

Yo (All about me)

5. Numbers to 8

Prior Knowledge: It is helpful if children can recall numbers one to five.

Objectives

Engage in conversations; **ask and answer questions;** express opinions and respond to those of others; seek clarification and help

Explore the patterns and sounds of language and link the spelling, sound and meaning of words.

Support

Some children may need time and/or support to fully understand the concept of the game *Repetid si es verdad*. Less confident children may prefer to create a clapping using only numbers up to three or five.

Extension

Try some quick-fire calculations with a game such as 'Duel' using number and subtraction facts to 8.

Main

Introduce numbers *seis, siete, ocho* using activities from previous sessions. Play *Enseñadme* (Show me), and *Repetid si es verdad* (Repeat if it's true) – hold up a digit card and give a number. If the number corresponds to the digit card, the children repeat it. If not, they remain silent.

Dictate individual numbers to 8 and children write them on mini-whiteboards.

In pairs children practise numbers to 6 by taking turns to throw a dice and say the number.

Invite a child to the front and ask them to hold a picture of a birthday balloon, card or cake for a 7/8 year old. Introduce the question *¿Cuántos años tienes?* (How old are you?) Ask the class to suggest the meaning of the question. Ask the question again to elicit the reply *siete* or *ocho*. Model the sentence *Tengo siete años* (I am seven). Practise the question *¿Cuántos años tienes?* in chorus, using clapping to accentuate the rhythm of the question. Divide the class in two and ask one half to clap and chorus *¿Cuántos años tienes?* with the other half clapping and answering with *Tengo siete años / Tengo ocho años*.

In groups of six, children pass the question on to the next child, who responds and then passes it on again.

Say the word *años* slowly and clearly and ask the children to listen carefully. Ask them if they can remember the special letter that makes the ñ sound. Practise saying the sound in chorus, reinforcing it by miming a wavy line, as in session 2.

Show the children the letter on the board. Ask them to try writing the word *años* on their mini whiteboards. Write the word on the board and ask the class to read it aloud together. Invite children to suggest other words containing the ñ sound (such as *señor, señora, enseñadme*). Write some of these on the board and ask the class to read them aloud.

Finish the session by waving and saying *Adiós*. Children respond.

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<p>Grammar</p> <p><u>For teacher</u></p> <p>The question <i>¿Cuántos años tienes?</i> and the answer <i>Tengo siete años / Tengo ocho años</i> use the verb <i>tener</i> – to have. They literally mean: 'What age have you?' 'I have 7 / 8 years'.</p>	<p>Grammar</p> <p><u>For children:</u></p> <p>Question forms</p>	<p>Phonics focus</p> <p><u>For teachers:</u></p> <p>No specific focus</p>	<p>Phonics focus</p> <p><u>For children:</u></p> <p>ñ</p>
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<u>Learning Outcomes</u> Children can: <ul style="list-style-type: none">begin to know numbers 1-8understand and the answer the question ¿Cuántos años tienes?		<u>New National Curriculum Links</u> English <u>Reading</u> – Year 1 Continue to apply phonic knowledge and skills as the route to decode words until automatic decoding has become embedded and reading is fluent	
<u>Throughout the week:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Practise the question (and answer) ¿Cuántos años tienes?		<u>Resources</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Digit cards for numbers up to 8Mini white boardsDice, enough for pupils to work in pairsPicture of birthday balloon, cake or cardComputerMultimedia presentation for numbers	
<u>Teaching Tips</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">To play ‘Duel’ the children stand in a circle. Select two children who are standing opposite each other to start the game. You give them a quick-fire calculation in Spanish. The first of the pair to respond correctly gets to ‘shoot’ the other and then remains in the game to play against the child to the left of the one who has just been ‘shot’. The game ends when all the children have had a turn and the winner is the last child left ‘alive’.Introduce children to the Spanish notation for numbers 1 & 7.When giving instructions to children in Spanish, using mime and exaggerated facial expressions to support understanding can be very helpful.			
<i>El lenguaje del professor / de la profesora</i>	Teacher Language	<i>El lenguaje de los niños</i>	Children’s Language
<i>Uno, dos, tres, cuatro, cinco, seis, siete, ocho</i> <i>¿Cuántos años tienes?</i> <i>Tengo siete/ocho años</i> <i>¡Genial, estupendo, muy bien!</i> <i>Silencio por favor</i> <i>Escuchad/Escucha</i> <i>Venid/Ven aquí</i>	one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight How old are you? I’m seven / eight years old Super, great, very good! Be quiet Listen (plural/singular) Come here (plural/singular) Show me (plural/singular)	<i>Uno, dos, tres, cuatro, cinco, seis, siete, ocho</i> <i>¿Cuántos años tienes?</i> <i>Tengo siete/ocho años</i>	one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight How old are you? I’m seven / eight years old

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<i>Enseñadme/Enséñame</i> <i>Repetid/Repite</i> <i>Tocad/Toca el dibujo</i> <i>Repetid/Repite si es verdad</i> <i>Volved/Vuelve a empezar</i>	Repeat (plural/singular) Touch (plural/singular) the picture Repeat (plural/singular) if it's true Start (plural/singular) again		
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