

We are learning:

- to say when your birthday is
- to ask someone when their birthday is
- how to say “Happy Birthday!”



Teacher notes

Additional resources

Birthday candles, number flashcards, birthday cards, calendar

Activities

Start the lesson by asking “¿qué fecha es hoy?” – “what is the date today?”. Ask the children to tell each other what the date is. Also revise concepts from the ‘how old are you?’ unit of work. Ask a child “¿cuántos años tienes?”. Repeat this several times with different children, giving lots of opportunity for repetition. The children need to be confident with the months of the year and the numbers 1 to 15. Revise the numbers 1 to 31, counting forwards and backwards.

Introduce the new learning of the lesson by using the phrase “hoy vamos a aprender ‘¿cuándo es tu cumpleaños?’” – “today we are going to learn ‘when is your birthday?’”

Show a birthday card. Point at yourself and say “mi cumpleaños es el [siete de enero]” – “my birthday is the [7th of January]”. Show the date on the calendar. Show the slide with the flow diagram explaining the structure of how to say “mi cumpleaños es el [siete de enero]”. Ask several children “¿cuándo es tu cumpleaños?”- “when is your birthday” - and encourage them to respond. Now ask children to work in partners to ask each other the question and respond.

On the slide showing the characters, ask the children “who has their birthday on...”

- 24th August (Diego)
- 19th August (Abdul)
- 7th January (Maria)
- 6th January (Sulma)
- 20th November (Julian)

Click each character in turn. The children should write the name of the correct character on their whiteboards and show you. Expect a 100% response so that you can assess if the children have listened and understood correctly.

Teacher notes

Listen to, and read the conversations. Ask two children to be Abdul and Sebastian - read the conversations to the class as each character, focussing on intonation, then ask all the children to work in partners to make a similar conversation using the slides as models. Present the conversations to the class or in a school assembly.

Make a birthday card. Collect them and give one to each child on their birthday from you and the class.

Points to note

Praise the children regularly with phrases such as **excelente**, **muy bien**, **fantastico** and **genial**.

In Spanish the cardinal number is used for the date (one, twenty-two), whereas in English we use the ordinal number (first, twenty-second).

Point out the use of the accent to distinguish **tú** (you) from **tu** (yours). Use the explanation slide to show an example of how the two words are used.

Whenever it is a child's birthday, give them a birthday card and the class should wish them “¡**feliz cumpleaños!**” and sing the song.

Song – read the words of the song then listen to the words and music. Encourage the children to join in when they feel confident to do so.

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.**

¿Qué fecha es hoy?



¿Qué fecha fue
ayer?



¿Qué fecha es
mañana?

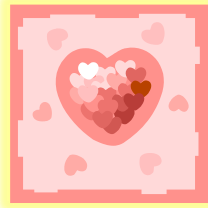


los meses del año

the months of the year



enero



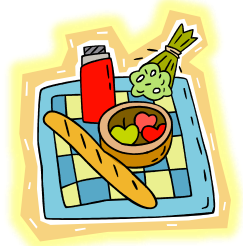
febrero



marzo



abril



mayo



junio



julio



agosto



septiembre



octubre



noviembre



diciembre

los números numbers

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

10 11 12 13 14 15 16

17 18 19 20 21 22 23

24 25 26 27 28 29

30 31

Spanish pronunciation

Some letters in Spanish do not exist in English, and have a special sound. For example:

- ñ año
 mañana

This symbol:

~

above the letter n

ñ

is called a tilde and makes the n sound special with a *en-yay* sound.

¿cuándo es tu cumpleaños?

when is your birthday?

mi
cumpleaños
es

el

uno (1)
once (11)
diecinueve
(19)
treinta (30)

de

enero
mayo
agosto
noviembre

my birthday is

the

[number]

of

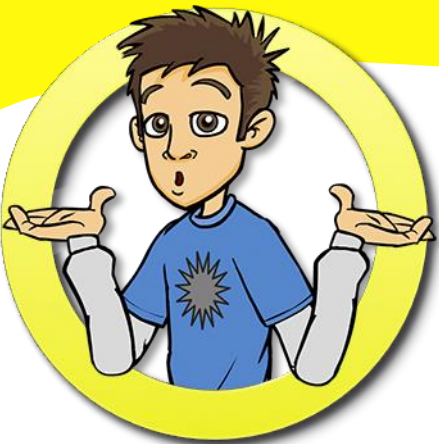
[month]



Mi cumpleaños
es el diecinueve
de agosto.

Remember...

The number
always comes
before the month.



¿cuándo es tu cumpleaños?



Maria



Diego



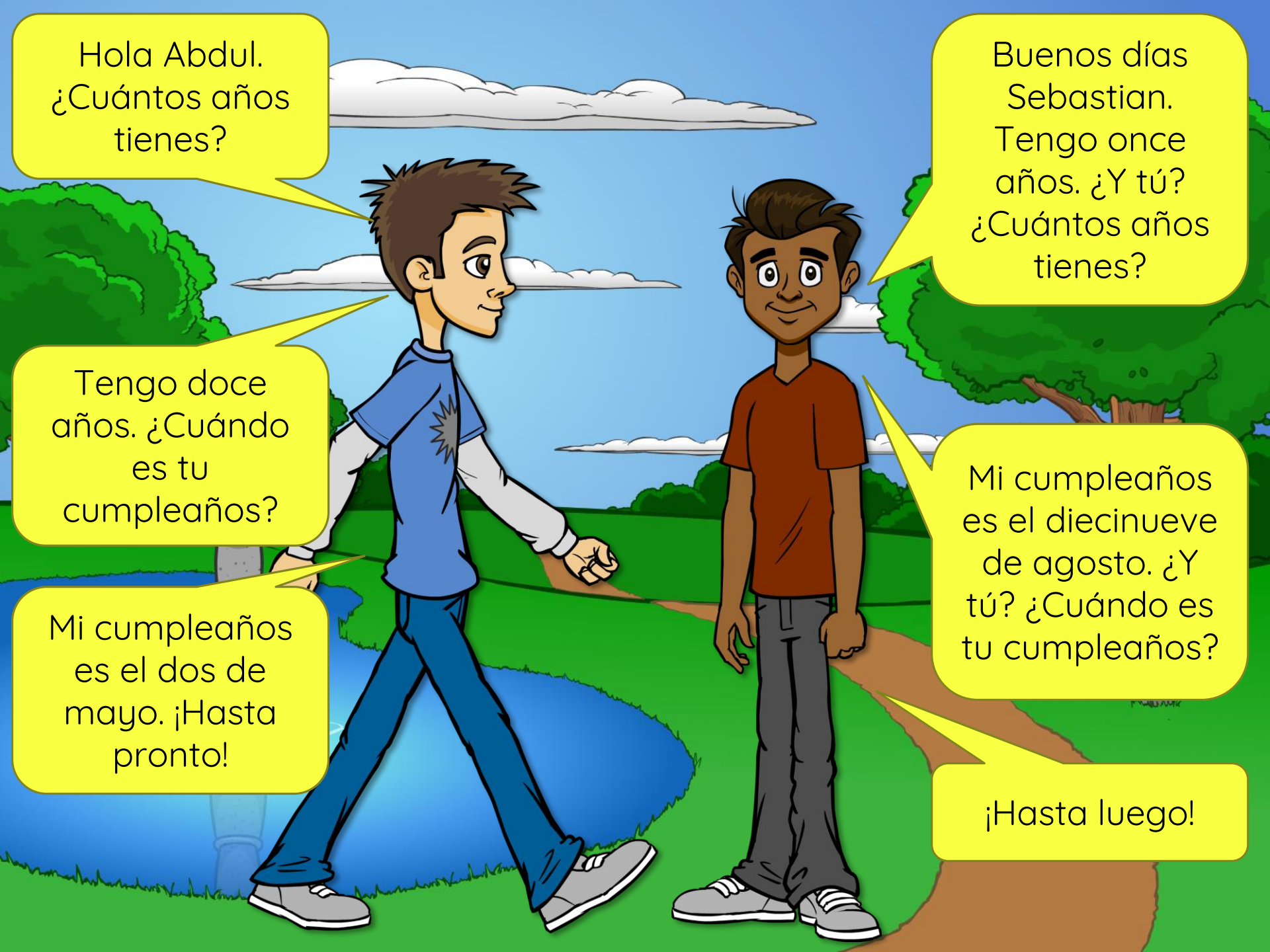
Abdul



Julian



Sulma



Hola Abdul.
¿Cuántos años
tienes?

Tengo doce
años. ¿Cuándo
es tu
cumpleaños?

Mi cumpleaños
es el dos de
mayo. ¡Hasta
pronto!

Buenos días
Sebastian.
Tengo once
años. ¿Y tú?
¿Cuántos años
tienes?

Mi cumpleaños
es el diecinueve
de agosto. ¿Y
tú? ¿Cuándo es
tu cumpleaños?

¡Hasta luego!

tú - tu you and your




Mi cumpleaños es el diecinueve de agosto. ¿Y **tú**? ¿Cuándo es **tu** cumpleaños?

My birthday is the nineteenth of August. And **you**? When is **your** birthday?

Have you noticed that sometimes the word **tu** has an accent on the **ú** and sometimes it doesn't?

The word **tú** with an accent is used to say **you** and the word **tu** without an accent means **yours**.

Have a look at the example on the left.



Hola Abdul.
¿Cómo estás?

Buenos días
Sebastian.
¡Estoy
fenomenal! Hoy
es mi
cumpleaños!

¡Feliz
cumpleaños!
¿Cuántos años
tienes?

Tengo once
años.

¡Hasta pronto!

¡Hasta luego!

vocabulario vocabulary

- cumpleaños
- ¡feliz cumpleaños!
- ¿cuándo es tu cumpleaños?
- mi cumpleaños es el ...
- ¿cuántos años tienes?
- tengo ... años
- ¿y tú?
- birthday
- happy birthday!
- when is your birthday?
- my birthday is ...
- how old are you?
- I am ... years old
- and you?



 canción - song

¡Cumpleaños feliz!
¡Cumpleaños feliz!
Te deseamos todos
¡Cumpleaños feliz!

¡Cumpleaños feliz!
¡Tócate la nariz!
Y si no te la tocas,
Tu no serás feliz.





¡Hasta luego!