

## **Wisewire Spanish – 7.6: El tiempo / The Weather**

In this lesson –aligned to ACTFL standards– students **will demonstrate knowledge of vocabulary related to weather expressions, identify adverbs of quantity and negative words, recognize the rules for using accents when writing in Spanish, and examine tourism in Florida.**

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 7**  
**Unit 7: Mis viajes/My travels**  
**Lección 7.6: El tiempo/The Weather**

**DAY 6 - Lección 7.6**

**Day 6 – Introduction**

**¡Comenzamos!**

How is the weather today? When you are planning a trip to the beach, it's important to know that there will be good weather. So, we will learn several useful words and expressions to speak about weather. Also, we will learn how to use some adverbs to add a nuance of intensity to verbs, adjectives and other adverbs, as well as some negative words. You also will have an opportunity to review accents in Spanish. Finally, on our last day in Florida, we will talk about some of the most important tourist attractions.

**Objetivos**

1. 7.6.1. Demonstrate knowledge of vocabulary related to weather expressions.
2. 7.6.2. Identify adverbs of quantity and negative words. Recognize the rules for using accents when writing in Spanish.
3. 7.6.3. Examine tourism in Florida.



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**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

**¡Listos para aprender!**  
**El tiempo/The Weather**

### Vocabulario

**Today, we are going to learn new words, phrases, and expressions about weather.**

- **Good weather.** Let's say you wake up and look through the window. You see that it's sunny, **hace sol**, and once you get out of your house, you notice that's it's hot, **hace calor**. You feel happy about the weather today: there is good weather, **hace buen tiempo**. So, you decide to go to the beach; the conditions seem perfect for a day at the beach.
- **From sun to rain.** But when you arrive at the beach, suddenly you see a cloud, **la nube**, in the sky and in no time: It's raining! **¡Llueve!** Now the day isn't sunny anymore because of the storm clouds. A few minutes later, it's also windy, **hace viento**. You can't enjoy your day at the beach because of the rain, **la lluvia**, and the wind, so you head back home.
- **Bad weather.** In winter, the temperature goes down; it's cold, **hace frío**. In many regions, when the weather is colder it snows, **nieva**. Usually, cold weather, rain, snow and storms are associated with bad weather. We say there is bad weather, **hace mal tiempo**, when it rains heavily, or when it snows. But snow, **la nieve**, is a normal meteorological phenomenon in some parts of the world and is important for the cycle of life!

**Watch out!** While English uses the verb *to be* to describe weather (It's sunny; It's bad weather), Spanish uses **hace**, a third person form of verb **hacer** (to do or to make).

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. You will learn some important adverbs of quantity and negative words. You also will review accents in Spanish.

- **How much?** You already know a number of adverbs of place in Spanish, but there are many more adverbs. Some common adverbs are those indicating quantity. Read the following sentences, paying attention to the words in italics:

## 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: Ines Hegedus-Garcia

Word Bank	
Cape Canaveral	bastante
mucho	siempre
muy	St. Augustine
nadie	Orlando
nunca	nada

- Fill in the blank to indicate "quite far." ***Mi casa está \_\_\_\_\_ lejos de la costa.***
- \_\_\_\_\_ is the oldest city in Florida and is rich in history.
- Fill in the blank to indicate "very cold." ***Hace \_\_\_\_\_ frío en el Polo Norte.***
- ¿Hay alguien en la escuela? No, no hay \_\_\_\_\_ en la escuela.***
- Does it ever snow in Miami? ***No, \_\_\_\_\_ nieva en Miami.***
- Fill in the blank to indicate "always." ***La familia Sánchez \_\_\_\_\_ va a la costa en el verano.***
- \_\_\_\_\_, Florida, is known as "The Theme Park Capital of the World."

## Práctica

Nombre \_\_\_\_\_

A. Use the word bank to choose the corresponding sentence, according to the situation described below.

Word Bank	
Llueve.	Nieva.
Hace viento.	Hace muy mal tiempo.
Hace frío.	Hace calor.



Credit: Wilde\_Orchidee

- Hay nieve, frío y viento. No estamos felices. \_\_\_\_\_.
- La calle, los edificios y los carros están blancos. \_\_\_\_\_.
- Es verano, hace sol. \_\_\_\_\_.
- Es invierno. Hay nubes. \_\_\_\_\_.
- Hay nubes y mucha agua. \_\_\_\_\_.

B. Answer the following questions in Spanish.

- Your little brother wants to know how far away the beach is. He asks: ¿Está lejos playa?" How would you say: "No. It's not far from here; it is quite near"?

\_\_\_\_\_.

- Two friends who live in very different places are chatting on the Internet about climate in their cities. One of them writes: **Aquí siempre hace frío y llueve mucho.** What should the other person write back if the weather in the other city is just the opposite? (Pay attention to **siempre** and **mucho**).