

We are learning:

- the months of the year



# Teacher notes

## Activities

Revise the concepts from the 'days of the week' unit. Ask the question “¿qué día es hoy?”, to which the children should respond “hoy es ...[the day]”. Now ask the children, in a doubtful voice, “¿hoy es lunes?” to which the children should reply “sí, hoy es lunes” or “no, hoy es martes” etc. Do the same with the questions “¿qué día es mañana?”, and “¿qué día fue ayer?”, “¿mañana es lunes?” and “¿ayer fue lunes?”.

Introduce the lesson by using the phrase “hoy vamos a aprender los meses del año” – “today we are going to learn about the months of the year”. Point at the months and use **escuchad** and **repetid** to practise saying the words. Ask them “¿cómo se escribe...[enero]?” – “how do you spell...[January]?”. The alphabet board is not included in this unit but the children should be familiar with the letter sounds from previous units.

Remind the children of the words **antes** and **después** – before and after. Read a month from the slide, or click the word to hear it pronounced, and say “antes” or “después”. The children should write the correct month on their whiteboards and show you. Expect a 100% response, even if the children are not sure about their answers as this will help you assess the children's understanding.

Tell the children “I am thinking of a month that starts with the letter **s** (pronounce the letter in Spanish)”. The children should either write the month they think it is on their whiteboards to show you, or hold up a flashcard. Ask “who was born in...[octubre]?” – repeating for all the months – children should stand up or raise their hands to show you.

Worksheets – write the months of the year in the table in order, sopa de letras (wordsearch), unscramble the letters and write the month correctly. Match the Spanish flashcard words to the English flashcard words.

Read and listen to the poem about the months. What do the children understand? Discuss with a partner.

# Teacher notes

## Quiz

- Drag the months into the correct order, starting with **enero** and ordering from left to right.

## Points to note

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

Use opportunities in the classroom to use the months of the year:

- Write the month, with the day in Spanish, on the class/teacher whiteboard alongside the date

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.

Use the flashcards to make a months display in the classroom.

# Teacher notes

## National Curriculum coverage

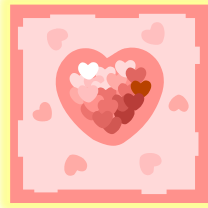
- **listen attentively to spoken language and show understanding by joining in and responding**
- explore the patterns and sounds of language through songs and rhymes and link the spelling, sound and meaning of words
- engage in conversations; ask and answer questions; express opinions and respond to 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.

# los meses del año

## the months of the year



enero



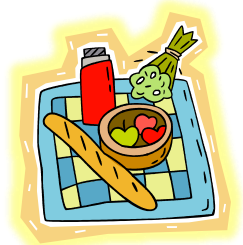
febrero



marzo



abril



mayo



junio



julio



agosto



septiembre



octubre



noviembre



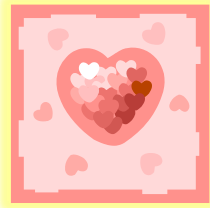
diciembre

# ¿cómo se escribe...?

## how do you spell...?



enero



febrero



marzo



abril



mayo



junio



julio



agosto



septiembre



octubre



noviembre



diciembre



The months of the year in English must have a capital letter:

January  
February  
March

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

enero  
febrero  
marzo

# antes y después before and after



\_\_\_\_\_

enero

\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_

agosto

\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_

junio

\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_

marzo

\_\_\_\_\_





# antes y después before and after



\_\_\_\_\_

abril

\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_

diciembre

\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_

mayo

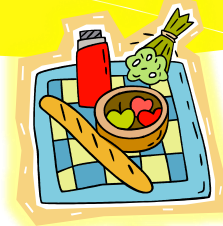
\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_

octubre

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# antes y después before and after



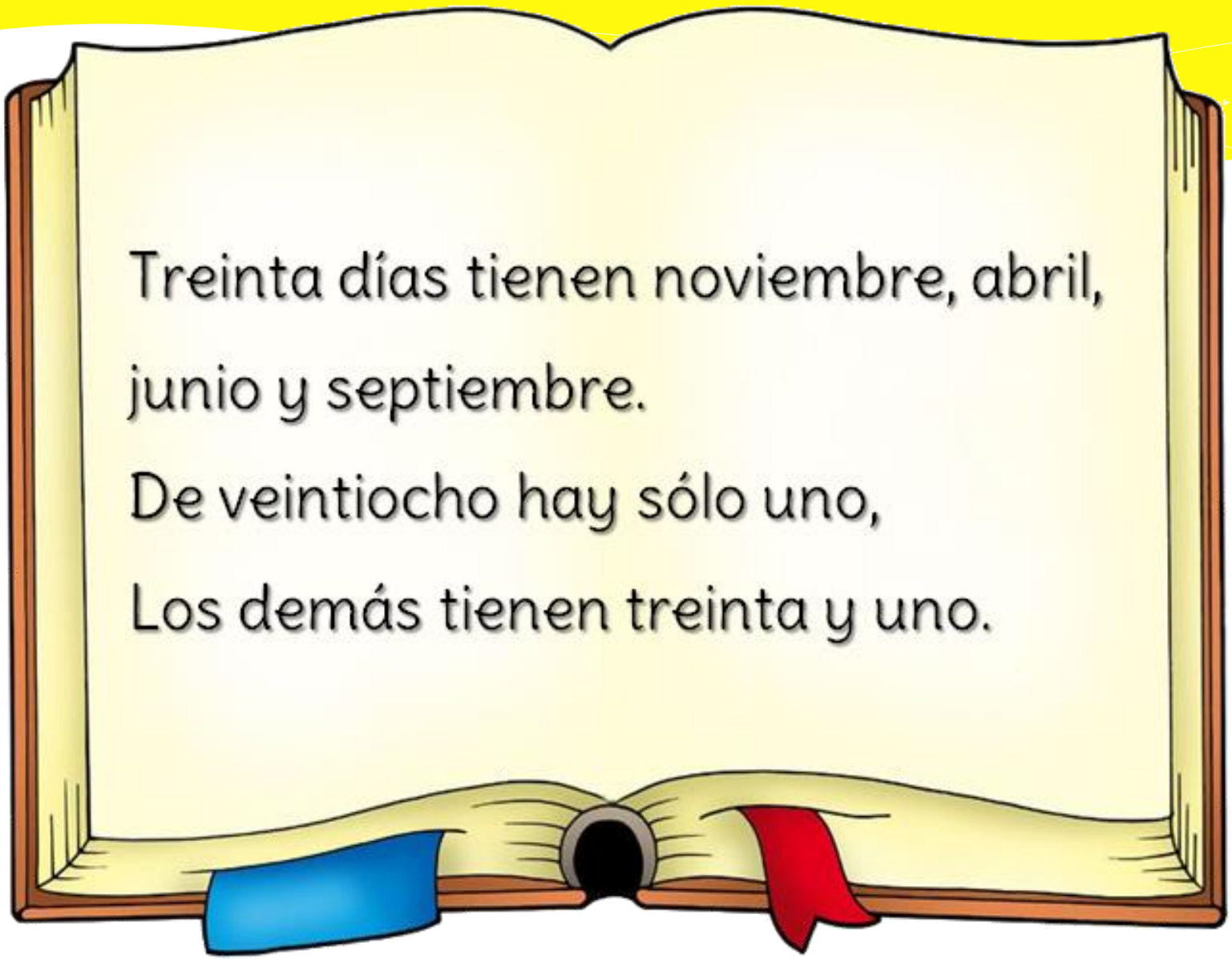
\_\_\_\_\_ julio \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ septiembre \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ febrero \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ noviembre \_\_\_\_\_



An illustration of an open book with a brown cover and yellow pages. The book is open to two pages. The left page is blank. The right page contains text. At the bottom of the book, there is a blue bookmark on the left and a red bookmark on the right. The background is a solid yellow color.

Treinta días tienen noviembre, abril,  
junio y septiembre.

De veintiocho hay sólo uno,  
Los demás tienen treinta y uno.



# canción - song

Enero, febrero, marzo, abril.

Mayo, junio, julio, agosto.

Septiembre, octubre, noviembre, diciembre.

Estos son los doce meses del año.

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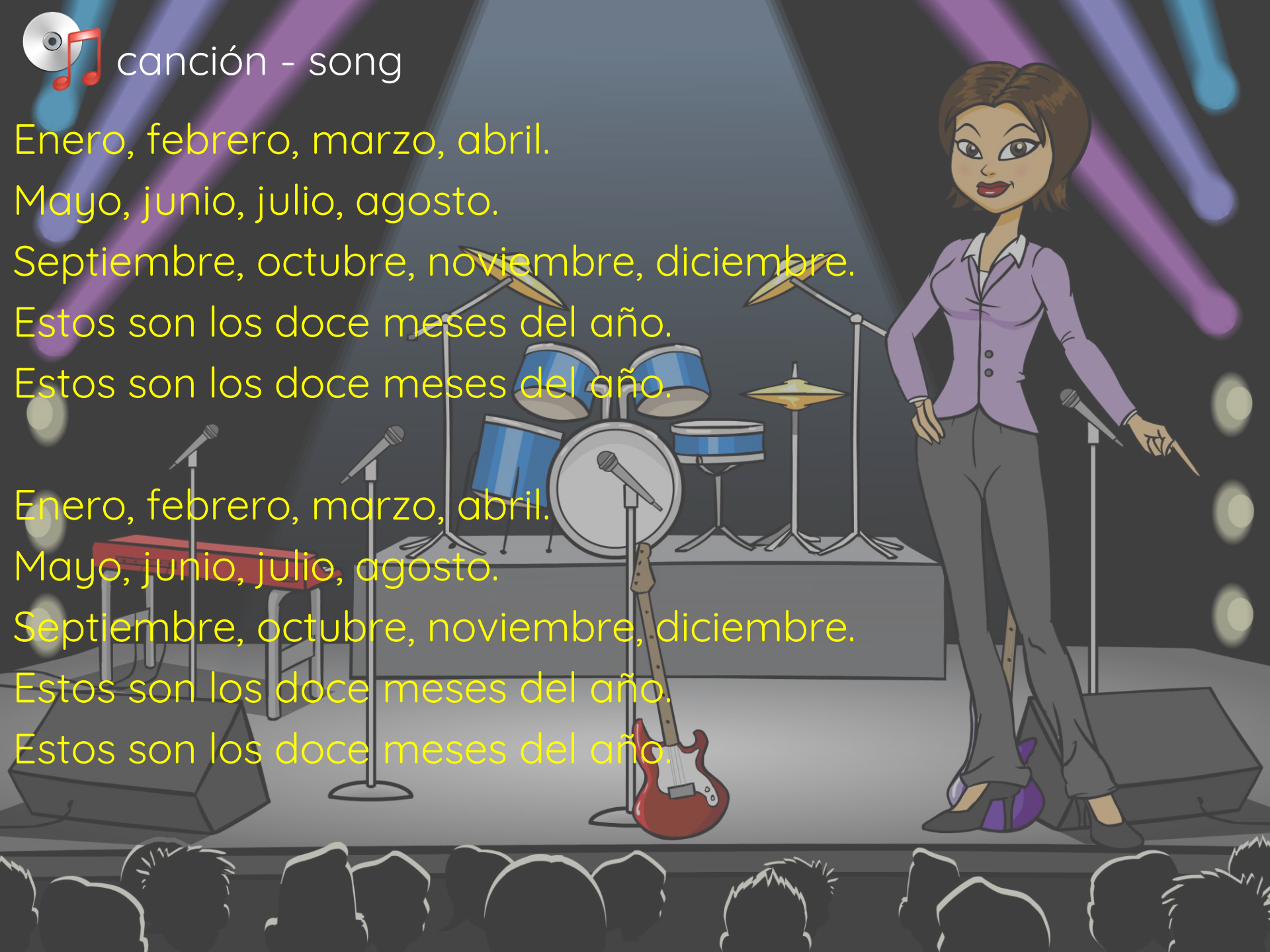
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Mayo, junio, julio, agosto.

Septiembre, octubre, noviembre, diciembre.

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¡Hasta luego!