

Wisewire Spanish 1 – 5.6: ¿Qué hay en la mesa? - What is on the table?

In this lesson –aligned to ACTFL standards– students **will use "dónde" to form interrogative questions, apply knowledge of more adverbs of place, including "aquí," "ahí," and "allí," demonstrate understanding of the verb "hay," use "qué" to form interrogative questions, identify and apply rules of using accents in Spanish, and examine Puerto Rican cuisine.**

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 5

Unit Name: Mi espacio personal/My personal space

Lección 5.6: ¿Qué hay en la mesa?/What is on the table?

DAY 6 - Lesson 5.6

Day 6 – Introduction

¡Comenzamos!

How can you ask where something is? Today we will learn how to ask that question in Spanish. We also will look at some of the answers we might get, and learn new words to indicate place. We will use the verb form **hay** to indicate that something is, or exists. We also will take a look at accent marks in Spanish; this will help you to improve your reading and pronunciation. Finally, we will enter the amazing world of flavors and tastes of Puerto Rican cuisine. Buen provecho!

Objetivos

1. 3.6.1. Use **dónde** to form interrogative questions. Apply knowledge of more adverbs of place, including **aquí**, **ahí**, and **allí**.
2. 5.6.2. Demonstrate understanding of the verb **hay**.
Use **qué** to form interrogative questions.
Identify and apply rules of using accents in Spanish.
3. 5.6.3. Examine Puerto Rican cuisine.



Author: HebiFot

Vocabulario y 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

Ready to Learn!

¿Qué hay en la mesa?/What is on the table?

Vocabulario

Today, we are going to learn how to say where things are in Spanish.

- **Asking someone where something is.** If you're looking for an object and you can't see it around, you may ask someone the place, **el lugar**, where the object is located. In order to ask this in Spanish, you first need to learn some new words. The first thing you need to know is how to ask someone, "Where is it?" which in Spanish is **¿Dónde está?** Did you notice that both of these words have accent marks? The word, **dónde**, has an accent mark, because Spanish question words always carry an accent mark. We will see the reason for the accent mark over **está** later in this lesson.
- **Answers stating place in reference to another object or person.** Once you've asked this, the person with whom you're speaking can give you different answers; for instance, he/she may state the place in reference to another object or person, for example: "It is opposite to, **enfrente de**, the shelf"; "It is next to, **cerca de**, Peter"; "It is far from, **lejos de**, the drawer."
- **Answers stating place in reference to the distance between the person who is talking and the object.** If the object is close to the person who is talking, the answer may be, "it's here," **aquí**; although, if the object is farther away, the answer would be, "it's there," which, depending on the distance, can be translated as **ahí** (it's there; meaning it's far, but not very far away) or **allí** (which means that it is farther away).

Now that you know how to ask someone where something is in Spanish, try to use it whenever you can.

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



Gramática

Read the following grammar concepts closely. Today you will learn how to say "there

Nombre _____

Carefully read each question, and choose the correct answer.



Credit: Imke.stah Imann

1. What word can go in this sentence? _____ *una llave en el cajón.*
 - a. Está
 - b. Hay
 - c. Están
2. **La lámpara está cerca de la cama. No está _____ de la cama.**
 - a. lejos
 - b. aquí
 - c. ahí
3. Spanish question words take an accent mark. What does **dónde** mean?
 - a. who?
 - b. why?
 - c. where?
4. If a Spanish word ends with **-o** and has no written accent, which syllable is stressed?
 - a. the second syllable
 - b. the last syllable
 - c. the next-to-last syllable
5. What fruit is the basis of many Puerto Rican side dishes, like mofongo?
 - a. plantains
 - b. tamales
 - c. arroz

Práctica

Nombre _____

A. Use the word bank to complete the following sentences (do not forget to capitalize words at the beginning of a sentence).

Word Bank	
cerca	Qué
allí	Aquí
dónde	Hay



Credit: SGT Christopher M. Gaylord

1. ¿_____ está tu celular?
2. Está _____, en mi mano.
3. ¿Qué _____ en la mesa?
4. Mi hermano está _____, muy lejos de nosotros.
5. La silla no está lejos de la cómoda; está _____ de la cómoda y del sofá.

B. Answer the following questions in Spanish.

6. You want to pay for the soda you just bought, but there is no money in your pocket. Then, you remember: "There is some money in my wallet!" How would you say this in Spanish?

_____.