

SPANISH GUIDE FOR SECOND TERM BAHAMAS ACADEMY ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

Dear Parent/Guardian:

Here we have our second Spanish guide for the year. I hope our students were able to make full use of the first one. But not to worry, the Spanish guide for December to January will remain on our Website.

The present outline will be focusing more on the days of the week, months of the year, parts of the body, and a useful verb. The country that we will be focusing on will be Spain.

If you have any questions, please contact me at zelindasealy@gmail.com

Sincerely,

Ms. Zelinda Sealy

HOLA!!! It's time to move on to the next step in our Spanish journey!! Here are the topics for part II:

TOPICS

**Los días [los deeyas]
(the days),**

**Los meses del año [los meyses del anyo]
(the months of the year)**

Hoy [oy] (today)

Ser (the verb to be)

First, let us learn the days of the week and the months of the year. I am sure that you all remember the song, ‘El lunes, el martes, hay escuela...’. You can find words to that song at the end of this document.

El domingo - Sunday [el doh-ming-go]

El lunes - Monday [el loo-nes]

El martes - Tuesday [el mar-tes]

El miércoles - Wednesday [el mee-year-co-les]

El jueves - Thursday [el hweh-bes] soft *b*

El viernes - Friday [el biernes]

El sábado - Saturday [el sa-ba-doh]

What day is today?

¿Qué día es hoy? What day is today?

¿Hoy es lunes? NO, hoy no es lunes, hoy es martes.

Is today Monday? No, today is not Monday, today is Tuesday.

If you just want to say what the day is and the number of the date, here's what you do!

Hoy es miércoles, día veintitres.

Today is Wednesday, day twenty three. OR, the twenty third day.

Hoy es domingo, día cuatro.

Today is Sunday, day four.

Hoy es viernes, día treinta.

Today is Friday, day 30/ or the thirtieth day.

Now, let us learn the months of the year!

enero - January [eh-neh-ro]

febrero - February [feh-bre-hro]

marzo - March [mar-so]

abril - April [a-breel]

mayo - May

junio - June [hunyo]

julio - July [hulyo]

agosto - August [ah-gos-toe]

septiembre - September [sep-tyem-bre]

octubre - October [oc-too-bre]

noviembre - November [no-vyem-bre]

diciembre - December [dee-syem-bre]

¿Qué fecha es? What is the date?

Es el # de month

Es el tres de marzo - It's the 3rd of March.

OJO!!! ATTENTION, LOOK!!!

In Spanish, the days of the week and the months of the year begin with lower case letters. **l**unes – Monday

enero - January

LEARN TO WRITE YOUR NUMBERS FROM 1-31.

ACTIVITIES FOR THIS SECTION *Have fun!*

Practice these exercises at home:

Write the following dates in Spanish:

Example (ejemplo): The 3rd of January – el tres de enero

1. The 7th of January _____
2. The 1st of February _____
3. The 13th of March _____
4. The 4th of April _____
5. The 24th of May _____
6. The 2nd of June _____
7. The 10th of July _____
8. The 16th of August _____
9. The 8th of September _____
10. The 15th of October _____
11. The 11th of November _____
12. The 25th of December _____

Click here to play hang man using the months of the year in Spanish.
<http://www.quia.com/hm/112302.html>

The parts of the body

14 parts of the body in Spanish 14 partes del cuerpo en español

Arm	el brazo	mouth	la boca
hand	la mano	face	la cara
body	el cuerpo	neck	el cuello
head	la cabeza	nose	la nariz
Ear	la oreja	finger	el dedo
Leg	la pierna	the teeth	los dientes
Eye	el ojo	hair	el pelo

Me duele la cabeza – I have a headache

Me duele el dedo - My finger hurts

Me duele el diente – My tooth hurts

Me duelen los ojos – my eyes hurt

THE VERB SER

The verb ‘SER’ means “to be”. In English, we have to break down the verb “to be” in order to use it. I’ll break down this verb for you.

The verb ‘to be’

I am

You are

He/she/it is

We are

They are

In Spanish it is the same; we have to break down the verbs to help us to better express ourselves. (the real word for this process is ‘conjugate’) Wouldn’t it be confusing if ‘I am’ was used for he, she, it etc.? Yes! Very confusing. So it’s great that we can conjugate!

But before we conjugate, let’s look at what we call the personal pronouns. This is simply what we call, I, you, he, she, it, we and they.

Here they are in Spanish

Yo - I

Tu - you (informal)

Usted- You (polite)

El - He

Ella - She

Nosotros- We (males)

Nosotras – We (females)

Ellos – They (males)

Ellas – They (females)

Ustedes you all (plural)

Now let’s CONJUGATE!!

Yo soy – I am

Tu eres – You are

Usted es- You are (polite, remember, to adults and people with titles; this shows respect)

El es – He is

Ella es – She is

Nosotros somos – We are (males)

Nosotras somos – We are (females)

Ellos son – They are (males)

Ellas son – They are (females)

Ustedes son – You all are

1 With this verb, we can say who we are:

Hola, soy Miguel.

Hello, I'm Michael.

2. We can say what we are:

Buenas tardes, soy profesora.

Good afternoon, I'm a teacher

Buenos dias, soy estudiante.

Good morning, I'm a student

Buenas noches, soy doctor.

Good night, I'm a doctor.

3. We can say where we're from:

Soy bahamense, soy de las Bahamas.

I'm Bahamian, I'm from the Bahamas.

FUN TIME!!!!!!!

TIEMPO PARA DIVERTIRSE

When you click on the link below, you will find a **61 word hangman**. This will test you on the days of the week, the months of the year, colors, parts of the body and some useful verbs all in Spanish. Do not worry! The Spanish words and their English meanings are all there.

<http://www.lingolex.com/61wordhangman.htm>

Fun facts about Spain

Spain is the European country closest to Africa! In fact, the Spanish cities of Ceuta and Melilla are the only European territories on the African continent.

Spain financed (gave money) to Christopher Columbus to travel to our side of the world. However, we do not know for certain which country Columbus was from. Many believe that he was Portuguese.

Here is what Wikipedia has to say about Spain:

SPAIN is a country in the southwest of Europe. It is in the Iberian Peninsula near Portugal and Gibraltar.

The people of Spain are called Spaniards. Most people there speak Spanish, but there are other languages in different parts of the country. They are Catalan, Basque, and Galician. The religion of most of the people in Spain is Roman Catholic.

Since 1958, Spain has had a king, who only does what the constitution allows him to. For example the king formally declares a war, but only if the Government asks him to do so.

The government and the king's palace are in Madrid, the capital of Spain.

The constitution of a country (or a state) is a special type of law that tells how its government is supposed to work. It tells how the country's leaders are to be chosen and how long they get to stay in office, how new laws are made and old laws are to be changed or removed, what kind of people are eligible (have the right/can) to vote and what other rights they are guaranteed, and how the constitution can be changed.

SONGS

¿Cuándo hay escuela? (When is school?)

El lunes y el martes,
Hay escuela
El miércoles y el jueves
Hay escuela
El viernes también,
Hay escuela,
Hay escuela
El sábado y el domingo
No hay escuela
El sábado y el domingo
No hay escuela
El sábado y el domingo

No hay escuela
No hay escuela
La, la, la, La, la, la,
¿Cuándo hay escuela?
La, la, la, La, la, la,
¿Cuándo hay escuela?
La, la, la, La, la, la,
¿Cuándo hay escuela?

¿Cuándo hay escuela?

On Monday and Tuesday
There is school
On Wednesday and Thursday
There is school
On Friday, as well
There is school
There is school

On Saturday and Sunday
There's no school
On Saturday and Sunday,
There's no school
On Saturday and Sunday,
There's no school
There's no school

La la la, la la la,
When is school?

La la la, la la la,
When is school?

La la la, la la la,
When is school,
When is school?

~~~~~

Cabeza, hombros, rodillas y dedos del pie.  
(Head, shoulders, knees and toes)

Cabeza, hombros, rodillas y dedos del pie  
Rodillas y dedos del pie.

Cabeza, hombros, rodillas y dedos del pie  
Rodillas y dedos del pie.

Y ojos y orejas y boca y nariz  
Cabeza, hombros, rodillas y dedos del pie.

Head, shoulders, knees and toes, knees and  
toes.

Head, shoulders, knees and toes, knees and  
toes.

And eyes and ears and mouth and nose, head,  
shoulders, knees and toes.

¡Vamos a contar!  
Let's count!

Uno. Tengo un gato (tengo un gato)  
Dos. Tengo dos pajaros (tengo dos pajaros)  
Tres. Tengo tres perros (tengo tres perros)  
Y cuatro. Cuatro borregos (cuatro borregos)

Uno, dos, tres, cuatro  
Uno, dos, tres, cuatro  
Uno, dos, tres, cuatro  
vamos a contar.

Uno  
Dos  
Tres  
Cuatro  
Cinco  
Seis  
Siete  
Ocho  
Nueve  
Diez

Vamos a contar  
Uno, dos, tres, cuatro, cinco, seis, siete, ocho, nueve, diez  
¡Vamos a contar!

One. I have one cat. (I have one cat)  
Two. I have two birds. (I have two birds)  
Three. I have three dogs. (I have tree dogs)  
And four. I have four sheep. ( I have four sheep)

One, two, three, four

One, two, three, four

One, two, three, four

Let us count!

One

Two

Three

Four

Five

Six

Seven

Eight

Nine

Ten

Let us count!

One, two, three, four, five, six, seven eight, nine, ten.

Let us count!