

Wisewire Spanish 1 – 3.6: Los meses / The months

In this lesson –aligned to ACTFL standards– students **will identify the seasons and months of the year in Spanish, distinguish between uses of verbs “ser” and “estar” to express “to be,” express the date in Spanish (day and month only), and also examine how locations in the southern Hemisphere experience seasons, including the Caribbean, Central America, and South America.**

This lesson has five sections:

- Introduction: includes the goals to be achieved and a video that shows the Spanish vocabulary to be learned. Students are challenged to infer the meaning of each new term.
- Instruction: contains complete vocabulary and grammar themes that use an interactive glossary. Videos provide images and audio allows students to listen and practice to correct pronunciation. Encourage the students to use a self-recording tool to improve their oral skills. Videos should be used for review as frequently as possible. This component also offers thought-provoking Culture sections, which consist of interesting facts students will learn about Spanish-speaking countries: their food, their music, their customs, their history, their art, their music, and their literature.
- Practice (Exercises) and Review (Test Preparation): each lesson has two sets of question sections that provide the students with practice to reinforce the learning process. It also includes a self-recording tool to practice pronunciation.
- Quiz: after the activity section, students may take a 5-question quiz to test retention.

It also includes two videos that support the teaching of the vocabulary and the grammar of the lesson, one bilingual and one in Spanish. Beginners and advanced worksheets complement this lesson.

Additional Materials

- To fully complete the instruction process, students will need access to a recording device.

HS Spanish Semester 1A Unit 3

Unit: Nuestra escuela/Our school

Lección 3.6: Los meses/The months

DAY 6 - Lección 3.6

Day 6 – Introduction

¡Comenzamos!

Now that you know how to tell time in Spanish, let's talk about dates. Today we will learn the names of the months and seasons in Spanish. Then, we will put together what we know so far about the verbs **ser** and **estar**. We will see a few more uses for these verbs and, most importantly, we will begin to learn when and how to use each verb. It is a bit tricky, so practice is very important! Finally we will read an introduction on how to express dates in Spanish. We will also read about the seasons in different Spanish-speaking countries, and how differences in the seasons are related to the school year calendar in different countries.

Objetivos

1. 3.6.1. Identify the seasons and months of the year in Spanish.
2. 3.6.2. Distinguish between uses of verbs **ser** and **estar** to express “to be.”
3. 3.6.3. Express the date in Spanish (day and month only). Examine how locations in the Southern Hemisphere experience seasons, including the Caribbean, Central America, and South America.



Author: Flickr user enixii

Lección Vocabulario and Gramática

Today, we will learn the following Spanish words. Watch the video and write each Spanish word in your notebook. Then, jot down what you think the English meaning of each word might be. As you go through the lesson, go back and add the correct English word to your notebook.



Day 6 – Instruction/New content

¡Listos para aprender!

Los meses/The months

Vocabulario

Today, we are going to learn the months and seasons names in Spanish.

- **From January to December.** Since 1582, most of the Western countries have used the same calendar: the Gregorian calendar. This has 12 months in a year. The names of the months are very similar in Spanish as in English. Look at the following table to see these names in Spanish.

enero	January
febrero	February
marzo	March
abril	April
mayo	May
junio	June
julio	July
agosto	August
septiembre	September
octubre	October
noviembre	November
diciembre	December

- **Days of a month.** Some months have one more day, **el día**, than others. Try to memorize this Spanish rhyme about months and days:

Treinta días trae septiembre
con abril, junio y noviembre.
Los demás, treinta y uno,
menos febrero mocho
que solo tiene veintiocho.

[Thirty days brings September,
with April, June, and November.
All of others, thirty one
except February, the cropped month
that brings only twenty eight.]

- **Weather changes.** In areas of temperate climate, the year may also be divided into seasons, each of them with different daylight hours and weather patterns. Spring, **la primavera**, is the season where plants bud and grow, and the weather begins to be warmer.

Summer, **el verano**, is the warmest season of the year.

In autumn, **el otoño**, trees lose their leaves, days begin to be shorter and the

Práctica

Nombre _____

Choose the correct answer for each question.

1. Un mes del invierno en los Estados Unidos	a. _____ es
2. Verb form used to say that Klara <i>is</i> German	b. _____ julio
3. Country in which the school year is similar to that of Mexico	c. _____ mayo
4. Un mes del verano en los Estados Unidos	d. _____ Estados Unidos
5. Month represented by 7/5/2016 in Spanish-speaking countries	e. _____ Colombia
6. Un mes de la primavera en los Estados Unidos	f. _____ está

Práctica

Nombre _____

A. Choose the correct answer for each question.

1. The month that comes after September.	_____ a. agosto
2. Season of year when tree leaves begin to fall	_____ b. octubre
3. The shortest month on the year	_____ c. verano
4. A good month to go to the beach	_____ d. febrero
5. The hottest season of the year	_____ e. otoño



Credit: Valerii Tkachenko

B. Answer the following questions in Spanish.

6. What is the Spanish name for the cold season that follows fall?

7. Your mom is a doctor. Someone asks you, "What is your mom's occupation?" How would you answer in Spanish? (Answer using a complete sentence.)

8. Usually Marta is very active, but today she is bored and not interested in doing anything. Your friend asks you, "How is Marta?" How would you answer this question in Spanish?
