

We are learning:

- different type of sports or hobbies
- to ask someone what sport or hobby they do



Teacher notes

Additional resources

Flashcards, sports wordsearch

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 deportes**” – “today we are going to learn about sports and activities we do in our free time”.

The first two slides remind the children of concepts that they have learnt before. The first slide explains the difference between **tu** (your) and **tú** (you). Notice how one word has an accent and one doesn't. This is very important to remember.

The second slide is another reminder of cognates, which is a great strategy to help remember words in Spanish because they sound very similar to English words. Show the example, **tenis** (tennis). Ask the children to tell you examples of other cognates they know from other units. Ask children to spot cognates as you show the different sports slides.

Tell the children we will be using the verb **jugar** (to play) and the verb **practicar** (to practice). 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, **juego** (I play) and **practico** (I practise).

Teacher notes

Start to show the vocabulary slides for different sports and activities. Point out the following:

For games, such as tennis or football, we can use the verb **jugar** (to play) or **practicar** (to practice). However, for activities which are not games, such as judo, we cannot use **jugar** – we can only use **practicar**. It simply makes no sense, as in English, to say “I play judo”, for example.

We must also use **al** when using **jugar**, which is a contraction of **a** and **el**. In Spanish, we cannot say **a el**, we have to contract the two words to say **al**. We can not use **al** when using **practicar**, however, only with **jugar**. Reinforce this concept on all slides.

Use a question and answer structure to model and ask children to talk about each sport, for example:

¿qué haces en tu tiempo libre? what do you do in your free time?

juego al ... I play ...

practico ... I practice ...

Ask children to work in pairs to ask the question to each other and respond.

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

- Clap groups of syllables for a sport in Spanish and ask pupils to tell you the sports you are thinking about
- Sound out the Spanish sports word silently and ask pupils to deduce the words you are forming
- Ask a pupil to mime or act out a sport and see how quickly the class can guess and tell you the sports in Spanish

Teacher notes

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.

In the quiz, children need to listen to the name of a sport and then click on the correct picture for the sport they hear.

Ask the children to use the conversation model on the next two slides to create conversations about the sports they play and activities they do. Ask the children to use as many phrases as they can that may be appropriate to the conversation. Children can use the example sports and activities 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 slide reminds children of some key vocabulary that they have come across before. Point out that ‘my’ in Spanish is different for singular nouns (**mi**) and plural nouns (**mis**).

Teacher notes

Point out the following important rule, which children will need to use. When talking about brothers and sisters or friends, the masculine plural noun is used for plural males and when talking about plural males and females together. The plural female noun is only used when there are only females in the group.

hermanos - two (or more) brothers

hermanas - two (or more) sisters

hermanos - a mixed group of one or more brother and one or more sister

amigos - two (or more) male friends

amigas - two (or more) female friends

amigos - a mixed group of one or more male friend and one or more female friend

Ask the children to use the conversation model on the next two slides, plus the rule above, to create conversations about the sports they play and activities they do. Ask the children to use as many phrases as they can that may be appropriate to the conversation. Children should use the different sports and activities learnt 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?

Teacher notes

Notes

The initial sound of some sports does not conform with the standard Spanish pronunciation, instead they are pronounced as they are in English. For example:

- **hockey** – normally the letter ‘h’ is silent in Spanish, for example with **hielo** (ice), but is pronounced for ‘hockey’
- **golf** – the initial sound is the same as in English
- **judo** – the initial sound is the same as in English, rather than the ‘ch’ sound in ‘loch’

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.**

tú - tu you and your



Mi cumpleaños es el diecinueve de agosto. ¿Y **tú**? ¿Cuándo es **tu** cumpleaños?

My birthday is the nineteenth of August. And **you**? When is **your** birthday?

Do you remember that sometimes the word **tu** has an accent on the **ú** and sometimes it doesn't?

The word **tú** with an accent is used to say **you** and the word **tu** without an accent means **yours**.

Have a look at the example on the left.

cognates

- Words that sound similar in Spanish and English
- Words that are spelt similar in Spanish and English

Cognates are great for helping you remember words in another language, like Spanish!

tenis



tennis

Count how many you can see on the next few pages ...



¿qué haces en tu tiempo libre?

what do you do in your free time?



bádminton



hockey



tenis de mesa



juego al ... /
I play ...

practico ... /
I practice ...



¿qué haces en tu tiempo libre?

what do you do in your free time?



golf



fútbol

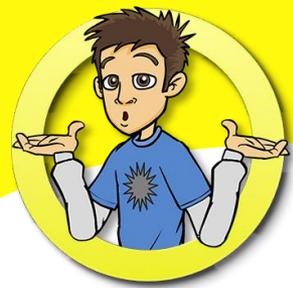


baloncesto



juego al ... /
I play ...

practico ... /
I practice ...



¿qué haces en tu tiempo libre?

what do you do in your free time?



gimnasia



equitación



yoga



practico ... /
I practice ...



¿qué haces en tu tiempo libre?

what do you do in your free time?



natación



boxeo



ciclismo



practico ... /
I practice ...



¿qué haces en tu tiempo libre?

what do you do in your free time?



kárate



patinaje sobre
el hielo



baile



practico ... /
I practice ...



¿qué haces en tu tiempo libre?

what do you do in your free time?



tenis

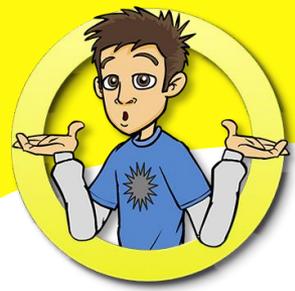


cricket



juego al ... /
I play ...

practico ... /
I practice ...



¿qué haces en tu tiempo libre?

what do you do in your free time?

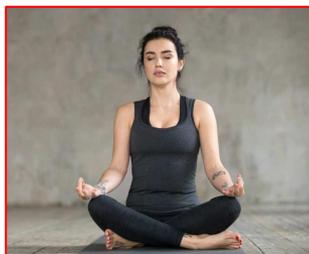


judo



practico ... /
I practice ...

¿sí o no? yes or no?



¿Te gusta jugar al ... ?

Me gusta jugar al ...

No me gusta jugar al ...



¿Te gusta practicar... ?

Me gusta practicar ...

No me gusta practicar ...



vocabulario vocabulary

- deportes
- jugar
- practicar
- con
- mi
- mis
- amigo(s) / amiga(s)
- hermano(s) / hermana(s)
- fines de semana
- todos los días
- sports
- to play
- practise
- with
- my (singular)
- my (plural)
- friend(s)
- brother(s) / sister(s)
- weekends
- every day

Hola Abdul.
¿Qué tal?

Buenas tardes
Maria.
¡Estoy muy bien!
¿Qué haces en
tu tiempo libre?



Yo practico
yoga con mi
amiga. ¿Y tú?
¿Qué haces en
tu tiempo libre?

¡Hasta pronto,
Abdul!

Yo juego al
tenis con mis
amigos los fines
de semana.
¡Hasta luego!

Hola Sebastian.
¿Cómo estás?

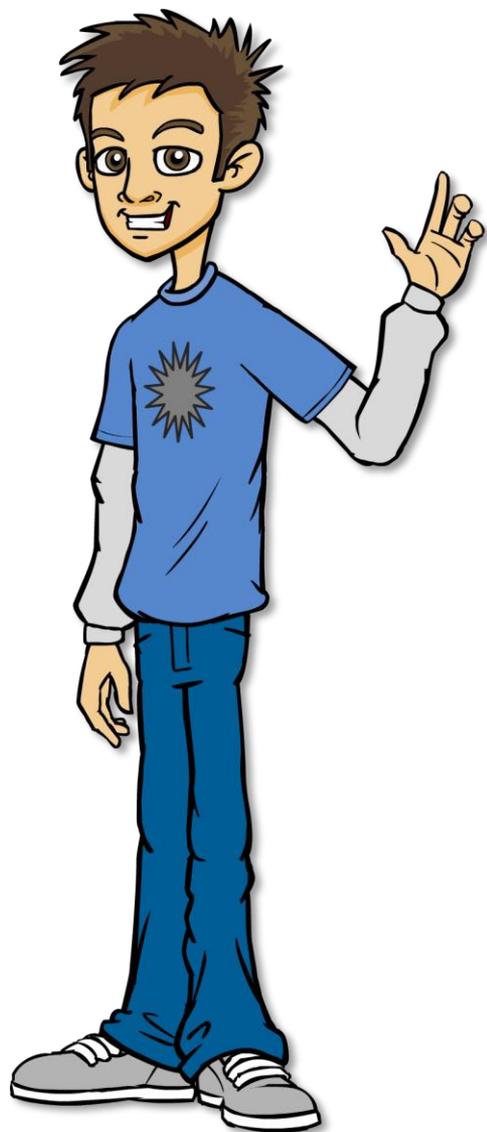
Buenos días
Julian. ¡Estoy
fenomenal!
¿Qué haces en
tu tiempo libre?

Yo practico
natación todos
los días. ¿Y tú?
¿Qué haces en
tu tiempo libre?

Juego al fútbol
con mi hermano.
¡Hasta luego!

¡Hasta pronto,
Sebastian!





¡Hasta luego!