

## Clases de Español K-4 Marzo 2018



### Dr. Seuss

!Saludos Estimados Padres! Spring is upon us! The following Spanish class activity is in the works:

#### Kindergarten and First Grade:

Students are learning new vocabulary pertaining to *La Casa* (the house) and are learning to answer the question “¿Dónde?” (Where?) to state where an item is in the house. “¿Dónde está la estufa?” (Where is the stove?) “En la cocina.” (In the kitchen.)

New words include *el cuarto* (the bedroom), *el baño* (the bathroom), *la sala* (the living room), *el comedor* (the dining room), *la cocina* (the kitchen), *la cama* (the bed), *la bañera* (the tub), *la mesa* (the table), and *el sofa* (the sofa).

First Graders are also learning “action words” related to activities in the home. These include *dormir* (to sleep), *bañar* (to bathe), *relajar* (to relax), *comer* (to eat), and *cocinar* (to cook).

#### Second Grade:

Students are learning new vocabulary and expressions to discuss the weather and the seasons. Students are learning to answer the question “¿Qué tiempo hace?” (What’s the weather like?). “Hace frio.” (It’s cold), “Hay nieve” (It’s snowing.)

New words include *calor* (hot), *sol* (sunny), *lluvia* (rain), and *viento* (windy). Practice includes listening, reading and writing simple sentences to describe the weather.

We are practicing the proper pronunciation of Spanish vowels. Students are learning that each Spanish vowel has only **one** sound. Practice includes proper pronunciation of all Spanish vowels in new vocabulary.

#### Third Grade:

Students are learning to tell time in Spanish. New vocabulary and expressions include “¿Qué hora es?” (What time is it?), “Es la una” (It’s one o’clock.), “Son las dos” (It’s two o’clock), etc. In addition, students are learning to use “y cuarto” and “menos cuarto” for “quarter after” and “quarter till” respectively. Practice includes studying various pictures of clocks and writing out and stating the times displayed in Spanish.

#### Fourth Grade:

Students are working with Spanish verbs and are learning how to recognize them as the words that end with an “ar”, “er” or “ir”. They are also learning why some verbs are known as “regular” and others “irregular” (conjugation rules). Practice includes conjugating some common regular and irregular verbs in the first person, present tense.

Two very common irregular verbs, “estar” and “ser” (both mean “to be”) are being studied to know the difference between the two. Practice includes conjugating the two irregular verbs in the first person, present tense (estoy and soy) and applying them in sentences.

**Happy Spring!**

**Profesor Trevino**

**rtrevino@seascsfw.org**

