SPANISH · KINDERGARTEN · AGES 5–6

Kindergarten Spanish

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

FIRST EDITION

Course guide

Kindergarten Spanish is the very first 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 is made of songs, motions, pictures and play.

The child learns to greet the family morning and night, to say his or her name, to name seven colors, to count to ten, to name the parts of the body and the face, and to name the animals of the farm and of Noah's ark. Every lesson opens with a true story: a Goya painting of a family on a swing, a little princess named Margarita painted by Velázquez, Juan de Arellano's flowers, Rubens's rainbow, Sánchez Cotán's pantry window, a laughing boy painted by Murillo, Rosa Bonheur's great oxen and Bassano's animals going into the ark, along with the Bible stories of Noah and of the ten men Jesus healed.

Nothing needs to be read or written by the child. A parent reads the lesson, the child sings, moves, points and draws, and a parent writes the Spanish labels for the child to trace in a picture dictionary. The quarter ends with a Noah's ark show that uses everything learned.

> 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 kindergartners (about ages 5–6), 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. There is no reading or writing required; the child points, sings, moves and draws, and a parent writes the labels for the child to trace. 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. 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

¡Hola, Amigos!

The child meets Spanish with a smile: hola and adiós, buenos días and buenas noches, the five round vowels, and then his or her own name the Spanish way, Me llamo..., with a little princess named Margarita who was painted when she was just a few years old.

1.1 Hola and Adiós

1.2 ¿Cómo Te Llamas?

UNIT 2 · WEEKS 3–4

Los Colores

Colors in Spanish, first from a vase of flowers painted by Juan de Arellano (rojo, azul, amarillo, blanco), then from the rainbow God set in the clouds after the flood (verde, anaranjado, morado), with color hunts all over the house.

2.1 Red, Blue, Yellow

2.2 The Colors of the Rainbow

UNIT 3 · WEEKS 5–6

Uno, Dos, Tres

Counting from one to ten, first with the four things Juan Sánchez Cotán hung in his pantry window (a quince, a cabbage, a melon and a cucumber), then with the sweets and glasses on a table painted by Juan van der Hamen, and with the ten men Jesus healed.

3.1 One to Five

3.2 Six to Ten

UNIT 4 · WEEKS 7–8

Mi Cuerpo

The body in Spanish with songs and motion: head, shoulders, knees and feet with two boys blowing up a ball in a Goya painting, then eyes, ears, nose and mouth with a smiling boy painted by Murillo, because we are fearfully and wonderfully made.

4.1 Head, Shoulders, Knees and Feet

4.2 Eyes, Ears, Nose and Mouth

UNIT 5 · WEEKS 9–10

Los Animales

Animals in Spanish: the farm (la vaca, el caballo, el cerdo, la oveja, la gallina) with the great oxen Rosa Bonheur painted plowing a French field, then Noah's ark, with Jacopo Bassano's crowd of animals going in two by two.

5.1 On the Farm

5.2 Two by Two

Weekly pacing calendar

WEEK	PLAN
1	• Session 1: Lesson 1.1 Hola and Adiós: warm-up, story, song or video, picture study • Session 2: Lesson 1.1 activity (sun and moon door hanger) 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, just greet each other in Spanish morning and night and sing the week's song.*

WEEK	PLAN
2	• Session 1: Lesson 1.2 ¿Cómo Te Llamas?: warm-up, story, song or video, picture study • Session 2: Lesson 1.2 activity (my spanish name tag) and picture dictionary • 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 (the hello puppet show)
3	• Session 1: Lesson 2.1 Red, Blue, Yellow: warm-up, story, song or video, picture study • Session 2: Lesson 2.1 activity (a paper vase of flowers) 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 The Colors of the Rainbow: warm-up, story, song or video, picture study • Session 2: Lesson 2.2 activity (noah's rainbow) 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 (the rainbow color parade)
5	• Session 1: Lesson 3.1 One to Five: warm-up, story, song or video, picture study • Session 2: Lesson 3.1 activity (counting hand) 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 Six to Ten: warm-up, story, song or video, picture study • Session 2: Lesson 3.2 activity (ten-finger counting cards) 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 (the counting snack)
7	• Session 1: Lesson 4.1 Head, Shoulders, Knees and Feet: warm-up, story, song or video, picture study • Session 2: Lesson 4.1 activity (my body poster) 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 Eyes, Ears, Nose and Mouth: warm-up, story, song or video, picture study • Session 2: Lesson 4.2 activity (paper-plate face) 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 (simón dice)

WEEK	PLAN
9	• Session 1: Lesson 5.1 On the Farm: warm-up, story, song or video, picture study • Session 2: Lesson 5.1 activity (farm animal masks) 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 Two by Two: warm-up, story, song or video, picture study • Session 2: Lesson 5.2 activity (shoebox ark) and picture dictionary • Session 3: Worked examples, practice out loud, the game and a little show for the family • End of unit: Unit 5 review and unit challenge (the noah's ark show)

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 kindergartner 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

PART	%
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 HOLA AND ADIÓS

hola
OH-lah

greeting

hello

adiós
ah-DYOHS

greeting

goodbye

buenos días
BWEH-nohs DEE-ahs

greeting · morning

good morning

buenas noches
BWEH-nahs NOH-chehs

greeting · evening and bedtime

good night

amigo
ah-MEE-goh

noun · amiga for a girl

friend

1.2 ¿CÓMO TE LLAMAS?

¿Cómo te llamas?
KOH-moh teh YAH-mahs

question

What is your name?

me llamo
meh YAH-moh

phrase · followed by your name

my name is

mucho gusto
MOO-choh GOO-stoh

phrase

nice to meet you

la niña
lah NEE-nyah

noun

the girl

el niño
ehl NEE-nyoh

noun

the boy

la margarita
lah mahr-gah-REE-tah

noun

the daisy

2.1 RED, BLUE, YELLOW

rojo
ROH-hoh

adjective · roja with a girl word

red

azul
ah-SOOL

adjective

blue

amarillo
ah-mah-REE-yoh

adjective · amarilla with a girl word

yellow

blanco
BLAHN-koh

adjective · blanca with a girl word

white

la flor
lah FLOHR

noun · las flores

the flower

el color
ehl koh-LOHR

noun · los colores

the color

2.2 THE COLORS OF THE RAINBOW

verde
BEHR-deh

adjective

green

anaranjado
ah-nah-rahn-HAH-doh

adjective · anaranjada with a girl word

orange (color)

morado
moh-RAH-doh

adjective · morada with a girl word

purple

el arcoíris
ehl ahr-koh-EE-rees

noun

the rainbow

la lluvia
lah YOO-byah

noun

the rain

la nube
lah NOO-beh

noun · las nubes

the cloud

3.1 ONE TO FIVE

uno
OO-noh
number
one

dos
DOHS
number
two

tres
TREHS
number
three

cuatro
KWAH-troh
number
four

cinco
SEEN-koh
number
five

el melón
ehl meh-LOHN
noun
the melon

3.2 SIX TO TEN

seis
SAYS
number
six

siete
SYEH-teh
number
seven

ocho
OH-choh
number
eight

nueve
NWEH-beh
number
nine

diez
DYEHS
number
ten

gracias
GRAH-syahs
word
thank you

4.1 HEAD, SHOULDERS, KNEES AND FEET

la cabeza
lah kah-BEH-sah
noun
the head

los hombros
lohs OHM-brohs
noun · el hombro
the shoulders

las rodillas
lahs roh-DEE-yahs
noun · la rodilla
the knees

los pies
lohs PYEHS
noun · el pie
the feet

las manos
lahs MAH-nohs
noun · la mano
the hands

la pelota
lah peh-LOH-tah
noun
the ball

4.2 EYES, EARS, NOSE AND MOUTH

los ojos
lohs OH-hohs
noun · el ojo
the eyes

las orejas
lahs oh-REH-hahs
noun · la oreja
the ears

la nariz
lah nah-REES
noun
the nose

la boca
lah BOH-kah
noun
the mouth

la cara
lah KAH-rah
noun
the face

tócate
TOH-kah-teh
command
touch (your)...

5.1 ON THE FARM

la vaca
lah BAH-kah

noun

the cow

el caballo
ehl kah-BAH-yoh

noun

the horse

el cerdo
ehl SEHR-doh

noun

the pig

la oveja
lah oh-BEH-hah

noun

the sheep

la gallina
lah gah-YEE-nah

noun

the hen

la granja
lah GRAHN-hah

noun

the farm

5.2 TWO BY TWO

el perro
ehl PEH-rroh

noun

the dog

el gato
ehl GAH-toh

noun

the cat

el arca
ehl AHR-kah

noun

the ark

de dos en dos
deh DOHS ehn DOHS

phrase

two by two

el conejo
ehl koh-NEH-hoh

noun

the rabbit

el león
ehl leh-OHN

noun

the lion

¡Hola, Amigos!

Spanish begins with a wave. In Lesson 1.1 your child learns to say hola and adiós, buenos días in the morning and buenas noches at bedtime, and sings the five Spanish vowels, a, e, i, o, u, which never change their sound. A painting by Francisco Goya of a family playing on a swing in the countryside opens the lesson.

In Lesson 1.2 your child learns to ask ¿Cómo te llamas? (What is your name?) and to answer Me llamo… (My name is…). We meet Margarita, a little Spanish princess whose portrait was painted by Diego Velázquez when she was about two years old, and we remember that God calls each of His children by name. The unit ends with a little puppet show of greetings and names.

PREREQUISITES

- None. This is the very first Spanish lesson.
- A parent who is happy to say Spanish words out loud, even imperfectly.

MASTERY CHECKLIST

- ☐ I can say hola, adiós, buenos días and buenas noches at the right time.
- ☐ I can sing the five vowels: a, e, i, o, u (ah, eh, ee, oh, oo).
- ☐ I can ask ¿Cómo te llamas? and answer Me llamo… with my name.
- ☐ I can wave and greet my family in Spanish every morning and every night.

OPTIONAL BOOKS AND RESOURCES FOR THIS UNIT

- ***My First Spanish Words* board books or picture dictionaries (any publisher)**: If your library has a picture dictionary for little ones, look at the greetings page together.
- **SpanishDict**: Free online, for the parent. Press the speaker button to hear hola, adiós or buenas noches said by a native speaker.

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	**Hola and Adiós**	3 sessions of 15–20 minutes
1.2	**¿Cómo Te Llamas?**	3 sessions of 15–20 minutes

Unit 1 review

Ask each question out loud; the child answers out loud, with pointing and waving welcome. The review is worth 20 points. A parent marks each answer.

1. **5 pts**
   Wave hello and say hello in Spanish. Then wave goodbye and say goodbye in Spanish.

2. **5 pts**
   It is morning. What do you say? It is bedtime. What do you say?

3. **5 pts**
   Sing the five Spanish vowels.

4. **5 pts**
   The parent asks: ¿Cómo te llamas? Answer with your own name.

ANSWER KEY

1. Hola (OH-lah) and adiós (ah-DYOHS). The h in hola is quiet.
2. Buenos días in the morning; buenas noches at bedtime.
3. A, e, i, o, u: ah, eh, ee, oh, oo. Short and round every time.
4. Me llamo ___ (the child's own name), for example Me llamo Ana.

Printable answer key (PDF, for the parent)

UNIT CHALLENGE: THE HELLO PUPPET SHOW

Make two paper-bag or sock puppets, or use two stuffed animals. One puppet comes in and says ¡Hola! ¡Buenos días! The other answers ¡Hola! Then the first asks ¿Cómo te llamas? and the other answers Me llamo… with a name. At the end they both wave and say ¡Adiós! Put on the show for the family, then let a parent or brother or sister hold one puppet while you hold the other.

LOOK FOR	WHAT IT MEANS
Greetings	Both puppets say hola and adiós, and one says buenos días or buenas noches.
Names	One puppet asks ¿Cómo te llamas? and the other answers Me llamo… with a name.
Sounds	The h in hola is quiet and the vowels are round and clear.
Cheer	The show is said out loud, with waving and smiles.

UNIT 1 · ¡HOLA, AMIGOS! · LESSON 1.1 OF 10 · 3 SESSIONS OF 15–20 MINUTES

1.1 Hola and Adiós

OBJECTIVES

- Say hola (hello) and adiós (goodbye) with a wave.
- Say buenos días in the morning and buenas noches at night.
- Sing the five Spanish vowels: a, e, i, o, u.

> **Warm-up.** Stand by the front door with your parent. Pretend someone is coming in: wave and say hello! Now pretend they are leaving: wave and say goodbye! Today you learn to say both in Spanish, the language spoken by many millions of people, many of them our close neighbors.

WATCH

¡Hola! (Versión Títere)

Super Simple Español - Canciones Infantiles Y Más · 1:24

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

> **WHEN TO WATCH**
> After the story. Watch once and wave each time you hear ¡Hola! Then watch again and say it with the puppets.

Note: A short puppet song from Super Simple Español in which friends greet each other with ¡Hola! Everything is in Spanish, so just enjoy the sound and wave along.

BACKUP VIDEO

Buenos Días Canción para Niños (Spanish Greetings Song for Kids)

Mi Camino Spanish · 1:07

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=k7oB1RnqKqc

On the second or third day, as a good-morning song before breakfast.

KEY TERMS

hola (OH-lah)

Hello. Say it to anyone, any time. The h is quiet: OH-lah.

adiós (ah-DYOHS)

Goodbye. The little mark over the o means lean on that part: ah-DYOHS.

buenos días (BWEH-nohs DEE-ahs)

Good morning. Say it from when you wake up until lunch.

buenas noches (BWEH-nahs NOH-chehs)

Good night. Say it in the evening and at bedtime.

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.

hola

OH-lah

greeting

hello

adiós

ah-DYOHS

greeting

goodbye

buenos días

BWEH-nohs DEE-ahs

greeting · morning

good morning

buenas noches

BWEH-nahs NOH-chehs

greeting · evening and bedtime

good night

amigo

ah-MEE-goh

noun · amiga for a girl

friend

CORE IDEAS

The story. A long time ago in Spain, a painter named Francisco Goya was asked to paint pictures for the king's weavers. The weavers would copy his paintings into big, soft wall carpets called tapestries, to hang in the palace. Goya painted happy scenes of everyday life: children playing, families on a picnic, friends dancing. In one of them, a family has gone out to the countryside. A big girl sits on a swing that hangs from a tall tree, and the little children hold the ropes and laugh. A mother sits on a rock nearby, and a little dog lies in the grass. When that family met their friends on the path, what do you think they said? They said ¡Hola! And when it was time to go home, they waved and said ¡Adiós! Spanish children still say the very same words today.

How Spanish sounds. Spanish has five vowels, and each one always makes the same short, round sound: **a** says ah, **e** says eh, **i** says ee, **o** says oh, **u** says oo. Sing them like a little song: ah, eh, ee, oh, oo! And here is a secret: in Spanish the letter **h** is always quiet. So hola sounds like OH-lah.

Say it and move. Wave your hand high: **¡Hola!** Wave goodbye: **¡Adiós!** Stretch like the sun coming up: **¡Buenos días!** Lay your head on your hands like a pillow: **¡Buenas**

noches! Do each motion every time you say the word, and soon your body will remember the Spanish too.

PICTURE STUDY



El columpio (The Swing), Francisco de Goya, 1779 · Oil on canvas, painted as a design for a tapestry · Museo del Prado, Madrid

Image: Wikimedia Commons, public domain

Goya painted this picture so that the king's weavers could turn it into a tapestry, a big woven picture for a palace wall. It shows a family enjoying a day outdoors. A girl swings high on a rope tied to a tree branch, and the little children help pull the ropes. Look at their fancy hats and dresses! Everyone looks happy to be together.

Look closely

- Find the girl on the swing. What color is her skirt?
- Find the little dog. Where is it lying?
- Count the small children holding the ropes. How many can you find?
- Find the woman in the red jacket. What do you think she is saying to the children?

Talk about it

1. If you walked up to this family, what would you say in Spanish?
2. What is your favorite thing to do outside with your family?

ACTIVITY

Sun and moon door hanger

Make a door hanger for your bedroom door. One side is a sun that says Buenos días; the other side is a moon that says Buenas noches. Turn it every morning and every night.

You will need

- A paper plate or a circle of stiff paper
- Crayons or markers (yellow for the sun, gray or blue for the moon)
- A piece of yarn or string, and tape

Steps

1. On one side, draw a big yellow sun with a smiling face.
2. A parent writes Buenos días under the sun. Trace the letters with your crayon.
3. On the other side, draw a moon and stars on a dark blue sky.
4. A parent writes Buenas noches under the moon. Trace those letters too.
5. Tape a loop of yarn to the top and hang it on your doorknob.
6. Every morning turn it to the sun and say ¡Buenos días! Every night turn it to the moon and say ¡Buenas noches!

Tips

- Say the words while you color them.
- Greet everyone in the house with the side that is showing.

Check your work

☐ My door hanger has a sun side and a moon side.

☐ I can say Buenos días and Buenas noches when I turn it.

PICTURE DICTIONARY

1. Start your picture dictionary: on the first page, draw yourself waving. A parent writes hola beside you.

2. On the next page, draw yourself waving goodbye at the door. A parent writes adiós.
3. Draw a sun and write (or trace) buenos días; draw a moon and write (or trace) buenas noches.

> **From history.** Spanish is one of the most spoken languages in the world. It came from Spain, a country in Europe, and sailed across the ocean more than five hundred years ago. Today people speak Spanish in Mexico, in most of Central and South America, in parts of the Caribbean, in Spain, and in many towns and cities in the United States. That is why you hear it at the store and maybe even next door.

> **At home in Spanish.** If your family already speaks Spanish at home, let your child be the teacher this week: he or she can teach the motions to a friend or a younger cousin. Start a picture dictionary in which your child copies each word under a drawing; reading and writing are usually the part that heritage speakers need most.

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. Grandma walks in the door. What do you say?

▼ **Show solution**

1. She is coming in, so we say hello.
2. Hello in Spanish is hola, with a quiet h.

Answer: ¡Hola! (OH-lah). You can add ¡Hola, abuela! if you know that abuela means grandma.

Example 2. It is time for bed. What do you say to Mom and Dad?

▼ **Show solution**

1. It is night, so it is not buenos días.
2. At night we say buenas noches.

Answer: ¡Buenas noches! (BWEH-nahs NOH-chehs)

PRACTICE

1. Easy What does hola mean?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Hello.

2. Easy What does adiós mean?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Goodbye.

3. Easy Sing the five Spanish vowels.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   A, e, i, o, u: ah, eh, ee, oh, oo.

4. Medium You wake up and see your sister. What do you say?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   ¡Buenos días!

5. Medium Your friend is going home. Wave and say goodbye in Spanish.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   ¡Adiós!

6. Hard Show the motion and say the word: the sun coming up, then the pillow.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Stretch up: ¡Buenos días! Head on hands: ¡Buenas noches!

COMMON MISTAKES

- Saying the h in hola. In Spanish the h is quiet: OH-lah.
- Saying buenos días at bedtime. Días is for the morning; noches is for the night.

> **Make it a game · Sol y Luna (Sun and Moon).** The parent holds up the sun side of the door hanger, the moon side, or waves hello or goodbye. The child says the right Spanish words as fast as possible: ¡Buenos días! for the sun, ¡Buenas noches! for the moon, ¡Hola! for a hello wave and ¡Adiós! for a goodbye wave. Go faster and faster, then switch places.

> **Scripture.** “Serve the LORD with gladness: come before his presence with singing.” (Psalm 100:2, KJV)
>
> In the Spanish Bible this verse says Servid á Jehová con alegría: serve the Lord with gladness. Greeting people with a happy hola is a small way to show the gladness God gives us. (The Spanish verses in this course come from the Reina-Valera 1909, an old Spanish Bible; it puts a little accent on á that modern Spanish drops.)

UNIT 1 · ¡HOLA, AMIGOS! · LESSON 1.2 OF 10 · 3 SESSIONS OF 15–20 MINUTES

1.2 ¿Cómo Te Llamas?

OBJECTIVES

- Ask ¿Cómo te llamas? (What is your name?).
- Answer Me llamo… (My name is…) with your own name.
- Know that God calls each of His children by name.

> **Warm-up.** Sit in a circle with your family or your stuffed animals. Go around the circle and say each name out loud. Everyone has a name! Today you learn to ask someone's name in Spanish, and to tell your own.

WATCH

What is your name? - ¿Cómo te llamas? - Calico Spanish Songs for Kids

Calico Spanish for Kids · 1:06

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=k8vSKZl7Nd8

> **WHEN TO WATCH**
> After the story. Listen for the question ¿Cómo te llamas? and the answer Me llamo...

Note: A one-minute song from Calico Spanish that asks and answers What is your name? Sing it twice.

BACKUP VIDEO

¿Cómo te llamas? What's your name?

Mi Camino Spanish · 1:25

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xk7m10iNTA4

On the second or third day, for more practice asking and telling names.

KEY TERMS

¿Cómo te llamas? (KOH-moh teh YAH-mahs)

What is your name? (It really means: How do you call yourself?)

mucho gusto (MOO-choh GOO-stoh)

Nice to meet you. Say it after you learn someone's name.

Me llamo... (meh YAH-moh)

My name is... The ll in Spanish sounds like the y in yes.

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.

¿Cómo te llamas?

KOH-moh teh YAH-mahs

question

What is your name?

me llamo

meh YAH-moh

phrase · followed by your name

my name is

mucho gusto

MOO-choh GOO-stoh

phrase

nice to meet you

la niña

lah NEE-nyah

noun

the girl

el niño

ehl NEE-nyoh

noun

the boy

la margarita

lah mahr-gah-REE-tah

noun

the daisy

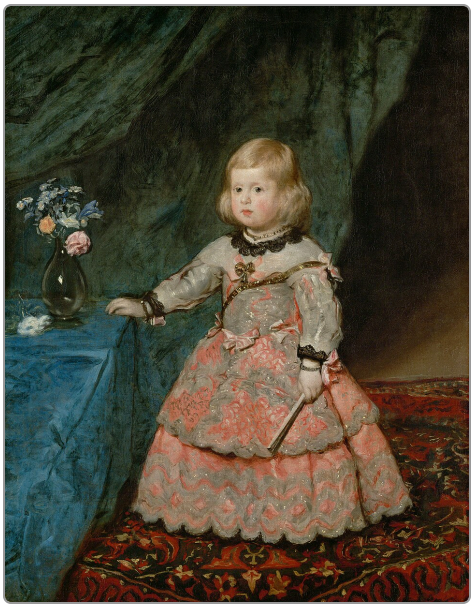
CORE IDEAS

The story. About three hundred and seventy years ago, in a palace in Madrid, there lived a little princess named Margarita. Her father was the king of Spain. When Margarita was only about two years old, her father asked the greatest painter in Spain, Diego Velázquez, to paint her portrait. Velázquez painted her standing very straight in a beautiful pink and silver dress, with one little hand resting on a table beside a glass vase of flowers. The portrait was sent far away to Vienna, where her cousins lived, so that they could see what Margarita looked like. Imagine meeting her! You would bow and say ¡Hola! ¿Cómo te llamas? And she would answer: Me llamo Margarita. In Spanish, margarita is also the name of a flower, the daisy.

How Spanish sounds. In Spanish, two l's together, **ll**, sound like the y in yes. So llamo sounds like YAH-moh, and llamas sounds like YAH-mahs. When you ask a question in Spanish, you put an upside-down question mark at the beginning: **¿Cómo te llamas?** It warns you that a question is coming!

Say it and move. Point to a friend and ask with a curious face: **¿Cómo te llamas?** Point to yourself and answer: **Me llamo…** and say your name. Then shake hands and say: **Mucho gusto.**

PICTURE STUDY



Infanta Margarita Teresa in a Pink Dress, Diego Velázquez, c. 1653–1654 · Oil on canvas · Kunsthistorisches Museum, Vienna

Image: Wikimedia Commons, public domain

This is Princess Margarita when she was about two years old. Velázquez, the painter of the king of Spain, painted her many times as she grew up. He painted her dress with quick, shimmering brushstrokes, so that up close it looks like dabs of paint, but from far away it shines like real silk and silver.

Look closely

- What color is Margarita's dress?
- Find the vase of flowers. What colors are the flowers?
- Is Margarita smiling or looking serious? Why do you think she is standing so still?
- Find the red rug. What is it under?

Talk about it

1. If you met Margarita, how would you ask her name in Spanish?
2. Margarita means daisy. Do you know what your own name means? Ask your parents.

ACTIVITY

My Spanish name tag

Make a name tag that says Me llamo... and your name. Wear it all day and answer every time someone asks ¿Cómo te llamas?

You will need

- A piece of paper or an index card
- Crayons or markers
- Tape or a safety pin (with a parent's help)

Steps

1. A parent writes Me llamo across the top of the card.
2. Below it, write your own name in big letters (or trace a parent's letters).
3. Decorate the card with a flower like Margarita's, or a picture of something you love.
4. Wear it! Every time someone asks ¿Cómo te llamas?, point to your tag and answer Me llamo... and your name.

Tips

- Make a name tag for a stuffed animal too, and introduce it to the family.
- Remember: ll sounds like y.

Check your work

☐ My name tag says Me llamo and my name.

☐ I can answer ¿Cómo te llamas? with Me llamo...

PICTURE DICTIONARY

1. Draw a picture of yourself and write (or trace) Me llamo and your name under it.
2. Draw a daisy, a margarita, and color it.
3. Draw two friends shaking hands and write mucho gusto.

> **From history.** Spanish children are often named after people in the Bible or after saints: José (Joseph), María (Mary), Juan (John), Pedro (Peter), Ana (Anne) and Isabel (Elizabeth) are some of the most loved names. Many children also celebrate their saint's day, the day of the year when the church remembers the saint with their name, almost like a second birthday.

> **At home in Spanish.** If your child already speaks Spanish, ask grandparents to tell the story of how your child was named, in Spanish, and let your child retell it. Practice writing the child's full name, accents included.

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. A new friend at the park says ¡Hola! ¿Cómo te llamas? Your name is Sam. What do you say?

▼ **Show solution**

1. First say hello back: ¡Hola!
2. Then tell your name with Me llamo.

Answer: ¡Hola! Me llamo Sam.

Example 2. You want to know a new friend's name. What do you ask?

▼ **Show solution**

1. Use the question with the upside-down question mark.

Answer: ¿Cómo te llamas?

PRACTICE

1. Easy What does ¿Cómo te llamas? mean?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   What is your name?

2. Easy How do you say My name is in Spanish?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Me llamo...

3. Easy Answer: ¿Cómo te llamas?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Me llamo ___ (your own name).

4. Medium How does ll sound in Spanish?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Like the y in yes: llamo is YAH-moh.

5. Medium What do you say after you learn someone's name?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Mucho gusto: nice to meet you.

6. Hard Tell the name of the little princess Velázquez painted, and what her name means.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Margarita, which means daisy.

COMMON MISTAKES

- Saying the ll like an l. In Spanish, ll sounds like y: YAH-moh, not LAH-moh.
- Forgetting the upside-down question mark when a parent writes a question. Spanish puts ¿ at the beginning and ? at the end.

> **Make it a game · Pass the ball.** Sit in a circle. The person holding a soft ball asks ¿Cómo te llamas? and rolls the ball to someone. That person answers Me llamo... and their name, then asks the question and rolls the ball to someone else. For extra fun, use silly names for stuffed animals, or pretend to be someone from the Bible: Me llamo Noé!

> **Scripture.** "But now thus saith the LORD that created thee, O Jacob, and he that formed thee, O Israel, Fear not: for I have redeemed thee, I have called thee by thy name; thou art mine." (Isaiah 43:1, KJV)
>
> In the Spanish Bible, God says te puse nombre, mío eres tú: I gave you a name; you are mine. Before anyone ever asked ¿Cómo te llamas?, God knew your name, and He calls you His own.

UNIT 2

Los Colores

In Lesson 2.1 your child learns the first colors, rojo (red), azul (blue), amarillo (yellow) and blanco (white), from a vase of flowers painted in Madrid by Juan de Arellano, a painter who loved flowers so much he painted almost nothing else. Jesus said: Consider the lilies of the field.

In Lesson 2.2 your child learns the colors of the rainbow, adding verde (green), anaranjado (orange) and morado (purple), and hears again the promise God made to Noah when He set His bow in the cloud. A painting by Peter Paul Rubens shows a rainbow stretching over a farm. The unit ends with a rainbow color parade.

PREREQUISITES

- Unit 1: hola, adiós, buenos días, buenas noches, ¿Cómo te llamas? Me llamo...
- Can name colors in English.

MASTERY CHECKLIST

- ☐ I can name seven colors in Spanish: rojo, azul, amarillo, blanco, verde, anaranjado, morado.
- ☐ I can point to something in the room and say its color in Spanish.
- ☐ I can sing or say the colors of the rainbow in Spanish.
- ☐ I know that the rainbow is God's promise to Noah.

OPTIONAL BOOKS AND RESOURCES FOR THIS UNIT

- **A box of crayons**: Sort them into piles and name each color in Spanish as you go.
- **Museo del Prado online collection**: Free online. Search for Juan de Arellano to see more of his flower paintings, and name the colors together.

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	**Red, Blue, Yellow**	3 sessions of 15–20 minutes
2.2	**The Colors of the Rainbow**	3 sessions of 15–20 minutes

Unit 2 review

Ask each question out loud and let the child point and answer out loud. The review is worth 20 points.

1. **5 pts**
   Point to something red, something blue and something yellow in the room, and name each color in Spanish.

2. **5 pts**
   What are the Spanish words for white and green?

3. **5 pts**
   Name the colors of the rainbow that you know in Spanish.

4. **5 pts**
   What did God promise when He put the rainbow in the clouds?

ANSWER KEY

1. Rojo, azul, amarillo.
2. Blanco and verde.
3. Any five or more: rojo, anaranjado, amarillo, verde, azul, morado (and blanco is the white of the clouds).
4. That He would never again cover the whole earth with a flood (His promise to Noah).

Printable answer key (PDF, for the parent)

UNIT CHALLENGE: THE RAINBOW COLOR PARADE

Gather one thing of each color from around the house: something rojo, something anaranjado, something amarillo, something verde, something azul and something morado. Line them up in rainbow order on the floor or the table. Then march past them like a parade, pointing to each and saying its color in Spanish. Finish by telling the family, in English, about God's promise to Noah.

LOOK FOR	WHAT IT MEANS
Colors	The child names six colors in Spanish without help.
Order	The things are lined up in rainbow order.
The promise	The child tells what the rainbow means.

UNIT 2 · LOS COLORES · LESSON 2.1 OF 10 · 3 SESSIONS OF 15–20 MINUTES

2.1 Red, Blue, Yellow

OBJECTIVES

- Name four colors in Spanish: rojo, azul, amarillo, blanco.
- Find things of each color around the house.
- Look closely at a Spanish flower painting.

> **Warm-up.** Go on a quick hunt. Can you find something red? Something blue? Something yellow? Something white? Bring them all to the table. Today you learn their names in Spanish.

WATCH

Rojo Amarillo Verde Azul (Versión Títere) | Canciones Infantiles

Super Simple Español - Canciones Infantiles Y Más · 1:59

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DoWozJgm4TU

> **WHEN TO WATCH**
> After the story. Point to each color as the puppets sing it.

Note: An all-Spanish puppet song from Super Simple Español: rojo, amarillo, verde, azul. Point and sing.

BACKUP VIDEO

Los Colores para Niños (Colors in Spanish for Kids!)

Mi Camino Spanish · 1:51

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=A8qy7_WOG1I

On the second or third day, to review the colors.

KEY TERMS

rojo (ROH-hoh)
Red. The j sounds like a soft, breathy h.

azul (ah-SOOL)
Blue.

amarillo (ah-mah-REE-yoh)
Yellow. Remember: ll sounds like y.

blanco (BLAHN-koh)
White.

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.

rojo
ROH-hoh
adjective · roja with a girl word
red

azul
ah-SOOL
adjective
blue

amarillo

ah-mah-REE-yoh

adjective · amarilla with a girl word

yellow

blanco

BLAHN-koh

adjective · blanca with a girl word

white

la flor

lah FLOHR

noun · las flores

the flower

el color

ehl koh-LOHR

noun · los colores

the color

CORE IDEAS

The story. About three hundred and fifty years ago in Madrid there lived a painter named Juan de Arellano. When he was young he tried painting many things, but one day he decided to paint only one thing: flowers. He painted roses and tulips, lilies and bluebells, arranged in glass vases and baskets, so real that you almost want to smell them. People in Madrid loved his flower paintings and hung them in their homes, because flowers remind us how generous God is. In the painting for this lesson there are red and white striped tulips, a big yellow rose, a white flower with a pink heart, and tall blue flowers that look like little bells, all in a round glass vase. How many colors can you find?

How Spanish sounds. Two sounds today. The **j** in rojo sounds like a soft h, as if you were fogging a window: ROH-hoh. The **ll** in amarillo sounds like y, just like in llamo: ah-mah-REE-yoh. And the z in azul sounds like s in the Americas: ah-SOOL.

Say it and move. Touch something red and say **rojo.** Touch something blue and say **azul.** Touch something yellow and say **amarillo.** Touch something white and say **blanco.** Now play it faster and faster!

PICTURE STUDY



Florero (Vase of Flowers), Juan de Arellano, c. 1670 · Oil on canvas · Museo del Prado, Madrid

Image: Wikimedia Commons, public domain

Juan de Arellano painted this vase of flowers in Madrid. The background is dark, almost black, so that the bright colors of the flowers seem to glow. Some flowers are wide open, some are just opening, and a few are bending down. Look at the glass vase: you can see the stems through it.

Look closely

- Find a red flower. Say rojo!
- Find the big yellow flower. Say amarillo!
- Find the blue flowers at the top. Say azul!
- Find a white flower. Say blanco!
- Can you see the stems inside the glass vase?

Talk about it

1. Which flower would you pick for your mother? What color is it in Spanish?
2. Why do you think the painter made the background so dark?

ACTIVITY

A paper vase of flowers

Make your own flower painting like Juan de Arellano, with every color labeled in Spanish.

You will need

- A sheet of paper
- Crayons, markers or paints in red, blue, yellow and white (or leave white flowers uncolored)
- Scissors and glue (optional, for paper flowers)

Steps

1. Draw a round vase at the bottom of the paper.
2. Draw stems coming up out of the vase.
3. Draw a red flower, a blue flower, a yellow flower and a white flower.
4. A parent writes the Spanish color name next to each flower: rojo, azul, amarillo, blanco. Trace the words.
5. Show your vase to the family and name every color in Spanish.

Tips

- For a white flower on white paper, outline it in a light color.
- Say each color out loud while you color it.

Check your work

☐ My vase has a red, a blue, a yellow and a white flower.

☐ I can name each color in Spanish.

PICTURE DICTIONARY

1. Make a color page in your picture dictionary: four circles colored red, blue, yellow and white.
2. Write (or trace) rojo, azul, amarillo and blanco under the circles.
3. Draw a red apple, a blue sky, a yellow sun and a white cloud.

> **From history.** Spanish painters loved to paint still lifes: pictures of flowers, fruit, bread and dishes set on a table or a ledge. They painted them so carefully that the paintings look almost real. In Spain a painting of fruit or food is called a bodegón, and a painting of flowers is called a florero, which also means flower vase.

> **At home in Spanish.** For a child who already speaks Spanish: play Veo, veo with harder colors (rosado, gris, café or marrón, negro) and have the child write the color words on cards and match them to crayons.

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. What color is a banana, in Spanish?

▼ **Show solution**

1. A banana is yellow.
2. Yellow is amarillo, with ll sounding like y.

Answer: Amarillo (ah-mah-REE-yoh).

Example 2. What color is snow?

▼ **Show solution**

1. Snow is white.
2. White is blanco.

Answer: Blanco (BLAHN-koh).

PRACTICE

1. Easy What does rojo mean?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Red.

2. Easy What does azul mean?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Blue.

3. Easy How do you say yellow in Spanish?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Amarillo.

4. Medium Point to something white and say its color in Spanish.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Blanco.

5. Medium What color is the sky on a sunny day, in Spanish?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Azul.

6. Hard Name the painter who painted only flowers, and tell one color in his painting.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Juan de Arellano; for example rojo, amarillo, azul or blanco.

COMMON MISTAKES

- Saying the j in rojo like an English j. It is a breathy h: ROH-hoh.
- Saying amarillo with an l sound. The ll sounds like y: ah-mah-REE-yoh.

> **Make it a game · Veo, veo (I spy).** Spanish children play this game too! The parent says Veo, veo… algo rojo (I see, I see… something red). The child looks around and points to the red thing. If right, the child gets a turn: Veo, veo… algo azul! Play with all four colors.

> **Scripture.** “And why take ye thought for raiment? Consider the lilies of the field, how they grow; they toil not, neither do they spin:” (Matthew 6:28, KJV)
>
> In the Spanish Bible Jesus says Reparad los lirios del campo, cómo crecen: consider the lilies of the field, how they grow. God dresses the flowers in beautiful colors, and He cares for you even more.

2.2 The Colors of the Rainbow

OBJECTIVES

- Add three colors: verde (green), anaranjado (orange) and morado (purple).
- Say the colors of the rainbow in Spanish.
- Tell what the rainbow means: God's promise to Noah.

> **Warm-up.** Have you ever seen a rainbow after the rain? What colors did you see? Today you learn the rainbow colors in Spanish, and remember who put the first rainbow in the sky.

WATCH

La Canción Del Arcoíris | Canciones Infantiles

Super Simple Español - Canciones Infantiles Y Más · 2:40

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7QAaqYThotM

> **WHEN TO WATCH**
> After the story. Hold up a crayon of each color as it is sung.

Note: A gentle all-Spanish rainbow song from Super Simple Español. Sing along with the colors you know.

BACKUP VIDEO

Rosado Morado Naranja Marrón | Canciones Infantiles

Super Simple Español - Canciones Infantiles Y Más · 1:58

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gy0cIAdZUqM

On the second or third day: a song with more colors (rosado, morado, naranja, marrón). Naranja is another word for orange.

KEY TERMS

verde (BEHR-deh)
Green. In Spanish, v sounds almost like b.

anaranjado (ah-nah-rahn-HAH-doh)
Orange, the color. It comes from naranja, the orange fruit.

morado (moh-RAH-doh)

Purple.

el arcoíris (ehl ahr-koh-EE-rees)

The rainbow.

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.

verde
BEHR-deh
adjective
green

anaranjado
ah-nah-rahn-HAH-doh
adjective · anaranjada with a girl word
orange (color)

morado
moh-RAH-doh
adjective · morada with a girl word
purple

el arcoíris
ehl ahr-koh-EE-rees
noun
the rainbow

la lluvia
lah YOO-byah
noun
the rain

la nube
lah NOO-beh
noun · las nubes
the cloud

CORE IDEAS

The story. Long, long ago, people forgot God and did wicked things. But one man, Noah, loved God and obeyed Him. God told Noah to build a great boat, the ark, and to bring his family and the animals inside. Then the rain fell for forty days and forty nights, and water covered the whole earth. But God remembered Noah. The waters went down, the ark came to rest, and Noah and his family and all the animals came out onto dry land. Then God made a promise: He would never again send a flood to cover the whole earth. And to help everyone remember His promise, God set His bow in the clouds: the rainbow. Every rainbow you see is God's promise, still kept. A painter named Rubens painted a rainbow arching over a farm, with cows and farm workers walking home along a country road.

How Spanish sounds. In Spanish, **v** and **b** sound almost the same, with lips touching softly: verde sounds like BEHR-deh. Anaranjado is a long word, so say it slowly in pieces: ah-nah-rahn-HAH-doh. It is the color of a naranja, an orange!

Say it and move. Draw a big rainbow in the air with your arm, saying a color for each stripe: **rojo, anaranjado, amarillo, verde, azul, morado**. Then wiggle your fingers down like rain and say **el arcoíris**.

PICTURE STUDY



Landscape with a Rainbow, Peter Paul Rubens, c. 1636 · Oil on oak panel · Wallace Collection, London

Image: Wikimedia Commons, public domain

Peter Paul Rubens was a painter from Flanders who was also a good friend of the king of Spain and painted many pictures for him. Late in his life he bought a farm and painted the fields around his home. Here a rainbow stretches across the sky after a summer shower, while the farm workers and their animals go home for the evening.

Look closely

- Find the rainbow. Trace it with your finger.
- Find the cows. What colors are they?
- Find the ducks in the water.
- What colors can you see on the trees and fields? Say them in Spanish.

Talk about it

1. What does God want us to remember when we see a rainbow?
2. Have you ever seen a rainbow? Where were you?

ACTIVITY

Noah's rainbow

Make a rainbow with every stripe labeled in Spanish, and put a little ark underneath.

You will need

- A sheet of paper
- Crayons or markers in six colors, or strips of colored paper and glue
- A brown crayon for the ark

Steps

1. Draw six curved stripes, one inside the other: red on the outside, then orange, yellow, green, blue, and purple on the inside.
2. A parent writes the Spanish name on each stripe: rojo, anaranjado, amarillo, verde, azul, morado. Trace the words.
3. Under the rainbow, draw a brown ark sitting on a hill.
4. Draw white clouds at each end of the rainbow and write blanco on one of them.
5. Tell the story of Noah's rainbow to someone, pointing to each color.

Tips

- If you use paper strips, cut them in arches and glue them on.
- The rainbow always has the same order: red on the outside, purple on the inside.

Check your work

- ☐ My rainbow has six colors in the right order.
- ☐ I can name each color in Spanish.
- ☐ I can tell what the rainbow means.

PICTURE DICTIONARY

1. Draw a rainbow in your picture dictionary and label it el arcoíris.

2. Draw a green leaf (verde), an orange (anaranjado) and grapes (morado), and write the color under each.

> **From history.** Rubens, who painted this rainbow, traveled to Spain to paint for King Philip IV, and while he was in Madrid he spent many hours in the palace with the young painter Diego Velázquez, the same painter who painted Princess Margarita. The two painters became friends and looked at the king's great paintings together.

> **At home in Spanish.** For a Spanish-speaking child: read the story of Noah (Génesis 6–9) from a children's Bible in Spanish, and have the child retell it in Spanish using the colors of the rainbow.

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. What color is grass, in Spanish?

▼ **Show solution**

1. Grass is green.
2. Green is verde, and v sounds like a soft b.

Answer: Verde (BEHR-deh).

Example 2. Say the rainbow colors in order, in Spanish.

▼ **Show solution**

1. Start with red on the outside: rojo.
2. Then orange, yellow, green: anaranjado, amarillo, verde.
3. Then blue and purple: azul, morado.

Answer: Rojo, anaranjado, amarillo, verde, azul, morado.

PRACTICE

1. Easy What does verde mean?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Green.

2. Easy What does morado mean?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Purple.

3. Easy How do you say rainbow in Spanish?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   El arcoíris.

4. Medium What color is an orange (the fruit)? Say it in Spanish.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Anaranjado.

5. Medium Name three rainbow colors in Spanish.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Any three: rojo, anaranjado, amarillo, verde, azul, morado.

6. Hard Why did God put the rainbow in the clouds?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   As a sign of His promise to Noah that He would never again flood the whole earth.

COMMON MISTAKES

- Saying the v in verde like an English v. It sounds like a soft b: BEHR-deh.
- Rushing anaranjado. Say it slowly in pieces: ah-nah-rahn-HAH-doh.

> **Make it a game · Rainbow hop.** Lay six pieces of colored paper (or crayons) on the floor in rainbow order. The child hops from one to the next, saying each color in Spanish. Then the parent calls out a color in Spanish, ¡Verde!, and the child hops to it. Go faster and faster.

> **Scripture.** "I do set my bow in the cloud, and it shall be for a token of a covenant between me and the earth." (Genesis 9:13, KJV)
>
> In the Spanish Bible God says Mi arco pondré en las nubes: I will put my bow in the clouds. The Spanish word arco means bow, and arcoíris, rainbow, means the bow of many colors.

UNIT 3

Uno, Dos, Tres

In Lesson 3.1 your child counts from uno to cinco (one to five) with fingers, steps and snacks. We look at a famous painting by Juan Sánchez Cotán, a painter who became a monk, of four vegetables and fruits hanging in a window, and remember that God counts the stars and calls them by name.

In Lesson 3.2 your child counts on to diez (ten), sings a counting song, and hears the story of the ten men Jesus healed, of whom only one came back to say thank you. The unit ends with a counting snack.

PREREQUISITES

- Units 1–2: greetings, names and seven colors.
- Can count to ten in English.

MASTERY CHECKLIST

- ☐ I can count from uno to diez in Spanish.
- ☐ I can hold up the right number of fingers when I hear a number in Spanish.
- ☐ I can count real things in Spanish: steps, spoons, crackers.
- ☐ I remember that only one of the ten healed men came back to say thank you.

OPTIONAL BOOKS AND RESOURCES FOR THIS UNIT

- **Ten small counters**: Buttons, dried beans, blocks or cereal pieces, for counting games all unit.

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 One to Five — 3 sessions of 15–20 minutes

Unit 3 review

Ask each question out loud; let the child use fingers and real objects. The review is worth 20 points.

1. **5 pts**
   Count from one to five in Spanish.

2. **5 pts**
   Count from six to ten in Spanish.

3. **5 pts**
   The parent says a number in Spanish (tres, siete, cinco, diez). Hold up that many fingers.

4. **5 pts**
   How many men did Jesus heal, and how many came back to thank Him? Say the numbers in Spanish.

ANSWER KEY

1. Uno, dos, tres, cuatro, cinco.
2. Seis, siete, ocho, nueve, diez.
3. Tres: 3 fingers; siete: 7; cinco: 5; diez: 10.
4. Diez (ten) were healed; uno (one) came back.

Printable answer key (PDF, for the parent)

UNIT CHALLENGE: THE COUNTING SNACK

At snack time, count out your snack in Spanish: put ten crackers, grapes or cereal pieces on a plate, counting uno, dos, tres… diez. Then share with the family: give someone dos, someone else tres, and count what is left. Before you eat, say gracias to God, like the one healed man who came back.

LOOK FOR	WHAT IT MEANS
One to ten	The child counts ten things in Spanish without help.
Sharing	The child gives out the right number when asked in Spanish.
Thanks	The child says gracias before eating.

UNIT 3 · UNO, DOS, TRES · LESSON 3.1 OF 10 · 3 SESSIONS OF 15–20 MINUTES

3.1 One to Five

OBJECTIVES

- Count from uno to cinco in Spanish.
- Show each number with fingers.
- Count things in a painting.

> **Warm-up.** Hold up one hand and wiggle your fingers. How many fingers do you have on one hand? Let's count them: one, two, three, four, five! Today you count them in Spanish.

WATCH

Counting to Five in Spanish: Lluvia - Calico Spanish Songs for Kids

Calico Spanish for Kids · 1:43

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=EzY2qqpYQjA

> **WHEN TO WATCH**
> After the story. Count on your fingers as the raindrops fall in the song.

Note: A Calico Spanish song that counts to five with raindrops (lluvia means rain). Count with your fingers.

BACKUP VIDEO

Spanish Numbers 1-10 for Kids!

Mi Camino Spanish · 2:21

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wnXzeit_2-g

On the second or third day, to hear the numbers again, this time all the way to ten.

KEY TERMS

uno (OO-noh)
One.

dos (DOHS)
Two.

tres (TREHS)
Three. Tap the r with your tongue.

cuatro (KWAH-troh)
Four.

cinco (SEEN-koh)
Five.

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.

uno
OO-noh
number
one

dos
DOHS
number
two

tres
TREHS
number
three

cuatro
KWAH-troh
number
four

cinco
SEEN-koh
number
five

el melón
ehl meh-LOHN
noun
the melon

CORE IDEAS

The story. About four hundred years ago in Spain, there lived a painter named Juan Sánchez Cotán. He painted fruits and vegetables so carefully that each one seems to float in the air. Later in his life he gave away his things and became a monk, a man who lives in a monastery to pray and work. In one of his most famous paintings, he shows a stone window in a cool pantry. Hanging on strings are a round golden quince (a fruit like a hard pear) and a big green cabbage. On the ledge sit a melon cut open and a slice of melon, and at the edge, a bumpy cucumber. Let's count them in Spanish: uno, dos, tres, cuatro! And with the slice of melon, cinco!

How Spanish sounds. In **tres** and **cuatro**, the r is a quick tap of the tongue behind your top teeth, like the dd in ladder said fast. **Cinco** begins with an s sound: SEEN-koh. Remember the vowels stay round: uno is OO-noh, not YOU-noh.

Say it and move. Hold up one finger at a time: **uno, dos, tres, cuatro, cinco**. Now clap five times, counting in Spanish. Then jump five times. Then count your toes on one foot!

PICTURE STUDY



Still Life with Quince, Cabbage, Melon and Cucumber, Juan Sánchez Cotán, c. 1602 · Oil on canvas · San Diego Museum of Art

Image: Wikimedia Commons, public domain

Juan Sánchez Cotán painted this picture in Toledo, Spain, just before he became a monk. In Spain, people kept food cool by hanging it on strings in a shady window called a cantarero. Look how each fruit and vegetable is lit by a bright light against the darkness. They curve in a line from the top left down to the bottom right.

Look closely

- Count the things in the window in Spanish: uno, dos, tres, cuatro, cinco.
- Which two things are hanging on strings?
- Find the melon. What color is it inside?
- Find the cucumber. Is it inside the window or sticking out?

Talk about it

1. Why do you think the painter made the background black?
2. Which of these foods have you eaten?

ACTIVITY

Counting hand

Trace your hand and number each finger in Spanish. Use it to count everything this week.

You will need

- A sheet of paper
- A pencil and crayons

Steps

1. Lay your hand flat on the paper and have a parent trace around it.
2. Color your paper hand.
3. On each finger, a parent writes a number: 1 uno, 2 dos, 3 tres, 4 cuatro, 5 cinco. Trace them.
4. Point to each finger and count in Spanish.
5. Use your counting hand to count five spoons, five steps and five toys.

Tips

- Start with the thumb as uno.
- Count slowly, then fast!

Check your work

☐ My paper hand has numbers one to five in Spanish.

☐ I can count to five in Spanish.

PICTURE DICTIONARY

1. Draw 1 sun, 2 flowers, 3 apples, 4 stars and 5 dots, and write uno, dos, tres, cuatro, cinco under them.
2. Draw the quince, cabbage, melon and cucumber and number them in Spanish.

> **From history.** Spanish numbers come from Latin, the language of the old Romans. Uno, dos, tres in Spanish were unus, duo, tres in Latin. That is why Spanish numbers sound a little like some English words: dos is like duo and duet (two singers), and tres is like triangle (three corners).

> **At home in Spanish.** For a Spanish-speaking child: count in Spanish everywhere (stairs, cars, socks) and practice writing the number words, uno to cinco, under the digits.

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. How many eyes do you have? Answer in Spanish.

▼ **Show solution**

1. Count them: one, two.
2. Two in Spanish is dos.

Answer: Dos.

Example 2. Count three spoons in Spanish.

▼ **Show solution**

1. Point to each spoon as you count.
2. Uno, dos, tres.

Answer: Uno, dos, tres: tres cucharas (three spoons).

PRACTICE

1. Easy Count from one to five in Spanish.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Uno, dos, tres, cuatro, cinco.

2. Easy What number is tres?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Three.

3. Easy How do you say five in Spanish?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Cinco.

4. Medium Hold up cuatro fingers.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Four fingers.

5. Medium What comes after dos?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Tres.

6. Hard Count backward from cinco to uno.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Cinco, cuatro, tres, dos, uno.

COMMON MISTAKES

- Saying uno like YOU-no. It is OO-noh, with a round oo.
- Saying cinco with a k at the start. It begins with s: SEEN-koh.

> **Make it a game · Hide the beans.** The parent hides some beans (from one to five) in one hand and asks ¿Cuántos? (How many?). The child guesses in Spanish: ¡Tres! Open the hand and count together in Spanish. Then switch places.

> **Scripture.** "He telleth the number of the stars; he calleth them all by their names." (Psalm 147:4, KJV)
>
> In the Spanish Bible this verse says El cuenta el número de las estrellas: He counts the number of the stars. You can count to cinco; God counts every star in the sky and knows each one by name.

3.2 Six to Ten

OBJECTIVES

- Count from seis to diez in Spanish.
- Count to ten all the way through.
- Tell the story of the ten men Jesus healed.

> **Warm-up.** Hold up both hands. How many fingers now? Count them in Spanish as far as you can: uno, dos, tres, cuatro, cinco… What comes next? Today you learn the rest, all the way to ten.

WATCH

10 Manzanas En Mi Cabeza | Canciones Infantiles

Super Simple Español - Canciones Infantiles Y Más · 5:27

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wXv20hu5-lU

> **WHEN TO WATCH**
> After the story. Count the apples on the heads in Spanish as they stack up.

Note: A silly Super Simple Español counting song: friends stack apples on their heads, one at a time, up to ten. Count along.

BACKUP VIDEO

Contando Bananas (Versión Títere) | Canciones Infantiles

Super Simple Español - Canciones Infantiles Y Más · 1:32

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GREXA3z7KDU

On the second or third day: a short puppet song counting bananas.

KEY TERMS

seis (SAYS)
Six.

siete (SYEH-teh)
Seven.

ocho (OH-choh)

Eight.

nueve (NWEH-beh)

Nine.

diez (DYEHS)

Ten.

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.

seis
SAYS
number
six

siete
SYEH-teh
number
seven

ocho
OH-choh
number
eight

nueve
NWEH-beh
number
nine

diez
DYEHS
number
ten

gracias
GRAH-syahs
word
thank you

CORE IDEAS

The story. One day Jesus was walking along the road to Jerusalem. As He came into a village, ten men stood far away and called out loudly: Jesus, Master, have mercy on us! They were very sick with a skin disease called leprosy, and they had to live apart from everyone else. Jesus told them: Go and show yourselves to the priests. And as they went, they were healed! Their skin became clean and healthy. Ten men were healed. But only one of them, when he saw that he was healed, turned back, praising God with a loud voice, and fell down at Jesus' feet to say thank you. Jesus asked: Were there not ten cleansed? But where are the nine? Let's count the healed men in Spanish: uno, dos, tres, cuatro, cinco, seis, siete, ocho, nueve, diez. And how many

came back? Uno. Let us be like that one man, and always remember to say thank you to God.

How Spanish sounds. Seis rhymes with face: SAYS. In **siete** and **diez**, the ie slides together quickly: SYEH-teh, DYEHS. **Ocho** has the ch of church. And **nueve** has a v that sounds like a soft b: NWEH-beh.

Say it and move. Count to ten in Spanish while you do ten jumping jacks. Then count ten steps across the room. Then count down from diez to uno and blast off like a rocket!

PICTURE STUDY



Still Life with Sweets and Glassware, Juan van der Hamen y León, 1622 · Oil on canvas · Museo del Prado, Madrid

Image: Wikimedia Commons, public domain

Juan van der Hamen was born in Madrid to a family that came from Flanders. He became one of the finest painters of bodegones, still lifes, in Spain. Here he painted a table set with fine glass and pottery and the kind of sweets that were served to guests on special days. Look how he painted the glass so that you can see right through it.

Look closely

- Count the glass things on the table in Spanish.
- Find the golden jar with the lid. What do you think is inside?
- Find the rolled-up wafer. What does it look like?
- Count the sweets on the green dish, as many as you can see.

Talk about it

1. Which glass do you think was the hardest to paint? Why?
2. What sweet treat would you put on this table?

ACTIVITY

Ten-finger counting cards

Make ten counting cards with the numbers and dots, and use them for games all week.

You will need

- 10 index cards or pieces of paper
- A marker and crayons
- Stickers or a dot marker (optional)

Steps

1. A parent writes a number on each card, 1 to 10, with the Spanish word underneath: uno, dos, tres, cuatro, cinco, seis, siete, ocho, nueve, diez.
2. On each card, draw (or stick) that many dots.
3. Lay the cards in order on the floor and count them in Spanish.
4. Mix them up and put them back in order, saying each number.

Tips

- Keep your counting cards for later lessons.
- Point to each dot as you count.

Check your work

☐ I made ten cards, each with dots and its Spanish number.

☐ I can put them in order and count to diez.

PICTURE DICTIONARY

1. Draw ten little men in a row. Number them in Spanish: uno to diez.
2. Draw a circle around number uno, the man who came back to say gracias.

> **From history.** Children in Spain and Latin America play counting games when choosing who is "it," just like English-speaking children do with eeny, meeny, miny, moe. One favorite rhyme is Pito, pito, gorgorito, said while pointing at each child in turn.

> **At home in Spanish.** For a Spanish-speaking child: read Lucas 17:11–19 in a Spanish children's Bible and have the child retell it, counting the men in Spanish. Practice writing the numbers seis to diez in words.

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. How many fingers do you have on two hands? Answer in Spanish.

▼ **Show solution**

1. Count all of them: uno… diez.

Answer: Diez.

Example 2. Count seven steps in Spanish.

▼ **Show solution**

1. Uno, dos, tres, cuatro, cinco, seis, siete.

Answer: Siete steps.

PRACTICE

1. Easy Count from six to ten in Spanish.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Seis, siete, ocho, nueve, diez.

2. Easy What number is ocho?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Eight.

3. Easy How do you say ten in Spanish?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Diez.

4. Medium What comes after siete?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Ocho.

5. Medium Count to ten in Spanish all the way through.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Uno, dos, tres, cuatro, cinco, seis, siete, ocho, nueve, diez.

6. Hard How many men did Jesus heal, and how many came back? Answer in Spanish.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Diez were healed; uno came back.

COMMON MISTAKES

- Saying seis like SEES. It rhymes with face: SAYS.
- Mixing up siete (seven) and seis (six). Siete is the longer word for the bigger number.

> **Make it a game · Number hop.** Lay the ten counting cards on the floor in a mixed-up path. The parent calls a number in Spanish, and the child hops to it. Then the child calls a number for the parent. For a harder round, the parent says a number and the child must jump that many times.

> **Scripture.** "And Jesus answering said, Were there not ten cleansed? but where are the nine?" (Luke 17:17, KJV)
>
> In the Spanish Bible Jesus asks ¿No son diez los que fueron limpios? ¿Y los nueve dónde están? Were there not ten made clean? And where are the nine? You can find two numbers in His question: diez and nueve.

UNIT 4

Mi Cuerpo

In Lesson 4.1 your child sings Cabeza, hombros, rodillas y pies (Head, shoulders, knees and toes) in Spanish and learns the big parts of the body: la cabeza, los hombros, las rodillas, los pies, las manos. In a painting by Goya, two boys blow up a ball while their friends rest under the trees. God made our bodies, and the Bible says we are fearfully and wonderfully made.

In Lesson 4.2 your child learns the face: los ojos, las orejas, la nariz, la boca, and meets a laughing boy painted by Bartolomé Esteban Murillo of Seville. The Lord made both the hearing ear and the seeing eye. The unit ends with a game of Simón dice (Simon says) in Spanish.

PREREQUISITES

- Units 1–3: greetings, names, colors and counting to ten.

MASTERY CHECKLIST

- ☐ I can sing Cabeza, hombros, rodillas y pies and touch each part.
- ☐ I can name eight parts of the body in Spanish.
- ☐ I can play Simón dice in Spanish.
- ☐ I know that God made my body, and that it is wonderfully made.

OPTIONAL BOOKS AND RESOURCES FOR THIS UNIT

- **A large sheet of paper or butcher paper**: For tracing the child's whole body in Lesson 4.1.

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	**Head, Shoulders, Knees and Feet**	3 sessions of 15–20 minutes
4.2	**Eyes, Ears, Nose and Mouth**	3 sessions of 15–20 minutes

Unit 4 review

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

1. **5 pts**
   Sing (or say) Cabeza, hombros, rodillas y pies and touch each part.

2. 5 pts

   Point to your eyes, ears, nose and mouth and say each in Spanish.

3. 5 pts

   The parent says: Simón dice: tócate la cabeza. Then: tócate los pies. Then (without Simón dice): tócate la nariz. Do the right thing each time.

4. 5 pts

   Who made your body? Say one thing your body can do to thank Him.

ANSWER KEY

1. Cabeza (head), hombros (shoulders), rodillas (knees), pies (feet), touched in order.
2. Los ojos, las orejas, la nariz, la boca.
3. Touch head, touch feet, and do not touch the nose (no Simón dice!).
4. God made my body. For example: my mouth can sing to Him, my hands can help, my feet can walk to church.

Printable answer key (PDF, for the parent)

UNIT CHALLENGE: SIMÓN DICE

Play Simón dice (Simon says) with the family. The child is Simón first and gives the commands in Spanish: Simón dice: tócate la cabeza (touch your head), los hombros, las rodillas, los pies, los ojos, las orejas, la nariz, la boca. Anyone who moves when the leader forgets to say Simón dice is out for a turn. Then a parent is Simón and the child obeys.

LOOK FOR	WHAT IT MEANS
Body words	The child uses at least six body words correctly.
Listening	The child follows Spanish commands without help.
Leading	The child gives commands in Spanish to the family.

4.1 Head, Shoulders, Knees and Feet

OBJECTIVES

- Name the parts of the body: la cabeza, los hombros, las rodillas, los pies, las manos.
- Sing Cabeza, hombros, rodillas y pies with motions.
- Thank God for making our bodies.

> **Warm-up.** Stand up and stretch! Touch your head. Touch your shoulders. Touch your knees. Touch your toes. Do you know a song about that? Today you sing it in Spanish.

WATCH

Cabeza, Hombros, Rodillas Y Pies (2019) | Canciones Infantiles

Super Simple Español - Canciones Infantiles Y Más · 1:46

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hEcivwH6wVc

> **WHEN TO WATCH**
> After the story. Stand up and touch each part as it is sung, faster each time.

Note: The well-loved song in Spanish from Super Simple Español: Cabeza, hombros, rodillas y pies. Stand up and sing along.

BACKUP VIDEO

Las Partes del Cuerpo (Parts of the Body in Spanish for Kids) Mi Camino Spanish

Mi Camino Spanish · 3:09

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

On the second or third day, to learn a few more parts of the body.

KEY TERMS

la cabeza (lah kah-BEH-sah)
The head.

los hombros (lohs OHM-brohs)
The shoulders. The h is quiet.

las rodillas (lahs roh-DEE-yahs)

The knees.

los pies (lohs PYEHS)

The feet.

las manos (lahs MAH-nohs)

The hands.

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 cabeza **lah kah-BEH-sah** noun the head	**los hombros** **lohs OHM-brohs** noun · el hombro the shoulders
las rodillas **lahs roh-DEE-yahs** noun · la rodilla the knees	**los pies** **lohs PYEHS** noun · el pie the feet
las manos **lahs MAH-nohs** noun · la mano the hands	**la pelota** **lah peh-LOH-tah** noun the ball

CORE IDEAS

The story. Long ago in Spain, before there were plastic balls, children made a ball out of an animal bladder, a kind of thin skin that could be blown up like a balloon. In a painting by Francisco Goya, two boys stand close together in the country. The bigger boy in a brown jacket is blowing hard into the ball, puffing out his cheeks, while his friend in a yellow jacket and blue trousers holds it with both hands. Behind them, two grown-ups are resting under a tree. Soon the ball will be round and full and the boys will run and kick and throw it. Think of all the parts of the body they will use: their heads to look, their hands to throw, their knees to bend and their feet to run! God made every one of those parts, and He made them good.

How Spanish sounds. In Spanish, body words come with a little word in front: **la** cabeza, **los** hombros, **las** rodillas, **los** pies. Say the little word every time. The h in hombros is quiet: OHM-brohs. And the ll in rodillas sounds like y: roh-DEE-yahs.

Say it and move. Touch each part as you say it: **la cabeza, los hombros, las rodillas, los pies**. Clap your **manos**. Then sing the song: Cabeza, hombros, rodillas y pies, rodillas y pies! Each time, go a little faster.

PICTURE STUDY



Niños inflando una vejiga (Boys Blowing Up a Ball), Francisco de Goya, 1778 · Oil on canvas, painted as a design for a tapestry · Museo del Prado, Madrid

Image: Wikimedia Commons, public domain

Goya painted this happy scene for a tapestry that would hang in a prince's palace near Madrid. The two boys are dressed in their best clothes, with white stockings and buckled shoes. Notice how the trees seem to bend over them, and how the light shines on their faces.

Look closely

- Find the boy blowing up the ball. Point to his cabeza (head).
- Find the hands holding the ball. Say las manos!
- Find the boys' feet. What are they wearing on their pies?
- Who is resting in the background?

Talk about it

1. What game do you think the boys will play when the ball is ready?
2. Which part of your body do you use most when you play?

ACTIVITY

My body poster

Lie down on a big sheet of paper and have a parent trace around you. Then label your body in Spanish.

You will need

- A large sheet of paper (or several taped together)
- A pencil and crayons
- Tape

Steps

1. Lie down on the paper with your arms out. A parent traces around you.
2. Color in your clothes, hair and face.
3. A parent writes labels with arrows: la cabeza, los hombros, las manos, las rodillas, los pies. Trace the words.
4. Hang the poster on the wall.
5. Point to each part on the poster and on your own body, saying the Spanish word.

Tips

- Save room on the face for next lesson's words.
- Sing the song while you point to the poster.

Check your work

☐ My body poster has five parts labeled in Spanish.

☐ I can sing Cabeza, hombros, rodillas y pies.

PICTURE DICTIONARY

1. Draw a person and label la cabeza, las manos and los pies.
2. Trace your hand and write la mano inside.

From history. Children in Spain have played ball games for hundreds of years. One very old game from the north of Spain, called pelota, is played by hitting a small, hard ball against a high wall, with the hand or with a wooden paddle or a long curved basket strapped to the arm.

At home in Spanish. For a Spanish-speaking child: add more body words to the poster (el brazo, la pierna, el dedo, la espalda) and have the child copy them.

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. The parent says: Tócate las rodillas. What do you touch?

▼ **Show solution**

1. Las rodillas are the knees.

Answer: Your knees.

Example 2. What are los pies, and how many do you have? Answer in Spanish.

▼ **Show solution**

1. Los pies are the feet.
2. Count them: uno, dos.

Answer: The feet: dos pies.

PRACTICE

1. Easy What is la cabeza?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   The head.

2. Easy Touch your shoulders and say the Spanish word.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Los hombros.

3. Easy What are las manos?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   The hands.

4. Medium Sing Cabeza, hombros, rodillas y pies with motions.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Touching head, shoulders, knees and feet in order.

5. Medium How many fingers on your manos? Answer in Spanish.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Diez.

6. Hard Name four parts of the body in Spanish, with their little words.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Any four: la cabeza, los hombros, las rodillas, los pies, las manos.

COMMON MISTAKES

- Saying the h in hombros. It is quiet: OHM-brohs.
- Forgetting the little word. Say la cabeza, los pies, not just cabeza, pies.

> **Make it a game · Faster and faster.** Sing Cabeza, hombros, rodillas y pies slowly, touching each part. Then sing it faster. Then faster still, until everyone is laughing. Then sing it once more, very slowly, in a whisper.

> **Scripture.** “I will praise thee; for I am fearfully and wonderfully made: marvellous are thy works; and that my soul knoweth right well.” (Psalm 139:14, KJV)
>
> In the Spanish Bible this verse says maravillosas son tus obras: marvelous are your works. Your head, your hands and your feet are some of God's marvelous works.

UNIT 4 · MI CUERPO · LESSON 4.2 OF 10 · 3 SESSIONS OF 15–20 MINUTES

4.2 Eyes, Ears, Nose and Mouth

OBJECTIVES

- Name the parts of the face: los ojos, las orejas, la nariz, la boca.

- Use the words in a game of Simón dice.
- Know that the Lord made the hearing ear and the seeing eye.

> **Warm-up.** Look in a mirror. Blink your eyes. Wiggle your nose. Touch your ears. Smile with your mouth! Today you learn to name your face in Spanish.

WATCH

Esta Es Mi Cara | Canciones Infantiles

Super Simple Español - Canciones Infantiles Y Más · 2:10

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9uJbhOkhDCM

> **WHEN TO WATCH**
> After the story. Point to each part of your face as it is sung.

Note: An all-Spanish song from Super Simple Español: This is my face. Point to your ojos, nariz and boca.

BACKUP VIDEO

Cinco Sentidos | Canciones Infantiles

Super Simple Español - Canciones Infantiles Y Más · 2:19

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

On the second or third day: a song about the five senses.

KEY TERMS

los ojos (lohs OH-hohs)
The eyes. The j is a breathy h.

las orejas (lahs oh-REH-hahs)
The ears.

la nariz (lah nah-REES)
The nose.

la boca (lah BOH-kah)
The mouth.

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.

los ojos

lohs OH-hohs

noun · el ojo

the eyes

las orejas

lahs oh-REH-hahs

noun · la oreja

the ears

la nariz

lah nah-REES

noun

the nose

la boca

lah BOH-kah

noun

the mouth

la cara

lah KAH-rah

noun

the face

tócate

TOH-kah-teh

command

touch (your)...

CORE IDEAS

The story. In the city of Seville, in the south of Spain, there lived a painter named Bartolomé Esteban Murillo. He painted many beautiful pictures for churches, but he also loved to paint the children he saw in the streets of his city: boys eating fruit, girls selling flowers, children playing with dogs. In one painting, a boy leans on a windowsill and laughs. His brown hair falls over his forehead, his eyes are bright, and his mouth is open in a big smile, as if someone just told him a funny joke. You can almost hear him laughing! Murillo painted him so well that, more than three hundred years later, people who look at the painting still smile back.

How Spanish sounds. Remember the breathy **j** from rojo? It is in **ojos** (OH-hohs) and **orejas** (oh-REH-hahs) too. **Nariz** ends with an s sound: nah-REES.

Say it and move. Point to each part: **los ojos** (blink!), **las orejas** (cup your hands behind them), **la nariz** (wiggle it), **la boca** (smile big). Now close your eyes and let a parent touch a part of your face; say its name in Spanish.

PICTURE STUDY



Niño riendo asomado a la ventana (A Boy Laughing at a Window), Bartolomé Esteban Murillo, c. 1670–1680 · Oil on canvas · The National Gallery, London

Image: Wikimedia Commons, public domain

Murillo painted this boy leaning out of a window in his hometown of Seville. The boy is looking at something we cannot see, and it makes him laugh. Murillo painted the light falling on his face, his shoulder and his hands, and left the background plain so that we look right at his happy face.

Look closely

- Find the boy's ojos. Where is he looking?
- Find his boca. Is it open or closed?
- Find his nariz and one oreja.
- What do you think he is laughing at?

Talk about it

1. How does this painting make you feel?
2. Make your own face look like the boy's. Can you laugh like him?

ACTIVITY

Paper-plate face

Make a face on a paper plate and label each part in Spanish. Add it to the body poster from last lesson, or hold it up like a mask.

You will need

- A paper plate
- Crayons or markers
- Yarn for hair (optional) and glue
- A craft stick (optional, for a mask)

Steps

1. Draw two ojos, a nariz and a big smiling boca on the plate.
2. Draw or glue two orejas on the sides.
3. Add yarn hair if you like.
4. A parent writes the Spanish words beside each part: los ojos, las orejas, la nariz, la boca. Trace them.
5. Hold up your face and point to each part, saying its name in Spanish.

Tips

- Make it a happy face like Murillo's laughing boy.
- Count the parts in Spanish: dos ojos, dos orejas, una nariz, una boca.

Check your work

☐ My paper-plate face has eyes, ears, nose and mouth labeled in Spanish.

☐ I can point and name each part.

PICTURE DICTIONARY

1. Draw your face and label los ojos, las orejas, la nariz and la boca.
2. Draw an eye and an ear and write (or trace) under them: the Lord made them both.

> **From history.** Seville, where Murillo lived, was the busiest port in Spain in his day. Ships sailed up the river from the ocean, carrying silver, chocolate and other goods from the Americas. Murillo saw children of every kind in its crowded streets, and he painted them with kindness.

> **At home in Spanish.** For a Spanish-speaking child: play Simón dice with the child as leader using as many body words as he or she knows, and write the face words on the paper plate in the child's own handwriting.

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. What do you see with? Answer in Spanish.

▼ **Show solution**

1. We see with our eyes.
2. The eyes are los ojos.

Answer: Los ojos.

Example 2. How many noses do you have? Say it in Spanish.

▼ **Show solution**

1. Count: one.
2. Una nariz (one nose): uno becomes una before a girl word.

Answer: Una nariz.

PRACTICE

1. Easy What are los ojos?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   The eyes.

2. Easy Point to your nose and say it in Spanish.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   La nariz.

3. Easy What is la boca?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   The mouth.

4. Medium What do you hear with? Say it in Spanish.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Las orejas (the ears).

5. Medium Simón dice: tócate la boca. What do you do?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Touch your mouth.

6. Hard Name all four parts of the face in Spanish, with their little words.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Los ojos, las orejas, la nariz, la boca.

COMMON MISTAKES

- Saying ojos with an English j. It is a breathy h: OH-hohs.
- Mixing up orejas (ears) and ojos (eyes). Ojos are for seeing; orejas are for hearing.

> **Make it a game · Simón dice.** The parent is Simón and gives commands: Simón dice: tócate la nariz (touch your nose). Simón dice: tócate las orejas. If the parent leaves off Simón dice, the child must not move! Use all the body and face words. Then the child is Simón.

> **Scripture.** "The hearing ear, and the seeing eye, the LORD hath made even both of them." (Proverbs 20:12, KJV)
>
> In the Spanish Bible this verse says El oído que oye, y el ojo que ve, ambas cosas ha igualmente hecho Jehová: the ear that hears and the eye that sees, the Lord has made them both. Find your new word ojo in the verse!

UNIT 5

Los Animales

In Lesson 5.1 your child learns the farm animals in Spanish, la vaca, el caballo, el cerdo, la oveja, la gallina, el perro, el gato, and the sounds they make in Spanish (a Spanish rooster does not say cock-a-doodle-doo!). Rosa Bonheur's great painting of oxen plowing shows how animals have always helped us. God says the cattle on a thousand hills are His.

In Lesson 5.2 the animals go into the ark two by two, de dos en dos, in a crowded, busy painting by Jacopo Bassano. Your child counts animals in Spanish and puts on a little Noah's ark show at the end of the course, using the greetings, colors, numbers, body words and animals from the whole quarter.

PREREQUISITES

- Units 1–4: greetings, names, colors, counting to ten, the body.

MASTERY CHECKLIST

- ☐ I can name seven animals in Spanish, with their little words.
- ☐ I can make the sounds of animals the Spanish way.
- ☐ I can count animals in Spanish, two by two.
- ☐ I can tell the story of Noah's ark and the rainbow.

OPTIONAL BOOKS AND RESOURCES FOR THIS UNIT

- **Toy animals or animal pictures**: For sorting, counting and the Noah's ark show. A shoebox makes a good ark.

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	**On the Farm**	3 sessions of 15–20 minutes
5.2	**Two by Two**	3 sessions of 15–20 minutes

Unit 5 review

Ask each question out loud; let the child use toy animals or pictures. The review is worth 20 points.

1. **5 pts**
   Point to (or act out) a cow, a horse, a pig and a sheep and name each in Spanish.

2. **5 pts**
   What are la gallina, el perro and el gato?

3. **5 pts**
   How did the animals go into the ark? Say it in Spanish and count four animals two by two.

4. **5 pts**
   Tell the story of Noah: who built the ark, who went in, and what God put in the sky afterward.

ANSWER KEY

1. La vaca, el caballo, el cerdo, la oveja.
2. The hen, the dog and the cat.
3. De dos en dos (two by two): dos vacas, dos caballos… or counting uno, dos, tres, cuatro.
4. Noah built the ark; his family and the animals went in; after the flood God put the rainbow (el arcoíris) in the sky as His promise.

Printable answer key (PDF, for the parent)

UNIT CHALLENGE: THE NOAH'S ARK SHOW

This is the last challenge of the course. Make an ark from a shoebox. Line up toy animals (or paper animals) and march them into the ark two by two, naming them in Spanish and counting them: dos vacas, dos ovejas, dos caballos. Then shut the lid and make rain sounds. When the rain stops, bring the animals out, hold up your rainbow from Unit 2, and name its colors. Greet your audience at the start with ¡Hola! ¡Buenos días! ¡Me llamo…! and end with ¡Adiós!

LOOK FOR	WHAT IT MEANS
Animals	The child names at least five animals in Spanish.
Counting	The child counts animals in Spanish, two by two.
Whole course	The show includes greetings, a name and the rainbow colors.
The story	The child tells the story of Noah in order.

UNIT 5 · LOS ANIMALES · LESSON 5.1 OF 10 · 3 SESSIONS OF 15–20 MINUTES

5.1 On the Farm

OBJECTIVES

- Name farm animals in Spanish: la vaca, el caballo, el cerdo, la oveja, la gallina.
- Make animal sounds the Spanish way.
- Know that every animal belongs to God.

> **Warm-up.** What sound does a cow make? A horse? A rooster? Make all the sounds you know! Today you learn the animals in Spanish, and find out that Spanish animals make some surprising sounds.

WATCH

Los Animales de la Granja (Farm Animals in Spanish for Kids)

Mi Camino Spanish · 3:45

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=m9Q3e5tgQ_Y

> **WHEN TO WATCH**
> After the story. Say each animal's name with the video and make its sound.

Note: A Mi Camino Spanish lesson for kids that names the farm animals in Spanish, slowly and clearly.

BACKUP VIDEO

La Vaca Lola | Canciones Infantiles

Super Simple Español - Canciones Infantiles Y Más · 2:38

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=e_iv4k4Jl0A

On the second or third day: a happy song about Lola the cow.

KEY TERMS

la vaca (lah BAH-kah)
The cow.

el caballo (ehl kah-BAH-yoh)
The horse.

el cerdo (ehl SEHR-doh)
The pig.

la oveja (lah oh-BEH-hah)
The sheep.

la gallina (lah gah-YEE-nah)
The hen.

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 vaca
lah BAH-kah
noun
the cow

el caballo
ehl kah-BAH-yoh
noun
the horse

el cerdo
ehl SEHR-doh
noun
the pig

la oveja
lah oh-BEH-hah
noun
the sheep

la gallina
lah gah-YEE-nah
noun
the hen

la granja
lah GRAHN-hah
noun
the farm

CORE IDEAS

The story. About one hundred and seventy years ago in France there lived a painter named Rosa Bonheur, who loved animals more than anything. She kept all kinds of animals at her home, and she visited farms and markets to watch horses, sheep and cattle, drawing them again and again until she knew exactly how they moved. Her most famous painting shows a field in the autumn. Two teams of great oxen are pulling heavy plows through the dark earth, turning it over so the farmer can plant seeds. The oxen are huge and strong, white and golden and reddish brown, and the farmers walk beside them with long sticks. Animals have helped people on farms since the very beginning: oxen pull plows, horses carry riders, hens lay eggs, sheep give wool. God made every one of them, and the Bible says they all belong to Him.

How Spanish sounds. Animals sound different in Spanish! A Spanish cow says **mu** (moo), a dog says **guau guau** (wow wow), a cat says **miau** (mee-OW), a sheep says **bee** (beh), and a rooster says **quiquiriquí** (kee-kee-ree-KEE)! Remember the ll in caballo and gallina sounds like y.

Say it and move. Walk on all fours like **la vaca** and say mu. Gallop like **el caballo**. Flap your arms like **la gallina**. Curl up woolly like **la oveja** and say bee. Snort like **el cerdo**: oink in Spanish is oinc!

PICTURE STUDY



Ploughing in the Nivernais, Rosa Bonheur, 1849 · Oil on canvas · Musée d'Orsay, Paris

Image: Wikimedia Commons, public domain

Rosa Bonheur painted this great picture for the government of France. It shows farmers in the Nivernais, a region in the middle of France, plowing in the autumn. She painted the oxen so carefully that you can see every fold of their skin.

Look closely

- Count the oxen in Spanish. (There are twelve in all, so count as far as you can!)
- Find the reddish brown ox. What color are most of the others?
- Find a farmer. What is he holding?
- Look at the ground. What have the plows done to it?

Talk about it

1. How do these animals help the farmer?
2. Which farm animal would you most like to take care of?

ACTIVITY

Farm animal masks

Make an animal mask, and put on a farmyard parade with the family.

You will need

- Paper plates
- Crayons or markers
- Scissors (with a parent's help)
- Craft sticks or string

Steps

1. Choose an animal: la vaca, el caballo, el cerdo, la oveja or la gallina.
2. Draw its face on a paper plate and color it.
3. A parent helps cut out eye holes.
4. A parent writes the Spanish name on the mask. Trace it.
5. Tape on a stick or string, put on your mask, and say: ¡Soy la vaca! (I am the cow!) Then make the Spanish sound.

Tips

- Make masks for the whole family and have a farmyard parade.
- Use soft cotton balls for the sheep's wool.

Check your work

☐ My mask shows a farm animal labeled in Spanish.

☐ I can say what animal I am and make its Spanish sound.

PICTURE DICTIONARY

1. Draw a farm with a cow, a horse, a pig, a sheep and a hen, and label each in Spanish.
2. Write the Spanish sound in a speech bubble: mu, bee, quiquiriquí.

From history. Spanish explorers and settlers brought the first horses, cattle, sheep and pigs to the Americas more than five hundred years ago. The cowboys of the American West learned much of their work from the Mexican vaqueros (from vaca, cow), and English words like ranch, lasso and rodeo come from Spanish.

At home in Spanish. For a Spanish-speaking child: sing El viejo MacDonald or the traditional Los pollitos dicen together, and have the child label a drawing of the farm with as many animals as he or she can spell.

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. Which animal says mu in Spanish, and what is its name?

▼ **Show solution**

1. Mu is the sound of a cow.
2. The cow is la vaca.

Answer: La vaca.

Example 2. Which animal gives us eggs? Say it in Spanish.

▼ **Show solution**

1. Hens lay eggs.
2. The hen is la gallina, with ll like y.

Answer: La gallina.

PRACTICE

1. Easy What is la vaca?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   The cow.

2. Easy How do you say horse in Spanish?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   El caballo.

3. Easy What is la oveja?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   The sheep.

4. Medium What does a Spanish rooster say?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Quiquiriquí.

5. Medium Name two animals with el and two with la.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   For example: el caballo, el cerdo; la vaca, la oveja, la gallina.

6. Hard Who owns all the animals, according to the Bible?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   God: every beast of the forest and the cattle on a thousand hills are His.

COMMON MISTAKES

- Saying caballo with an l sound. The ll sounds like y: kah-BAH-yoh.
- Saying the v in vaca like an English v. It sounds like a soft b: BAH-kah.

> **Make it a game · ¿Quién soy? (Who am I?).** One player makes an animal sound the Spanish way, mu, guau guau, miau, bee, quiquiriquí, and the other guesses the animal in Spanish: ¡La vaca! Then switch. For a harder round, act out the animal without any sound.

> **Scripture.** "For every beast of the forest is mine, and the cattle upon a thousand hills." (Psalm 50:10, KJV)
>
> In the Spanish Bible God says mía es toda bestia del bosque: every beast of the forest is mine. Every vaca, caballo and oveja belongs to the Lord who made them.

5.2 Two by Two

OBJECTIVES

- Say de dos en dos (two by two) and count animals in pairs.
- Add el perro, el gato and more animals to your words.
- Tell the story of Noah's ark and use all the Spanish from the course.

> **Warm-up.** Line up your toy animals or stuffed animals in pairs, two of each kind. How many pairs do you have? Today the animals march into Noah's ark, two by two.

WATCH

Learn Spanish | Animals | English to Spanish | Rock 'N Learn

Rock 'N Learn · 4:55

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hZz1tPLRU4w

> **WHEN TO WATCH**
> After the story. Say each animal in Spanish after the video says it.

Note: A clear English-to-Spanish lesson from Rock 'N Learn naming many animals in Spanish, with time to repeat.

BACKUP VIDEO

¡Elefantes grandes! - Calico Spanish Songs for Kids

Calico Spanish for Kids · 1:26

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dTklbco4eyA

On the second or third day: a short, happy song from Calico Spanish about big elephants.

KEY TERMS

de dos en dos (deh DOHS ehn DOHS)
Two by two.

el arca (ehl AHR-kah)
The ark. Like el agua, it takes el even though it is a girl word.

el perro (ehl PEH-rroh)

The dog. The double rr is rolled.

el gato (ehl GAH-toh)

The cat.

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 perro
ehl PEH-rroh
noun
the dog

el gato
ehl GAH-toh
noun
the cat

el arca
ehl AHR-kah
noun
the ark

de dos en dos
deh DOHS ehn DOHS
phrase
two by two

el conejo
ehl koh-NEH-hoh
noun
the rabbit

el león
ehl leh-OHN
noun
the lion

CORE IDEAS

The story. Do you remember Noah, who loved and obeyed God? God told him to build an ark, a great boat of wood, and to bring into it his family and two of every kind of animal, a male and a female. So Noah and his sons worked and worked, and when the ark was finished, the animals came. Elephants and lions, horses and cows, sheep and goats, dogs and cats, chickens and doves, all came marching and flying in, two by two, just as God had commanded. A painter from Italy named Jacopo Bassano painted this moment. In his painting, Noah stands in a red robe, looking up to heaven, while all around him the animals crowd toward the ramp of the ark: cows, sheep, horses, dogs, rabbits, a turkey, a rooster and many more, and a family of birds flies through the tree above. Then God shut the door, and the rain began. When the flood was over, God set His rainbow in the cloud, and the animals came out to fill the earth again.

How Spanish sounds. The double **rr** in perro is a rolled r: let your tongue flutter behind your top teeth, like a little motor: PEH-rroh. If you cannot roll it yet, that is fine; keep trying. Remember that **dos** means two, so **de dos en dos** means two by two.

Say it and move. March around the room in pairs with a parent, saying **de dos en dos**. Then call out an animal: **¡Los caballos!** and gallop together; **¡Los perros!** and bark guau guau; **¡Los gatos!** and purr miau.

PICTURE STUDY



The Animals Entering Noah's Ark, Jacopo Bassano, c. 1570 · Oil on canvas · Museo del Prado, Madrid

Image: Wikimedia Commons, public domain

Jacopo Bassano lived in a little town in Italy and loved to paint farm animals and country people. This painting belonged to the kings of Spain for centuries, and today it hangs in the Prado in Madrid. Bassano filled every corner with animals, so look slowly and carefully!

Look closely

- Find Noah in his red robe. Where is he looking?
- Find two white rabbits. Say: dos conejos.
- Find a cow (una vaca), a sheep (una oveja) and a horse (un caballo).
- Find the ramp going up into the ark. Who is carrying things up it?

Talk about it

1. How many different animals can you find? Name them in Spanish if you can.
2. Why did God tell Noah to bring the animals into the ark?

ACTIVITY

Shoebox ark

Make an ark from a shoebox and fill it with animals, two by two, for the final show.

You will need

- A shoebox with a lid
- Brown paper or brown crayon
- Toy animals, or paper animals you draw and cut out
- Tape and scissors (with a parent's help)

Steps

1. Cover the shoebox with brown paper, or color it brown, so it looks like a wooden boat.
2. A parent cuts a door in one side. Fold it down to make a ramp.
3. Draw and cut out pairs of animals if you do not have toys: dos vacas, dos caballos, dos ovejas, dos perros, dos gatos.
4. A parent writes El arca de Noé on the side. Trace the letters.
5. March the animals in, two by two, saying their names in Spanish.

Tips

- Keep the rainbow from Unit 2 to hold up at the end of the story.
- Count all the animals in Spanish when they are inside.

Check your work

☐ My ark has animals in pairs.

☐ I can march them in, saying de dos en dos and naming them in Spanish.

PICTURE DICTIONARY

1. Draw the ark with animals going in two by two, and write de dos en dos at the top.
2. Draw a dog and a cat and label el perro and el gato.

> **From history.** In Spanish, Noah is called Noé (noh-EH). For hundreds of years, Spanish churches have shown the story of Noah in paintings, carvings and tiles, because it reminds everyone that God saves those who trust Him, just as He saved Noah's family in the ark.

> **At home in Spanish.** For a Spanish-speaking child: let the child narrate the whole Noah's ark show in Spanish, and write a short list of the animals in the ark in his or her own hand.

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. Two cows go into the ark. Say it in Spanish.

▼ **Show solution**

1. Two is dos.
2. A cow is una vaca; two cows are dos vacas.

Answer: Dos vacas.

Example 2. How do the animals go into the ark? Say it in Spanish.

▼ **Show solution**

1. Two by two is de dos en dos.

Answer: De dos en dos.

PRACTICE

1. Easy What is el perro?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   The dog.

2. Easy What is el gato?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   The cat.

3. Easy What does de dos en dos mean?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Two by two.

4. Medium What sound does a Spanish dog make?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Guau guau.

5. Medium Count the animals in pairs in Spanish: dos, cuatro, seis, ocho, diez.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Dos, cuatro, seis, ocho, diez.

6. Hard Tell the story of Noah's ark in four parts.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   God told Noah to build the ark; the animals went in two by two; it rained and the flood came; God set the rainbow in the sky as His promise.

COMMON MISTAKES

- Saying perro with a single tap like pero. Perro (dog) has a rolled rr; pero means but.
- Saying la arca. Arca takes el, just like el agua: el arca.

> **Make it a game · Find my partner.** Draw or print pairs of animal cards (two cows, two horses, two dogs…). Turn them face down and play a memory game: turn over two cards; if they match, name the animal in Spanish and keep the pair. The player with the most pairs counts them in Spanish at the end.

> **Scripture.** “There went in two and two unto Noah into the ark, the male and the female, as God had commanded Noah.” (Genesis 7:9, KJV)
>
> In the Spanish Bible this verse begins De dos en dos entraron á Noé en el arca: two by two they went in to Noah into the ark. You can read your new words dos and el arca in God's Word.