

Wisewire Spanish 1 – 4.4: Los superlativos / Superlatives

In this lesson –aligned to ACTFL standards– students **will apply knowledge of vocabulary related to parts of the body and appearance, examine the concept of superlative adjectives, compare the structures of absolute and relative adjectival phrases, and examine characteristics of Colombian music and instruments.**

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 4
Unit Name: Así somos / The way we are
Lección 4.4: Los superlativos / Superlatives

DAY 4 - Lección 4.4

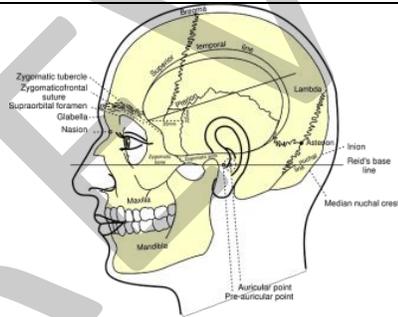
Day 4 – Introducción

¡Comenzamos!

Welcome back to our Spanish program! Today, you will learn several words to describe the body and people’s appearance. You will also learn a new kind of adjective—the superlatives. In the Culture section, you’ll be introduced to Colombian music, its instruments and its rhythms.

Objetivos

- 4.4.1. Apply knowledge of vocabulary related to parts of the body and appearance.
- 4.4.2. Examine the concept of superlative adjectives.
Compare the structures of absolute and relative adjectival phrases.
- 4.4.3. Examine characteristics of Columbian music and instruments.



Author: CikerFreeVectorImages

Vocabulario

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 4 – Instruction

¡Listos para aprender!

Los superlativos / Superlatives

Vocabulario

Today, we are going to learn new words, phrases, and expressions to talk about parts of the body and appearance.

- **Other parts of the body.**

Today, you will learn several vocabulary words to talk about other parts of the human body. Try to memorize the following nouns and their meanings—**el cuello** (neck) is the section that connects the head with the rest of the body; **la cabeza** (head) is the body part you use to think, see, hear, smell and talk; **las cejas** (eyebrows) is the hair above your eyes; finally, **la piel** (skin) is the outer covering of the entire human body.

- **More Descriptive Adjectives.** Learn how to talk about these and other parts of the body. For example, you may need to say that a friend looks particularly pale—in Spanish **pálido(a)**—some day. Or, you may need to describe something as **oscuro(a)**, meaning “dark.”

- **Thin and thick hair.** To describe our, or somebody else’s, hair we can use these two adjectives: **fino(a)**, meaning “fine,” or **grueso(a)**, meaning “thick.” What kind of hair do you have?

Consider the following examples:

Ella tiene cejas gruesas.

Me gusta el cabello fino.

In this unit, we are learning many words to describe yourself!

Watch the vocabulary section of the video only. Listen to the Spanish vocabulary words. After you listen to a word, repeat the word aloud. Then, write the English meaning next to the Spanish word in your notebook.



Gramática

Read the following grammar concepts closely.

In this Grammar section, you are going to learn the forms of the **superlatives**. The superlative is the most extreme expression of an adjective. For example, for the English adjective “big,” you have the comparative “bigger,” and the superlative “biggest.” You

Práctica

Nombre _____

Use the word bank to choose the correct answer for each question or sentence. Use the correct capitalization for the words you choose.



Credit: Rob Bertholf

Word Bank	
la cabeza	la salsa
altísimo	el cuello
le ceja	grandísimo
la caja	está
la piel	es

1. To indicate that Gretchen looks pale today, you can say, "Gretchen _____ **pálida.**"
2. **Las orejas están en** _____.
3. A tree that is very tall is _____.
4. A type of music that is synthesized from Caribbean, African, and Brazilian influences is _____.
5. A type of instrument used in Colombian music is _____.
6. **La cabeza se conecta con** _____.
7. A lake that is very big is _____.

Práctica

Nombre _____

A. Use the word bank to choose the correct answer for each question or sentence. Use the correct capitalization for the words you choose.

Word Bank	
el cuello	la ceja
la cabeza	la piel
grueso	oscuro



Credit: Rob Bertholf

- _____ está en la cara.
- Fernando y Francisco tienen _____ pálida.
- El cabello de Amalia no es fino; es _____.
- Las orejas y el cabello están en _____.
- Antonio tiene _____ delgado.

B. Answer the following questions in Spanish.

- Miranda and Eva are friends, but they are very different. Read Miranda's description and write a sentence describing Eva (remember: she is the opposite of Miranda).

Miranda tiene la piel pálida, los ojos grandes y las cejas gruesas.

_____.

- Este parque es muy feo.** How can you say the same using a different form for the superlative?

_____.