

We are learning:

- greetings
- to ask “how are you?”



¡Hola!



Maria



Sebastian



Romeo

Teacher notes

Activites

Revise classroom instructions then ask the children to work in pairs to list how many countries they can remember that speak Spanish.

Leave the classroom and re-enter saying “Buenos días” in an excited way. Say “hola” and ask the children to repeat the phrase. Explain the meaning of the different ways of saying hello in Spanish, used at different times of the day. Use the phrase “repetid”. It may be useful to introduce the phrase “Diga” (say it) or “Digame” (tell me) to ask specific children, groups or the whole class to tell you the word you just said.

Wave at the children and leave the classroom saying “adiós”, “hasta luego”, “hasta pronto”. Explain the meaning of each phrase and ask the children to repeat them to you in the same way as before. Ask the children to now work in talk partners to say hello and goodbye to each other using the different phrases. Use the greetings at any time during the school day for reinforcement.

Work in partners to create conversations in the same way as the characters – take it in turns to ask “how are you?” and vary the responses given – **estoy bien**, **estoy mal**, **estoy fenomenal** etc. Focus on pronunciation and intonation, for example the children should say “**estoy bien**” in a happy, excited way and “**estoy mal**” in a sad way. Children should present conversations to the class and possibly in a school assembly.

Sing the song together. Read the words to the children then listen to the words and music. Repeat the song and ask the children to join in singing when to feel comfortable to do so.

Teacher notes

Points to note

Touch the screen during the conversation to advance the dialogue.

Discuss with the children that people ask questions in a formal and informal way depending on the person being asked. For that reason there are sometimes two ways of saying the same question.

Informal – friends, family

¿y tú?

¿cómo estás?

¿qué tal?

Formal – teachers, older people, grand parents

¿y usted?

¿cómo está?

Hola is an informal way of saying hello.

Greetings change at different times of the day, but hola can be used at any time of the day between friends and family.

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.

mirad



silencio



repetid



escuchad



sentaos



levantaos



Spanish pronunciation

Some letters in Spanish have a sound that is different to the sound of the letter that is written. For example:

■ h hola

In Spanish the h is silent

■ v vivo en

In Spanish the v is a b sound

■ ll me llamo

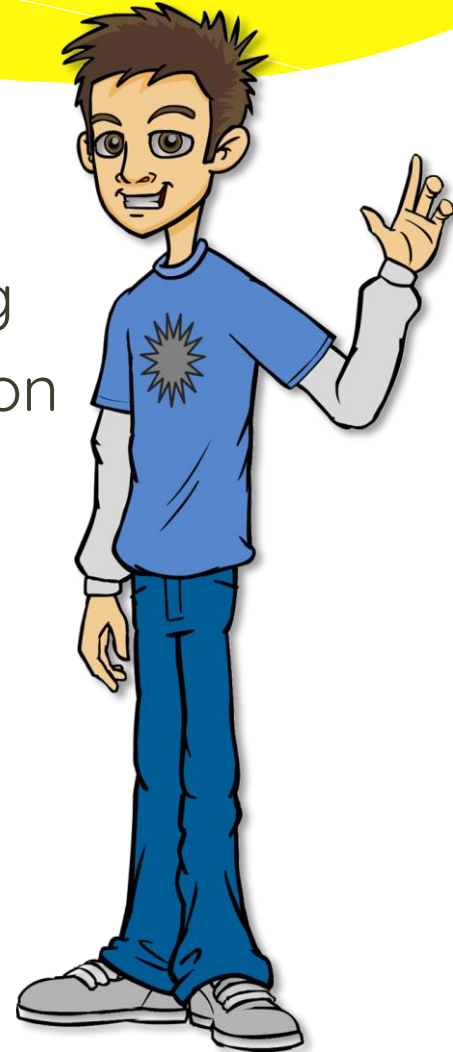
In Spanish the ll is a y sound

In Latin America the ll is more of a j sound

hello, how are you?

- ¡buenos días!
 - ¡buenas tardes!
 - ¡buenas noches!
 - ¡hola!
-
- ¿cómo estás?
 - ¿cómo está?
 - ¿qué tal?

- good morning
 - good afternoon
 - good night
 - hello / hi
-
- how are you?
 - how are you?
 - how are you?





What do you notice about question marks and exclamation marks in Spanish?

¿ Qué tal ?

¿ Cómo estás ?

¡ Hola !

¡ Adiós !

In Spanish, we put upside-down question marks and exclamation marks at the start of a question or exclamation.

hello, how are you?



- estoy bien, gracias
- estoy mal
- estoy ...
- fatal
- fenomenal
- regular
- así así / mas o menos
- ¿y tú? / ¿y usted?

- I'm fine, thank you
- I'm not good
- I am ...
- very bad
- great
- not too bad
- OK
- and you?



adiós goodbye

- ¡adiós!

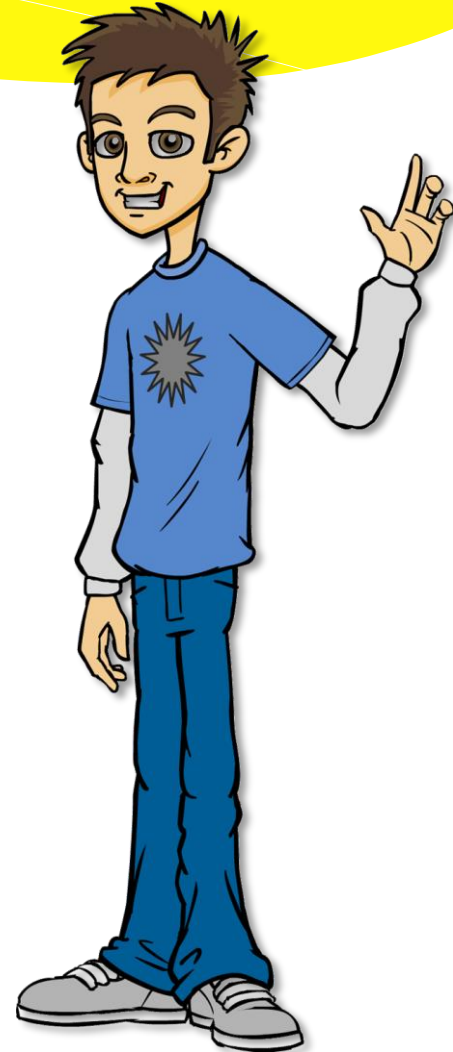
- ¡hasta luego!

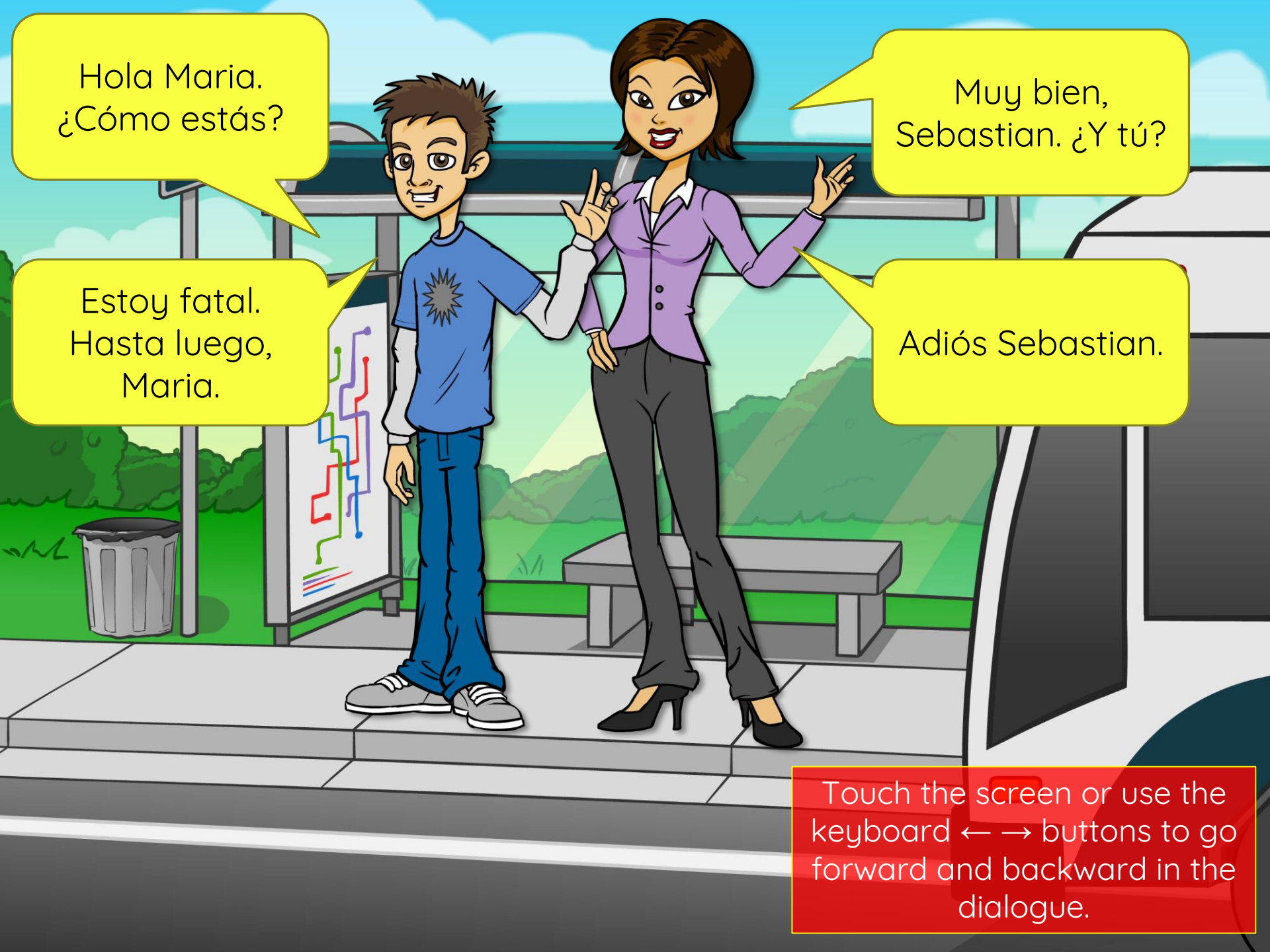
- ¡hasta pronto!

- goodbye

- see you

- see you soon





Hola Maria.
¿Cómo estás?

Muy bien,
Sebastian. ¿Y tú?

Estoy fatal.
Hasta luego,
Maria.

Adiós Sebastian.

Touch the screen or use the
keyboard ← → buttons to go
forward and backward in the
dialogue.



Buenos días. Buenos días.
¿Cómo está? ¿Cómo está?
Buenos días. Buenos días.
¿Cómo está? ¿Cómo está?
Muy bien. Muy bien, gracias.
¿Y usted? (x4)





¡Hasta luego!