

## Unit 6 Review Lesson: ¡Hola! / Hello!

In this lesson, students review their knowledge of the following concepts and themes:

- **Vocabulary related to nature, animals, and tourism**
- **Present tense –ar, -er, and –ir verbs, demonstrative adjectives, prefixes and suffixes**
- **Costa Rican culture, history, and tourism**

This lesson has five sections:

- **Introduction:** includes the goals to be achieved and a video that shows the Spanish vocabulary and grammar listed above. Students are challenged to remember and infer the meaning of each new term.
- **Instruction:** contains relevant vocabulary and grammar themes that use a bilingual video that provides images and audio and allows students to listen and practice the 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. Students also review a Culture video.
- **Practice (Exercises) and Review (Test Preparation):** each lesson has two sets of question sections that provide students with practice to reinforce the learning process. The vocabulary and grammar video can be reviewed again.
- **Quiz:** after the activity section, students may take a 5-question quiz to test retention.

As mentioned, this lesson includes three videos that support the teaching of vocabulary, the grammar, and the culture related to this topic. Beginner 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 6**  
**Unit 6: La naturaleza / Nature**  
**Lección 6.8:**

**DAY 8 - Lección 6.8**

**Day 8 – Introducción**

**¡Vamos a repasar!**

**Today, we're going to review the concepts you have learned in previous units. Don't forget to take notes! You'll be able to use them to study for the test.**

In this Unit, you have learned to name diverse natural environments, their plants and animals. You know now how to conjugate all regular Spanish verbs (that's a lot!). You have learned how to indicate if something is near or far away from you. And you became an expert on Costa Rica's nature and culture.

**Objetivos**

1. 6.8.1. Demonstrate knowledge of vocabulary related to nature, animals, and tourism.
2. 6.8.2. Show understanding of regular -ar, -er, and -ir verbs in present tense. Identify and use demonstrative adjectives. Demonstrate knowledge of prefixes and suffixes.
3. 6.8.3. Show understanding of Costa Rican culture, history, and tourism.

**Vocabulario y gramática**

Today, you will review all these Spanish terms that we have learned for this unit. Try to remember the meaning of each Spanish word.



**Day 8 – Instruction**

**¡Vamos a repasar!**

**Repaso de la unidad**

**Repaso del vocabulario**

**First, we are going to review words, phrases, and expressions that you have already learned.**

In this unit, we learned vocabulary words, like plants and animals, to help us describe the natural world. We also learned vocabulary to describe the different adventures we

could take. Let's begin by reviewing the words to talk about nature and animals!

- **In nature.** In order to talk in Spanish about the natural world, you need an essential word—**naturaleza**, Spanish for nature. What are some common things in nature? Something you can see in a park and also might have at home—**la planta** (plant). Or something you can only find in very few places in the world—**la cascada** (waterfall). Another group of natural things you can either have as a pet or find in the rainforest are animals, in Spanish, **animal(es)**.
- **Other things people and animals do.** Other Spanish words you may need to talk about things you or other people do in a natural setting are **usar** (to use), and **saludar** (to greet). For both people and birds, you may need to use the verb **cantar** (to sing); and for people and different kinds of animals, you may need to use the verb **saltar** (to jump).

Now let's look at the words we learned for forest animals.

- **Forest Animals.** Some of the most common animals you may find in a natural setting are a bird, in Spanish **el pájaro**; a butterfly, or **la mariposa** of many beautiful colors; the parrot, in Spanish **el loro**; the beautiful hummingbird, in Spanish **el colibrí**; the toucan, **el tucán**, one of the most precious of Costa Rica's natural treasures. You can also find the monkey, **el mono**, the frog, **la rana**, and, of course, the annoying **mosquitos** (sing. **el mosquito**).

Describing the natural world is hard without being able to describe plants. Let's review.

- **Plants: kinds and parts.** As for plants, **plantas**, remember their different parts: **el tallo** (stem) and **la hoja** (leaf). The most common jungle plant with a very long stem is **la liana** (vine).

Now let's look at our vocabulary words for how we travel.

- **Travelers.** A common word to refer to traveler nowadays is **el turista/la turista** (tourist), people traveling for pleasure. **La excursión** (the excursion) is the route and destination you would like to explore. To get the most out of your experience, make sure you will be accompanied by **el/la guía** (guide), a person already familiar with the area, who can help you get around on your excursion.
- **Good Memories.** If you like to keep memories of your trips, remember to take with you a **cámara digital** (digital camera), so that you can take tons of **fotos** (photographs).

With our natural world and adventure vocabulary reviewed, let's look at the words we

*Práctica*

Nombre \_\_\_\_\_

Choose the correct answer for each question.

1. _____ A Costa Rican dish made of rice and beans with red pepper and onion	a. el tallo
2. _____ Un mamífero (a mammal)	b. tú
3. _____ A Costa Rican dish made of raw seafood marinated in lemon juice	c. este
4. _____ The subject pronoun that goes with the verb <i>cantas</i>	d. el mono
5. _____ Un pájaro	e. vosotros
6. _____ Las cascadas, los animales salvajes, y los árboles son partes de _____.	f. la naturaleza

## Práctica

Nombre \_\_\_\_\_

A. Use the work bank to complete the following sentences. (Remember to capitalize words as needed.)

Word Bank	
cansados	las ranas
salvajes	las plantas
protegidas	los guías



Credit: Poswiecie

- \_\_\_\_\_ saltan al lado de la cascada.
- Estos animales viven en la selva; son animales \_\_\_\_\_.
- Paola, Héctor y yo caminamos 25 km. ¡Estamos \_\_\_\_\_!
- Estas flores son plantas \_\_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_ saludan a los estudiantes.

B. Answer the following questions in Spanish.

- You're preparing things for a picnic with friends. How would you ask your friend if she drinks water at lunch?

\_\_\_\_\_.

- Write in Spanish what you see during your trip outdoors: "The little monkey jumps on the water and the little birds sing on a tree."

\_\_\_\_\_.