

# Unit 1: In My City

Content Area: **Unified Arts**  
Course(s): **Spanish 7**  
Time Period: **Quarter 1**  
Length: **45 days**  
Status: **Published**

## Unit Summary

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The theme of the first unit of the year focuses on being able to name and describe places around one's town and other towns and tell where they are located, give directions, answer questions about where one is going and what they are going to do there,, extend, accept, and decline invitations, tell when one does certain activities, and ask and answer questions about details regarding an activity happening in one's town.

## Standards

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### Interpretive Mode of Communication

Novice Mid learners understand and communicate at the word, phrase, and simple sentence level and can independently identify and recognize memorized words and phrases that bring meaning to text.

- 7.1.NM.IPRET.1: Identify familiar spoken and written words, phrases, and simple sentences contained in culturally authentic materials and other resources related to targeted themes.
- 7.1.NM.IPRET.2: Respond with actions and/or gestures to oral and written directions, commands, and requests that relate to familiar and practiced topics.
- 7.1.NM.IPRET.3: Identify familiar people, places, objects in daily life based on simple oral and written descriptions.
- 7.1.NM.IPRET.4: Report on the content of short messages that they hear, view, and read in predictable culturally authentic materials.
- 7.1.NM.IPRET.5: Demonstrate comprehension of brief oral and written messages found in short culturally authentic materials on global issues, including climate change.

### Interpersonal Mode of Communication

Novice Mid learners understand and communicate at the word and phrase level independently when responding to learned questions, ask memorized questions, state needs and preferences, and briefly describe people, place, and things. They have no real functional abilities and, therefore, cannot participate in true exchanges of information.

- 7.1.NM.IPERS.1: Request and provide information by asking and answering simple, practiced questions, using memorized words and phrases.
- 7.1.NM.IPERS.2: Share basic needs on very familiar topics using words, phrases, and short memorized, formulaic sentences practiced in class.
- 7.1.NM.IPERS.3: Express one's own and react to others' basic preferences and/or feelings using memorized, words, phrases, and simple memorized sentences that are supported by gestures and visuals.
- 7.1.NM.IPERS.4: Give and follow simple oral and written directions, commands, and requests when participating in classroom and cultural activities.
- 7.1.NM.IPERS.5: Imitate gestures and intonation of the target culture(s) native speakers when greeting others, during leave-takings, and in daily interactions.
- 7.1.NM.IPERS.6: Exchange brief messages with others about climate in the target regions of the world and in one's own region using memorized and practiced words, phrases, and simple, formulaic sentences.

## Presentational Mode of Communication

Novice Mid learners understand and communicate at the word and phrase level and can use memorized words and phrases independently when stating needs and preferences. They can describe people, places, and things with a combination of memorized words and phrases and a few simple sentences formed by combining and recombining learned language.

- 7.1.NM.PRSNT.1: Present basic personal information, interests, and activities using memorized words, phrases, and a few simple sentences on targeted themes.
- 7.1.NM.PRSNT.2: State basic needs on very familiar topics using words, phrases, and short memorized, formulaic sentences practiced in class.
- 7.1.NM.PRSNT.3: Imitate, recite, and/or dramatize simple poetry, rhymes, songs, and skits.
- 7.1.NM.PRSNT.4: Copy/write words, phrases, or simple guided texts on familiar topics.
- 7.1.NM.PRSNT.5: Present information from age- and level-appropriate, culturally authentic materials orally or in writing.
- 7.1.NM.PRSNT.6: Name and label tangible cultural products associated with climate change in the target language regions of the world.

## Intercultural Statements

- Through the target language, learners recognize and identify the names of a few typical products related to everyday life in the target culture and in the learners' own culture.
- Learners recognize and identify a few typical practices of the target culture.

CAEP.9.2.8.B.3	Evaluate communication, collaboration, and leadership skills that can be developed through school, home, work, and extracurricular activities for use in a career.
TECH.8.1.8.A.1	Demonstrate knowledge of a real world problem using digital tools.
TECH.8.1.8.A.CS1	Understand and use technology systems.
TECH.8.1.8.A.CS2	Select and use applications effectively and productively.
TECH.8.1.8.C.CS3	Develop cultural understanding and global awareness by engaging with learners of other cultures.
TECH.8.1.8.D.CS2	Demonstrate personal responsibility for lifelong learning.

## Student Learning Objectives

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- I can extend an invitation
- I can accept and decline an invitation
- I can give an excuse for declining an invitation
- I can name places around town and describe my town
- I can ask and answer questions about where I am going and what I am going to do there
- I can use prepositions of location to say where things are located around town
- I can give directions from point A to point B
- I can tell when I do certain activities and go to different places around town
- I can ask and answer questions about details of an activity going on in the town
- I can read a map and schedule for public transportation.
- I can identify and apply vocabulary for transportation.

## Essential Questions

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- How do I extend an invitation?
- How do I accept and decline an invitation?
- How do I give an excuse?
- How do I ask: “Where are you going?”
- How do I ask “Where is it?”
- How do I tell days of the week?
- With whom are you going to a place?
- Where are things located?
- How do I use a public transportation map in a Spanish-speaking country?
- What are the directions?
- How do I ask “What time?”
- What are activities that I can do in my town?

## Enduring Understandings

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- Target language uses contractions “ir+al” or “ir a la”
- Spanish uses the interrogative word: ¿adónde? to ask where someone is going
- Spanish uses the interrogative expression: ¿Con quién? Or ¿con quiénes? to ask with whom someone does something
- Spanish uses preposition of location to describe where places are located around town
- Recycle “A qué hora?” and “Cuándo?”
- Introduction of simple directions recognizing formal and informal commands
- Recycle activities and introduce specific activities related to places

## Application

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- Students will be able to independently use their learning to learn to ask and respond to factual and interpretive questions of a personal nature.
- Students will be able to independently use their learning to use culturally appropriate etiquette in verbal and non-verbal communication in a variety of social situations.
- Students will be able to independently use their learning to learn to engage in a variety of oral and written tasks using age-appropriate culturally authentic selections.
- Students will be able to independently use their learning to comprehend conversations and written information on a variety of topics.

## Skills

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Students will be skilled at:

- Creating and responding to simple phrases, questions and sentences.
- Describing people places, things and events with some detail.
- Generating and respond to short messages.
- Interacting with appropriate responses in limited social settings and basic situations.
- Expressing details of their everyday lives and of past experiences.
- Engaging in original and spontaneous conversation in the language studied.
- Organizing thoughts into coherent oral speech.
- Identifying common and distinct features, such as prepositional phrases and clauses, among languages.

## **Performance expectations:**

### ACTFL Novice-Mid

#### Speaking- Novice Mid

Speakers at the Novice Mid sublevel communicate minimally by using a number of isolated words and memorized phrases limited by the particular context in which the language has been learned. When responding to direct questions, they may say only two or three words at a time or give an occasional stock answer. They pause frequently as they search for simple vocabulary or attempt to recycle their own and their interlocutor's words. Novice Mid speakers may be understood with difficulty even by sympathetic interlocutors. The person(s) with whom one is speaking; a conversation partner, accustomed to dealing with non-natives. When called on to handle topics and perform functions associated with the Intermediate level, they frequently resort to repetition, words from their native language, or silence.

#### Writing- Novice Mid

Writers at the Novice Mid sublevel can reproduce from memory a modest number of words and phrases in context. They can supply limited information on simple forms and documents, and other basic biographical

information, such as names, numbers, and nationality. Novice Mid writers exhibit a high degree of accuracy when writing on well-practiced, familiar topics using limited formula Constituting or containing a verbal formula or set form of words such as “How are you?/Fine, thank you.” “Thanks very much./You’re welcome.” language. With less familiar topics, there is a marked decrease in accuracy. Errors in spelling or in the representation of symbols may be frequent. There is little evidence of functional writing skills. At this level, the writing may be difficult to understand even by those accustomed to non-native writers.

### Listening - Novice Mid

At the Novice Mid sublevel, listeners can recognize and begin to understand a number of high-frequency, highly contextualized words and phrases including aural cognates Words between languages that have a common origin and are therefore readily understood. For example, the French word “leçon” and the English word “lesson.” and borrowed words. Typically, they understand little more than one phrase at a time, and repetition may be required.

### Reading - Novice Mid

At the Novice Mid sublevel, readers are able to recognize the letters or symbols of an alphabetic or syllabic writing system syllabic writing system. A writing system that uses symbols to represent syllables rather than individual sounds (such as letters). The Japanese writing system is syllabic. or a limited number of characters in a character-based language. They can identify a number of highly contextualized words and phrases including cognates. Words between languages that have a common origin and are therefore readily understood. For example, the French word “leçon” and the English word “lesson.” and borrowed words but rarely understand material that exceeds a single phrase. Rereading is often required.

