

We are learning:

- the numbers 0-15
- to say “how many?”



Abdul



# Teacher notes

## Additional resources

Individual whiteboards and dry-wipe pens.

## Activities

Point at a number on the slides and ask “¿qué número es?” – children should write the number in words on a whiteboard and show you. Say a number in Spanish and ask the children to write the number in digits on a whiteboard and show you. Introduce the instruction “Mostradme” - show me – by asking the children to show you [x] fingers, for example “Mostradme cuatro dedos”.

Give the children a number and ask them to write the number that comes before or the number that comes after it. Ask them to write their answer on a whiteboard to show you. Using whiteboards in this way will enable you to assess their understanding. Expect a 100% response – ask the children to show you their whiteboards even if they are blank.

Show the “how many are there?” slides. Ask the children to write the number of objects shown, in words, on their whiteboards to show you.

Play bingo – use the copiable resource bingo sheets. If they have been laminated then dry-wipe pens can be used so that the cards can be re-used.

- ask the children to write down 6 numbers between 0 and 15
- call out random numbers in Spanish between 0 and 15
- if the children have the number called, they should cross it out
- the children need to call “Bingo” when all the numbers have been called that they have written

Match the digit flashcards to the word flashcards.

# Teacher notes

## Quiz

- Match digits to number words.
- Match number words to the numbers of different objects – click the picture to see a larger image.

## Points to note

Pronunciation variations exist between Iberian Spanish and Latin American Spanish – even between different regions in Spain. For example, the word **cer**o (zero) starts with a ‘th’ sound in most of Spain but it starts with an ‘s’ sound in Latin America, some regions of Spain and in the Las Canarias (the Canary Islands). Children should be made aware of and hear these differences. Either is fine and neither is wrong! It is similar to how the word bath is pronounced differently in different parts of England. In the North the ‘a’ sound is a very hard vowel sound whilst in the South it is more of a softer ‘ar’ sound.

In Spanish, nouns are either masculine or feminine. This concept will be developed and explained fully in the units starting with classroom objects. When asking “how many are there?”, the question changes depending on whether the noun is masculine or feminine:

- ¿cuántos hay? (for masculine nouns)
- ¿cuántas hay? (for feminine nouns)

It is not necessary to introduce this concept at this point but as a teacher, it is important to be aware as both versions of the question are used in the slides. **Hay** is used to say both “there is” and “there are”.

Click a number on the slides to hear the number pronounced, as well as clicking the red word.

Song – read the words of the song then listen to the words and music. Encourage the children to join in when they feel confident to do so.

# 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

The letter c has two sounds:

- k      c but not ci or ce      catorce, cinco, cuatro, cómo
- th     ci or ce      cero, once, doce, gracias

In Latin America the **th** sound is pronounced as an **s** sound – it is very important to know both ways!

cero, once, doce, gracias



# los números numbers



cero



uno



dos



tres



cuatro



cinco



seis



siete



ocho



nueve



diez

jugar ¿si o no?

yes or no?



¿qué número es?  
what number is it?



# los números numbers



once



doce



trece



catorce



quince

jugar ¿si o no?

yes or no?



11

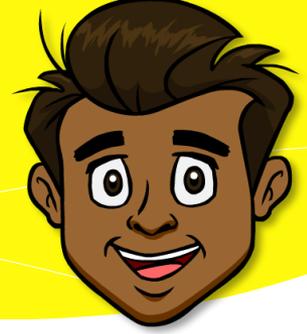
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13

14

15

¿qué número es?  
what number is it?



11

12

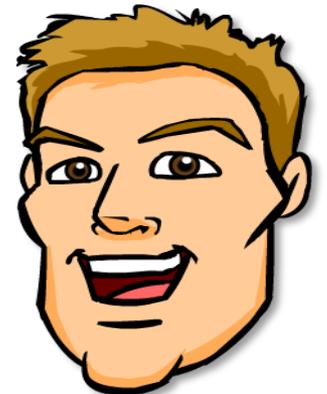
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# vocabulario vocabulary

- número
  - números
  - ¿cuántos hay?
  - ¿cuántas hay?
  - hay
- number
  - numbers
  - how many is/are there?
  - how many is/are there?
  - there is/are ...

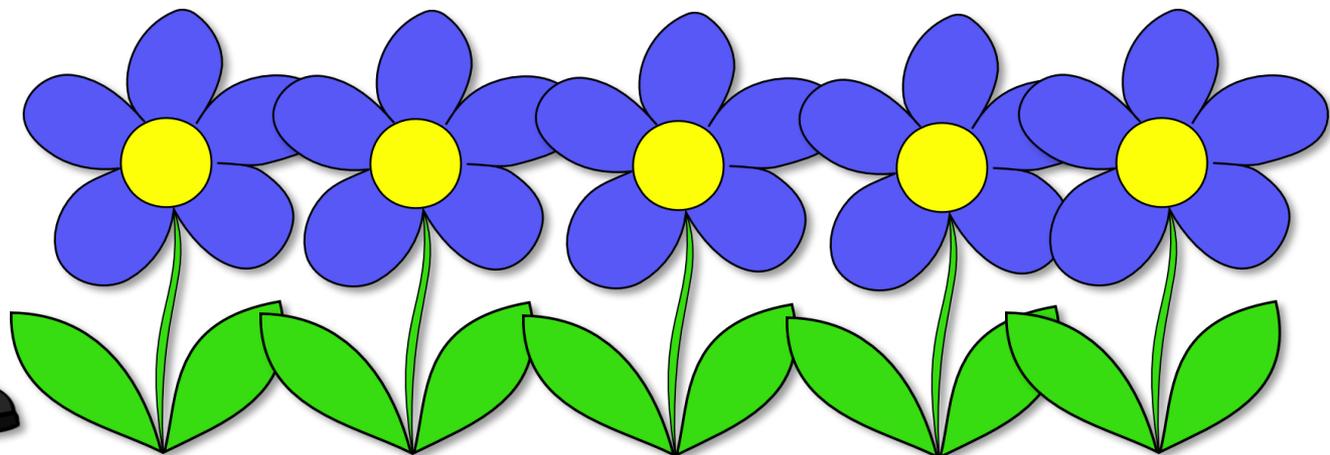


¿cuántas  
flores hay?

how many are there?



hay ...

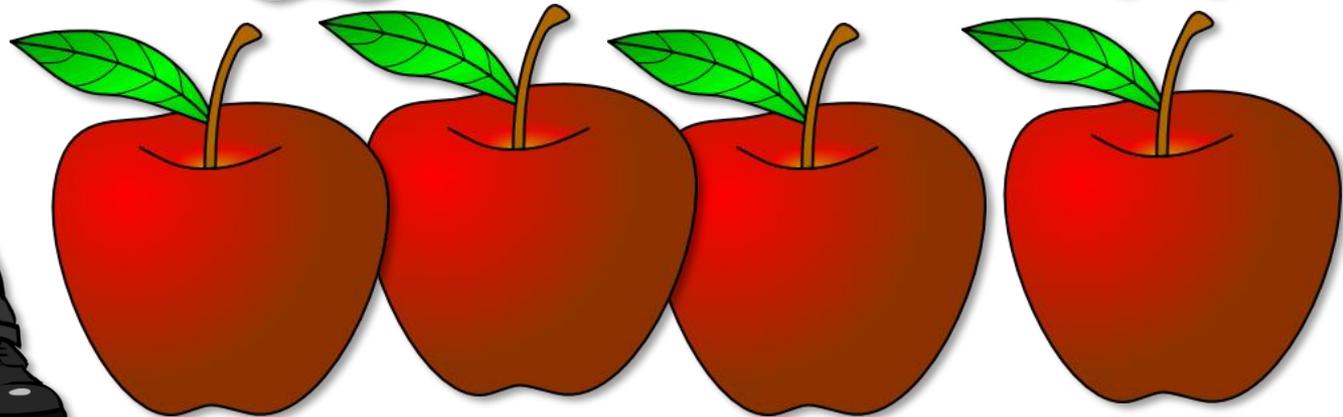


¿cuántas  
manzanas  
hay?



How many are there?

hay ...



¿cuántas  
estrellas hay?

how many are there?



hay ...

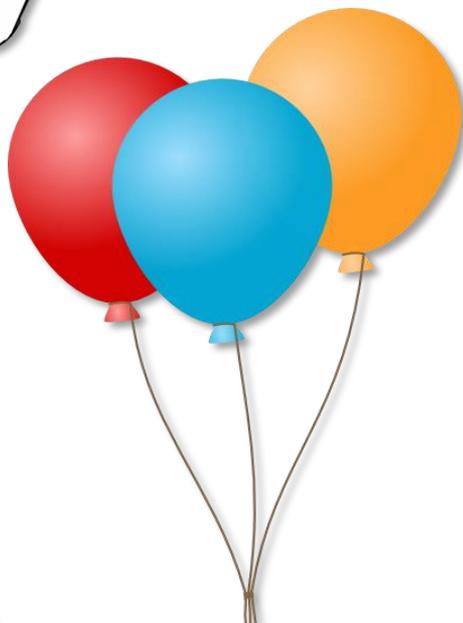


¿cuántos  
globos hay?

how many are there?



hay ...



¿cuántos  
helados hay?

how many are there?

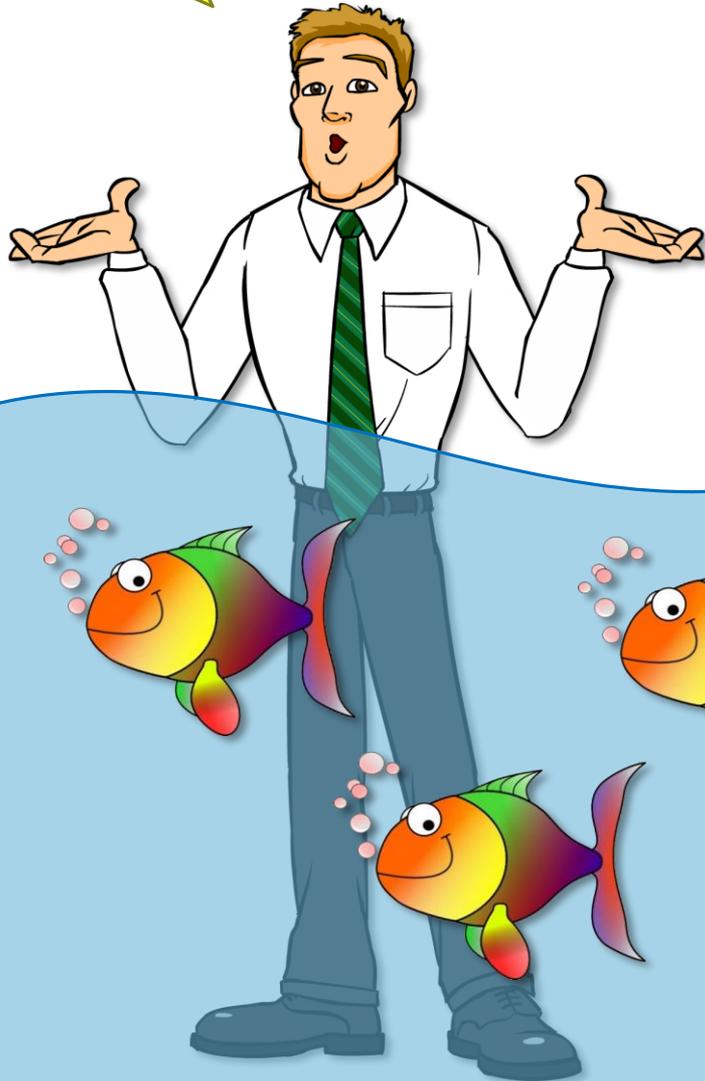


hay ...

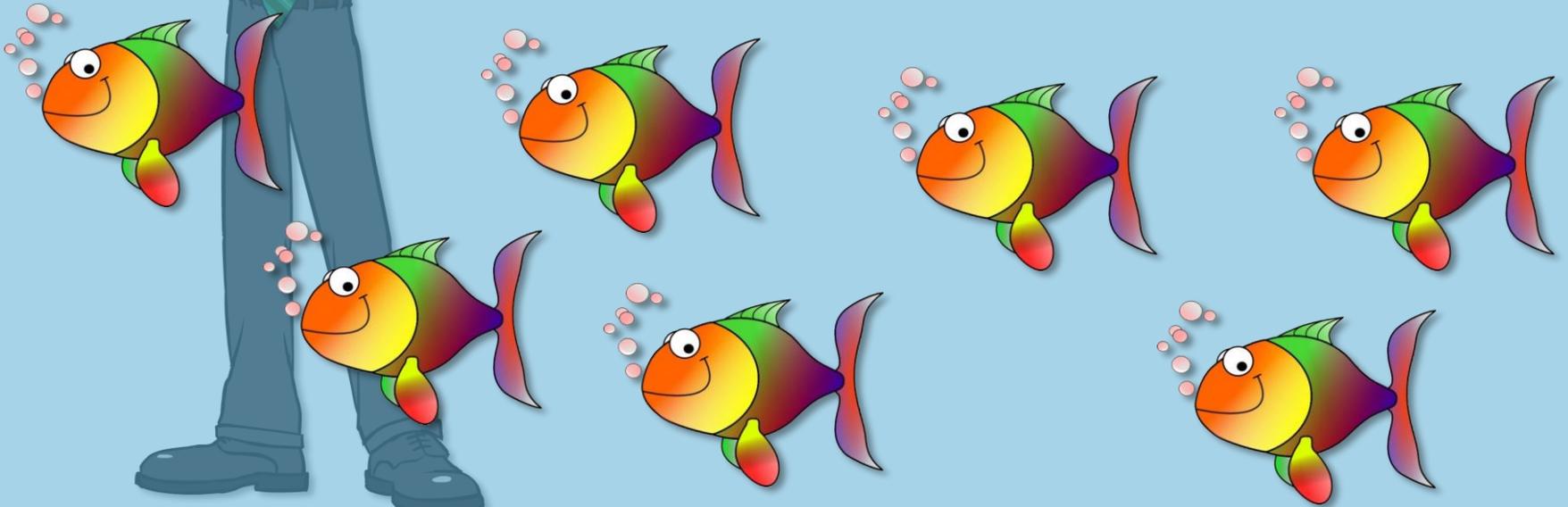


¿cuántos peces hay?

how many are there?



hay ...





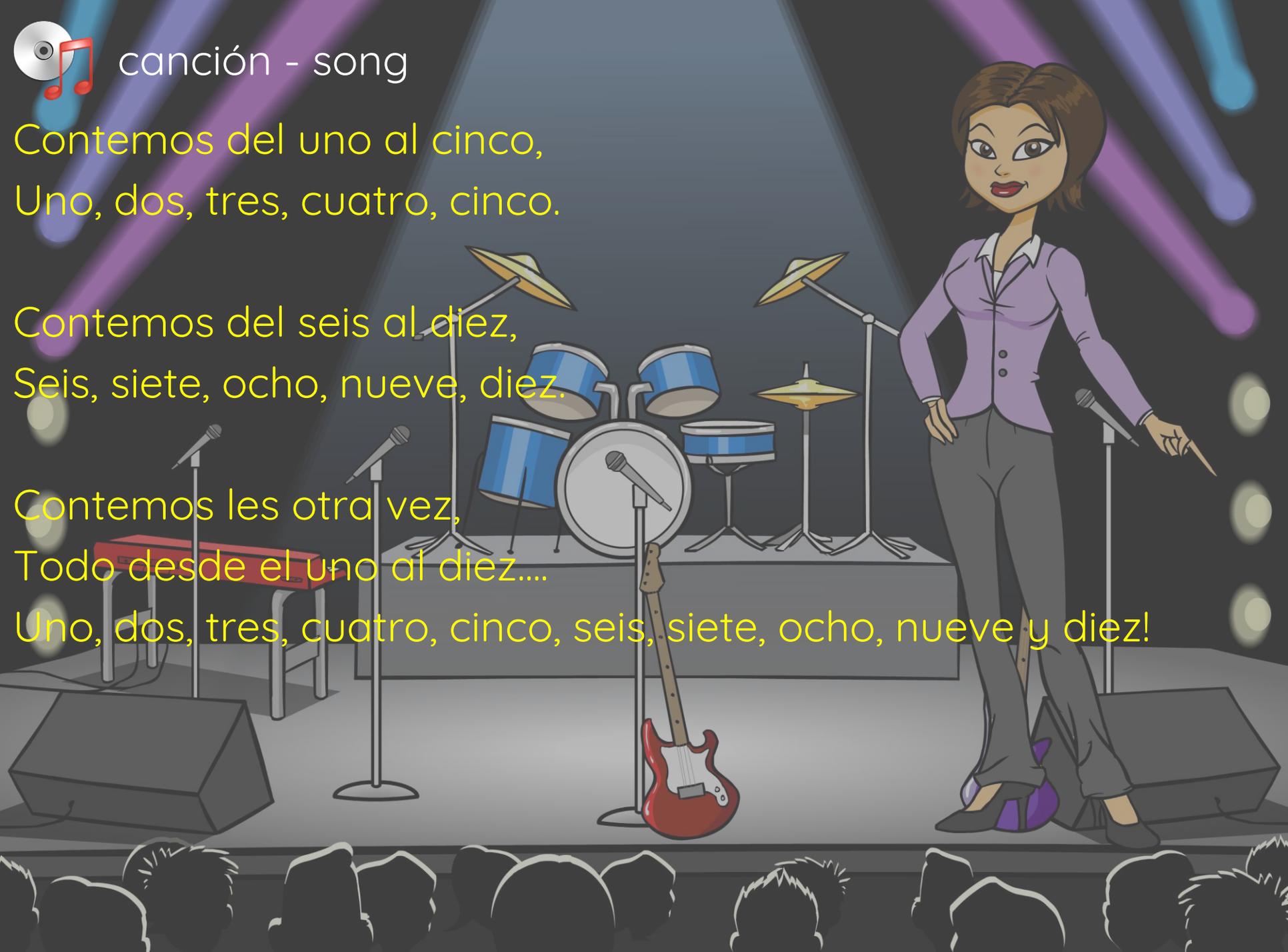
canción - song

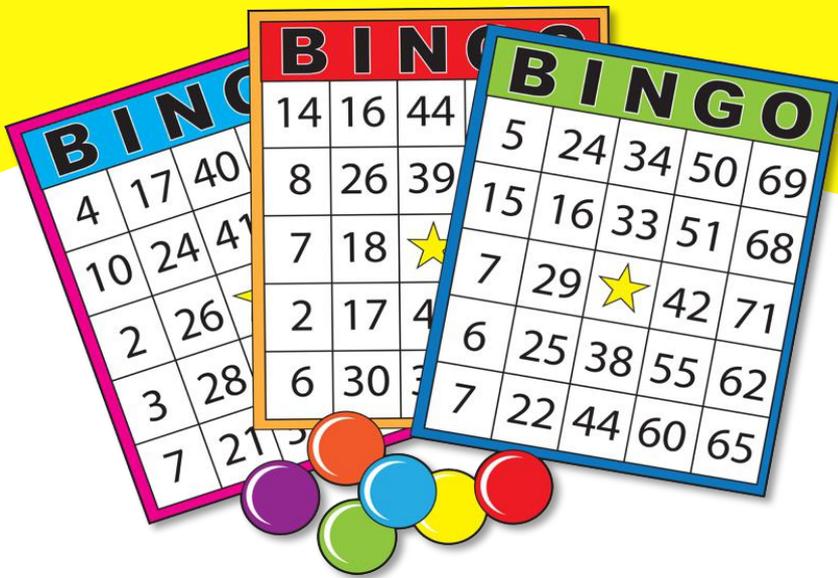
Contemos del uno al cinco,  
Uno, dos, tres, cuatro, cinco.

Contemos del seis al diez,  
Seis, siete, ocho, nueve, diez.

Contemos les otra vez,  
Todo desde el uno al diez....

Uno, dos, tres, cuatro, cinco, seis, siete, ocho, nueve y diez!





- Write down 6 numbers between 0 and 15
- Listen to your teacher call out numbers in Spanish
- If you have the number called, cross it out
- Call “Bingo” when all your numbers have been called



¡Adiós!