

We are learning:

- to revise greetings
- to say your name
- to ask “what is your name?”
- to ask “what is his/her name?”



Maria Sebastian Romeo

Teacher notes

Useful resources

Photographs of celebrities from magazines or the internet.

Activites

This unit develops the language from the “How are you?” unit of work to include asking someone for their name and saying what your name is. Work in partners to create conversations using the dialogue model shown in the presentation – take it in turns to ask “how are you?” and vary the responses given – **estoy bien, estoy mal, estoy fenomenal** etc.

Now point to yourself and say “**Me llamo...**[your name]”. Then introduce “**¿y tú, cómo te llamas?**”, pointing at a child. Ask all the children individually the same question so that the class hears lots of repetition and every child has the opportunity to speak.

Ask the children to now include the question **¿cómo te llamas?** in their partner dialogues and include responses. Discuss the use of, and difference between, **¿y tú?** (informal) and **¿y usted?** (formal) – and you? - to ask someone the same question as the one just responded to. Children should present conversations to the class and possibly in a school assembly.

Hold up photos of celebrities and ask the children “**¿cómo se llama?**”. They should reply “**se llama ...**” followed by the celebrity’s name. Introduce the question “**¿quién es?**” – who is it? – and point to the pictures. The children should respond with “**es...** [the name of the celebrity]” – it is ... [name].

Give the children a short phrase and ask them to work in pairs using the flashcards (resources download) to put the words in the correct order:

¿cómo te llamas?

se llama

es Sebastian

me llamo

se llama

es Romeo

¿cómo se llama?

¿quién es?

Teacher notes

Points to note

Touch the screen during the conversation to advance the dialogue.

When using “me llamo” point to yourself as you say the phrase so children associate the phrase with “I”.

Tell the children that Spanish people usually have more names than English people – they usually include the given name, a second name, the surname of their father and the surname of their mother. For example: Juan Esteban Cores Ruiz.

Remind 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 esta?

Quiz

- Order sentences
- Listen to someone speaking and identify the person

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.

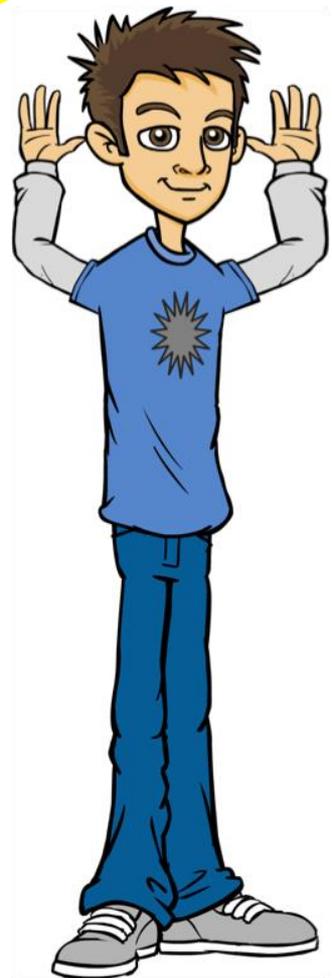
mirad



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:

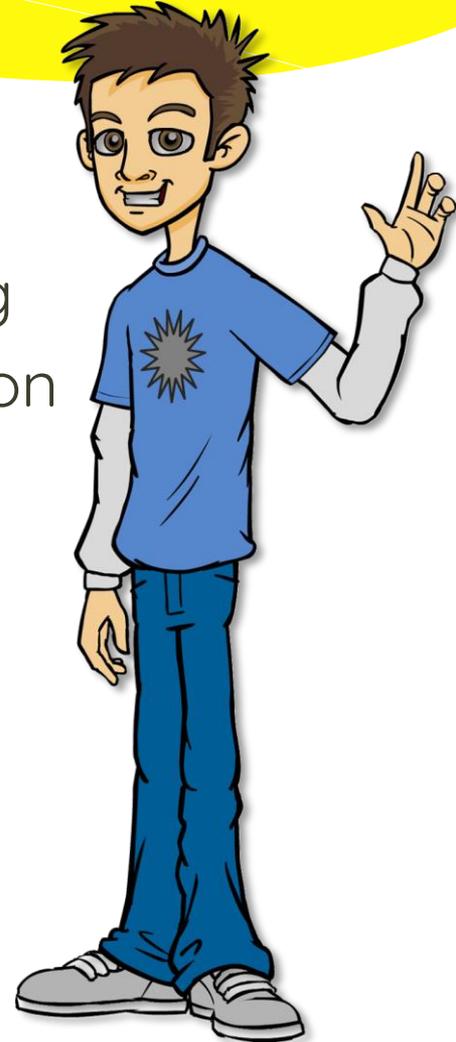
- **h** **hola** In Spanish the **h** is silent
- **v** **vivo en** In Spanish the **v** is a **b** sound
- **ll** **me llamo** In Spanish the **ll** is a **y** sound

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?



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?



¿cómo te llamas?

what is your name?

- ¿cómo te llamas?
- me llamo
- ¿cómo se llama?
- se llama
- ¿y tú? / ¿y usted?
- ¿quién es?
- es...

- what is your name?
- my name is
- what is his / her name?
- he / she is called
- and you?
- who is it?
- it is ...

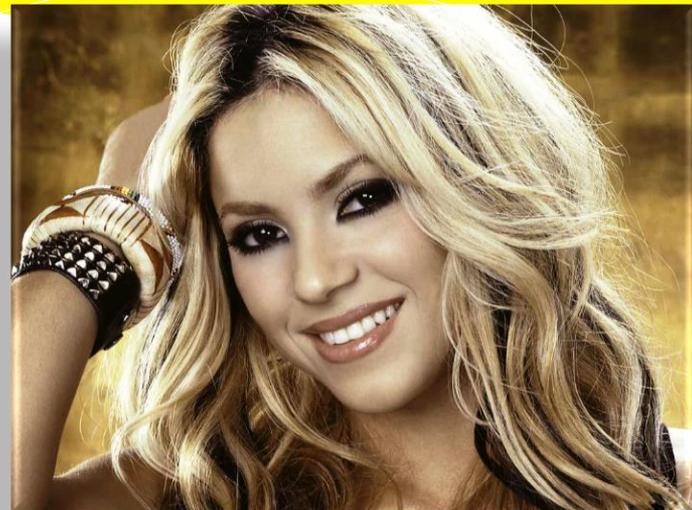


¿cómo se llama?

what is he / she called?



se llama...



¿cómo se llama?



¿quién es? who is it?



es...



¿quién es?

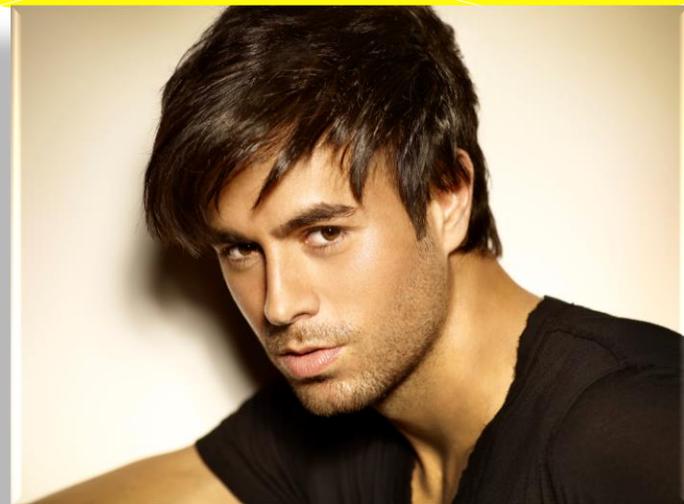


¿cómo se llama?

what is he / she called?



se llama...



¿cómo se llama?



¿quién es? who is it?



es...



¿quién es?



adiós goodbye

- ¡adiós!

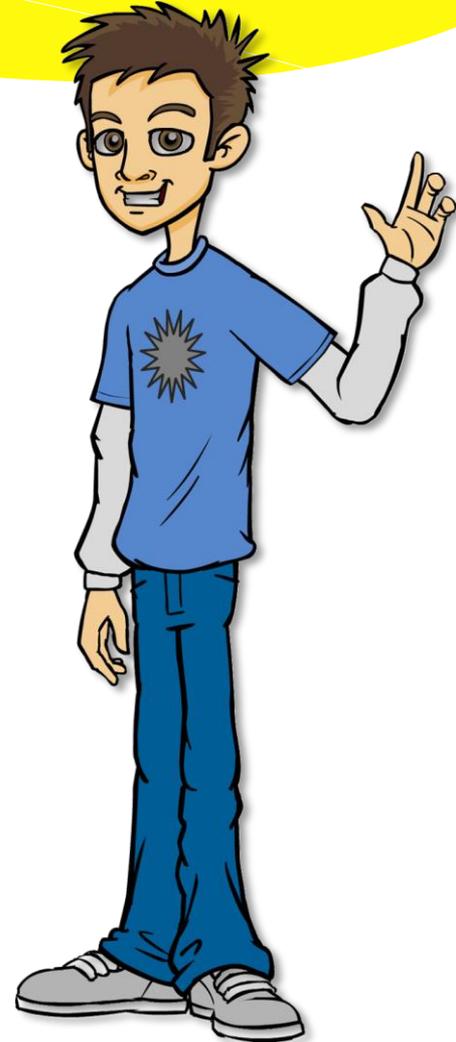
- ¡hasta luego!

- ¡hasta pronto!

- goodbye

- see you

- see you soon





Hola. ¿Cómo te llamas?

Me llamo Maria.
¿Y tú?

Me llamo
Sebastian.
¿Cómo estás?

Muy bien ¿Y tú?

¡Fenomenal!
Hasta luego,
Maria.

Adiós Sebastian.

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

 canción - song

Buenos días. Buenos días, chico.
Buenas tardes, buenas tardes, chica.
Buenas noches, buenas noches, chico.
¿Cómo te llamas tú?

Hasta pronto, hasta pronto chico.
Hasta luego, hasta luego chica.
Adiós y hasta mañana, chico.
¿Cómo te llamas tú?

Buenos días. Buenos días, chico.
Buenas tardes, buenas tardes, chica.
Buenas noches, buenas noches, chico.
¿Cómo te llamas tú?





¡Hasta pronto!