

We are learning:

- the words for family members
- to say how many brothers and sisters you have
- Spanish words are either masculine or feminine



Sulma



Julian



Martha

Teacher notes

Additional resources

Royal family tree – Henry VIII, Queen Victoria,

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?
- ¿dónde vives?
- ¿qué fecha es hoy?

Introduce the lesson by using the phrase “**hoy vamos a aprender sobre la familia**” – “today we are going to learn about the family”.

Show the family tree. Ask the children to discuss in partners what they can understand about the family relationships shown. Ensure the children understand the relationship between words and family members before moving on. Use the family tree diagram to reinforce understanding. For example:

- Maria is the daughter (**hija**) of Sulma and Julian. She is also the sister (**hermana**) of Martha and the mother (**madre**) of Sebastian and Juliana.
- Sebastian is the brother (**hermano**) of Juliana but is also the son (**hijo**) of Maria and Juan. He is also the cousin (**primo**) of Sara and Santiago.

How many relationship connections can the children make?

Teacher notes

Progress through the slides and practise the vocabulary using lots of repetition, focussing on correct pronunciation. Point out the fact that the words ending in **a** belong to the females and the words ending in **o** belong to the males – these letters have been highlighted in pink and blue. Introduce the concept of nouns being masculine and feminine. The family words are presented without articles to make the noun endings clearer. Discuss how we often consider our pets to be our friends when you show the slide with Romeo the dog as an **amigo**.

Relate previous learning about singular and plural definite and indefinite articles to the concept of masculine and feminine. Show the children how these words change depending on the noun being masculine or feminine.

Pointing to yourself, say “**tengo un hermano**” – “I have a brother” - to the children. Ask the question “**¿tienes un hermano?**” – “Do you have a brother?”. There will be children who have more than one brother so the children should be reminded to use their knowledge of numbers to answer “**si, tengo dos hermanos**” – “I have two brothers” - “**si, tengo tres hermanas**” - “I have three sisters” - “**si, tengo dos hermanos y una hermana**” – “I have two brothers and a sister” etc. For children who have no brothers or sisters they should reply “**no, no tengo hermanos / no, no tengo hermanas**” – “No, I don’t have any brothers / No, I don’t have any sisters”. For children who are the only child, they should reply with “**soy hijo único**” or “**soy hija única**”.

Extend the discussion with “**¿cómo se llama?**” – “what is he/she called?”. The children should respond with “**se llama ...** [their name]” – “they are called ...”. Remind the children that in the ‘where do you live?’ unit of work they learnt how to say “he/she lives in ...”. Ask the children “**¿dónde vive?**” – “where does he/she live?”. The children should respond with “**vive en ...**” – “he/she lives in ...”. For plurals, such as grandparents, the question should be “**¿dónde viven?**” – “where do they live?”, to which the children should reply “**viven en ...**” – “they live in ...”. Ask the children to work in partners to make a conversation using the model dialogue as an example.

Teacher notes

Look at the family tree again. Ask the children to draw a family tree of their own family (be aware of any sensitive family issues with children in your class). If they know the birthday of their family members, then they should write it with the name of their family member. Alternatively they can use a Royal family tree if the children are studying Tudor or Victorian history. They can also use the KS2 Spanish family or the family of a famous TV cartoon family if they want to. Ask the children to present their family tree to the class – “**ésta es mi familia**” – “this is my family” - using the following information:

- **el/ella se llama ...** he/she is called ...
- **el/ella vive en ... / ellos viven en ...** he/she lives in ... / they live in ...

They will need the following phrases to say “this is my.../these are my...”:

feminine		masculine	
singular	plural	singular	plural
ésta es mi ...	éestas son mis ...	éste es mi ...	éestos son mis ...
this is my ...	these are my ...	this is my ...	these are my ...

Ask the children questions about the family tree. They should either show their responses by writing the name on a whiteboard or by holding up a picture or name flashcard from the copiable activities if you are using the KS2 Spanish family tree. Use the question “**¿quién es...?**” – “who is...?”. For example:

- **¿Quién es la prima de Sebastian?** Who is Sebastian’s cousin? [Sara]
- **¿Quién es la madre de Martha y Maria?** Who is the mother of Martha and Maria? [Sulma]
- **¿Quién es el hijo de Martha?** Who is Martha’s son? [Santiago]

Ask the children to make a “**mi familia**” PowerPoint presentation using scanned photographs to show the members of their family and make a presentation to the class. Include the same information as above.

Teacher notes

Quiz

- Listen carefully to a statement and choose the correct translation.

Points to note

Be aware of any sensitive issues in the classroom regarding family members of children.

When generally asking someone how many brothers and sisters someone has, the masculine plural form is always used, for example – “¿cuántos hermanos tienes?”. The masculine plural form is used to talk about:

- parents – mother and father/step-mother and step-father padres / padrastros
- grandparents – grandfather and grandmother abuelos
- brothers and sisters / step-brothers and step-sisters hermanos / hermanastros
- cousins – boys and girls primos
- friends – boys and girls amigos
- uncles and aunties tíos

The feminine plural form is only used when the gender of the group is only female, for example:

- sisters hermanas
- aunties tías
- friends (girls only) amigas

Some children may ask you for the words for nephew (**sobrino**) and niece (**sobrina**).

The changing of articles, plurals and noun endings can get quite confusing at first. Adjectives change their endings too, but that’s something for another lesson!

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.**

árbol de familia family tree



Julian



Sulma



Diego



Martha



Maria



Juan



Sara



Santiago



Sebastian



Juliana

la familia the family

abuela
grandmother

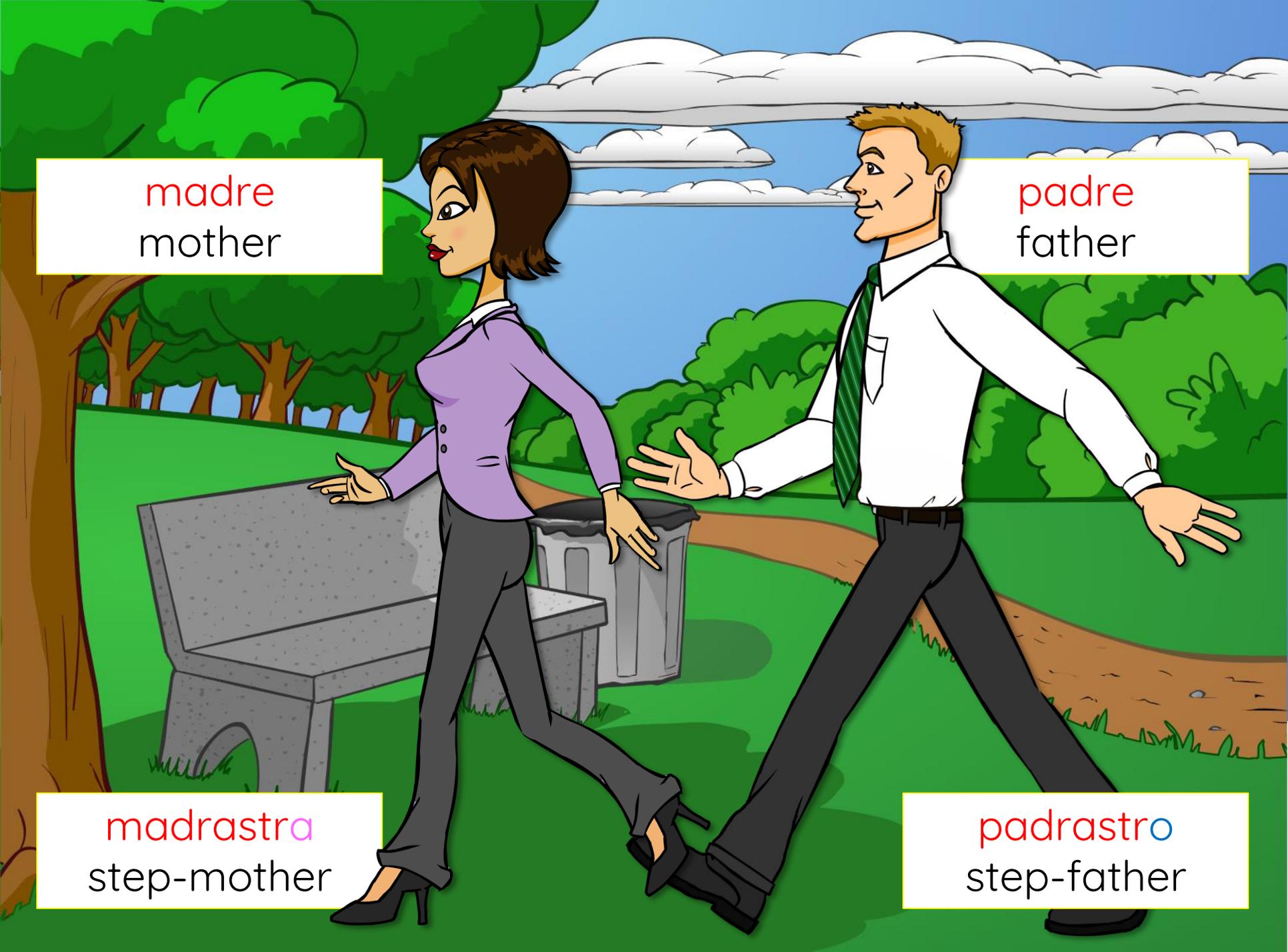


Sulma

abuelo
grandfather



Julian



madre
mother

padre
father

madrasta
step-mother

padrastra
step-father

hija
daughter

hijo
son



Juliana

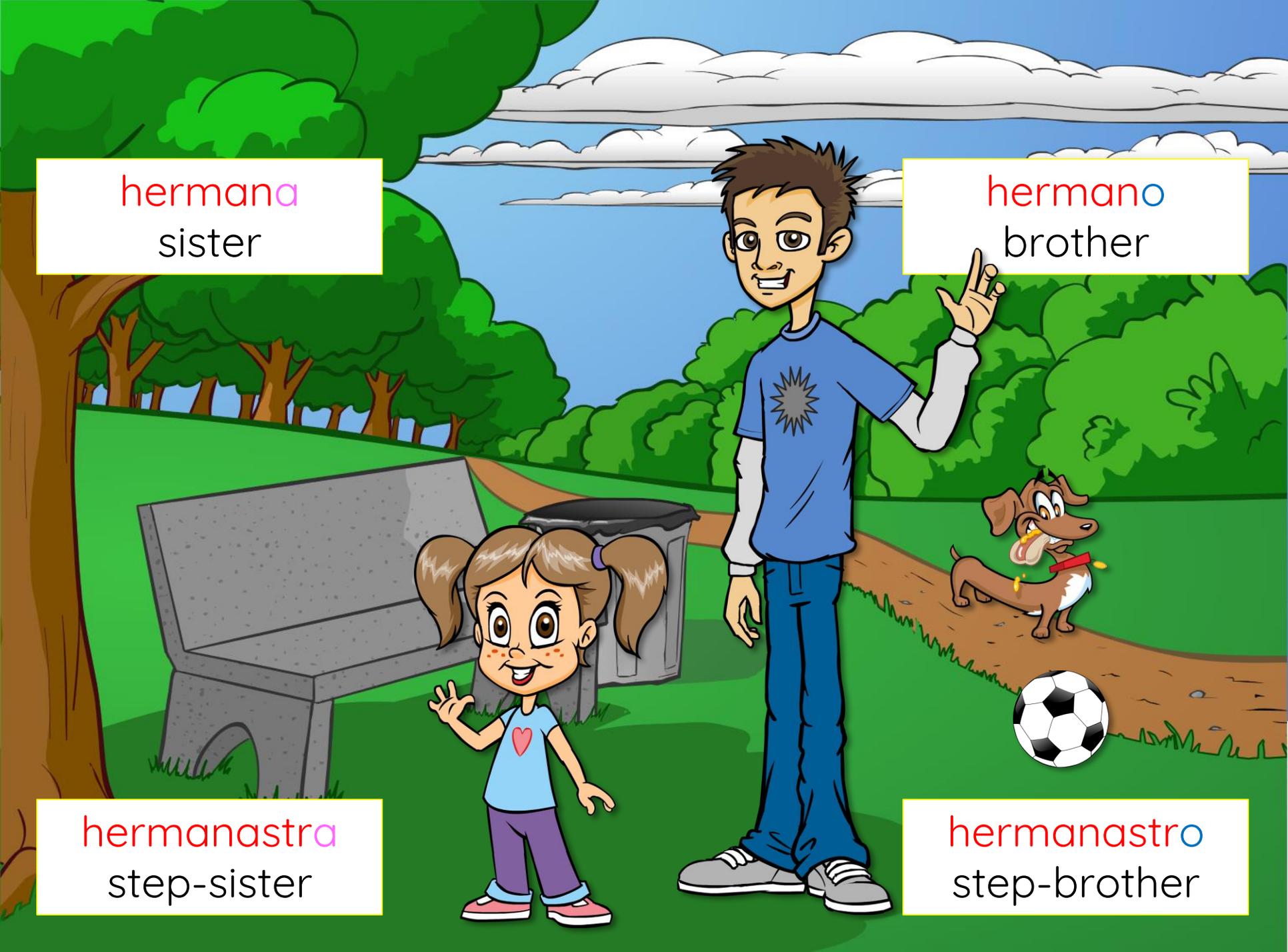


hermana
sister

hermano
brother

hermanastra
step-sister

hermanaastro
step-brother



tía
auntie



Martha

tío
uncle



Diego

prima
cousin

primo
cousin



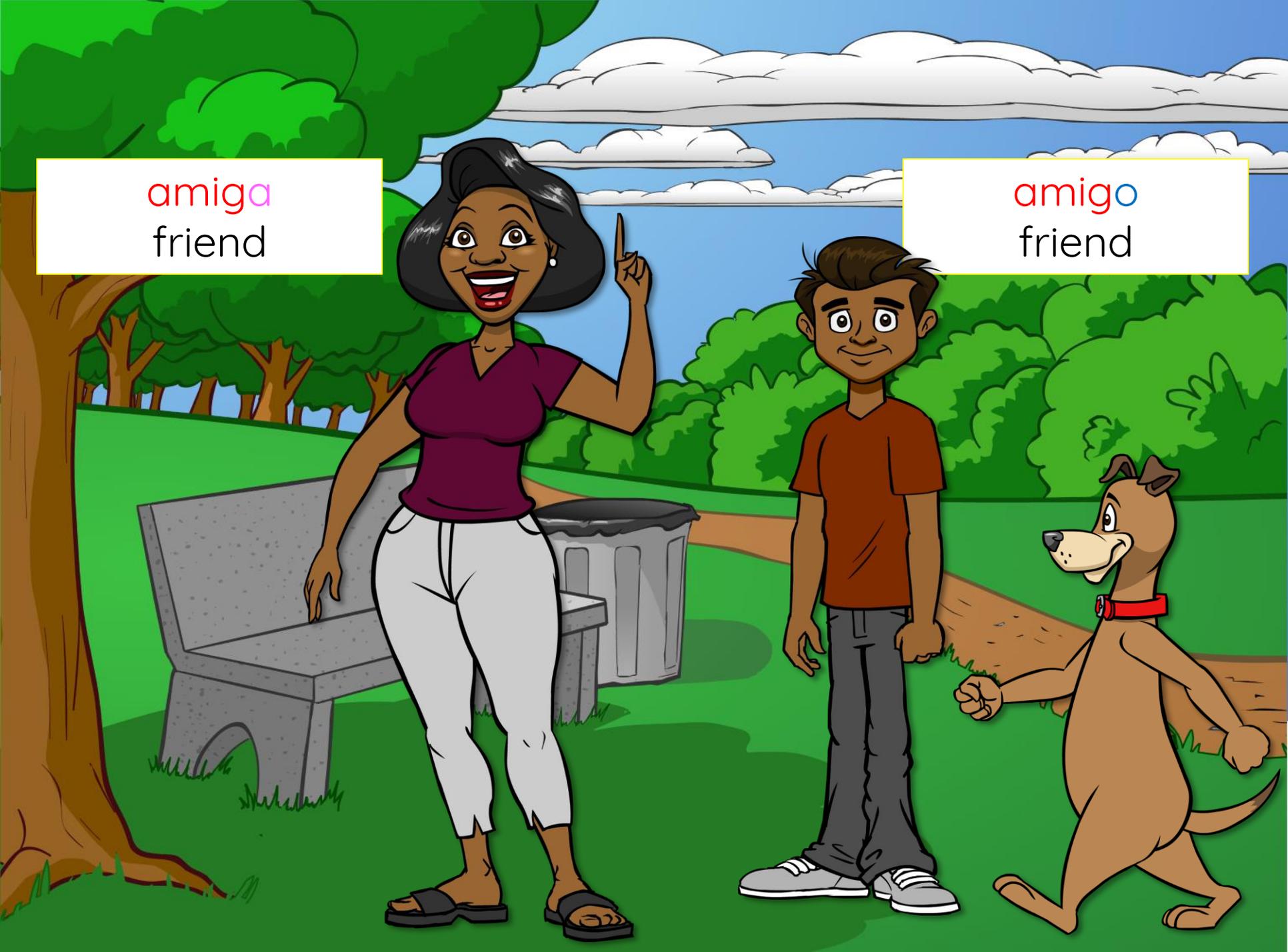
Sara



Santiago

amiga
friend

amigo
friend



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**.

- **hermano** **masculine** brother
- **hermana** **feminine** sister

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

vocabulario vocabulary

- la familia
- abuela / abuelo
- madre
- madrastra
- padre
- padrastro
- hija / hijo
- hermana / hermano
- hermanastra / hermanastro
- tía / tío
- prima / primo
- amiga / amigo
- the family
- grandmother / grandfather
- mother
- step-mother
- father
- step-father
- daughter / son
- sister / brother
- step-sister / step-brother
- auntie / uncle
- cousin
- friend

grámatica grammar

		feminine nouns	masculine nouns
definite article (the)	singular	la	el
	plural	las	los
indefinite article (a an)	singular	una	un
	plural	unas	unos

▪ un / el hermano

▪ una / la hermana

masculine

feminine

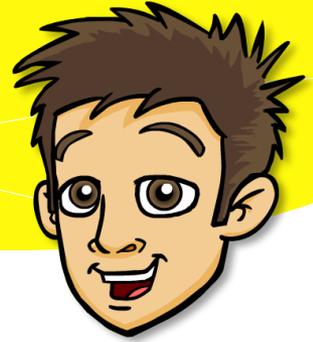
brother

sister

noun	definite article		indefinite article	
	singular	plural	singular	plural
familia (family)	la familia	las familias	una familia	unas familias
abuela (grandmother)	la abuela	las abuelas	una abuela	unas abuelas
abuelo (grandfather)	el abuelo	los abuelos	un abuelo	unos abuelos
madre (mother)	la madre	las madres	una madre	unas madres
madrstra (step-mother)	la madastra	las madastras	una madastra	unas madastras
padre (father)	el padre	los padres	un padre	unos padres
padraastro (step-father)	el padaastro	los padaastros	un padaastro	unos padaastros
hija (daughter)	la hija	las hijas	una hija	unas hijas
hijo (son)	el hijo	los hijos	un hijo	unos hijos

noun	definite article		indefinite article	
	singular	plural	singular	plural
hermana (sister)	la hermana	las hermanas	una hermana	unas hermanas
hermano (brother)	el hermano	los hermanos	un hermano	unos hermanos
hermanastra (step-sister)	la hermanastra	las hermanastras	una hermanastra	unas hermanastras
hermanastro (step-brother)	el hermanastro	los hermanastros	un hermanastro	unos hermanastros
tía (auntie)	la tía	las tías	una tía	unas tías
tío (uncle)	el tío	los tíos	un tío	unos tíos
prima (girl cousin)	la prima	las primas	una prima	unas primas
primo (boy cousin)	el primo	los primos	un primo	unos primos
amiga (girl friend)	la amiga	las amigas	una amiga	unas amigas
amigo (boy friend)	el amigo	los amigos	un amigo	unos amigos

grámatica grammar



- el verbo 'tener'

- yo tengo

- tú tienes

- el / ella tiene

- nosotros tenemos

- vosotros tenéis

- ellos / ellas tienen

- the verb 'to have'

- I have

- you have

- he / she has

- we have

- you have (plural)

- they have (male / female)

Teacher notes

Discuss the verb **tener** (to have) and explain that in Spanish the verb changes depending on the singular or plural person – first, second, third. Explain that in English the verb stays the same but only the person word changes. In Spanish both parts change – this is quite complicated so don't worry if the children don't fully understand at first. However this concept does need introducing as the questions and responses change depending on the question asked and the response required, for example “do you have any brothers?”, “he has two brothers”, “do you have any sisters?”, “I have one sister”.

person		verb		verb
1 st person singular	yo	tengo	I	have
2 nd person singular	tú	tienes	you	have
3 rd person singular	el / ella	tiene	he / she / it	has
1 st person plural	nosotros	tenemos	we	have
2 nd person plural	vosotros	tenéis	you	have
3 rd person plural	ellos / ellas	tienen	they	have

Tengo una hermana.

I have one sister.

Tengo dos hermanas y
un hermano.

I have two sisters and a
brother.

No tengo hermanas.

I don't have any sisters.

Soy hijo unico.

I am an only child.

Tengo dos hermanos.

I have two brothers.





Hola Maria.

Buenos días Juan. ¿Tienes hermanos?

Si. Tengo un hermano y una hermana. ¿Y tú? ¿Tienes hermanos?

Si. Tengo una hermana. Se llama Martha.

Adiós Juan.

¡Hasta luego, Maria!



¡Hasta pronto!