

We are learning:

- the names of vegetables and salad items
- to use the verb 'ir' - to go
- to say if you like or don't like something



Teacher notes

Additional resources:

Flashcards, real vegetables and salad to show the children.

Activities

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

- ¡hola!
- ¿qué tal? ¿cómo estás?
- ¿qué fecha es hoy?

Introduce the lesson by using the phrase “**hoy vamos a aprender las verduras**” – “today we are going to learn about vegetables and salad”. Revise the colours. Tell the children that they will need to use the colours during the lesson to describe vegetables. Discuss the concept of colours as adjectives, and remind the children that in Spanish the adjective goes after the noun whereas in English it goes before the noun – show the slide to illustrate this. Remind the children that as well as masculine and feminine articles that need to match the gender of the noun, the adjectives have to as well.

Introduce the character Julian. Click him to see what he is saying translated into English. Click again to show the Spanish dialogue. Use **escuchad** and **repetid** to introduce the vocabulary – provide lots of opportunity for repetition. Ask the children “**¿cómo se escribe [the word]?**” – “how do you spell...[the word given]?”. Ask the children to talk to their partners to decide if there any cognates on each slide (words that are similar to English).

Remind the children of the concepts of masculine nouns, feminine nouns and plurals. When showing the vocabulary, ask them do discuss with a partner which nouns are masculine and which are feminine. Discuss how the children decided to group the nouns. Remind children that on the screen, blue text indicates masculine nouns and pink text indicates feminine nouns.

Teacher notes

Play **¿qué verdura es?**. Point at a vegetable (or hold up a real vegetable) and ask “**¿qué verdura es?**” – “what vegetable is it?”. Children should write the correct word on their whiteboards or choose the correct flashcard to show you when asked. Expect a 100% response so you can assess understanding. Ask the children to work in partners to decide which nouns are cognates. Play “I am thinking of a vegetable that starts with the letter [say the letter name in Spanish]”. Ask the children to write on their whiteboard or show the flashcard picture of the fruit they think that you are thinking of.

Introduce the verb **‘ir’** – to go’ (can also be used for ‘to leave’). Remind the children that the verbs change depending on what we are talking about – in this lesson we will be using **‘ir’** to say we are going shopping. **Comprar** is the verb ‘to buy’ but we will not need to change it because the verb doing all the work is **‘ir’**, for example “**voy a comprar**” – “I’m going to buy” and “**vas a comprar**” – “you are going to buy”.

‘a’ means ‘to’.

person		verb		verb
1 st person singular	yo	voy	I	am going
2 nd person singular	tú	vas	you	are going
3 rd person singular	el / ella	va	he / she / it	is going
1 st person plural	nosotros	vamos	we	are going
2 nd person plural	vosotros	vais	you	are going
3 rd person plural	ellos / ellas	van	they	are going

Teacher notes

Use the model dialogues to go shopping in partners. Present to the class as role plays. Extend the children by asking them to use numbers, for example “**voy a comprar dos tomates**” – “I’m going to buy two tomatoes”.

Ask the children to say which colour each vegetable is. Ask “**¿de qué color es ...** [a vegetable]?”. Remind the children that colours are also adjectives and they must agree with the gender of the noun, for example:

- * **un tomate rojo** – a red tomato
- * **una cebolla roja** – a red onion

On the slide showing the vegetables and salad, point at a vegetable and ask “**¿qué es?**” – “what is it?”. Ask the children to respond by saying the name of the vegetable and its colour – focus on article/noun/adjective agreement. For example:

¿Qué es?

Es **una zanahoria naranja**. It’s an orange carrot.

¿Qué es?

Es **un repollo verde**. It’s a green cabbage.

In previous units, the children have learnt to say **me gusta** and **no me gusta** (I like and I don’t like). As with all word classes, the verb **gustar** (to like) has to change if it is used for plural nouns. Show the table to show how **gustar** changes for singular and plural vegetable nouns. Explain how using **no** in front of the phrase means “I don’t like”. Ask the children to work in pairs to ask each other if they like a particular vegetable (or not).

Teacher notes

Quiz

- Match the vegetable image to the word.
- Click the items that Maria has on her shopping list.

Points to note

There are different names for vegetables in Spanish, depending on where you are. For example:

peas

guisantes – Spain

arvejas – Latin America

spring onions

cebolleta – Spain

cebolla larga – Latin America

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

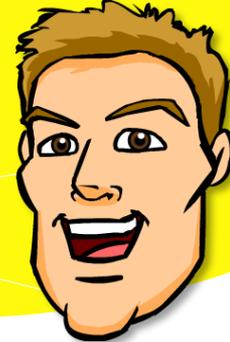
- **j** makes a 'h' sound rojo, arvejas
- **z** makes a 'th' sound azul, zanahoria
- **ll** makes a 'y' sound amarillo, cebolla
- **ñ** sounds like en-yay champiñon

Remember...

in Latin America the **ll** is more of a **j** sound.

Also, the **z** is more like an **s** sound.

los colores colours



amarillo



azul



blanco



gris



marrón



morado



naranja



negro



rojo



rosa



verde



grámatica grammar

the adjectives rule

In English we place an adjective **BEFORE** the noun

the red tomato



adjective

noun

In Spanish we place an adjective **AFTER** the noun

el tomate rojo



noun

adjective

grámatica grammar

Some adjectives need to change from the masculine form to the feminine form to match the gender of the noun.

- un tomate roo masculine a red tomato
- una cebolla roa feminine a red onion

roo matches the gender of the noun “tomate” but needs to change to roa to match the gender of the noun “cebolla”.



Hi, my name is
Julian. I live in
Alicante in Spain. I
work in a
supermarket. I like
tomatoes and onion.



las verduras vegetables



una remolacha



un brócoli



una coliflor



un repollo



una zanahoria



unas judias verdes

las verduras vegetables



un champiñón



una cebolla



un maíz



una patata



unos guisantes

unas arvejas



unas lentejas

la ensalada salad



un tomate



una lechuga



un pimiento



un pepino



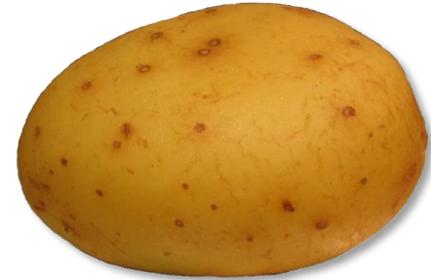
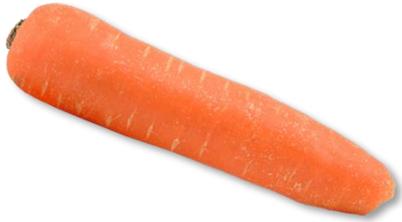
una cebolleta



un apio



las verduras vegetables



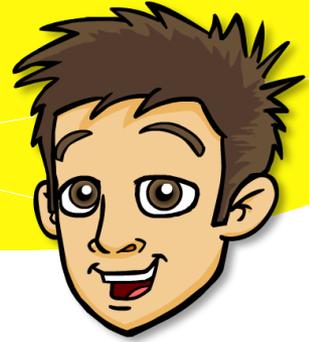
la ensalada salad



vocabulario vocabulary

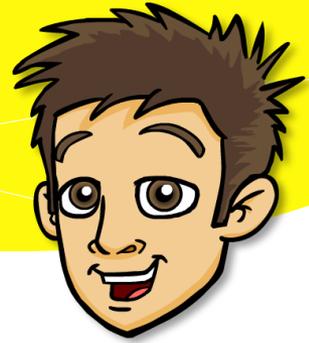
- las verduras
- la ensalada
- el supermercado
- el mercado
- la tienda
- ir de compras
- comprar
- vegetables
- salad
- the supermarket
- the market
- the shop
- to go shopping
- to buy

grámatica grammar



- el verbo 'ir'
 - yo voy
 - tú vas
 - el va / ella va
 - nosotros vamos
 - vosotros vais
 - ellos van/ ellas van
- the verb 'to go'
 - I go
 - you go
 - he / she goes
 - we go
 - you go (plural)
 - they go (male / female)

grámatica grammar



- el verbo 'ir'
 - voy a comprar ...
 - tú vas a comprar ...
 - el / ella va a comprar ...
 - vamos a comprar ...
 - vais a comprar ...
 - van a comprar ...
- the verb 'to go'
 - I am going to buy ...
 - you are going to buy ...
 - he / she is going to buy ...
 - we are going to buy ...
 - you are going to buy ...
 - they are going to buy ...



¡Hola! Voy a comprar
unas verduras en el
supermercado.



¡Hola! ¿Qué vas
a comprar?



Voy a comprar
unos tomates,
una cebolla y
una lechuga.



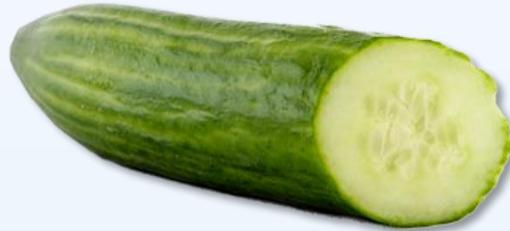


¡Hola! Voy a comprar unas verduras en el supermercado.

Voy a comprar ...



¡Hola! ¿Qué vas a comprar?



y and



¡Hola! Voy a comprar
unas verduras en el
supermercado.

Voy a comprar ...



¡Hola! ¿Qué vas
a comprar?



y and

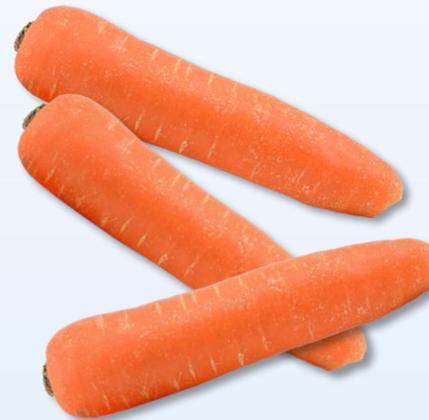


¡Hola! Voy a comprar unas verduras en el supermercado.

Voy a comprar ...



¡Hola! ¿Qué vas a comprar?



y and

¿de qué color es...? what colour is...?

¿De qué color es un tomate?

Es rojo.



un tomate



¿de qué color es...? what colour is...?

¿De qué color es ...?

Es ...



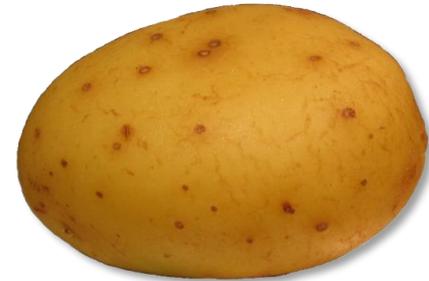
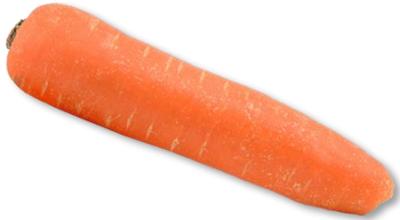
¿de qué color es...? what colour is...?

¿De qué color es ...?

Es ...



las verduras vegetables



la ensalada salad





gustar to like

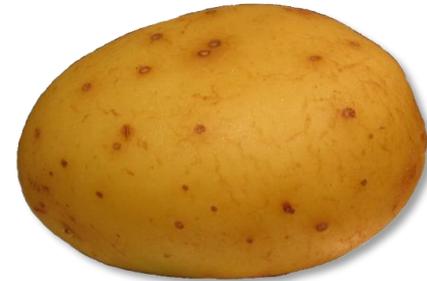
		opinion		article	fruit
singular		me	gusta	la	cebolla
		me	gusta	el	tomate
plural		me	gustan	las	cebollas
		me	gustan	los	tomates
singular	no	me	gusta	la	cebolla
	no	me	gusta	el	tomate
plural	no	me	gustan	las	cebollas
	no	me	gustan	los	tomates

I like tomatoes. I don't like brocolli.



¿te gustan las ..? ¿te gustan los ..?

do you like ..?



me gustan las ... / los ...

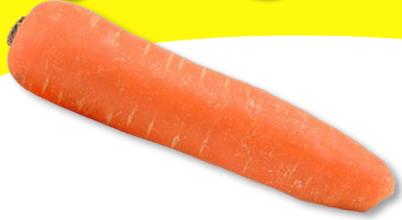
I like ...

no me gustan las ... / los ...

I don't like ...

¿te gustan las ..? ¿te gustan los ..?

do you like ..?



me gustan las ... / los ...

I like ...

no me gustan las ... / los ...

I don't like ...



¡Hasta pronto!