

# Unit 1: In My Family

Content Area: **Unified Arts**  
Course(s): **Spanish 6**  
Time Period: **Quarter 1**  
Length: **60 days**  
Status: **Published**

## Unit Summary

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The theme of the first unit of the year focuses on describing oneself and one's family. Students will be able to describe family members' physical characteristics, personality traits, hair and eye color, what they like to do, their jobs, their relationships, and home life, including cultural products, perspectives and practices, comparing them to those in Hispanic culture.

## Standards

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### Interpretive Mode of Communication

Novice High learners sometimes understand information from sentence-length speech in basic personal and social contexts where there is contextual support, though comprehension may often be very uneven. They are able to understand speech and writing dealing with areas of practical need such as highly standardized messages, phrases, or instructions, if the vocabulary has been learned.

- 7.1.NH.IPRET.1: Identify familiar words and phrases in culturally authentic materials related to targeted themes.
- 7.1.NH.IPRET.2: Understand the main idea and occasionally infer the meaning of some highly contextualized, unfamiliar spoken or written words, phrases, and short sentences in culturally authentic materials related to targeted themes.
- 7.1.NH.IPRET.3: Respond and act on a series of oral and written instructions, directions, and commands.
- 7.1.NH.IPRET.4: Recognize some common gestures and cultural practices associated with target culture(s).
- 7.1.NH.IPRET.5: Identify some unique linguistic elements in the target culture.
- 7.1.NH.IPRET.6: Interpret some common cultural practices associated with the target culture(s).
- 7.1.NH.IPRET.7: Comprehend some familiar questions and statements from short conversations and brief written messages from informational and fictional texts that are spoken, viewed and written.
- 7.1.NH.IPRET.8: Demonstrate comprehension of brief oral and written messages using contextualized culturally authentic materials on global issues, including climate change.

### Interpersonal Mode of Communication

Novice High learners understand and communicate at the phrase and sentence level and can use words, lists, and simple sentences independently when talking about everyday life. They can handle a few uncomplicated communicative tasks when the situations are straightforward and the contexts familiar. Conversation is limited to basic personal information, basic objects, and a limited number of activities, preferences, and needs. Novice High learners understand and respond to simple direct questions and requests and can independently ask a few formulaic questions. They rely on learned language that they begin to recombine to express their own ideas and needs. Novice High learners use sentence-level speech but often revert to words and phrases.

- 7.1.NH.IPERS.1: Exchange basic information by recombining memorized words, phrases, and sentences on topics related to self and targeted themes to express original ideas and information.
- 7.1.NH.IPERS.2: Ask and respond to questions on practiced topics and on information from other subjects.

- 7.1.NH.IPERS.3: Make requests and express preferences in classroom settings and in various social situations.
- 7.1.NH.IPERS.4: Give and follow a series of oral and written directions, commands, and requests for participating in classroom and cultural activities.
- 7.1.NH.IPERS.5: Imitate appropriate gestures, intonation, and common idiomatic expressions of the target culture(s)/language during daily interactions.
- 7.1.NH.IPERS.6: Using information from brief oral and written messages on global issues, exchange information with classmates and others about global issues, including climate change.

### **Presentational Mode of Communication**

Novice High learners present information using words, phrases, and some sentences to talk about themselves, their interests, their preferences, and other topics of interest. They begin to speak and write at the sentence level on familiar topics, yet their communication is often a mixture of words, phrases, and simple sentences.

- 7.1.NH.PRSNT.1: Recombine basic information at the phrase and sentence level related to everyday topics and themes.
- 7.1.NH.PRSNT.2: Create and present brief messages using familiar vocabulary orally or in writing.
- 7.1.NH.PRSNT.3: Describe orally and in writing people and things from the home and school environment.
- 7.1.NH.PRSNT.4: Tell or retell stories from age- and level-appropriate, culturally authentic materials orally or in writing.
- 7.1.NH.PRSNT.5: When speaking and writing, use simple sentences and try to connect them with a few transition words.
- 7.1.NH.PRSNT.6: Tell or write a few details about the impact of climate change in the target language regions of the world and compare those impacts with climate change in the student's community and/or different regions in the United States.

### **Intercultural Statements**

- Through the target language, learners identify and investigate some typical products related to everyday life in the target culture(s) and in the learners' own culture. They begin to infer perspectives (attitudes, values, beliefs, the way a native speaker living in the target culture interprets meaning) of the target culture society.
- 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.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 describe myself.
- I can describe other people, specifically, family members (physical characteristics, personality traits, hair & eye color, age, and birthday)
- I can exchange information about my family.

- I can describe what people in my family like to do.
- I can understand and interpret written and spoken language about various families.
- I can compare and contrast cultural products, practices, and perspectives related to family.
- I can describe home life (activities I do, with whom, how often, where I go, what I prefer, when I do various activities, where I do them)
- I can give the profession my family is in
- I can describe the relationship between the family members

## **Essential Questions**

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- How do I describe myself?
- How do I ask for someone's age?
- How do I describe my family?
- How do I ask questions about someone's family?
- How do I describe activities I do with my family?
- How do I ask someone what they do with their family?(and how often?)
- How do I ask the relationship between family members?
- What profession are your parents in?

## **Enduring Understandings**

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- The definition of family varies by culture.
- Spanish adjectives agree with the nouns they describe in number and gender
- Spanish uses ser for physical characteristics and personality traits
- Spanish uses tener to describe hair and eye color
- Spanish uses tener to tell age
- Spanish shows possession using possessive adjectives or de.
- Spanish use of professions
- Spanish use of hay to tell how many people are in the family
- Spanish use of family vocabulary

## **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.

Grammatical structures: present tense

### **Performance expectations:**

ACTFL Novice-High

#### **Speaking- Novice High**

Speakers at the Novice High sublevel are able to handle a variety of tasks pertaining to the Intermediate level, but are unable to sustain performance at that level. They are able to manage successfully a number of uncomplicated communicative tasks in straightforward social situations. Conversation is restricted to a few of the predictable topics necessary for survival in the target language culture, such as basic personal information, basic objects, and a limited number of activities, preferences, and immediate needs. Novice High speakers respond to simple, direct questions or requests for information. They are also able to ask a few formulaic questions.

Novice High speakers are able to express personal meaning by relying heavily on learned phrases or recombinations of these and what they hear from their interlocutor. Their language consists primarily of short and sometimes incomplete sentences in the present, and may be hesitant or inaccurate. On the other hand, since their language often consists of expansions of learned material and stock phrases, they may sometimes sound surprisingly fluent and accurate. Pronunciation, vocabulary, and syntax may be strongly influenced by the first language. Frequent misunderstandings may arise but, with repetition or rephrasing, Novice High speakers can generally be understood by sympathetic interlocutors used to nonnatives. When called on to handle a variety of topics and perform functions pertaining to the Intermediate level, a Novice High speaker can sometimes respond in intelligible sentences, but will not be able to sustain sentence-level discourse.

#### **Writing- Novice High**

Writers at the Novice High sublevel are able to meet limited basic practical writing needs using lists, short messages, postcards, and simple notes. They are able to express themselves within the context in which the language was learned, relying mainly on practiced material. Their writing is focused on common elements of daily life. Novice High writers are able to recombine learned vocabulary and structures to create simple sentences on very familiar topics, but are not able to sustain sentence-level writing all the time. Due to inadequate vocabulary and/or grammar, writing at this level may only partially communicate the intentions of the writer. Novice High writing is often comprehensible to natives used to the writing of non-natives, but gaps in comprehension may occur.

#### **Listening - Novice High**

At the Novice High sublevel, listeners are often but not always able to understand information from sentence-length speech, one

utterance at a time, in basic personal and social contexts where there is contextual or extralinguistic support, though comprehension may often be very uneven. They are able to understand speech dealing with areas of practical need such as highly standardized messages, phrases, or instructions, if the vocabulary has been learned.

#### Reading - Novice High

At the Novice High sublevel, readers can understand, fully and with relative ease, key words and cognates, as well as formulaic phrases across a range of highly contextualized texts. Where vocabulary has been learned, they can understand predictable language and messages such as those found on train schedules, roadmaps, and street signs. Readers at the Novice High sublevel are typically able to derive meaning from short, non-complex texts that convey basic information for which there is contextual or extralinguistic support.