SPANISH · GRADE 1 · AGES 6–7

Grade 1 Spanish

Parent guides. A step-by-step script for every lesson, with materials, what to read aloud and a checklist.

First edition **5 units** **10 lessons · one quarter** **A song or video for every lesson** **Quick reference**

FIRST EDITION

Course guide

Grade 1 Spanish is the second course on the Spanish elementary track: a short course of 10 lessons (5 units of 2), one lesson a week for a quarter, with three sessions of 15–20 minutes a week. It follows Kindergarten Spanish, but a child can begin here.

The child learns to name and greet the family, to name the rooms of the house and the things on the table and to say grace in Spanish, to say the days of the week and the weather, to count to twenty, to name shapes, and to name the things God made and the fruits we eat. Every lesson opens with a true story: Carl Larsson's family breakfast under a birch tree, Sorolla's portrait of his children's grandparents, a Dutch linen cupboard by Pieter de Hooch, Chardin's children saying grace, Durrie's village going to church through the snow, Caillebotte's rainy Paris street, Bruegel's children's games, the tiles of the Alhambra, the Garden of Eden and Meléndez's oranges.

Reading and writing are light. A parent reads the lesson, the child sings, moves, points and draws, and traces or copies single Spanish words in a picture dictionary. The quarter ends with a creation book and a fruit tasting in Spanish.

> Every embedded video comes from a channel Jerad has approved for School Launch, and every one was made for young children: Super Simple Español (all-Spanish songs for little ones), Calico Spanish for Kids (gentle songs sung by native speakers), Mi Camino Spanish (short, clear lessons for children), Rock 'N Learn (English-to-Spanish lessons with time to repeat), Jack Hartmann, Señor Jordan and ALABA KIDS (Christian children's songs in Spanish). Most are two or

> three minutes long, so watch them twice: once to listen and once to sing along. Where a lesson names a video from a channel still waiting for approval, it is listed as a placeholder and not embedded. Some channels end with an invitation to subscribe; you can stop the video when the song ends. You will hear small differences between speakers: in most of Spain, z and soft c sound like the th in think, while in Latin America they sound like s. Both are correct; this course teaches the Latin American sounds.

Start with Lesson 1.1 →

Who it is for

Written for students in grade 1 (about ages 6–7), with a parent or teacher reading the lessons aloud and joining in. No Spanish is needed by the child or the parent: every word comes with its sounds spelled out, and the songs do the rest. Reading and writing are light: tracing and copying single words under drawings. Sessions are short, 15 to 20 minutes. Nothing needs to be bought: every activity uses paper, crayons, paper plates and household things.

How to use this course

1. **The weekly rhythm.** The quarter has 10 lessons, one a week, each with three sessions of 15–20 minutes. Session 1 is the warm-up, the story, the song or video and the picture study. Session 2 is the activity and the picture dictionary. Session 3 is the worked examples, the practice questions (asked out loud), the game and a little show for the family. In the second week of each unit, use part of Session 3 for the unit review and the unit challenge.
2. **Say it every day.** Little children learn a language by hearing it and saying it, over and over, cheerfully. Greet each other in Spanish at breakfast and at bedtime, count the stairs in Spanish, and name colors in the car. Two minutes of Spanish every day does more than an hour once a week.
3. **Move while you learn.** Every lesson has a part called *Say it and move*. The motions are not extras: young children remember words they act out (waving for hola, stretching for buenos días, galloping for el caballo). Do the motions every time you say the words.

4. **Story, sounds, motion.** The core ideas are written to be read aloud. *The story* tells a true story or a Bible story; *How Spanish sounds* gives one or two sounds to listen for; *Say it and move* puts the words in the child's body. After the story, ask your child to tell it back.
5. **The picture dictionary.** Keep one notebook for the quarter. Each lesson the child draws pictures and a parent writes the Spanish word for the child to trace or copy. By the end of the quarter it is a little book of everything learned.
6. **Little words in front.** Spanish nouns come with a little word in front, el or la (el perro, la vaca). Grammar is not taught at this age, but always say the little word with the noun, so the ear learns it early.
7. **Heritage families.** If your child already speaks Spanish at home, use the same lessons and the *At home in Spanish* note in each lesson, which suggests reading, writing and family conversation for children who already understand the words.
8. **Printables.** Each lesson has a one-page worksheet, and the answers are in a separate key for the parent. Each unit review also has a printable key.
9. **The Spanish Bible.** Spanish verses are quoted from the Reina-Valera 1909, the public-domain edition of the Reina-Valera (Bible Gateway calls it the Reina-Valera Antigua, RVA). They are printed as in 1909, so the little words a, e and o sometimes carry an old accent (á, é, ó) that modern spelling drops; the sound is the same. The English verse is always the King James Version.

Scope and sequence

UNIT 1 · WEEKS 1–2

Mi Familia

The family in Spanish: mamá, papá, el hermano, la hermana, el bebé, then los abuelos, with Carl Larsson's family breakfast under a birch tree and the grandparents Joaquín Sorolla painted for his children, and the commandment to honor father and mother.

1.1 Mamá, Papá and Me

1.2 Grandfather and Grandmother

UNIT 2 · WEEKS 3–4

Mi Casa

The home in Spanish: la casa, la cocina, el dormitorio, la puerta and la ventana with Pieter de Hooch's bright Dutch house, then the table, la mesa, el pan, la leche and el agua, with Chardin's mother and children saying grace before dinner.

2.1 My House

2.2 At the Table

UNIT 3 · WEEKS 5–6

Los Días

The days of the week, with domingo, the Lord's day, and a snowy New England Sunday painted by George Henry Durrie; then the weather, sol, lluvia, nubes, viento, with Caillebotte's rainy Paris street and the God who prepares rain for the earth.

3.1 The Days of the Week

3.2 What Is the Weather Like?

UNIT 4 · WEEKS 7–8

Números y Formas

Counting from eleven to twenty with Bruegel's busy painting of children's games and the twelve apostles, then shapes, el círculo, el cuadrado, el triángulo, la estrella, in the tile patterns of the Alhambra and in the moon and stars God made.

4.1 Eleven to Twenty

4.2 Shapes

UNIT 5 · WEEKS 9–10

La Creación

God's world in Spanish: el sol, la luna, las estrellas, el mar, la tierra, el árbol, with the Garden of Eden painted by the Brueghels; then fruit, la manzana, la naranja, el plátano, las uvas, with Luis Meléndez's oranges and the fruit of the Spirit.

5.1 God Made the World

5.2 The Fruits God Made

Weekly pacing calendar

WEEK	PLAN
1	• Session 1: Lesson 1.1 Mamá, Papá and Me: warm-up, story, song or video, picture study • Session 2: Lesson 1.1 activity (family finger puppets) and picture dictionary • Session 3: Worked examples, practice out loud, the game and a little show for the family *Three short sessions a week: one to learn, one to make, one to play. On the other days, greet each other in Spanish, say the day and the weather each morning, and sing the week's song.*
2	• Session 1: Lesson 1.2 Grandfather and Grandmother: warm-up, story, song or video, picture study • Session 2: Lesson 1.2 activity (a card for los abuelos) and picture dictionary

WEEK	PLAN
	• Session 3: Worked examples, practice out loud, the game and a little show for the family • End of unit: Unit 1 review and unit challenge (my family tree)
3	• Session 1: Lesson 2.1 My House: warm-up, story, song or video, picture study • Session 2: Lesson 2.1 activity (label your house) and picture dictionary • Session 3: Worked examples, practice out loud, the game and a little show for the family
4	• Session 1: Lesson 2.2 At the Table: warm-up, story, song or video, picture study • Session 2: Lesson 2.2 activity (a spanish placemat) and picture dictionary • Session 3: Worked examples, practice out loud, the game and a little show for the family • End of unit: Unit 2 review and unit challenge (set the table and bless it)
5	• Session 1: Lesson 3.1 The Days of the Week: warm-up, story, song or video, picture study • Session 2: Lesson 3.1 activity (a week wheel) and picture dictionary • Session 3: Worked examples, practice out loud, the game and a little show for the family
6	• Session 1: Lesson 3.2 What Is the Weather Like?: warm-up, story, song or video, picture study • Session 2: Lesson 3.2 activity (weather wheel) and picture dictionary • Session 3: Worked examples, practice out loud, the game and a little show for the family • End of unit: Unit 3 review and unit challenge (my weather calendar)
7	• Session 1: Lesson 4.1 Eleven to Twenty: warm-up, story, song or video, picture study • Session 2: Lesson 4.1 activity (counting to twenty chain) and picture dictionary • Session 3: Worked examples, practice out loud, the game and a little show for the family
8	• Session 1: Lesson 4.2 Shapes: warm-up, story, song or video, picture study • Session 2: Lesson 4.2 activity (alhambra tile pattern) and picture dictionary • Session 3: Worked examples, practice out loud, the game and a little show for the family • End of unit: Unit 4 review and unit challenge (the shape picture)
9	• Session 1: Lesson 5.1 God Made the World: warm-up, story, song or video, picture study • Session 2: Lesson 5.1 activity (seven days of creation wheel) and picture dictionary • Session 3: Worked examples, practice out loud, the game and a little show for the family
10	• Session 1: Lesson 5.2 The Fruits God Made: warm-up, story, song or video, picture study • Session 2: Lesson 5.2 activity (fruit-of-the-spirit tree) and picture dictionary • Session 3: Worked examples, practice out loud, the game and a little show for the family

WEEK	PLAN
	• End of unit: Unit 5 review and unit challenge (my creation book and fruit tasting)

Materials

A notebook for the picture dictionary

One for the quarter, for drawings with Spanish labels.

Crayons or markers, paper, paper plates, scissors, glue and tape

For the activities. A parent helps with cutting.

Index cards

For counting cards and word games.

A device to play the songs and videos

Each lesson has one short song or video and a backup.

Grading

Grades at this age come from cheerful participation: saying the words, singing, doing the motions and joining the games. A child who says Spanish out loud every day and joins every song and game earns full credit.

PART	%
Saying and singing (daily greetings, songs, motions, games)	**40**
Picture dictionary and activities	**30**
Unit reviews (out loud)	**15**
Unit challenges	**15**

Scale: Most families simply mark each review Got it, Getting there or Not yet. If you prefer letters: A 90–100, B 80–89, C 70–79. Below that, sing the songs and play the games again, then try once more.

- Every review is done out loud. The parent asks, the child answers or points, and the parent marks the answer key.
- A word counts when the child can say it so a Spanish speaker would understand. Small accents are fine.
- The rolled rr of perro comes with time. Praise every try.

A NOTE TO PARENTS

You do not need to know Spanish to teach this course. Every Spanish word has its sounds spelled out (hola is OH-lah), every answer is in the answer key, and every lesson has a short song with a native speaker. Learn right alongside your child.

Keep it short and happy. If your child is tired, sing the song and stop. Fifteen joyful minutes are better than thirty unhappy ones.

The stories in this course are true stories of painters, places and people from the Spanish-speaking world, and stories from the Bible. Each lesson ends with a verse in English (King James Version) and the same verse in the old Spanish Bible, so your child can hear that God's Word speaks in every language.

PRINTABLE WORD LIST

VOCABULARY FOR THE COURSE

Latin American Spanish. Latin American Spanish, which is what these Spanish courses teach: h is silent, ñ is ny, ll is y, j and ge/gi are a breathy h, and z and ce/ci are s rather than the th of Spain. Vowels are pure. There is no vosotros; tú is the familiar you and usted is the formal you. The capital letters are the stressed syllable.

Every week's list is printed again inside that lesson. Say the capital letters loudest.

1.1 MAMÁ, PAPÁ AND ME

la familia
lah fah-MEE-lyah
noun
the family

mamá
mah-MAH
noun · la madre (mother)
mom

papá

pah-PAH

noun · el padre (father)

dad

el hermano

ehl ehr-MAH-noh

noun · los hermanos

the brother

la hermana

lah ehr-MAH-nah

noun · las hermanas

the sister

el bebé

ehl beh-BEH

noun

the baby

te quiero

teh KYEH-roh

phrase

I love you

1.2 GRANDFATHER AND GRANDMOTHER

el abuelo

ehl ah-BWEH-loh

noun · abuelito (dear grandpa)

the grandfather

la abuela

lah ah-BWEH-lah

noun · abuelita (dear grandma)

the grandmother

los abuelos

lohs ah-BWEH-lohs

noun

the grandparents

este es

EHS-teh ehs

phrase · for a man or boy

this is

esta es

EHS-tah ehs

phrase · for a woman or girl

this is

mi

mee

word

my

2.1 MY HOUSE

la casa
lah KAH-sah

noun

the house

la cocina
lah koh-SEE-nah

noun

the kitchen

el dormitorio
ehl dohr-mee-TOH-ryoh

noun

the bedroom

el baño
ehl BAH-nyoh

noun

the bathroom

la sala
lah SAH-lah

noun

the living room

la puerta
lah PWEHR-tah

noun

the door

la ventana
lah behn-TAH-nah

noun

the window

2.2 AT THE TABLE

la mesa
lah MEH-sah

noun

the table

el plato
ehl PLAH-toh

noun

the plate

el vaso
ehl BAH-soh

noun

the glass, the cup

la cuchara
lah koo-CHAH-rah

noun

the spoon

el pan

ehl PAHN

noun

the bread

la leche

lah LEH-cheh

noun

the milk

el agua

ehl AH-gwah

noun

the water

la comida

lah koh-MEE-dah

noun

the food, the meal

3.1 THE DAYS OF THE WEEK

lunes

LOO-nehs

noun

Monday

martes

MAHR-tehs

noun

Tuesday

miércoles

MYEHR-koh-lehs

noun

Wednesday

jueves

HWEH-behs

noun

Thursday

viernes

BYEHR-nehs

noun

Friday

sábado

SAH-bah-doh

noun

Saturday

domingo

doh-MEEN-goh

noun

Sunday

hoy

OY

word

today

3.2 WHAT IS THE WEATHER LIKE?

el tiempo
ehl TYEHM-poh

noun

the weather (also: time)

el sol
ehl SOHL

noun

the sun

la lluvia
lah YOO-byah

noun

the rain

llueve
YWEH-beh

verb

it is raining

hace frío
AH-seh FREE-oh

phrase

it is cold

hace calor
AH-seh kah-LOHR

phrase

it is hot

el viento
ehl BYEHN-toh

noun

the wind

el paraguas
ehl pah-RAH-gwahs

noun

the umbrella

4.1 ELEVEN TO TWENTY

once
OHN-seh

number

eleven

doce
DOH-seh

number

twelve

trece
TREH-seh

number

thirteen

catorce
kah-TOHR-seh

number

fourteen

quince

KEEN-seh

number

fifteen

dieciséis

dyeh-see-SAYS

number

sixteen

veinte

BAYN-teh

number

twenty

4.2 SHAPES

el círculo

ehl SEER-koo-loh

noun

the circle

el cuadrado

ehl kwah-DRAH-doh

noun

the square

el triángulo

ehl tree-AHN-goo-loh

noun

the triangle

el rectángulo

ehl rehk-TAHN-goo-loh

noun

the rectangle

la estrella

lah ehs-TREH-yah

noun

the star

la luna

lah LOO-nah

noun

the moon

la forma

lah FOHR-mah

noun

the shape

5.1 GOD MADE THE WORLD

el cielo
ehl SYEH-loh
noun · los cielos
the sky, heaven

la tierra
lah TYEH-rrah
noun
the earth, the land

el sol
ehl SOHL
noun
the sun

la luna
lah LOO-nah
noun
the moon

las estrellas
lahs ehs-TREH-yahs
noun · la estrella
the stars

el mar
ehl MAHR
noun
the sea

el árbol
ehl AHR-bohl
noun · los árboles
the tree

Dios
DYOHS
noun
God

5.2 THE FRUITS GOD MADE

la manzana
lah mahn-SAH-nah
noun
the apple

la naranja
lah nah-RAHN-hah
noun
the orange

el plátano
ehl PLAH-tah-noh
noun
the banana

las uvas
lahs OO-bahs
noun · la uva
the grapes

la fresa

lah FREH-sah

noun

the strawberry

la pera

lah PEH-rah

noun

the pear

me gusta

meh GOO-stah

phrase · me gustan for more than one

I like

UNIT 1

Mi Familia

In Lesson 1.1 your child learns to name the family in Spanish, la familia, mamá, papá, el hermano, la hermana, el bebé, and to say Te quiero (I love you). A watercolor by Carl Larsson shows a big family eating breakfast outdoors under a birch tree. God gave us families, and He tells us to honor our father and mother.

In Lesson 1.2 your child meets los abuelos, el abuelo and la abuela, in a portrait the Spanish painter Joaquín Sorolla made of his wife's parents, the grandparents of his children. The Bible says grandchildren are the crown of the old. The unit ends with a family tree labeled in Spanish.

PREREQUISITES

- None, though Kindergarten Spanish is a happy start: hola, colors, numbers to ten.

MASTERY CHECKLIST

- ☐ I can name the people in my family in Spanish: mamá, papá, el hermano, la hermana, el bebé, el abuelo, la abuela.
- ☐ I can say Te quiero to someone in my family.
- ☐ I can introduce a family member: Esta es mi mamá. Este es mi papá.
- ☐ I know the commandment to honor my father and mother.

OPTIONAL BOOKS AND RESOURCES FOR THIS UNIT

- **Family photos**: For the family tree and for practicing Este es... and Esta es...

Not required. Every activity in this unit works with paper, pencil, scissors and the free links below. School Launch is independent and free.

LESSONS IN THIS UNIT

1.1	**Mamá, Papá and Me**	3 sessions of 15–20 minutes
1.2	**Grandfather and Grandmother**	3 sessions of 15–20 minutes

Unit 1 review

Ask each question out loud; the child answers out loud and may point to photos. The review is worth 20 points.

1. **5 pts**
   Name these in Spanish: mother, father, brother, sister, baby.
2. **5 pts**
   What are el abuelo and la abuela?
3. **5 pts**
   Point to a photo or a person and introduce them: This is my... in Spanish.
4. **5 pts**
   How do you say I love you in Spanish? Which commandment tells us how to treat our parents?

ANSWER KEY

1. Mamá (or la madre), papá (or el padre), el hermano, la hermana, el bebé.
2. Grandfather and grandmother.
3. Este es mi papá / mi hermano / mi abuelo; Esta es mi mamá / mi hermana / mi abuela.
4. Te quiero. Honour thy father and thy mother.

Printable answer key (PDF, for the parent)

UNIT CHALLENGE: MY FAMILY TREE

Draw a family tree: a big tree with you on the trunk, your parents on the branches above you, and your grandparents above them. Add brothers, sisters and the baby beside you. Under each person, label who they are in Spanish (mamá, papá, el abuelo, la abuela, el hermano, la hermana, el bebé) and write their names. Then show the tree to the family and introduce each person: Este es mi abuelo. Esta es mi hermana.

LOOK FOR	WHAT IT MEANS
Family words	At least five people labeled correctly in Spanish.
Introducing	The child says Este es… and Esta es… correctly.
Care	The tree is neat and colorful, a gift for the family.

UNIT 1 · MI FAMILIA · LESSON 1.1 OF 10 · 3 SESSIONS OF 15–20 MINUTES

1.1 Mamá, Papá and Me

OBJECTIVES

- Name the family in Spanish: la familia, mamá, papá, el hermano, la hermana, el bebé.
- Say Te quiero (I love you).
- Know that God gave us families and tells us to honor our parents.

> **Warm-up.** Look at a family photo together. Point to each person and say who they are. Today you learn to say who they are in Spanish, and to tell them you love them.

WATCH

MI FAMILIA para Niños (My Family in Spanish for Kids)

Mi Camino Spanish · 3:07

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4hRfShhCaR4

> **WHEN TO WATCH**
> After the story. Repeat each family word after the video.

Note: A Mi Camino Spanish lesson for children that names the family members slowly and clearly.

BACKUP VIDEO

Introducing a Parent to a Friend - Spanish Videos for Kids

Calico Spanish for Kids · 0:54

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-MlL0ugMPQo

On the second or third day: children introduce a parent to a friend in Spanish.

KEY TERMS

la familia (lah fah-MEE-lyah)
The family.

papá (pah-PAH)
Dad. Lean on the end: pah-PAH.

Te quiero (teh KYEH-roh)
I love you, said to family and friends.

mamá (mah-MAH)
Mom. Lean on the end: mah-MAH.

el hermano / la hermana (ehr-MAH-noh / ehr-MAH-nah)
The brother / the sister. The h is quiet.

VOCABULARY FOR THE WEEK

Latin American sounds: h is silent, ñ says ny, ll says y, j says a breathy h, and z and soft c say s, not the th of Spain. Capitals show the stress.

la familia
lah fah-MEE-lyah

noun

the family

mamá
mah-MAH

noun · la madre (mother)

mom

papá
pah-PAH

noun · el padre (father)

dad

el hermano
ehl ehr-MAH-noh

noun · los hermanos

the brother

la hermana
lah ehr-MAH-nah

noun · las hermanas

the sister

el bebé
ehl beh-BEH

noun

the baby

te quiero
teh KYEH-roh

phrase

I love you

CORE IDEAS

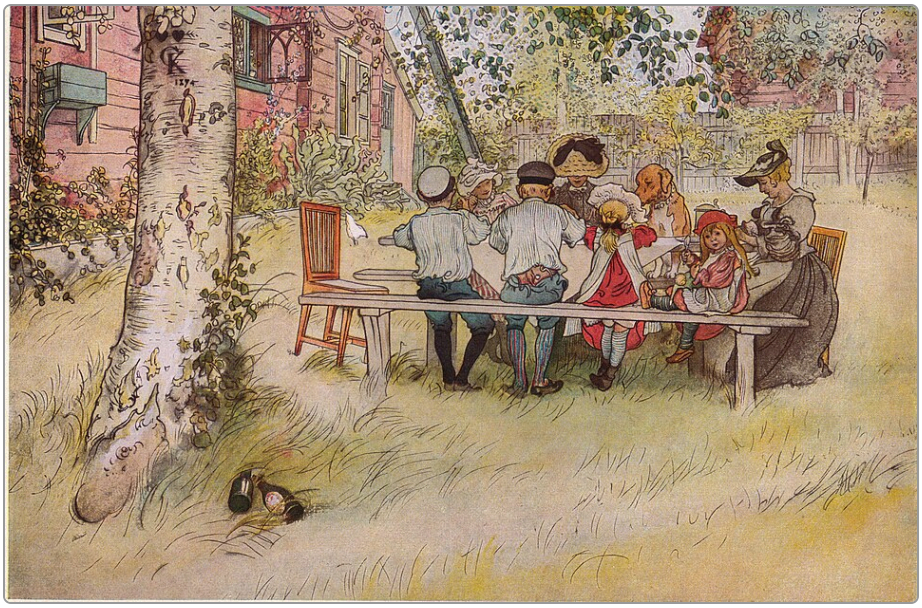
The story. About one hundred and thirty years ago in Sweden there lived a painter named Carl Larsson, his wife Karin and their eight children. They lived in a little red house in the country, which they filled with flowers, bright painted furniture and laughter. Carl painted his family again and again: the children reading, sewing, playing and helping. In one picture, the whole family eats breakfast outside on a summer morning, at a long table set under a big white birch tree. You can see the children from behind, sitting on the bench, and their mother at the end of the table. A little dog sits by the table, hoping for a crumb! Carl did not paint kings or battles; he painted the family God gave him, because to him that was the most beautiful thing in the world.

How Spanish sounds. In **mamá** and **papá**, the accent mark means: lean on the end of the word, mah-MAH, pah-PAH. Without the accent, papa means potato! In **hermano**

and **hermana**, the h is quiet: ehr-MAH-noh. One letter changes the word: hermano (o) is a brother, hermana (a) is a sister.

Say it and move. Point to each person in a photo (or in the room) and say who they are: **mamá, papá, mi hermano, mi hermana, el bebé**. Rock your arms for **el bebé**. Then hug someone and say **Te quiero**.

PICTURE STUDY



Breakfast under the Big Birch, Carl Larsson, 1896 · Watercolor, from the series A Home · Nationalmuseum, Stockholm

Image: Wikimedia Commons, public domain

Carl Larsson painted this watercolor in the garden of his family's home in the Swedish village of Sundborn. It was one of a set of pictures of his home and family that he later printed in a book, so that other families could see how happy a simple home can be.

Look closely

- Find the big white tree. What is underneath it?
- Count the people at the table in Spanish.
- Find the little dog. What do you think it wants?
- What colors are the chairs? Say it in Spanish.

Talk about it

1. Why do you think Carl Larsson loved painting his family?
2. What is your favorite meal to eat with your family?

ACTIVITY

Family finger puppets

Make a finger puppet for each person in your family, and use them to say who they are in Spanish.

You will need

- Paper or card stock
- Crayons or markers
- Tape and scissors (with a parent's help)

Steps

1. Cut small strips of paper, one for each person in your family.
2. Draw a face on each strip: mamá, papá, your brothers and sisters, the baby and yourself.
3. Write the Spanish word on each one: mamá, papá, hermano, hermana, bebé, yo (me).
4. Roll each strip around a finger and tape it.
5. Make your finger family say hola to each other, and introduce each one: Esta es mi mamá. Este es mi papá.

Tips

- Use este for a boy or man and esta for a girl or woman.
- End your puppet show with Te quiero!

Check your work

☐ I made a puppet for each person in my family, labeled in Spanish.

☐ I can introduce each one: Este es... Esta es...

PICTURE DICTIONARY

1. Draw your family and label everyone in Spanish: mamá, papá, hermano, hermana, bebé.
2. Copy the words Te quiero in a big heart.

From history. In Spanish-speaking countries, families are often big and close, and grandparents, aunts, uncles and cousins gather every Sunday for a long family meal after church. Children usually carry two last names: their father's first family name and their mother's first family name, so that both families are remembered.

At home in Spanish. For a Spanish-speaking child: write each family member's full name, both last names included, on the family puppets, and have the child read them aloud. Ask a grandparent to tell, in Spanish, about a family meal from his or her own childhood.

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. How do you introduce your mother in Spanish?

▼ **Show solution**

1. Mother is mamá (or la madre).
2. For a woman or girl we say Esta es (this is).
3. My is mi.

Answer: Esta es mi mamá.

Example 2. Your brother is named Luke. How do you introduce him?

▼ **Show solution**

1. Brother is hermano.
2. For a boy we say Este es.

Answer: Este es mi hermano, Luke.

PRACTICE

1. Easy What does la familia mean?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   The family.

2. Easy What is el hermano?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   The brother.

3. Easy How do you say sister in Spanish?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   La hermana.

4. Medium Say I love you in Spanish.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Te quiero.

5. Medium Introduce your father: This is my dad.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Este es mi papá.

6. Medium What happens if you forget the accent in papá?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Papa without the accent means potato.

7. Hard Name everyone in your own family in Spanish.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Mamá, papá, and el hermano, la hermana, el bebé as they apply.

COMMON MISTAKES

- Saying MAH-mah and PAH-pah. In Spanish, lean on the end: mah-MAH, pah-PAH.
- Saying the h in hermano. It is quiet: ehr-MAH-noh.

> **Make it a game · ¿Quién es? (Who is it?).** The parent describes a family member in English with one Spanish word: "She makes breakfast and reads to you at night. She is your..." and the child answers in Spanish: ¡Mamá! Then switch. For a harder round, use family photos and take turns introducing each person with Este es... or Esta es...

> **Scripture.** “Honour thy father and thy mother: that thy days may be long upon the land which the LORD thy God giveth thee.” (Exodus 20:12, KJV)
>
> In the Spanish Bible this commandment begins Honra á tu padre y á tu madre: honor your father and your mother. Padre and madre are the grown-up words for papá and mamá.

UNIT 1 · MI FAMILIA · LESSON 1.2 OF 10 · 3 SESSIONS OF 15–20 MINUTES

1.2 Grandfather and Grandmother

OBJECTIVES

- Name los abuelos: el abuelo (grandfather) and la abuela (grandmother).
- Introduce family members with Este es mi… and Esta es mi…
- Learn what the Bible says about grandparents and grandchildren.

> **Warm-up.** Do you have a grandpa or grandma? What do you call them? What do you love to do with them? Today you learn what Spanish-speaking children call their grandparents.

WATCH

Introduce and Greet Grandparents - Spanish Videos for Kids

Calico Spanish for Kids · 0:59

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=O2zTD7jZ6-8

> **WHEN TO WATCH**
> After the story. Listen to how the children greet their grandparents.

Note: A short Calico Spanish video in which children introduce and greet their grandparents.

BACKUP VIDEO

La Familia Osa / The Bear Family (Spanish/English Bilingual Story for Kids) Mi Camino Spanish

Mi Camino Spanish · 4:24

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3lqkBWxOOdk

On the second or third day: a bilingual story about a bear family.

KEY TERMS

el abuelo (ehl ah-BWEH-loh)
The grandfather. Children often say abuelito, dear grandpa.

la abuela (lah ah-BWEH-lah)
The grandmother. Children often say abuelita, dear grandma.

los abuelos (lohs ah-BWEH-lohs)
The grandparents.

Este es / Esta es (EHS-teh ehs / EHS-tah ehs)
This is... Este for a man or boy, esta for a woman or girl.

VOCABULARY FOR THE WEEK

Latin American sounds: h is silent, ñ says ny, ll says y, j says a breathy h, and z and soft c say s, not the th of Spain. Capitals show the stress.

el abuelo

ehl ah-BWEH-loh

noun · abuelito (dear grandpa)

the grandfather

la abuela

lah ah-BWEH-lah

noun · abuelita (dear grandma)

the grandmother

los abuelos

lohs ah-BWEH-lohs

noun

the grandparents

este es

EHS-teh ehs

phrase · for a man or boy

this is

esta es

EHS-tah ehs

phrase · for a woman or girl

this is

mi

mee

word

my

CORE IDEAS

The story. Joaquín Sorolla was a famous Spanish painter who lived in Valencia, by the sea. When he was only two years old, both his parents died, and he was raised by his aunt and uncle. When Joaquín grew up, he married Clotilde, and they had three children. So that his children would always know and love their grandparents, Joaquín painted Clotilde's father and mother, and he named the painting *Los abuelos de mis hijos*: the grandparents of my children. In the painting the grandfather and grandmother sit side by side on a red sofa, dressed in black, with their hands folded in their laps. The grandfather has a white beard, and the grandmother has a quiet, gentle smile. They look as if they have been together a very long time, and as if they love their grandchildren very much.

How Spanish sounds. In **abuelo** and **abuela**, the ue slides together: ah-BWEH-loh. Spanish children love to add **-ito** or **-ita** to a word to make it small and dear: abuelito, abuelita, like saying dear little grandpa. When you mean both grandparents together, say **los abuelos**.

Say it and move. Lean on a pretend cane and walk slowly: **el abuelo**. Pretend to knit or stir a pot: **la abuela**. Then introduce them with a big sweep of your arm: **Este es mi abuelo. Esta es mi abuela.**

PICTURE STUDY



Los abuelos de mis hijos (The Grandparents of My Children), Joaquín Sorolla, 1905 · Oil on canvas · Museo de Bellas Artes, Valencia

Image: Wikimedia Commons, public domain

Joaquín Sorolla painted his wife's parents, Antonio García, a photographer, and Clotilde del Castillo, side by side in one picture, so his children would have them always. Sorolla usually painted bright sunny beaches, but here he chose quiet colors: black clothes, a red sofa, a warm brown wall.

Look closely

- Find el abuelo. What is on his face?
- Find la abuela. Is she smiling?
- What color is the sofa? Say it in Spanish.
- What are their hands doing?

Talk about it

1. Why did Sorolla want his children to have this painting?
2. What is something special you like to do with your grandparents?

ACTIVITY

A card for los abuelos

Make a card for your grandparents (or an older friend from church) and say what you love about them, with Spanish words inside.

You will need

- A sheet of paper folded in half
- Crayons or markers

Steps

1. On the front, draw your grandfather and grandmother together, like Sorolla's painting.
2. Write Para mis abuelos (for my grandparents) on the front.
3. Inside, write Te quiero, abuelo. Te quiero, abuela. (A parent can help.)
4. Draw something you love to do with them.
5. Give or mail the card, and say Te quiero when you give it.

Tips

- If your grandparents are far away, call them and read the card on the phone.
- If your grandparents are in heaven, make the card for an older friend at church.

Check your work

- ☐ My card says Para mis abuelos and Te quiero.
- ☐ I gave it with a Spanish greeting.

PICTURE DICTIONARY

1. Draw your grandparents and label el abuelo and la abuela.
2. Write los abuelos under both of them together.

> **From history.** In many Spanish-speaking families, the grandparents live with or near their children and grandchildren, and the abuela is often the heart of the home, cooking the family recipes and teaching the little ones their first prayers. Many children learn the Lord's Prayer, the Padre Nuestro, from their grandmother.

> **At home in Spanish.** For a Spanish-speaking child: call or visit the grandparents and let the child interview them in Spanish with two questions: ¿Dónde naciste? (Where were you born?) and ¿Qué jugabas de niño/niña? (What did you play as a child?). Write the answers together.

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. How do you introduce your grandmother in Spanish?

▼ **Show solution**

1. Grandmother is abuela.
2. She is a woman, so we say Esta es.

Answer: Esta es mi abuela.

Example 2. How would a child lovingly call his grandpa?

▼ **Show solution**

1. Grandpa is abuelo.
2. Adding -ito makes it small and dear.

Answer: Abuelito.

PRACTICE

1. Easy What is el abuelo?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   The grandfather.

2. Easy What is la abuela?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   The grandmother.

3. Easy What does los abuelos mean?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   The grandparents.

4. Medium Do you say Este es or Esta es for your grandfather?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Este es mi abuelo.

5. Medium What does abuelita mean?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Dear grandma (a loving name for a grandmother).

6. Hard Who painted Los abuelos de mis hijos, and why?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Joaquín Sorolla, so his children would always have a picture of their grandparents.

COMMON MISTAKES

- Saying ah-BOO-eh-loh. The ue slides together in one beat: ah-BWEH-loh.
- Saying Este es mi abuela. For a woman, use esta: Esta es mi abuela.

> **Make it a game · Family introductions.** Set out stuffed animals or dolls as a pretend family: abuelo, abuela, mamá, papá, hermano, hermana, bebé. The child introduces each one to a parent: Este es el abuelo. Esta es la abuela. Then the parent mixes them up and the child sorts them back into the family, naming each one.

> **Scripture.** “Children’s children are the crown of old men; and the glory of children are their fathers.” (Proverbs 17:6, KJV)
>
> In the Spanish Bible this verse begins Corona de los viejos son los hijos de los hijos: the crown of the old is their children's children. To your grandparents, you are a crown!

UNIT 2

Mi Casa

In Lesson 2.1 your child learns the rooms and parts of a house, la casa, la cocina (kitchen), el dormitorio (bedroom), el baño (bathroom), la puerta (door), la ventana (window), in a painting by Pieter de Hooch of a tidy house with a door open to the street. Joshua said: as for me and my house, we will serve the Lord.

In Lesson 2.2 your child sits down at the table: la mesa, el plato, el vaso, el pan, la leche, el agua, and learns a short grace in Spanish. Jean-Siméon Chardin painted a mother setting out supper while her little girl folds her hands to pray. The unit ends with setting the family table and blessing the meal in Spanish.

PREREQUISITES

- Unit 1: the family words, Este es... Esta es...

MASTERY CHECKLIST

- ☐ I can name rooms of a house in Spanish: la cocina, el dormitorio, el baño, la sala.
- ☐ I can name the door and the window: la puerta, la ventana.
- ☐ I can name things on the table: la mesa, el plato, el vaso, el pan, la leche, el agua.
- ☐ I can say a grace in Spanish: Gracias, Señor, por la comida. Amén.

OPTIONAL BOOKS AND RESOURCES FOR THIS UNIT

- **Sticky notes:** For labeling the rooms and things in your house in Spanish.

Not required. Every activity in this unit works with paper, pencil, scissors and the free links below. School Launch is independent and free.

LESSONS IN THIS UNIT

2.1	**My House**	3 sessions of 15–20 minutes

Unit 2 review

Ask each question out loud; the child may point or walk to things. The review is worth 20 points.

1. **5 pts**
   Walk to (or point to) the kitchen, a bedroom and the bathroom and name each in Spanish.

2. **5 pts**
   Point to a door and a window and name them in Spanish.

3. **5 pts**
   Name five things on the table in Spanish.

4. **5 pts**
   Say a grace in Spanish and tell what it means.

ANSWER KEY

1. La cocina, el dormitorio, el baño.
2. La puerta, la ventana.
3. Any five: la mesa, el plato, el vaso, el pan, la leche, el agua, la cuchara.
4. Gracias, Señor, por la comida. Amén. Thank you, Lord, for the food. Amen.

Printable answer key (PDF, for the parent)

UNIT CHALLENGE: SET THE TABLE AND BLESS IT

Help set the family table for supper. As you put each thing in its place, name it in Spanish: la mesa, el plato, el vaso, la cuchara, el tenedor, el pan, el agua. When everyone sits down, fold your hands and lead the grace in Spanish: Gracias, Señor, por la comida. Amén. Then wish everyone ¡Buen provecho! (enjoy your meal).

LOOK FOR	WHAT IT MEANS
Table words	The child names at least five things in Spanish while setting the table.
Grace	The child leads the grace in Spanish, sincerely.
Helping	The child helps cheerfully, like the children in Chardin's painting.

UNIT 2 · MI CASA · LESSON 2.1 OF 10 · 3 SESSIONS OF 15–20 MINUTES

2.1 My House

OBJECTIVES

- Name the parts of a house: la casa, la puerta, la ventana.
- Name the rooms: la cocina, el dormitorio, el baño, la sala.
- Label your own house in Spanish.

> **Warm-up.** Take a little tour of your house with your parent. Walk through each room and say what it is. Today you learn the names of the rooms in Spanish.

WATCH

Mi Casa para Niños My House in Spanish for Kids Mi Camino Spanish

Mi Camino Spanish · 2:49

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ydfCjT44pvw

> **WHEN TO WATCH**
> After the story. Say each room's name after the video.

Note: A Mi Camino Spanish lesson for children: the rooms and parts of a house in Spanish.

BACKUP VIDEO

Las Escondidas (En La Casa) | Canciones Infantiles

Super Simple Español - Canciones Infantiles Y Más · 3:04

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YV5fMwv4818

On the second or third day: a hide-and-seek song in a house from Super Simple Español.

KEY TERMS

la casa (lah KAH-sah)
The house, the home.

la cocina (lah koh-SEE-nah)
The kitchen.

el dormitorio (ehl dohr-mee-TOH-ryoh)
The bedroom: the room for sleeping.

la puerta / la ventana (PWEHR-tah / behn-TAH-nah)
The door / the window.

VOCABULARY FOR THE WEEK

Latin American sounds: h is silent, ñ says ny, ll says y, j says a breathy h, and z and soft c say s, not the th of Spain. Capitals show the stress.

la casa
lah KAH-sah
noun
the house

la cocina
lah koh-SEE-nah
noun
the kitchen

el dormitorio

ehl dohr-mee-TOH-ryoh

noun

the bedroom

el baño

ehl BAH-nyoh

noun

the bathroom

la sala

lah SAH-lah

noun

the living room

la puerta

lah PWEHR-tah

noun

the door

la ventana

lah behn-TAH-nah

noun

the window

CORE IDEAS

The story. About three hundred and sixty years ago, in a country called Holland, there lived a painter named Pieter de Hooch. Holland was full of tidy brick houses with shiny tiled floors, and de Hooch loved to paint the inside of them, with the sunlight coming through the windows and the doors standing open from one room to the next. In this painting, two women stand by a tall wooden cupboard, putting away clean folded linen: sheets and towels. Look through the open door at the back, and you can see right out into the sunny street, and the houses across the way! A little girl plays in the hallway with a stick. Everything is neat and clean and bright. It is a picture of a home where people work hard and care for one another.

How Spanish sounds. In **cocina**, the c before i sounds like s: koh-SEE-nah. In **puerta**, the ue slides together: PWEHR-tah. And **ventana** begins with a v that sounds like a soft b: behn-TAH-nah.

Say it and move. Walk to the kitchen and stir a pretend pot: **la cocina.** Walk to the bedroom and yawn: **el dormitorio.** Knock on a door: **la puerta.** Look out a window: **la ventana.** Then spread your arms wide: **¡mi casa!**

PICTURE STUDY



Interior with Women beside a Linen Cupboard, Pieter de Hooch, 1663 · Oil on canvas · Rijksmuseum, Amsterdam

Image: Wikimedia Commons, public domain

Pieter de Hooch loved to paint doorways that lead from one room to another and then outside. Here the lady of the house and her helper are putting clean linen away in the big cupboard. Paintings over the door and on the wall show that this family loved beautiful things.

Look closely

- Find the big cupboard. What are the women putting inside it?
- Find the open puerta at the back. What can you see through it?
- Find the little girl. What is she doing?
- Find the ventana. Where does the light come from?

Talk about it

1. Why do you think the painter made the doors open?
2. How do you help keep your own home neat?

ACTIVITY

Label your house

Put Spanish labels all over your house so you see the words every day.

You will need

- Sticky notes or paper and tape
- A marker

Steps

1. A parent writes each word on a sticky note: la cocina, el dormitorio, el baño, la sala, la puerta, la ventana, la casa.
2. Trace or copy each word in your own handwriting on a second note.
3. Walk through the house and stick each label in the right place.
4. Every time you pass a label this week, read it out loud.

Tips

- Put la casa on the front door.
- Ask a brother or sister to take a tour of the house with you, in Spanish.

Check your work

☐ I put Spanish labels on rooms, doors and windows.

☐ I can name each room in Spanish.

PICTURE DICTIONARY

1. Draw your house from the outside with its puerta and ventanas, and label them.
2. Draw a little map of the rooms inside and label la cocina, el dormitorio and el baño.

> **From history.** Many houses in Spain and Latin America are built around a patio, an open courtyard in the middle of the house, often with flowers, a fountain or a tree. The rooms open onto the patio, and the family sits there in the cool of the evening. The English word patio comes from Spanish.

> **At home in Spanish.** For a Spanish-speaking child: have the child write the house labels in his or her own hand and give a house tour in full Spanish sentences: Esta es la cocina. Aquí cocinamos.

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. Where do we cook supper? Answer in Spanish.

▼ **Show solution**

1. We cook in the kitchen.
2. Kitchen is la cocina; c before i sounds like s.

Answer: En la cocina (in the kitchen).

Example 2. Where do you sleep? Answer in Spanish.

▼ **Show solution**

1. We sleep in the bedroom.
2. Bedroom is el dormitorio.

Answer: En el dormitorio.

PRACTICE

1. Easy What is la casa?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   The house.

2. Easy What is la puerta?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   The door.

3. Easy How do you say window in Spanish?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   La ventana.

4. Medium Where do you take a bath? Say the room in Spanish.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   El baño.

5. Medium Name three rooms of your house in Spanish.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Any three: la cocina, el dormitorio, el baño, la sala.

6. Hard What did the painter Pieter de Hooch love to paint?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   The insides of Dutch houses, with sunlight and open doors leading from room to room and out to the street.

COMMON MISTAKES

- Saying cocina with a k sound in the middle. Before i, c says s: koh-SEE-nah.
- Saying the v in ventana like an English v. It is a soft b: behn-TAH-nah.

> **Make it a game · ¿Dónde está? (Where is it?).** Hide a small toy somewhere in the house. The child asks ¿Dónde está? (Where is it?) and the parent gives a Spanish clue: ¡En la cocina! The child runs to the kitchen to look. Then the child hides the toy and gives the clue.

> **Scripture.** "And if it seem evil unto you to serve the LORD, choose you this day whom ye will serve; whether the gods which your fathers served that were on the other side of the flood, or the gods of the Amorites, in whose land ye dwell: but as for me and my house, we will serve the LORD." (Joshua 24:15, KJV)
>
> In the Spanish Bible Joshua ends this verse: yo y mi casa serviremos á Jehová, I and my house will serve the Lord. Find your new word casa! A house is more than rooms; it is a family that loves God.

2.2 At the Table

OBJECTIVES

- Name things at the table: la mesa, el plato, el vaso, la cuchara, el pan, la leche, el agua.
- Ask politely: Pan, por favor. Gracias.
- Say a grace in Spanish before meals.

> **Warm-up.** What do we put on the table before a meal? Plates, cups, spoons… What do we say before we eat? Today you learn the table in Spanish, and a prayer to thank God for the food.

WATCH

¡Vamos a Poner la Mesa! (Table setting in Spanish for Kids)

Mi Camino Spanish · 3:11

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pJY5EDhZeYI

> **WHEN TO WATCH**
> After the story. Point to each thing on your own table as the video names it.

Note: A Mi Camino Spanish lesson for children: setting the table in Spanish.

BACKUP VIDEO

I Love To Learn New Words | Kitchen Words In English and In Spanish | Jack Hartmann

Jack Hartmann Kids Music Channel · 3:13

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AA1eI_YObYA

On the second or third day: a Jack Hartmann song with kitchen words in English and Spanish.

KEY TERMS

la mesa (lah MEH-sah)
The table.

el plato / el vaso (PLAH-toh / BAH-soh)
The plate / the glass or cup.

el pan / la leche / el agua

The bread / the milk / the water. Agua takes el.

Gracias, Señor, por la comida

Thank you, Lord, for the food: a short grace.

VOCABULARY FOR THE WEEK

Latin American sounds: h is silent, ñ says ny, ll says y, j says a breathy h, and z and soft c say s, not the th of Spain. Capitals show the stress.

la mesa
lah MEH-sah
noun
the table

el plato
ehl PLAH-toh
noun
the plate

el vaso
ehl BAH-soh
noun
the glass, the cup

la cuchara
lah koo-CHAH-rah
noun
the spoon

el pan
ehl PAHN
noun
the bread

la leche
lah LEH-cheh
noun
the milk

el agua
ehl AH-gwah
noun
the water

la comida
lah koh-MEE-dah
noun
the food, the meal

CORE IDEAS

The story. About two hundred and eighty years ago in Paris, there lived a painter named Jean-Siméon Chardin. He painted quiet, ordinary moments in plain homes: a boy blowing bubbles, a girl playing with a top, a mother peeling vegetables. In one of his most loved paintings, a mother is setting the soup on the table for supper. Her two little girls sit at the table, and before anyone eats, the littlest one folds her hands to say grace, while her mother and her sister wait and watch her kindly. A little

drum hangs on the back of her chair, but for now she has put away her play to thank God. The painting was so loved that Chardin painted it more than once, and the king of France owned one of them.

How Spanish sounds. In **leche**, ch sounds like the ch in church: LEH-cheh. **Vaso** begins with a soft b sound: BAH-soh. And remember: water is **el agua**, even though agua ends in a.

Say it and move. Tap the table: **la mesa**. Hold up a plate: **el plato**. Lift a cup: **el vaso**. Pretend to drink: **la leche, el agua**. Pretend to tear bread: **el pan**. Then fold your hands and pray: **Gracias, Señor, por la comida. Amén.**

PICTURE STUDY



Le Bénédicité (Saying Grace), Jean-Siméon Chardin, c. 1740 · Oil on canvas · Musée du Louvre, Paris (Chardin painted more than one version)

Image: Wikimedia Commons, public domain

Chardin painted this quiet supper in a simple Paris home. The mother has just brought the soup, and she pauses so the little one can say her prayer. Chardin used soft, warm colors and let the light fall on the white cloth, the white cap and the children's faces.

Look closely

- Find the mother. What is she doing?
- Find the child with folded hands. What is she doing?
- Find the drum. Where is it hanging?
- Find la mesa. What color is the cloth on it?

Talk about it

1. Why does the mother wait before serving the soup?
2. What prayer does your family say before meals?

ACTIVITY

A Spanish placemat

Make a placemat for your place at the table, with the table words in Spanish and the grace across the top.

You will need

- A large sheet of paper
- Crayons or markers
- Clear tape (optional, to cover it)

Steps

1. A parent writes Gracias, Señor, por la comida across the top. Trace it.
2. In the middle, draw a plate (el plato). Beside it, draw a glass (el vaso) and a spoon (la cuchara).
3. Draw bread (el pan) and milk (la leche) near the plate.
4. Label each drawing in Spanish.
5. Use your placemat at a real meal, and say the grace before you eat.

Tips

- Say ¡Buen provecho! (enjoy your meal) when everyone starts eating.
- Ask for things politely: Leche, por favor. Gracias.

Check your work

☐ My placemat has the grace and five table words in Spanish.

☐ I said the grace at a real meal.

PICTURE DICTIONARY

1. Draw a table set for supper and label la mesa, el plato, el vaso and el pan.
2. Copy the grace: Gracias, Señor, por la comida. Amén.

From history. In Spain and Latin America, the big meal of the day is often eaten in the middle of the day, and families like to stay at the table afterward, talking and telling stories. This time after the meal even has its own name, la sobremesa: the time over the table.

At home in Spanish. For a Spanish-speaking child: let the child lead the family grace in Spanish all week, and learn a longer traditional grace together, such as Bendice, Señor, estos alimentos que vamos a tomar. Amén.

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. You want some bread. How do you ask politely in Spanish?

▼ **Show solution**

1. Bread is el pan.
2. Add the magic word por favor.

Answer: Pan, por favor. (And when you get it: ¡Gracias!)

Example 2. Before supper, what do you say to God in Spanish?

▼ **Show solution**

1. Thank you is gracias; Lord is Señor.
2. For the food is por la comida.

Answer: Gracias, Señor, por la comida. Amén.

PRACTICE

1. Easy What is la mesa?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   The table.

2. Easy What is la leche?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   The milk.

3. Easy How do you say water in Spanish?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   El agua.

4. Medium What are el plato and el vaso?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   The plate and the glass (cup).

5. Medium Ask for milk politely in Spanish.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Leche, por favor.

6. Hard Say the grace in Spanish and tell what it means.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Gracias, Señor, por la comida. Amén: Thank you, Lord, for the food. Amen.

COMMON MISTAKES

- Saying la agua. Water takes el: el agua.
- Saying leche with a k sound. The ch is like church: LEH-cheh.

> **Make it a game · ¿Qué falta? (What's missing?).** Set five things on the table: a plate, a cup, a spoon, a piece of bread and a napkin. Name them in Spanish together. The child closes his or her eyes while a parent takes one away and asks ¿Qué falta? The child names the missing thing in Spanish. Then switch.

> **Scripture.** "The eyes of all wait upon thee; and thou givest them their meat in due season." (Psalm 145:15, KJV)
>
> In the Spanish Bible this verse says tú les das su comida en su tiempo: you give them their food in due season. Comida, food, is the same word as in our grace: Gracias, Señor, por la comida.

UNIT 3

Los Días

In Lesson 3.1 your child sings the days of the week in Spanish, lunes to domingo, and learns that domingo comes from the Latin for the Lord's day. George Henry Durrie painted families riding in sleighs to a white church on a snowy Sunday morning. This is the day which the Lord hath made.

In Lesson 3.2 your child asks ¿Qué tiempo hace? (What is the weather like?) and answers Hace sol, Llueve, Hace frío, Hace calor, Hace viento, while looking at umbrellas on a rainy Paris street painted by Gustave Caillebotte. The unit ends with a week-long weather calendar kept in Spanish.

PREREQUISITES

- Units 1–2: family and home words.
- Can count to ten in Spanish (from Kindergarten Spanish or the warm-ups).

MASTERY CHECKLIST

- ☐ I can say the seven days of the week in Spanish, in order.
- ☐ I know that domingo is the Lord's day.
- ☐ I can ask ¿Qué tiempo hace? and answer with hace sol, llueve, hace frío, hace calor or hace viento.
- ☐ I kept a weather calendar in Spanish for a whole week.

OPTIONAL BOOKS AND RESOURCES FOR THIS UNIT

- **A calendar**: Any wall or paper calendar, for saying the day in Spanish every morning.

Not required. Every activity in this unit works with paper, pencil, scissors and the free links below. School Launch is independent and free.

LESSONS IN THIS UNIT

3.1	**The Days of the Week**	3 sessions of 15–20 minutes
3.2	**What Is the Weather Like?**	3 sessions of 15–20 minutes

Unit 3 review

Ask each question out loud. The review is worth 20 points.

1. **5 pts**
   Say the days of the week in Spanish, starting with lunes.

2. **5 pts**
   What day is domingo, and why is it special?

3. **5 pts**
   Look outside. ¿Qué tiempo hace?

4. **5 pts**
   What do you say in Spanish when it is cold? When it is hot?

ANSWER KEY

1. Lunes, martes, miércoles, jueves, viernes, sábado, domingo.
2. Sunday, the Lord's day, when we go to church and rest.
3. Any true answer: Hace sol, Llueve, Hace frío, Hace calor, Hace viento, Está nublado.
4. Hace frío. Hace calor.

Printable answer key (PDF, for the parent)

UNIT CHALLENGE: MY WEATHER CALENDAR

Make a chart with the seven days of the week written in Spanish across the top. Every morning for a week, look outside, ask ¿Qué tiempo hace?, and draw the weather under that day: a sun, a rain cloud, a snowflake, the wind. Say the day and the weather out loud: Hoy es lunes. Hace sol. At the end of the week, tell the family what the weather was each day.

LOOK FOR	WHAT IT MEANS
Days	All seven days written and said correctly in Spanish.
Weather	The weather is said in Spanish each day.
Faithfulness	The chart was kept every day for a week.

UNIT 3 · LOS DÍAS · LESSON 3.1 OF 10 · 3 SESSIONS OF 15–20 MINUTES

3.1 The Days of the Week

OBJECTIVES

- Say the seven days of the week in Spanish: lunes to domingo.
- Say what day it is today: Hoy es...
- Know that domingo means the Lord's day.

> **Warm-up.** What day is it today? What day was yesterday? What day is tomorrow? Which day do we go to church? Today you learn the days in Spanish, and a secret hidden in the name of Sunday.

WATCH

Los Días de la Semana para Niños (Days of the Week in Spanish for Kids)

Mi Camino Spanish · 2:10

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=C-2MRhu1pm8

> **WHEN TO WATCH**
> After the story. Say each day after the video, then sing along.

Note: A Mi Camino Spanish lesson for children: the days of the week in Spanish.

BACKUP VIDEO

La semana: Spanish Days of the Week Song

Calico Spanish for Kids · 0:52

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=EE5f9mueEJs

On the second or third day: a short Calico Spanish song with the days of the week.

KEY TERMS

los días de la semana
The days of the week.

lunes, martes, miércoles (LOO-nehs, MAHR-tehs, MYEHR-koh-lehs)
Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday.

jueves, viernes, sábado (HWEH-behs, BYEHR-nehs, SAH-bah-doh)
Thursday, Friday, Saturday.

domingo (doh-MEEN-goh)
Sunday, the Lord's day.

Hoy es... (OY ehs)
Today is...

VOCABULARY FOR THE WEEK

Latin American sounds: h is silent, ñ says ny, ll says y, j says a breathy h, and z and soft c say s, not the th of Spain. Capitals show the stress.

lunes
LOO-nehs
noun
Monday

martes
MAHR-tehs
noun
Tuesday

miércoles
MYEHR-koh-lehs
noun
Wednesday

jueves
HWEH-behs
noun
Thursday

viernes
BYEHR-nehs
noun
Friday

sábado
SAH-bah-doh
noun
Saturday

domingo
doh-MEEN-goh
noun
Sunday

hoy
OY
word
today

CORE IDEAS

The story. About one hundred and seventy years ago in New England, there lived a painter named George Henry Durrie. He loved winter, and he painted the snowy farms and villages of Connecticut so beautifully that his paintings were printed and hung in homes all over America. In this painting it is a cold, bright Sunday morning. Snow covers the ground and the roofs. In the middle of the village stands a white church with a tall steeple, and from every direction families are coming to worship: some walking through the snow, some riding in horse-drawn sleighs with warm blankets over their knees. The whole village is going to church together on the Lord's day.

How Spanish sounds. In Spanish, the days of the week begin with small letters, not capitals: lunes, martes. The names are old: lunes is the moon's day, and **domingo** comes from the Latin *dies Dominicus*, the day of the Lord, because Jesus rose from the dead on a Sunday. In **jueves** the j is a breathy h: HWEH-behs.

Say it and move. Clap once for each day as you say it: **lunes, martes, miércoles, jueves, viernes, sábado**, and for **domingo**, fold your hands as if in church. Then point to today on a calendar and say: **Hoy es…**

PICTURE STUDY



Going to Church, George Henry Durrie, 1853 · Oil on canvas · The White House, Washington, D.C.
Image: Wikimedia Commons, public domain

George Henry Durrie painted the winter countryside around New Haven, Connecticut. A printing company called Currier and Ives made prints of his winter scenes, and families hung them on their walls, especially at Christmas. This one shows a whole village going to church through the snow.

Look closely

- Find the church. What is on top of it?
- Find the red sleigh. What is pulling it?
- Find people walking. Where are they going?
- What color is the snow? Say it in Spanish.

Talk about it

1. Why do you think everyone in the village is going the same way?
2. How does your family get ready for church on domingo?

ACTIVITY

A week wheel

Make a wheel with the seven days in Spanish, and turn the arrow every morning.

You will need

- A paper plate
- A paper arrow and a brad fastener (or a clothespin)
- Crayons or markers

Steps

1. Divide the plate into seven slices, like a pie.
2. A parent writes one day in each slice, in order: lunes, martes, miércoles, jueves, viernes, sábado, domingo. Trace them.
3. Draw a little church in the domingo slice.
4. Fasten the arrow in the middle (or clip a clothespin to the edge).
5. Every morning, turn the arrow to today and say: Hoy es...

Tips

- Color domingo in a special color: it is the Lord's day.
- Sing the days song while you turn the wheel all the way around.

Check your work

- ☐ My wheel has all seven days in Spanish, in order.
- ☐ I can say Hoy es... with the right day.

PICTURE DICTIONARY

1. Write the seven days in Spanish down the page, one on each line.
2. Next to domingo, draw your church.

> **From history.** In Spain and Latin America, the calendar on the wall usually starts with lunes, Monday, not Sunday. Sunday, domingo, comes at the end of the week, as the day of rest and worship after six days of work.

> **At home in Spanish.** For a Spanish-speaking child: say the date in Spanish every morning (Hoy es lunes, el doce de octubre) and have the child write it at the top of the picture dictionary page.

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. Today is Monday. Say it in Spanish.

▼ **Show solution**

1. Today is is hoy es.
2. Monday is lunes, with a small letter.

Answer: Hoy es lunes.

Example 2. What day comes after viernes?

▼ **Show solution**

1. Viernes is Friday.
2. Next comes Saturday: sábado.

Answer: Sábado.

PRACTICE

1. Easy What is lunes?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Monday.

2. Easy How do you say Sunday in Spanish?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Domingo.

3. Easy What does Hoy es… mean?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Today is…

4. Medium Say the days of the week in Spanish, in order.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Lunes, martes, miércoles, jueves, viernes, sábado, domingo.

5. Medium What day comes before jueves?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Miércoles.

6. Hard Where does the word domingo come from?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   From the Latin for the Lord's day, because Jesus rose from the dead on Sunday.

COMMON MISTAKES

- Writing the days with capital letters. In Spanish, lunes and domingo begin with small letters.
- Saying jueves with an English j. It is a breathy h: HWEH-behs.

> **Make it a game · ¿Qué día es? (What day is it?).** The parent says a day in Spanish, and the child says the day that comes next. ¡Martes! ¡Miércoles! Then go backward: the parent says a day and the child says the day before. For extra fun, play while jumping rope or bouncing a ball.

> **Scripture.** "This is the day which the LORD hath made; we will rejoice and be glad in it." (Psalm 118:24, KJV)
>
> In the Spanish Bible this verse says Este es el día que hizo Jehová: this is the day the Lord made. Every día of the week is His, and domingo, the Lord's day, is set apart to worship Him.

UNIT 3 · LOS DÍAS · LESSON 3.2 OF 10 · 3 SESSIONS OF 15–20 MINUTES

3.2 What Is the Weather Like?

OBJECTIVES

- Ask ¿Qué tiempo hace? (What is the weather like?).
- Answer with hace sol, llueve, hace frío, hace calor, hace viento.

- Thank God, who sends the sun and the rain.

> **Warm-up.** Look out the window. Is it sunny? Rainy? Cloudy? Windy? Is it hot or cold? Today you learn to talk about the weather in Spanish.

WATCH

¿Qué tiempo hace hoy? Weather Expressions in Spanish for Kids

Mi Camino Spanish · 2:17

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JZPi2ituBBI

> **WHEN TO WATCH**
> After the story. Act out each kind of weather as the video says it.

Note: A Mi Camino Spanish lesson for children: weather expressions in Spanish.

BACKUP VIDEO

¿Cómo Está El Clima? (Versión Títere) | Canciones Infantiles

Super Simple Español - Canciones Infantiles Y Más · 1:43

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mKt1wVjQjzc

On the second or third day: a short puppet song from Super Simple Español, How is the weather?

KEY TERMS

¿Qué tiempo hace? (keh TYEHM-poh AH-seh)
What is the weather like?

Llueve (YWEH-beh)
It is raining.

Hace viento (BYEHN-toh)
It is windy.

Hace sol (AH-seh SOHL)
It is sunny.

Hace frío / Hace calor (FREE-oh / kah-LOHR)
It is cold / It is hot.

VOCABULARY FOR THE WEEK

Latin American sounds: h is silent, ñ says ny, ll says y, j says a breathy h, and z and soft c say s, not the th of Spain. Capitals show the stress.

el tiempo
ehl TYEHM-poh
noun
the weather (also: time)

el sol
ehl SOHL
noun
the sun

la lluvia
lah YOO-byah
noun
the rain

llueve
YWEH-beh
verb
it is raining

hace frío
AH-seh FREE-oh
phrase
it is cold

hace calor
AH-seh kah-LOHR
phrase
it is hot

el viento
ehl BYEHN-toh
noun
the wind

el paraguas
ehl pah-RAH-gwahs
noun
the umbrella

CORE IDEAS

The story. About one hundred and fifty years ago, Paris, the great city of France, was being rebuilt with wide new streets and tall stone buildings. A painter named Gustave Caillebotte lived there, and he loved to paint the new city. In his most famous painting, it is a rainy day. The cobblestones shine wet and gray. A gentleman in a top hat and a lady in a long dark dress walk together under one big umbrella, coming right toward us. Behind them, other people hurry across the street under their own umbrellas, and a tall green lamppost stands in the middle of it all. You can almost hear the rain pattering on the umbrellas. When you look at this painting, you want to say: ¡Llueve!

How Spanish sounds. Spanish talks about weather with **hace**, which really means it makes: hace sol (it makes sun), hace frío (it makes cold). The h is quiet: AH-seh. For rain there is one short word: **llueve**, it rains, with ll like y: YWEH-beh.

Say it and move. Make a circle over your head for the sun: **Hace sol**. Wiggle your fingers down: **Llueve**. Shiver: **Hace frío**. Fan your face: **Hace calor**. Sway like a tree: **Hace viento**.

PICTURE STUDY



Paris Street; Rainy Day, Gustave Caillebotte, 1877 · Oil on canvas · The Art Institute of Chicago

Image: Wikimedia Commons, public domain

Caillebotte painted this huge picture, taller than a man, of a street corner near his home in Paris. He painted it very carefully, like a photograph, so that the wet stones shine and the umbrellas glisten. Everyone in the painting is busy, but no one is in a hurry.

Look closely

- Count the umbrellas in Spanish.
- Find the green lamppost. Where does it stand?
- Find the wet cobblestones. How can you tell they are wet?
- ¿Qué tiempo hace en el cuadro? (What is the weather in the picture?)

Talk about it

1. What do you like to do on a rainy day?
2. Why do we need rain, even if we would rather play in the sun?

ACTIVITY

Weather wheel

Make a weather wheel and turn it every morning to show the weather in Spanish.

You will need

- A paper plate
- A paper arrow and a brad fastener (or a clothespin)
- Crayons or markers

Steps

1. Divide the plate into five slices.
2. In each slice draw one kind of weather: a sun, rain, a snowflake (cold), a hot red sun (hot), and the wind.
3. A parent writes the Spanish under each: hace sol, llueve, hace frío, hace calor, hace viento. Trace them.
4. Fasten the arrow in the middle.
5. Each morning, look outside, ask ¿Qué tiempo hace?, turn the arrow, and say the weather.

Tips

- Keep your week wheel and weather wheel side by side: Hoy es martes. Hace sol.
- For cloudy days, add está nublado.

Check your work

- ☐ My weather wheel has five kinds of weather in Spanish.
- ☐ I can ask and answer ¿Qué tiempo hace?

PICTURE DICTIONARY

1. Draw four boxes: a sunny day, a rainy day, a cold day and a windy day. Label each in Spanish.
2. Draw the umbrella from the painting and write llueve under it.

From history. Because the Spanish-speaking world is so big, the weather is very different from place to place. When it is cold winter in Spain and Mexico, it is warm summer in Argentina and Chile, on the other side of the equator, and families there celebrate Christmas in the summer heat.

At home in Spanish. For a Spanish-speaking child: have the child give a little weather report in Spanish each morning, like a television forecaster, and write one sentence about the weather in the picture dictionary.

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. It is snowing and very cold. ¿Qué tiempo hace?

▼ **Show solution**

1. Cold is frío.
2. Spanish says it makes cold: hace frío.

Answer: Hace frío.

Example 2. The rain is falling. Say it in Spanish.

▼ **Show solution**

1. It rains is one word: llueve.

Answer: Llueve.

PRACTICE

1. Easy What does hace sol mean?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   It is sunny.

2. Easy What does llueve mean?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   It is raining.

3. Easy How do you say it is cold in Spanish?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Hace frío.

4. Medium How do you ask What is the weather like? in Spanish?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   ¿Qué tiempo hace?

5. Medium It is summer and very hot. What do you say?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Hace calor.

6. Hard Look outside and tell the day and the weather in Spanish.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Hoy es (day). Hace sol / Llueve / Hace frío / Hace calor / Hace viento.

COMMON MISTAKES

- Saying the h in hace. It is quiet: AH-seh.
- Saying es frío for the weather. Spanish says hace frío.

> **Make it a game · Weather charades.** One player acts out a kind of weather without speaking, shivering for cold, fanning for hot, holding an umbrella for rain, and the other guesses in Spanish: ¡Hace frío! ¡Llueve! Then switch.

> **Scripture.** "Who covereth the heaven with clouds, who prepareth rain for the earth, who maketh grass to grow upon the mountains." (Psalm 147:8, KJV)
>
> In the Spanish Bible this verse says el que prepara la lluvia para la tierra: He prepares the rain for the earth. Lluvia is rain, from the same family as llueve. Sun or rain, every kind of weather comes from God's hand.

UNIT 4

Números y Formas

In Lesson 4.1 your child counts from once (11) to veinte (20), finding and counting the children playing in Pieter Bruegel's great painting of children's games, and learns that Jesus chose doce (twelve) apostles.

In Lesson 4.2 your child learns shapes, el círculo, el cuadrado, el triángulo, el rectángulo, la estrella, in the glittering tile patterns of the Alhambra palace in Granada, Spain, and looks up at the round moon and the stars, the work of God's fingers. The unit ends with a shape picture labeled and counted in Spanish.

PREREQUISITES

- Counting to ten in Spanish.
- Units 1–3.

MASTERY CHECKLIST

- ☐ I can count from 1 to 20 in Spanish.
- ☐ I know that Jesus chose doce apostles.
- ☐ I can name five shapes in Spanish: el círculo, el cuadrado, el triángulo, el rectángulo, la estrella.
- ☐ I can count shapes and say how many in Spanish.

OPTIONAL BOOKS AND RESOURCES FOR THIS UNIT

- **Twenty small counters**: Buttons, beans or blocks for counting to twenty.
- **Construction paper shapes**: Circles, squares, triangles, rectangles and stars cut from colored paper.

Not required. Every activity in this unit works with paper, pencil, scissors and the free links below. School Launch is independent and free.

LESSONS IN THIS UNIT

4.1	**Eleven to Twenty**	3 sessions of 15–20 minutes
4.2	**Shapes**	3 sessions of 15–20 minutes

Unit 4 review

Ask each question out loud; let the child use counters and paper shapes. The review is worth 20 points.

1. **5 pts**
   Count from eleven to twenty in Spanish.

2. **5 pts**
   How many apostles did Jesus choose? Say it in Spanish.

3. **5 pts**
   Point to a circle, a square, a triangle and a star and name each in Spanish.

4. **5 pts**
   The parent lays out some paper shapes (for example 3 circles and 2 stars). Say how many of each in Spanish.

ANSWER KEY

1. Once, doce, trece, catorce, quince, dieciséis, diecisiete, dieciocho, diecinueve, veinte.
2. Doce (twelve).
3. El círculo, el cuadrado, el triángulo, la estrella.
4. For example: tres círculos, dos estrellas.

Printable answer key (PDF, for the parent)

UNIT CHALLENGE: THE SHAPE PICTURE

Glue paper shapes onto a sheet to make a picture: a house of squares and triangles, a sun of circles, a sky of stars. Then count each kind of shape in Spanish and label the picture: cinco círculos, tres triángulos, doce estrellas. Show the picture to the family and tell them what you made, counting the shapes out loud.

LOOK FOR	WHAT IT MEANS
Shapes	At least four kinds of shapes named in Spanish.
Counting	The child counts each kind correctly in Spanish, including at least one number above ten.
Creativity	The shapes make a real picture.

UNIT 4 · NÚMEROS Y FORMAS · LESSON 4.1 OF 10 · 3 SESSIONS OF 15–20 MINUTES

4.1 Eleven to Twenty

OBJECTIVES

- Count from once (11) to veinte (20) in Spanish.
- Count things in a busy painting.
- Know that Jesus chose doce (twelve) apostles.

> **Warm-up.** Count to ten in Spanish as a warm-up: uno, dos, tres… diez! Now, what comes after ten? Today you learn to keep counting all the way to twenty.

WATCH

Los Números 1-20 para Niños (Numbers 1-20 in Spanish for Kids)

Mi Camino Spanish · 1:03

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NNHZ_I3rfE0

> **WHEN TO WATCH**
> After the story. Count along with the video, pointing to the numbers.

Note: A short Mi Camino Spanish lesson for children: the numbers 1 to 20 in Spanish.

BACKUP VIDEO

Canción - Los números 1-20 / Spanish numbers 1-20 song

Señor Jordan · 2:06

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=G27hp1G00wI

On the second or third day: a Señor Jordan song with the numbers 1 to 20.

KEY TERMS

once, doce, trece (OHN-seh, DOH-seh, TREH-seh)
Eleven, twelve, thirteen.

catorce, quince (kah-TOHR-seh, KEEN-seh)
Fourteen, fifteen.

dieciséis … diecinueve
Sixteen to nineteen: diez y seis (ten and six) squeezed into one word.

veinte (BAYN-teh)
Twenty.

VOCABULARY FOR THE WEEK

Latin American sounds: h is silent, ñ says ny, ll says y, j says a breathy h, and z and soft c say s, not the th of Spain. Capitals show the stress.

once	doce
OHN-seh	**DOH-seh**
number	number
eleven	twelve

trece

TREH-seh

number

thirteen

catorce

kah-TOHR-seh

number

fourteen

quince

KEEN-seh

number

fifteen

dieciséis

dyeh-see-SAYS

number

sixteen

veinte

BAYN-teh

number

twenty

CORE IDEAS

The story. About four hundred and sixty years ago, in the land of Flanders, there lived a painter named Pieter Bruegel. He liked to paint whole villages full of people, from high above, as if he were a bird looking down. In one painting he painted nothing but children playing, more than two hundred of them, in the streets and the square of a town! They are playing leapfrog and blindman's buff, rolling hoops and barrels, spinning tops, walking on stilts, riding on each other's backs, playing dolls and hiding behind doors. There are more than eighty different games in the painting. Scholars have tried to count them all. Can you count to twenty children? Uno, dos, tres... and keep going: once, doce, trece... veinte!

How Spanish sounds. The numbers 11 to 15 have their own names: **once, doce, trece, catorce, quince**. The numbers 16 to 19 are made from diez y (ten and): **dieciséis** (ten and six), **diecisiete, dieciocho, diecinueve**. Then comes **veinte**, twenty: BAYN-teh.

Say it and move. Do twenty jumping jacks, counting in Spanish. For once to quince, jump; for dieciséis to diecinueve, hop on one foot; and for **veinte**, jump as high as you can!

PICTURE STUDY



Children's Games, Pieter Bruegel the Elder, 1560 · Oil on oak panel · Kunsthistorisches Museum, Vienna

Image: Wikimedia Commons, public domain

Pieter Bruegel painted this crowded picture in Antwerp, in Flanders, which was then ruled by the king of Spain. Bruegel loved ordinary people and painted them with humor and care. Look closely, one corner at a time; there is always something new to find.

Look closely

- Find a child rolling a hoop.
- Find children playing leapfrog.
- Count twenty children in Spanish, pointing to each one.
- Find a game you know how to play.

Talk about it

1. Which game in the painting would you most like to play?
2. Why do you think Bruegel painted so many children?

ACTIVITY

Counting to twenty chain

Make a paper chain with twenty links, one for each number, and count it every day.

You will need

- Strips of colored paper (20)
- A marker
- Tape or glue

Steps

1. A parent writes a number and its Spanish name on each strip: 1 uno to 20 veinte.
2. Trace the numbers 11 to 20 yourself.
3. Make a loop with strip 1 and tape it closed. Link strip 2 through it, and so on, to 20.
4. Hang the chain and count it out loud in Spanish from uno to veinte.
5. Count backward too, from veinte to uno.

Tips

- Use a special color for doce: the twelve apostles.
- Count the chain each morning before breakfast.

Check your work

☐ My chain has twenty links with Spanish numbers.

☐ I can count from 1 to 20 in Spanish.

PICTURE DICTIONARY

1. Write the numbers 11 to 20 with their Spanish names.
2. Draw twelve little men and write doce apóstoles.

> **From history.** Children in Spain and Latin America play many of the same games Bruegel painted: hopscotch (called la rayuela), tag, hide-and-seek (el escondite) and spinning tops (el trompo). Many of these games are hundreds of years old.

> **At home in Spanish.** For a Spanish-speaking child: count to cien (100) by tens together (diez, veinte, treinta…) and write the numbers 11 to 20 in words.

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. How do you say fifteen in Spanish?

▼ **Show solution**

1. 11 to 15 have their own names: once, doce, trece, catorce, quince.

Answer: Quince.

Example 2. How do you say eighteen in Spanish?

▼ **Show solution**

1. Eighteen is ten and eight: diez y ocho.
2. Squeeze it into one word.

Answer: Dieciocho.

PRACTICE

1. Easy What number is doce?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Twelve.

2. Easy How do you say twenty in Spanish?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Veinte.

3. Easy What number is once?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Eleven.

4. Medium Count from eleven to fifteen in Spanish.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Once, doce, trece, catorce, quince.

5. Medium What comes after diecinueve?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Veinte.

6. Hard How many apostles did Jesus choose, in Spanish? And how many games are in Bruegel's painting, about?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Doce apostles; more than eighty games.

COMMON MISTAKES

- Saying once like the English word once. In Spanish it is OHN-seh.
- Saying diez seis. Sixteen is one word: dieciséis.

> **Make it a game · Twenty steps.** Stand at one side of a room or yard. The parent calls a number from 11 to 20 in Spanish, and the child takes that many steps, counting out loud in Spanish. Who reaches the other side first? Then the child calls the numbers.

> **Scripture.** "And he ordained twelve, that they should be with him, and that he might send them forth to preach," (Mark 3:14, KJV)
>
> In the Spanish Bible this verse begins Y estableció doce, para que estuviesen con él: and He appointed twelve, that they should be with Him. Find doce! Jesus chose twelve apostles to be with Him and to go and preach.

UNIT 4 · NÚMEROS Y FORMAS · LESSON 4.2 OF 10 · 3 SESSIONS OF 15–20 MINUTES

4.2 Shapes

OBJECTIVES

- Name shapes in Spanish: el círculo, el cuadrado, el triángulo, el rectángulo, la estrella.
- Find shapes in the Alhambra tiles and around the house.

- See God's handiwork in the moon and stars.

> **Warm-up.** Look around the room. Can you find something round like a circle? Something with four equal sides like a square? Something with three corners? Today you learn the shapes in Spanish.

WATCH

LAS FORMAS para Niños (Shapes in Spanish for Kids) | Mi Camino Spanish

Mi Camino Spanish · 2:03

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UKMWq_LDXpg

> **WHEN TO WATCH**
> After the story. Draw each shape in the air as the video names it.

Note: A short Mi Camino Spanish lesson for children: shapes in Spanish.

BACKUP VIDEO

Las Formas para Niños (Shapes in Spanish for Kids)

Mi Camino Spanish · 3:15

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AWbU7IjdkmA

On the second or third day: another short Mi Camino Spanish lesson on shapes.

KEY TERMS

el círculo (SEER-koo-loh)
The circle.

el cuadrado (kwah-DRAH-doh)
The square.

el triángulo (tree-AHN-goo-loh)
The triangle.

el rectángulo (rehk-TAHN-goo-loh)
The rectangle.

la estrella (ehs-TREH-yah)
The star.

VOCABULARY FOR THE WEEK

Latin American sounds: h is silent, ñ says ny, ll says y, j says a breathy h, and z and soft c say s, not the th of Spain. Capitals show the stress.

el círculo
ehl SEER-koo-loh
noun
the circle

el cuadrado
ehl kwah-DRAH-doh
noun
the square

el triángulo
ehl tree-AHN-goo-loh
noun
the triangle

el rectángulo
ehl rehk-TAHN-goo-loh
noun
the rectangle

la estrella
lah ehs-TREH-yah
noun
the star

la luna
lah LOO-nah
noun
the moon

la forma
lah FOHR-mah
noun
the shape

CORE IDEAS

The story. High on a hill in Granada, in the south of Spain, stands a palace called the Alhambra, the red castle. It was built more than six hundred years ago by the Moorish kings who ruled Granada, and when King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella won the city in 1492, they made it their palace too. The walls of the Alhambra are covered with tiles of green, blue, black, white and gold, cut into hundreds of tiny shapes and fitted together like a puzzle: stars with eight points, triangles, squares and little diamonds, all spinning out from the center in patterns that seem to go on forever. Craftsmen called alicatadores cut every piece by hand. People come from all over the world to look at these walls of shapes.

How Spanish sounds. Many shape words sound like English: círculo, triángulo, rectángulo. Just say them the Spanish way, with the accent mark showing which part to lean on: SEER-koo-loh, tree-AHN-goo-loh. **Estrella** has the ll that sounds like y: ehs-TREH-yah.

Say it and move. Draw each shape in the air with your finger: a big round **círculo**, a **cuadrado** with four equal sides, a **triángulo** with three corners, a long **rectángulo**, and a twinkling **estrella**. Then make each shape with your arms!

PICTURE STUDY



Panel of Alicatado Tilework from the Alhambra, Nasrid craftsmen of Granada, Nasrid period (1238–1492) · Glazed ceramic tile mosaic (alicatado) · Museo de la Alhambra, Granada

Image: Wikimedia Commons, public domain

This panel once decorated a wall of the Alhambra and is now kept in the palace's museum. Every small piece was cut by hand from glazed tile and fitted into the pattern. The white bands go over and under each other like ribbons, and the colored shapes fill the spaces in between.

Look closely

- Find a star shape (una estrella). How many points does it have?
- Find a small triangle (un triángulo).
- Which colors can you name in Spanish?
- Follow one white band with your finger. Where does it go?

Talk about it

1. How long do you think it took to cut and fit all these pieces?
2. What shapes would you use to make your own pattern?

ACTIVITY

Alhambra tile pattern

Make your own tile pattern with paper shapes, like the craftsmen of the Alhambra.

You will need

- Construction paper in several colors
- Scissors (with a parent's help) and glue
- A square of white paper

Steps

1. Cut out circles, squares, triangles and stars from colored paper (a parent can help).
2. Start in the center of the white square with a star, una estrella.
3. Arrange shapes around it in a repeating pattern, the same on every side.
4. Glue them down.
5. Count each kind of shape in Spanish and label: cuatro triángulos, ocho cuadrados...

Tips

- Make the pattern match on all four sides, like a mirror.
- Use the colors you know in Spanish: azul, verde, amarillo, blanco, negro.

Check your work

☐ My pattern uses at least four kinds of shapes.

☐ I can name and count the shapes in Spanish.

PICTURE DICTIONARY

1. Draw a circle, a square, a triangle, a rectangle and a star, and label each in Spanish.
2. Draw the night sky with the round moon and many stars, and write la luna y las estrellas.

From history. In 1492, the same year Christopher Columbus sailed west across the ocean, King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella of Spain entered Granada and took the keys of the Alhambra. Columbus himself was there to see it, and soon afterward the king and queen agreed to send him on his famous voyage.

At home in Spanish. For a Spanish-speaking child: describe the shapes and colors in the Alhambra panel in full Spanish sentences (Veo una estrella verde) and write two of the sentences.

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. What shape is a slice of pizza? Say it in Spanish.

▼ **Show solution**

1. A slice of pizza has three corners.
2. Three corners is a triangle: el triángulo.

Answer: Un triángulo.

Example 2. What shape is the full moon? Say it in Spanish.

▼ **Show solution**

1. The full moon is round.
2. Round is a circle: el círculo.

Answer: Un círculo.

PRACTICE

1. Easy What is el círculo?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   The circle.

2. Easy What is la estrella?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   The star.

3. Easy How do you say square in Spanish?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   El cuadrado.

4. Medium What shape is a door? Say it in Spanish.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Un rectángulo.

5. Medium Draw a triangle and name it in Spanish.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   El triángulo.

6. Hard What is the Alhambra, and what shapes cover its walls?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   A great palace in Granada, Spain, built by the Moorish kings; its walls are covered with tiles cut into stars, triangles, squares and other shapes.

COMMON MISTAKES

- Saying circle and triangle the English way. Lean where the accent mark is: SEER-koo-loh, tree-AHN-goo-loh.
- Saying el estrella. Estrella takes la: la estrella.

> **Make it a game · Shape hunt.** Set a timer for two minutes. The child runs around the house finding shapes and naming them in Spanish: la ventana es un rectángulo, el plato es un círculo. Count how many shapes were found, in Spanish. Then the parent tries to beat the score.

> **Scripture.** "When I consider thy heavens, the work of thy fingers, the moon and the stars, which thou hast ordained;" (Psalm 8:3, KJV)
>
> In the Spanish Bible this verse says Cuando veo tus cielos, obra de tus dedos, La luna y las estrellas que tú formaste: when I see your heavens, the work of your fingers, the moon and the stars that you formed. The craftsmen of the Alhambra made beautiful stars of tile, but God made the real ones with His fingers.

La Creación

In Lesson 5.1 your child learns the words of creation in Spanish, el cielo, la tierra, el sol, la luna, las estrellas, el mar, el árbol, las flores, los animales, from the first verse of the Bible: En el principio crió Dios los cielos y la tierra. A painting of the Garden of Eden from the workshop of the Brueghel family is full of trees, birds and animals.

In Lesson 5.2 your child names the fruits God made, la manzana, la naranja, el plátano, las uvas, la fresa, la pera, from a still life of oranges by the Spanish painter Luis Meléndez, and learns that the Bible calls love, joy and peace the fruit of the Spirit. The course ends with a creation book and a fruit tasting in Spanish.

PREREQUISITES

- Units 1–4: family, home, days, weather, numbers, shapes and colors.

MASTERY CHECKLIST

- ☐ I can name things God made in Spanish: el cielo, la tierra, el sol, la luna, las estrellas, el mar, el árbol.
- ☐ I can say Dios hizo… (God made…) about creation.
- ☐ I can name six fruits in Spanish and say which I like: Me gusta la manzana.
- ☐ I know the first verse of the Bible and the fruit of the Spirit.

OPTIONAL BOOKS AND RESOURCES FOR THIS UNIT

- **Real fruit**: An apple, an orange, a banana, grapes, strawberries and a pear for the fruit tasting in Lesson 5.2.

Not required. Every activity in this unit works with paper, pencil, scissors and the free links below. School Launch is independent and free.

LESSONS IN THIS UNIT

5.1	**God Made the World**	3 sessions of 15–20 minutes

Unit 5 review

Ask each question out loud. The review is worth 20 points.

1. **5 pts**
   Name these in Spanish: the sun, the moon, the stars, the sea, the tree.

2. **5 pts**
   Who made the heavens and the earth? Say it in English and, if you can, in Spanish.

3. **5 pts**
   Name four fruits in Spanish.

4. **5 pts**
   Tell which fruit you like in Spanish.

ANSWER KEY

1. El sol, la luna, las estrellas, el mar, el árbol.
2. God did. En el principio crió Dios los cielos y la tierra (or simply Dios hizo el mundo).
3. Any four: la manzana, la naranja, el plátano, las uvas, la fresa, la pera.
4. Me gusta la manzana (or any fruit).

Printable answer key (PDF, for the parent)

UNIT CHALLENGE: MY CREATION BOOK AND FRUIT TASTING

Make a little creation book: fold three sheets of paper into a booklet. On each page draw something God made and label it in Spanish: el sol, la luna y las estrellas, el mar, la tierra y los árboles, los animales, la fruta. On the cover write Dios hizo el mundo (God made the world). Then hold a fruit tasting: cut up four or five fruits, name each in Spanish as you taste it, and tell the family Me gusta... for your favorite. Thank God for His good gifts: Gracias, Señor.

LOOK FOR	WHAT IT MEANS
Creation words	At least six creation words labeled in Spanish.
Fruit	The child names four or more fruits in Spanish at the tasting.
Me gusta	The child says Me gusta... correctly.
Thanks	The child gives thanks to God for creation.

UNIT 5 · LA CREACIÓN · LESSON 5.1 OF 10 · 3 SESSIONS OF 15–20 MINUTES

5.1 God Made the World

OBJECTIVES

- Name parts of creation in Spanish: el cielo, la tierra, el sol, la luna, las estrellas, el mar, el árbol.
- Say Dios hizo... (God made...).
- Learn the first verse of the Bible in Spanish.

> **Warm-up.** Go outside, or look out the window. What can you see that God made? The sky, the trees, the sun, birds, flowers... Today you learn to name God's world in Spanish.

WATCH

Estrellita Que Brilla | Canciones Infantiles

Super Simple Español - Canciones Infantiles Y Más · 3:28

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qk6W02ssBwQ

> **WHEN TO WATCH**
> After the story. Sing along, and point up to the sky when you hear estrellita (little star).

Note: Twinkle, Twinkle, Little Star in Spanish, Estrellita que brilla, from Super Simple Español. A gentle song about the stars God made.

BACKUP VIDEO

La Creación - Alaba Kids (Música Cristiana Para Niños)

ALABA KIDS · 3:16

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-FPl5Xkpc3U

On the second or third day: La Creación, a Christian children's song from ALABA KIDS about the days of creation. Listen for el sol, la luna, las estrellas and el mar.

KEY TERMS

el cielo / la tierra (SYEH-loh / TYEH-rrah)
The sky (heaven) / the earth.

el sol / la luna / las estrellas
The sun / the moon / the stars.

el mar (ehl MAHR)
The sea.

el árbol (ehl AHR-bohl)
The tree.

Dios hizo… (DYOHS EE-soh)
God made…

VOCABULARY FOR THE WEEK

Latin American sounds: h is silent, ñ says ny, ll says y, j says a breathy h, and z and soft c say s, not the th of Spain. Capitals show the stress.

el cielo
ehl SYEH-loh
noun · los cielos
the sky, heaven

la tierra
lah TYEH-rrah
noun
the earth, the land

el sol
ehl SOHL
noun
the sun

la luna
lah LOO-nah
noun
the moon

las estrellas
lahs ehs-TREH-yahs
noun · la estrella
the stars

el mar
ehl MAHR
noun
the sea

el árbol
ehl AHR-bohl
noun · los árboles
the tree

Dios
DYOHS
noun
God

CORE IDEAS

The story. In the beginning, there was nothing at all but God. Then God spoke, and there was light. On the second day He made the sky, el cielo. On the third day He gathered the waters into the sea, el mar, and let the dry land, la tierra, appear, and He covered it with grass and trees, los árboles, and flowers. On the fourth day He made the sun, el sol, to shine by day, and the moon, la luna, and the stars, las estrellas, to shine by night. On the fifth day He filled the sea with fish and the sky with birds. On the sixth day He made the animals, and last of all He made man and woman in His own image. And God saw everything that He had made, and it was very good. About four hundred years ago, painters of the Brueghel family in Flanders loved to paint the Garden of Eden as a green, shady paradise full of every kind of creature: horses, deer, lions, swans, peacocks, parrots and ostriches, all living together in peace.

How Spanish sounds. In **tierra**, the double rr is rolled: TYEH-rrah. **Árbol** leans on the first part, as the accent shows: AHR-bohl. And **hizo** has a quiet h and a z that sounds like s: EE-soh.

Say it and move. Reach up high: **el cielo**. Touch the ground: **la tierra**. Make a big circle: **el sol**. Make a small crescent with your hand: **la luna**. Twinkle your fingers: **las estrellas**. Make waves with your arms: **el mar**. Stand tall like a tree: **el árbol**.

PICTURE STUDY



The Earthly Paradise, Pieter Brueghel the Younger, after Jan Brueghel the Elder, c. 1626 · Oil on copper · Museo del Prado, Madrid

Image: Wikimedia Commons, public domain

This little painting of the Garden of Eden was made by Pieter Brueghel the Younger, copying a design by his brother Jan, who was famous for painting animals and flowers in tiny, careful detail. It belonged to the kings of Spain and now hangs in the Prado.

Look closely

- Find the parrots in the tree. What colors are they?
- Find the white horse (el caballo blanco).
- Find the swans in the water.
- Find a tree (un árbol) and the sky (el cielo).

Talk about it

1. Why do you think all the animals are living together in peace?
2. What part of God's creation do you love most?

ACTIVITY

Seven days of creation wheel

Make a wheel showing what God made on each day, labeled in Spanish.

You will need

- A paper plate
- Crayons or markers

Steps

1. Divide the plate into seven slices.
2. Draw what God made each day: 1 light, 2 the sky (el cielo), 3 the sea, the land and the trees (el mar, la tierra, los árboles), 4 the sun, moon and stars (el sol, la luna, las estrellas), 5 fish and birds, 6 animals and people, 7 God rested.
3. A parent writes the Spanish words in each slice. Trace them.
4. Write Dios hizo el mundo in the middle.
5. Turn the wheel and tell the creation story, naming things in Spanish.

Tips

- Use the numbers you know in Spanish for the days: día uno, día dos...
- On day seven, draw a resting picture: God rested and blessed the day.

Check your work

☐ My wheel shows all seven days.

☐ I can name the sun, moon, stars, sea, earth and tree in Spanish.

PICTURE DICTIONARY

1. Draw the sky with the sun, the moon and stars, and label them in Spanish.
2. Draw the sea and a tree, and write el mar and el árbol.
3. Copy: Dios hizo el mundo.

> **From history.** The first verse of the Spanish Bible, En el principio crió Dios los cielos y la tierra, has been read in Spanish for more than four hundred and fifty years, ever since Casiodoro de Reina finished translating the whole Bible into Spanish in 1569.

> **At home in Spanish.** For a Spanish-speaking child: read Génesis 1 from a Spanish children's Bible and have the child retell the seven days in Spanish, using día uno, día dos…

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. Who made the sun? Answer with Dios hizo…

▼ **Show solution**

1. Made is hizo; the sun is el sol.

Answer: Dios hizo el sol.

Example 2. What did God put in the sky at night? Say two things in Spanish.

▼ **Show solution**

1. At night we see the moon and the stars.

Answer: La luna y las estrellas.

PRACTICE

1. Easy What is el sol?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   The sun.

2. Easy What is el mar?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   The sea.

3. Easy How do you say tree in Spanish?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   El árbol.

4. Medium Say God made the moon in Spanish.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Dios hizo la luna.

5. Medium Name three things God made, in Spanish.

▼ **Show answer**

Any three: el cielo, la tierra, el sol, la luna, las estrellas, el mar, el árbol, los animales.

6. Hard Say the first verse of the Bible in English. Then say the Spanish words you know from it.

▼ **Show answer**

In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth. Spanish: En el principio crió Dios los cielos y la tierra (Dios, cielos, tierra).

COMMON MISTAKES

- Saying tierra with a single r. It is a rolled rr: TYEH-rrah.
- Saying the h in hizo. It is quiet: EE-soh.

> **Make it a game · Creation charades.** One player acts out something God made: flapping wings for a bird, swimming for a fish, rising arms for the sun, waves for the sea. The other guesses in Spanish: ¡El sol! ¡El mar! Then switch.

> **Scripture.** "In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth." (Genesis 1:1, KJV)
>
> In the Spanish Bible this verse says En el principio crió Dios los cielos y la tierra. Crió is the old word for created; today Spanish says creó. You know cielos and tierra!

UNIT 5 · LA CREACIÓN · LESSON 5.2 OF 10 · 3 SESSIONS OF 15–20 MINUTES

5.2 The Fruits God Made

OBJECTIVES

- Name fruits in Spanish: la manzana, la naranja, el plátano, las uvas, la fresa, la pera.
- Say Me gusta… (I like…).
- Learn the fruit of the Spirit.

> **Warm-up.** What is your favorite fruit? Is it red, yellow, orange or purple? Today you learn the names of fruits in Spanish, and a different kind of fruit that grows in a Christian's heart.

WATCH

Las Frutas para Niños (Fruit Vocabulary in Spanish for Kids)

Mi Camino Spanish · 3:51

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rOOT3xwMTp0

> **WHEN TO WATCH**
> After the story. Repeat each fruit after the video and hold up a real one if you have it.

Note: A Mi Camino Spanish lesson for children: fruit names in Spanish.

BACKUP VIDEO

Canción - La ensalada de frutas

Señor Jordan · 2:16

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0PTNb182aoQ

On the second or third day: a Señor Jordan song about a fruit salad.

KEY TERMS

la manzana (mahn-SAH-nah)
The apple.

el plátano (PLAH-tah-noh)
The banana.

Me gusta... (meh GOO-stah)
I like...

la naranja (nah-RAHN-hah)
The orange.

las uvas (OO-bahs)
The grapes.

VOCABULARY FOR THE WEEK

Latin American sounds: h is silent, ñ says ny, ll says y, j says a breathy h, and z and soft c say s, not the th of Spain. Capitals show the stress.

la manzana
lah mahn-SAH-nah
noun
the apple

la naranja
lah nah-RAHN-hah
noun
the orange

el plátano
ehl PLAH-tah-noh
noun
the banana

las uvas
lahs OO-bahs
noun · la uva
the grapes

la fresa
lah FREH-sah
noun
the strawberry

la pera
lah PEH-rah
noun
the pear

me gusta
meh GOO-stah
phrase · me gustan for more than one
I like

CORE IDEAS

The story. Luis Meléndez was a Spanish painter who lived in Madrid about two hundred and fifty years ago. He wanted very much to be the king's own painter, but the job always went to someone else, and he was never rich. So he painted what he loved: plain, good food. For the prince of Spain, he painted a whole set of pictures of the fruits and foods that grew in Spain, so that the prince could see the good gifts of his country. In this painting there are bright, round oranges, some with green leaves still on their stems, a plate piled high with walnuts, a big green melon, wooden boxes of sweets, and clay jugs with paper tied over their tops. Meléndez painted the oranges so well that their bumpy skin seems to shine in the light. God made every fruit, and gave them to us to enjoy.

How Spanish sounds. Naranja has the breathy j: nah-RAHN-hah. **Plátano** leans on the first part, as the accent shows: PLAH-tah-noh. To say what you like, use **Me gusta** with one thing (Me gusta la manzana) and **Me gustan** with more than one (Me gustan las uvas).

Say it and move. Pretend to bite an apple: **la manzana**. Peel an orange: **la naranja**. Peel a banana: **el plátano**. Pop grapes in your mouth: **las uvas**. Rub your tummy and smile: **¡Me gusta!**

PICTURE STUDY



Still Life with Oranges and Walnuts, Luis Egidio Meléndez, 1772 · Oil on canvas · The National Gallery, London

Image: Wikimedia Commons, public domain

Luis Meléndez signed his name on one of the wooden boxes in this painting. He set ordinary things on a plain table and lit them so that each one seems real enough to touch. The oranges glow against the dark background like little suns.

Look closely

- Count the oranges in Spanish.
- Find the walnuts. What are they sitting on?
- Find the big melon. What color is it?
- Find the wooden boxes. Can you see writing on one of them?

Talk about it

1. Which food in this painting would you most like to eat?
2. Why do you think Meléndez painted plain food instead of grand things?

ACTIVITY

Fruit-of-the-Spirit tree

Make a tree with paper fruits. On the front of each fruit, write the fruit's Spanish name; on the back, one fruit of the Spirit.

You will need

- A large sheet of paper
- Colored paper for fruits
- Crayons, scissors and glue

Steps

1. Draw a big tree trunk and branches on the paper.
2. Cut out fruits: a red apple, an orange, a yellow banana, purple grapes, a red strawberry, a green pear.
3. A parent writes the Spanish name on each fruit: la manzana, la naranja, el plátano, las uvas, la fresa, la pera. Trace them.
4. On the back of each fruit write one fruit of the Spirit in English: love, joy, peace, patience, kindness, goodness.
5. Glue the fruits on the tree. Name each fruit in Spanish, then turn it over and read the fruit of the Spirit.

Tips

- Ask: how can I show love (or joy, or kindness) today?
- Hang your tree where the family eats.

Check your work

- ☐ My tree has six fruits with Spanish names.
- ☐ I can name the fruits in Spanish and say Me gusta...

PICTURE DICTIONARY

1. Draw six fruits and label them in Spanish.
2. Draw your favorite fruit and write Me gusta... under it.

> **From history.** Oranges have grown in Spain for more than a thousand years, and the city of Valencia, by the sea, is famous for its orange groves. The Spanish brought orange trees to the Americas, to Florida and California, where they grow to this day.

> **At home in Spanish.** For a Spanish-speaking child: shop for the fruit tasting together and let the child ask for each fruit in Spanish at home or at a market, and write a little shopping list (lista de compras) in Spanish.

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. You love apples. Say it in Spanish.

▼ **Show solution**

1. Apple is la manzana.
2. For one thing, say me gusta.

Answer: Me gusta la manzana.

Example 2. You love grapes. Say it in Spanish.

▼ **Show solution**

1. Grapes are las uvas: more than one.
2. For more than one, say me gustan.

Answer: Me gustan las uvas.

PRACTICE

1. Easy What is la manzana?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   The apple.

2. Easy What is el plátano?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   The banana.

3. Easy How do you say the orange in Spanish?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   La naranja.

4. Medium Tell which fruit you like in Spanish.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Me gusta la ___ / el ___ (any fruit).

5. Medium What are las uvas and la fresa?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   The grapes and the strawberry.

6. Hard Name three fruits of the Spirit from Galatians 5:22.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Any three: love, joy, peace, longsuffering, gentleness, goodness, faith.

COMMON MISTAKES

- Saying naranja with an English j. It is a breathy h: nah-RAHN-hah.
- Saying me gusta las uvas. For more than one thing, say me gustan: Me gustan las uvas.

> **Make it a game · The fruit basket.** Sit in a circle; each player is a fruit (la manzana, la naranja, el plátano, las uvas). The leader calls out two fruits in Spanish, and those two players switch seats. When the leader calls ¡Canasta de frutas! (fruit basket!), everyone switches. Name your fruit each time you sit down.

> **Scripture.** "But the fruit of the Spirit is love, joy, peace, longsuffering, gentleness, goodness, faith," (Galatians 5:22, KJV)
>
> In the Spanish Bible this verse begins Mas el fruto del Espíritu es: caridad, gozo, paz: but the fruit of the Spirit is love, joy, peace. Fruta is the fruit we eat; fruto is the fruit God grows in our hearts.