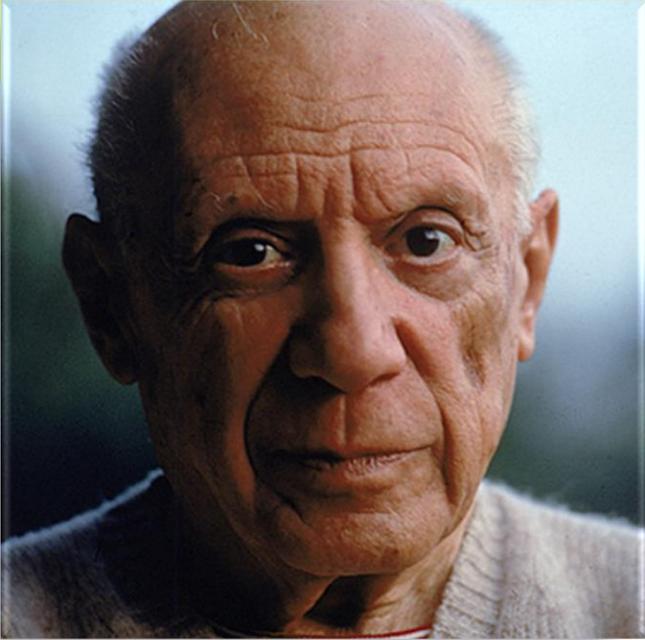
The slides show images of:

Empanadas (top right) – this is a famous Colombian dish made from corn flour and fried. They have meat, vegetable or chicken fillings inside. They are served with a hot chilli sauce called aji.

Tacos (left) – a traditional Mexican dish composed of a corn or wheat tortilla folded or rolled around a filling. A taco can be made with a variety of fillings, including beef, pork, chicken, seafood, vegetables and cheese, allowing for great versatility and variety. A taco is generally eaten without utensils and is often accompanied by garnishes such as salsa, avocado or guacamole, coriander, tomatoes, minced meat, onions and lettuce.

Tortillas (bottom right) – famous Mexican and central American flatbread wraps of meat, vegetables and sauce similar to tacos.

Have any of the children ever tried these foods? What did they taste like? Can they describe them?



Pablo
Picasso



Teacher notes

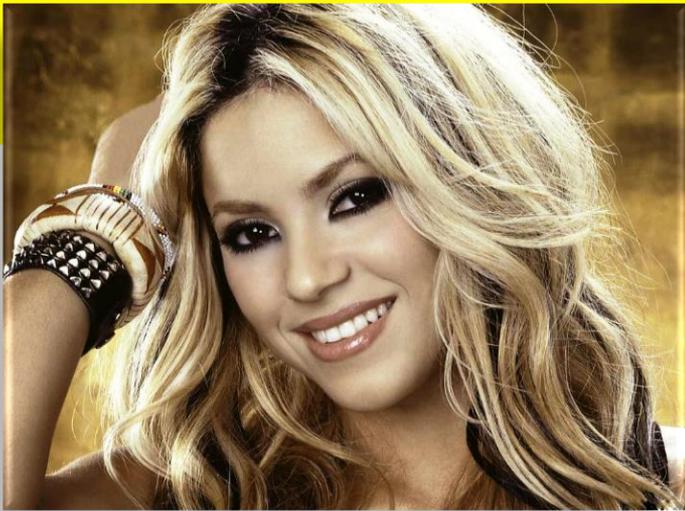
Art

The slides show images of:

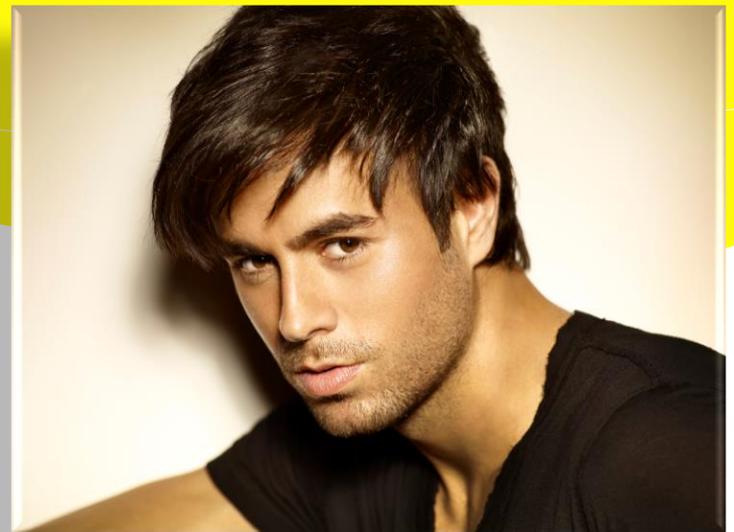
Pablo Picasso and one of his paintings, made in 1914–15, *Nature morte au compotier* (Still Life with Compote and Glass).

Pablo Picasso (25 October 1881 – 8 April 1973), was a Spanish painter, sculptor, printmaker, ceramicist, stage designer, poet and playwright who spent most of his adult life in France. As one of the greatest and most influential artists of the 20th century, he is known for co-founding the Cubist movement, the invention of constructed sculpture, the co-invention of collage, and for the wide variety of styles that he helped develop and explore.

Research some of the paintings by Pablo Picasso on the internet. Print them out and make a class display. Can the children create pictures and paintings in the style of Picasso? Research the different styles that he created and is famous for.



Shakira



Enrique Iglesias



Do you recognise any of these?
Discuss with your partner.

Pitbull



Jennifer Lopez



Teacher notes

Popular music and artists

The slides show images of famous singers:

Shakira (top left) - a Colombian singer-songwriter, dancer, record producer, choreographer, and model who is known for her top 10 hits, duets with the singer Beyoncé and for singing the official World Cup song in 2010 “Waka Waka”.

Enrique Iglesias (top right) - a Spanish-American singer whose father is the famous Spanish singer Julio Iglesias.

Jennifer Lopez (bottom right) - an American actress, author, fashion designer, dancer, producer, and singer whose parents originated from Puerto Rico.

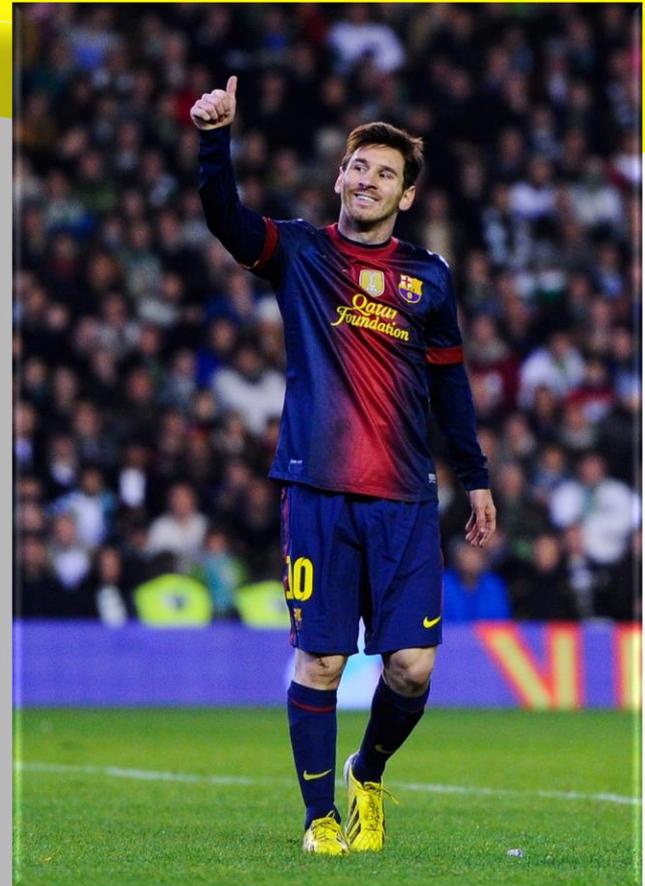
Pitbull (bottom left) - Armando Christian Pérez, better known by his stage name Pitbull, is an American rapper and Latin Grammy winning artist from Miami, Florida.

Which singers have the children heard of?

What songs do they know by each singer?



James Rodríguez



Lionel Andrés Messi

Teacher notes

Footballers

The slides show images of famous footballers:

Lionel Andrés Messi (right) - is an Argentine footballer who plays as a forward for Spanish club FC Barcelona and the Argentina national team. He serves as the captain of his country's national football team.

James Rodríguez (left) - is a Colombian footballer who scored several goals in the 2014 World Cup in Brazil. He also plays for AS Monaco.

Which other Spanish footballers have the children heard of?



Flamenco



Salsa

Teacher notes

Dances

The slides show images of famous dances:

Flamenco - a form of Spanish folk music and dance from the region of Andalucía in southern Spain. It includes **cante** (singing), **toque** (guitar playing), **baile** (dance) and **palmas** (handclaps).

Salsa - a dance to music that is a fusion of Cuban musical styles.

Ask the children if they have seen Strictly Come Dancing on TV. Tell the children that many of the dances they have seen on the programme are Spanish-Latin American.

Which other Spanish dances have the children heard of?

- Tango
- Paso doble



Christopher
Columbus

Spanish
Armada
battle



Teacher notes

History

The slides show images of famous events in history:

Christopher Columbus - born between 31 October 1450 and 30 October 1451, died 20 May 1506 - was an Italian explorer, navigator, and coloniser, born in the Republic of Genoa (Italy). Under the auspices of the Catholic Monarchs of Spain, he completed four voyages across the Atlantic Ocean that led to general European awareness of the American continents. Those voyages, and his efforts to establish permanent settlements on the island of Hispaniola, initiated the Spanish colonisation of the New World.

The Spanish Armada - was a Spanish fleet of 130 ships that sailed from Spain in August 1588 under the command of the Duke of Medina Sidonia with the purpose of escorting an army to invade England. The aim was to overthrow Queen Elizabeth I of England. However, the invasion failed as it was defeated by the British Navy.

Ask the children to research these two major historical events on the internet and using books.

Produce a PowerPoint presentation for one of these events and present it to the class.



Aztec
temple



Incas

Teacher notes

History

The slides show images of famous civilisations in history:

The Incas – The Inca Empire was the largest empire in pre-Columbian America. The administrative, political and military centre of the empire was located in Cusco in modern-day Peru. The Inca civilisation arose from the highlands of Peru sometime in the early 13th century, and the last Inca stronghold was conquered by the Spanish in 1572.

Aztecs - The Aztec people were certain ethnic groups of central Mexico, particularly those groups who spoke the Nahuatl language and who dominated large parts of Mesoamerica from the 14th to 16th centuries.

Do the children have any knowledge of these civilisations from previous learning?

Ask the children to research these two major historical civilisations on the internet and using books.

Produce a PowerPoint presentation for one of these civilisations and present it to the class.



beach holiday



sombrero



bull fighting

Teacher notes

Various

The slides show miscellaneous images:

Beach holiday – Many people go to Spain for a beach holiday. This photograph is of the beach in Alicante, in south east Spain, a popular holiday destination. Have any of the children ever been to Alicante? Have any of the children ever been to Spain? Can they describe to the other children what it was like?

Ask the children to research a holiday destination in Spain or a Latin American country and make a persuasive leaflet or poster to encourage people to visit the destination. Use photographs and information from the internet or from holiday brochures.

Sombrero – a type of wide-brimmed hat in Mexico. It usually has a high pointed crown and an extra-wide brim, broad enough to cast a shadow over the head, neck and shoulders of the wearer. This is to protect the wearer from the intense heat of the Mexican sun.

Bull fighting – this is a centuries-old tradition that involves killing a bull in front of a large crowd. Nowadays it is seen as cruel by many people. It takes place in a large special circular shaped arena called the Plaza de toros and most big towns have this building.

¡empecemos! let's start!

How many more things did you know about Spanish countries, people and culture than you realised?





¡Hasta pronto!