

We are learning:

- how to say the date
- how to ask someone the date



Teacher notes

Additional resources

Number, day and month cut-out flashcards from previous units, calendars, diaries, newspaper front pages.

Activities

This unit of work consolidates learning from the following units:

- numbers 1 – 31
- days of the week
- months of the year

Start the lesson by using the phrase “**hoy vamos a aprender la fecha**” – “today we are going to learn the date”.

Revise the numbers in sequence forwards and backwards, as well as out of sequence by pointing at specific numbers and asking the children “**¿qué número es?**”. Say a random number in Spanish and the children should write the number in digits on their whiteboards and show you.

Revise the days of the week and months of the year using **escuchad** and **repetid** to practise saying the words. Ask the question “**¿qué día es hoy?**”, to which the children should respond “**hoy es ...[the day]**”. Now ask the questions “**¿qué día es mañana?**”, and “**¿qué día fue ayer?**”. The reason for this repetition is because the same question and answer structure is used to ask and say the date.

This same structure is introduced for the date with the conversations between Maria and Juan:

- “**¿Qué fecha es hoy?**” “**Hoy es viernes, veinte de noviembre.**”
- “**¿Qué fecha es mañana?**” “**Mañana es sábado, veintiuno de noviembre.**”
- “**¿Qué fecha fue ayer?**” “**Ayer fue jueves, diecinueve de noviembre.**”

Teacher notes

Maria then asks the children “¿Qué fecha es hoy?” – ask the children to ask each other this question and respond with the actual date.

Finally, the children should practise asking and saying the date to each other using the dates shown by Sebastian on the next slide. For each date, the children should ask each other:

- “¿Qué fecha es hoy?”
- “¿Qué fecha es mañana?”
- “¿Qué fecha fue ayer?”

Some dates have the day of week, so tell the children they must be careful to include or not include the definite article **el** when they say the date:

- Without the name of the day, **el** must be included – **el once de marzo**
- With the name of the day, **el** must not be included – **lunes, once de marzo**

Use calendars, diaries and newspaper front pages to practise saying the date.

Teacher notes

Points to note

The words for the days of the week and months of the year do not have capital letters in Spanish, unless they are used as the first word in a sentence.

Focus on the **í** (ee) sound in **día** (day), and remind the children that the **h** is silent and is not pronounced, as in **hoy** (today).

Listen carefully for the correct inclusion or omission of the definite article **el** when the children say the date and correct them if required:

- Without the name of the day, **el** must be included – **el once de marzo**
- With the name of the day, **el** must not be included – **lunes, once de marzo**

Use opportunities in the classroom to use the date:

- Write the Spanish date alongside the English date on the class board everyday.
- Say to the children every day before taking the register – “¡Hola! ¿Qué fecha es hoy? ¿Qué fecha fue ayer?”
- Before home time say to the children – “¡Adíos! ¿Qué fecha es mañana?”

Teacher notes

National Curriculum coverage

- **listen attentively to spoken language and show understanding by joining in and responding**
- explore the patterns and sounds of language through songs and rhymes and link the spelling, sound and meaning of words
- **engage in conversations; ask and answer questions; express opinions and respond to those of others; seek clarification and help**
- **speak in sentences, using familiar vocabulary, phrases and basic language structures**
- **develop accurate pronunciation and intonation so that others understand when they are reading aloud or using familiar words and phrases**
- present ideas and information orally to a range of audiences
- read carefully and show understanding of words, phrases and simple writing
- appreciate stories, songs, poems and rhymes in the language
- broaden their vocabulary and develop their ability to understand new words that are introduced into familiar written material, including through using a dictionary
- write phrases from memory, and adapt these to create new sentences, to express ideas clearly
- describe people, places, things and actions orally and in writing
- **understand basic grammar appropriate to the language being studied, including (where relevant): feminine, masculine and neuter forms and the conjugation of high-frequency verbs; key features and patterns of the language; how to apply these, for instance, to build sentences; and how these differ from or are similar to English.**



Remember...

The days of the week and months in English must have a capital letter:

Monday

December

However, in Spanish the words for the days and months **don't** start with a capital letter:

lunes

diciembre

los días de la semana

the days of the week

lunes

Monday

martes

Tuesday

miércoles

Wednesday

jueves

Thursday

viernes

Friday

sábado

Saturday

domingo

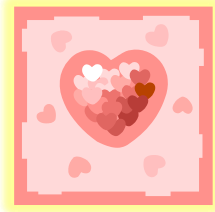
Sunday

los meses del año

the months of the year



enero



febrero



marzo



abril



mayo



junio



julio



agosto



septiembre



octubre



noviembre



diciembre

los números numbers



Click the numbers to hear the pronunciation.



How to say the date

In Spanish, we don't say "the third of the month", we say "the 3 of the month", for example:

- el 3 de enero el tres de enero
- el 1 de agosto el uno de agosto

When we write a letter the date is like this:

- el 3 de febrero de 2014

The definite article el (the) must be used when saying or writing the date. However if we include the name of the day then el is not needed, for example:

- lunes, 3 de enero
- martes, catorce de julio

vocabulario vocabulary

- el día
- el mes
- el año
- la fecha
- ¿qué fecha es hoy?
- ¿qué fecha fue ayer?
- ¿qué fecha es mañana?
- hoy
- ayer
- mañana
- the day
- the month
- the year
- the date
- what is the date today?
- what was the date yesterday?
- what is the date tomorrow?
- today
- yesterday
- tomorrow

¿qué fecha es hoy?



Remember...the
'h' is silent in
Spanish

Hola Maria.

¿Qué fecha es hoy?

NOV

20

hoy es
viernes,
veinte de
noviembre

Hola Juan.
Hoy es viernes,
veinte de
noviembre.



Hola Maria.

¿Qué fecha es
mañana?

NOV

20

hoy es
viernes,
veinte de
noviembre

Hola Juan.
Mañana es
sábado,
veintiuno de
noviembre.



Hola Maria.

¿Qué fecha fue
ayer?

NOV

20

hoy es
viernes,
veinte de
noviembre

Hola Juan.
Ayer fue jueves,
diecinueve de
noviembre.



¿Qué fecha es hoy?



¿qué fecha es hoy? what is the date?



Es viernes,
veinte de
noviembre.



¡Hasta luego!

