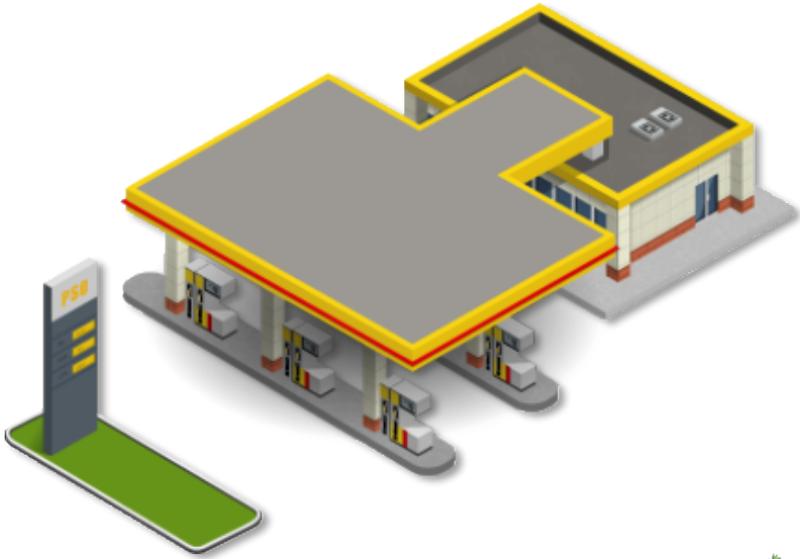


We are learning:

- About places in a town or village



Teacher notes

Additional resources

Flashcards, crossword puzzle.

Activities

For the first few minutes of the lesson greet the children in a warm and friendly manner, as usual, asking them questions they should now be very familiar with:

- ¿qué tal? ¿cómo estás?
- ¿dónde vives?
- ¿qué fecha es hoy?
- ¿qué tiempo hace hoy?

Introduce the lesson by using the phrase “**hoy vamos a aprender sobre los pueblos y las ciudades**” – “today we are going to learn about villages, towns and cities”.

Tell the children we will be using the verb **vivir** (to live). Remind the children that we need to change the verb ending, depending on the tense we are using and also depending on who we are referring to. This concept should be starting to become more familiar to the children. Tell the children that in this lesson we are going to use the present tense form in the first person, **vivir** (I live) - **vivo**.

Remind the children how to say “I live in a village or town/city”:

- **vivo en un pueblo**
- **vivo en una ciudad**

ciudad is a word used for both a town and a city.

Teacher notes

Remind the children how to use the points of the compass. We will be using this later when we talk about the places where we live.

The next two slides are to remind the children about how to say the names of places in the UK and in Spain. This will be familiar from the unit about weather. We will be using this later when we talk about the places where we live.

Start to show the vocabulary slides for different buildings and places that can be found in a village, town or city. As usual, use **escuchad** and **repetid** to introduce the new vocabulary – provide lots of opportunity for repetition. For each word, ask the children “¿cómo se escribe [the place or building]?” – “how do you spell...[the word given]?”.

Choose a place or building from each slide and then try one or more of the following activities:

- Clap groups of syllables for a word in Spanish and ask pupils to tell you the word you are thinking about
- Sound out the Spanish word silently and ask pupils to deduce the words you are forming

Ask the children to identify cognates that may help them remember vocabulary – **hospital**, **hotel**, **café**, **restaurante** etc. There are many cognates in this unit.

Remind children that ‘h’ is not pronounced in Spanish – for example, **hospital**, **hotel**.

Play **¿sí o no?**. Point at a word on the board and either give the correct word for the object or an incorrect word. Ask the children to respond with thumbs up for **sí** and thumbs down for **no**. They should also call out “**sí**” or “**no**”. Use this as an opportunity to assess the understanding of the children.

Teacher notes

The next slides explore how to say “there is/are” and “there isn’t/aren’t” when talking about places in their city, town or village.

- **hay** can be used for both ‘there is’ and ‘there are’ – both singular and plural forms
- use **no** before **hay** to say “there isn’t” or “there aren’t”

Ask the children to use the question and answer model on the next two slides to create conversations about places in their city, town or village. Note the different ways we can answer. For example:

¿Hay un parque en tu ciudad/pueblo? Is there a park in your town?

- **No hay un parque en mi ciudad/pueblo** There isn’t a park in my town
- **Sí, hay parques en mi ciudad/pueblo** Yes, there are parks in my town (not specific, general)
- **Sí, hay tres parques en mi ciudad/pueblo** Yes, there are three parks in my town (specific)
- **Sí, hay muchos parques en mi ciudad/pueblo** Yes, there are many parks in my town (not specific, but many)

When referring to plural masculine nouns, using ‘many’, we need to use **muchos**.

When referring to plural feminine nouns, using ‘many’, we need to use **muchas**.

Remind children that in Spanish, we usually add ‘s’ to make nouns plural. For example:

- **parque – parques**
- **iglesia - iglesias**

Teacher notes

Ask the children to use the conversation model on the next three slides to create conversations about places in their city, town or village. Ask the children to use as many phrases as they can that may be appropriate to the conversation. Children can use the places shown, or others from this unit.

Children should then present their conversations to the rest of the class. Use this opportunity to assess pronunciation. Ask the children that are listening if they can suggest a way that the conversation could be even better. What were the strengths of the children presenting the conversation?

The next slides show adjectives and phrases that can be used to describe villages, towns and cities, some of which will already be familiar with children. Which words do they remember from previous units? Use **escuchad** and **repetid** to introduce the vocabulary – provide lots of opportunity for repetition.

Quiz

- Match the names of places in a village, town or city to the correct picture.
- Listen to the name of a place in a village, town or city. If the picture matches the sound, drag the picture to the green circle. If the picture does not match the sound, drag the picture to the red circle.

The next two slides focus on listening skills. Click Julian's head and he will talk about where he lives. Ask the children to listen carefully and tell each other/the teacher what they have heard. They may need to hear the audio several times. Click the UK flag to see the English translation. Compare the text to the responses from the children.

Teacher notes

The next slide asks the children to work with a partner to talk about the village, town or city where they live, using the vocabulary and sentence structures used in this unit. Children should then present their conversations to the rest of the class. Use this opportunity to assess pronunciation. Ask the children that are listening if they can suggest a way that the conversation could be even better. What were the strengths of the children presenting the conversation?

The final slide shows a transcript of Julian's audio from the previous slides. Ask the children to write about where they live using this as a model structure. How many nouns and adjectives can they use in their description?

Notes

hay can be used for 'there is' and 'there are' – both singular and plural forms
use **no** before **hay** to say "there isn't" or "there aren't"

ciudad is a word used for both a town and a city

'h' is not pronounced in Spanish – for example, **hospital**, **hotel**.

Teacher notes

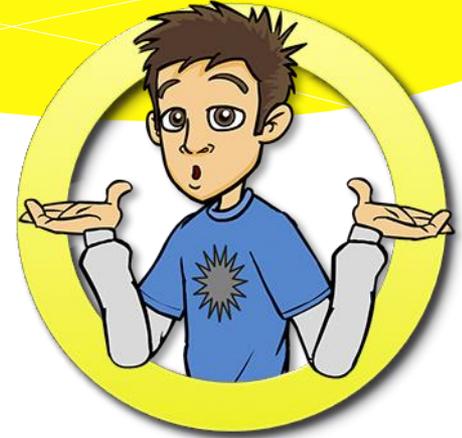
National Curriculum coverage

- **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.**

¿dónde vives? where do you live?



Vivo en una ciudad.
I live in a town or city.



Vivo en un pueblo.
I live in a village.



Vivo en el campo.
I live in the countryside.

compass points

norte

noroeste

noreste

oeste

este

suroeste

sureste

sur



¿qué dirección es?
what direction is it?



Click the pointer
to make it spin.



¿Dónde vives?

Vivo en
Barcelona, está
en el este de
España.

ESPAÑA

Zaragoza

Barcelona

Madrid

PORTUGAL

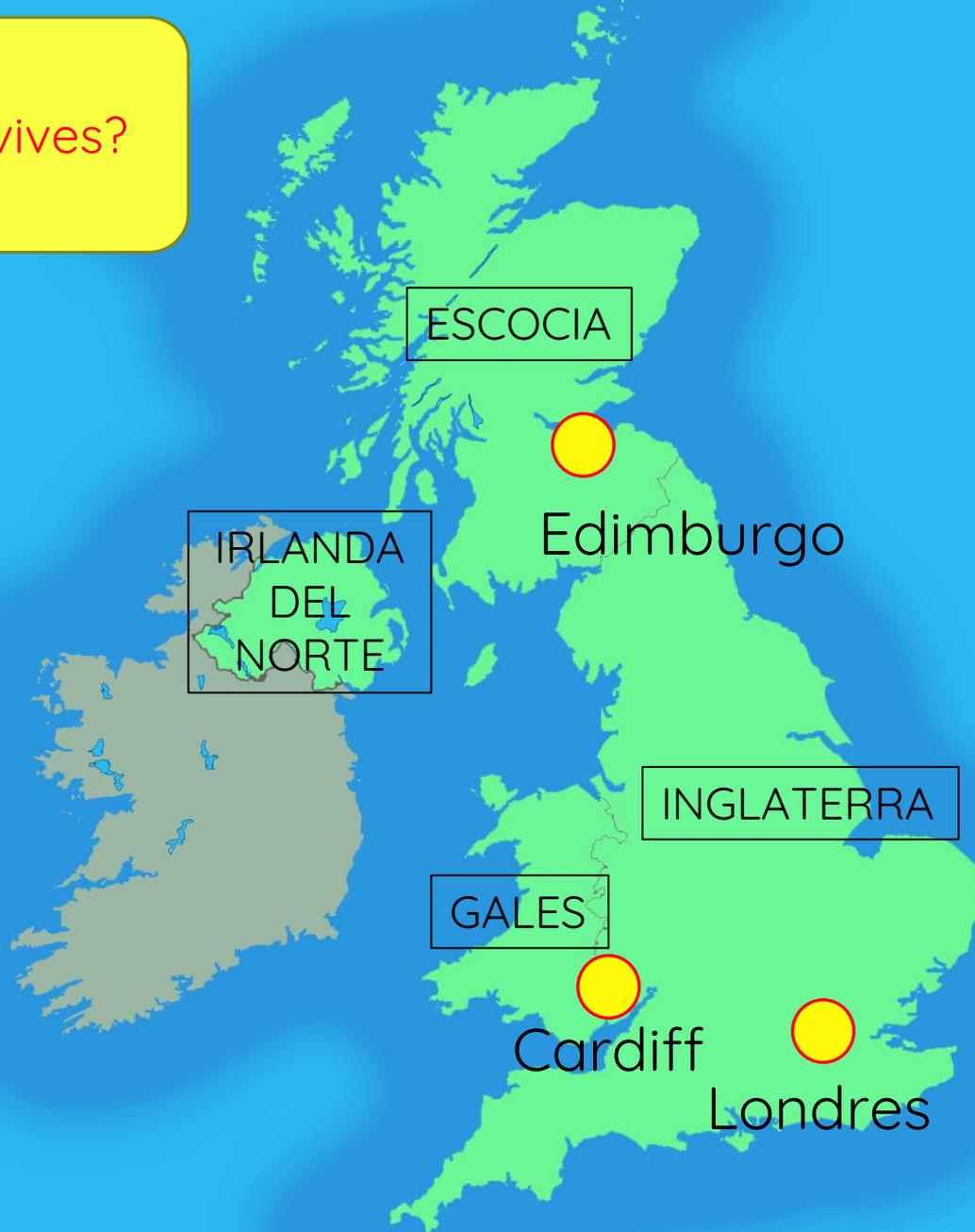
Alicante

Sevilla

Málaga



¿Dónde vives?



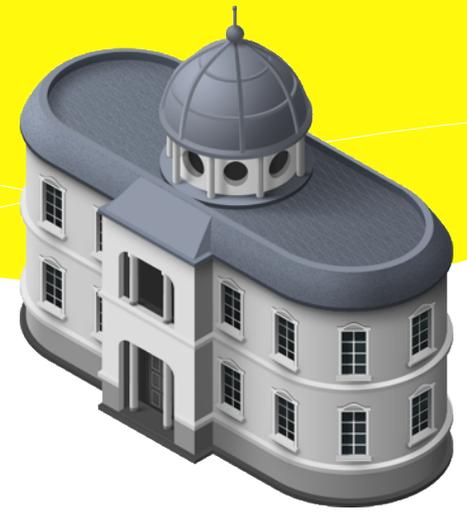
Vivo en Edimburgo, está en Escocia.



un hotel



una tienda



un museo



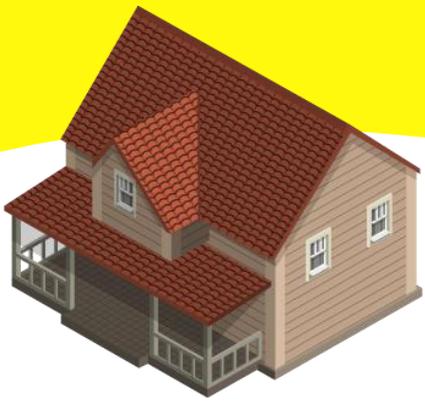
un restaurante



un supermercado



un café



una casa



un estadio



una playa



una fábrica



un banco



unos
apartamentos



una iglesia



un parque



una granja



una biblioteca



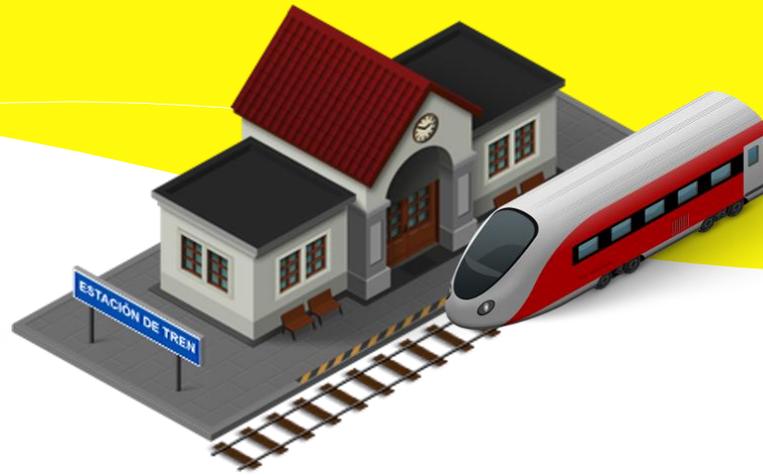
un hospital



una escuela



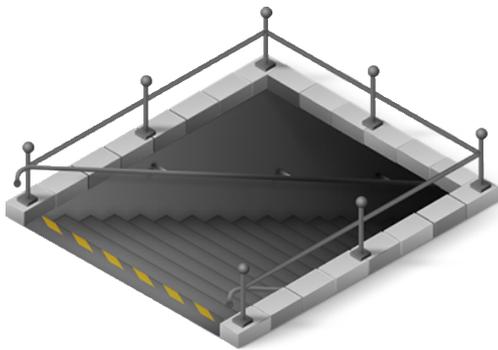
un aeropuerto



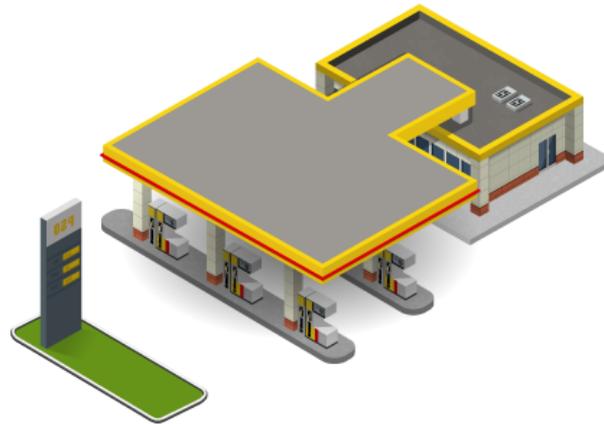
una estación
de tren



un semáforo



un metro

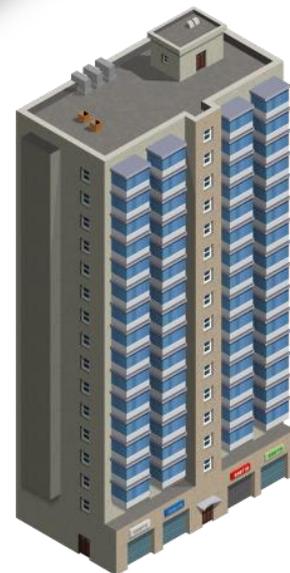
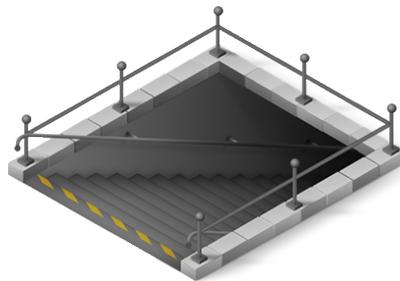
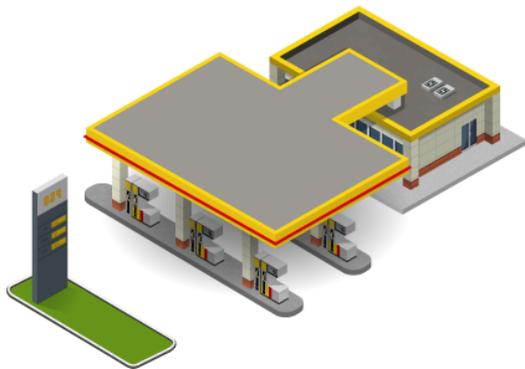


una gasolinera



una farmacia

¿sí o no? yes or no?



¿sí o no? yes or no?



¿Hay un aeropuerto
en tu ciudad?

No hay un
aeropuerto en
mi ciudad.





¿Hay un parque en tu ciudad?

Sí, hay parques en mi ciudad.



Sí, hay tres parques en mi ciudad.

Sí, hay muchos parques en mi ciudad.





¿Hay

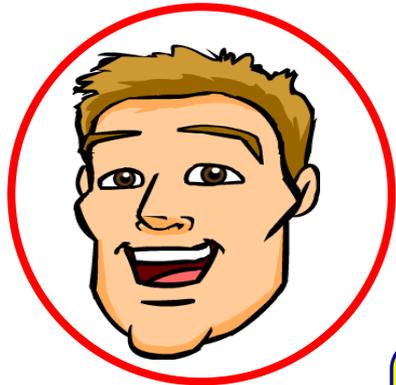
... en tu pueblo?

... en tu ciudad?



uno(s) / una(s)

muchos / muchas

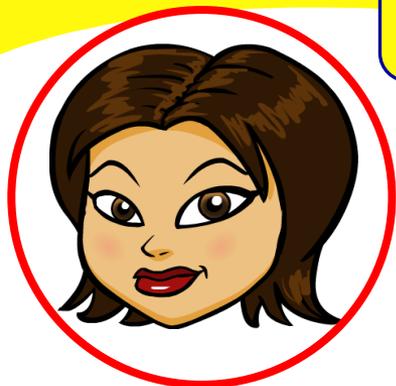


Hay

... en mi pueblo.

No hay

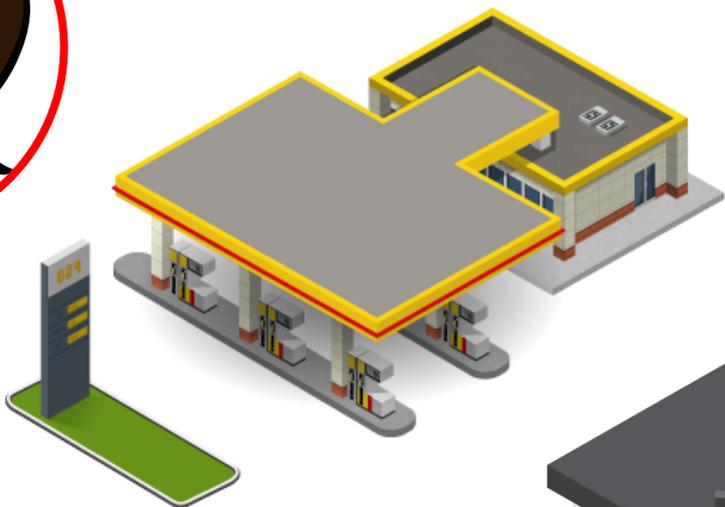
... en mi ciudad.



¿Hay

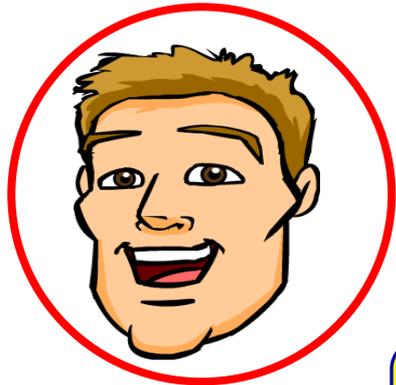
... en tu pueblo?

... en tu ciudad?



uno(s) / una(s)

muchos / muchas

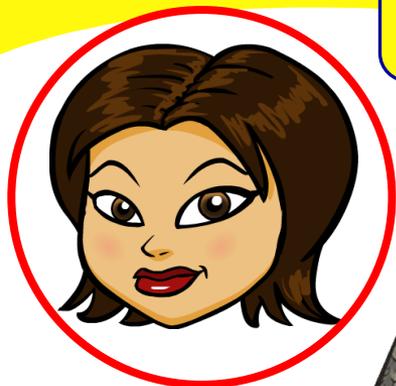


Hay

... en mi pueblo.

No hay

... en mi ciudad.



¿Hay ...



... en tu pueblo?

... en tu ciudad?

uno(s) / una(s)

muchos / muchas



Hay ...

No hay ...

... en mi pueblo.

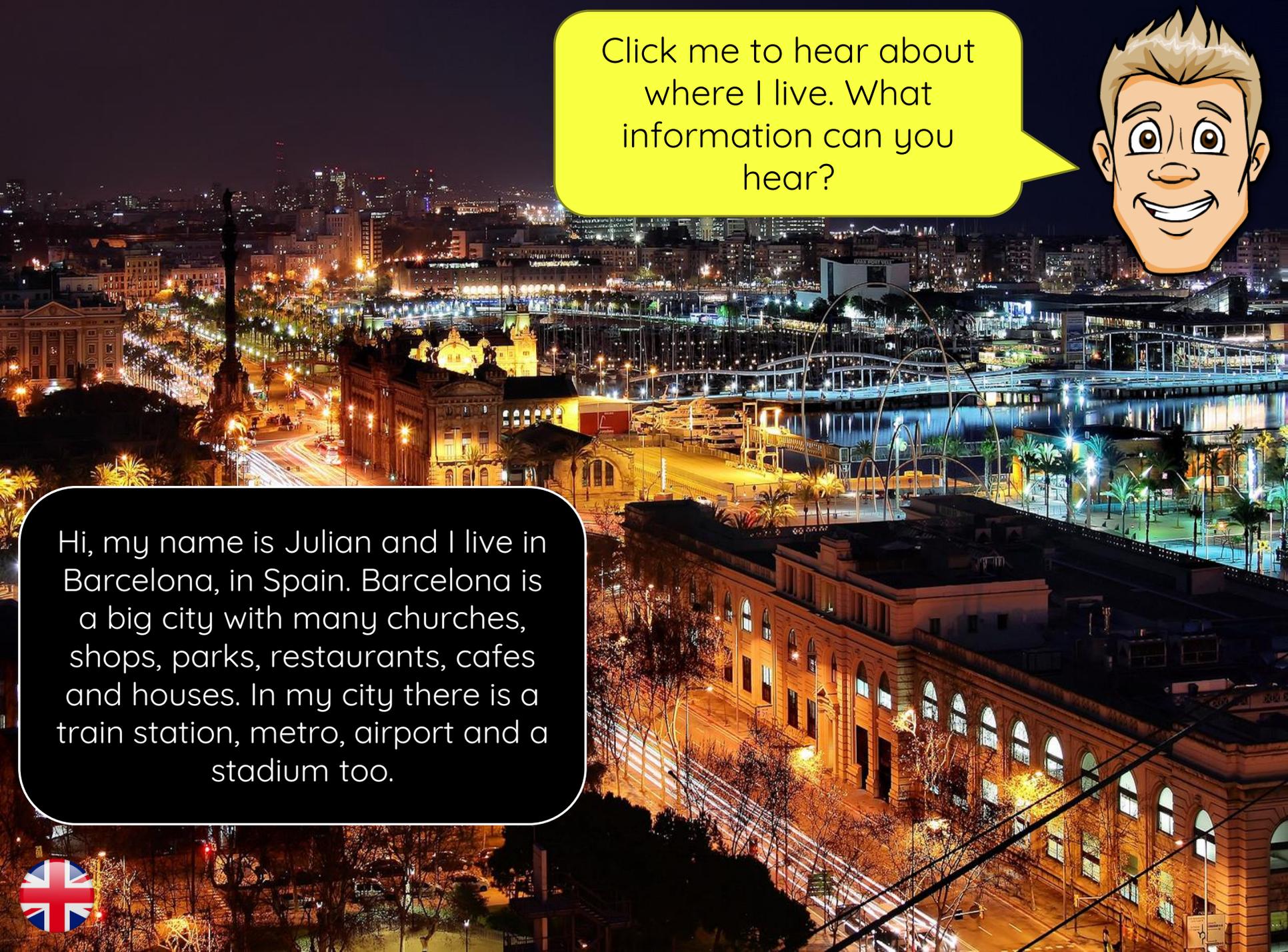
... en mi ciudad.

vocabulario vocabulary

- grande
- pequeño / pequeña
- antiguo / antigua
- turístico / turística
- moderno / moderna
- tranquilo / tranquila
- histórico / histórica
- famoso / famosa
- bonito / bonita
- limpio / limpia
- large
- small
- old
- touristic
- modern
- calm
- historic
- famous
- pretty
- clean

vocabulario vocabulary

- tambien
- y
- pero
- en mi pueblo hay ...
- en mi pueblo no hay ...
- en mi ciudad hay ...
- en mi ciudad no hay ...
- too
- and
- but
- in my village there is/are
- in my village there isn't/aren't
- in my town/city there is/are
- in my town/city there isn't/aren't



Click me to hear about where I live. What information can you hear?



Hi, my name is Julian and I live in Barcelona, in Spain. Barcelona is a big city with many churches, shops, parks, restaurants, cafes and houses. In my city there is a train station, metro, airport and a stadium too.





Click me to hear more about where I live. What information can you hear?



Barcelona is a large, pretty and clean city. It is also modern, touristic and in the east of Spain. There are many pretty beaches and it is very famous for its football team.



A cartoon illustration of a young man with blonde hair, wearing a red t-shirt, black pants, and blue sneakers. He has a surprised expression with wide eyes and an open mouth, and his hands are raised in a shrug. He is standing in front of a night view of the Big Ben clock tower and the Houses of Parliament in London, with the River Thames in the foreground. Three yellow speech bubbles are positioned around him, containing Spanish text.

¡Hola! ¿Donde vives?

¿Cómo es tu ciudad o pueblo?

Describe tu pueblo o ciudad.

Hola, me llamo Julian y vivo en Barcelona, en España.

Barcelona es una gran ciudad con muchas iglesias, tiendas, parques, restaurantes, cafés y casas. En mi ciudad hay una estación de tren, metro, aeropuerto y un estadio también.

Barcelona es una ciudad grande, bonita y limpia. También es moderna, turística y está en el este de España. Hay muchas playas bonitas y es muy famosa por su equipo de fútbol.

Describe tu pueblo o ciudad.





¡Hasta pronto!