

Honors Spanish 2

Instructor: Sra. Caroline Scheer

Tarea de Verano / Summer Work

¡Hola clase! Espero que el verano haya empezado fantásticamente. Les explicaré todo en inglés para que todos entiendan la tarea. Estoy muy agradecida por la oportunidad de enseñarles en la clase de Español 2 Honores.

MANDATORY ASSIGNMENT #1 – SUMMER PRACTICE CHOICE BOARD (RISING SPANISH 2)

Look over the 20 options given in the chart on the **Summer Practice Choice Board** and choose at least **6** that seem the most fun or interesting to you. Using the attached journal, please describe each of the 6 experiences/tasks you choose to complete over the summer. You may write your journal entries in English, or you may use as much Spanish as possible. Your descriptions should consist of at least 5 sentences each and should provide a reflection of what you decided to do from the choice board and how it went/how you felt about it/what you learned/what was challenging/what surprised you/what you liked, etc. Have fun with this! 😊

MANDATORY ASSIGNMENT #2: SPANISH 1 GRAMMAR REVIEW

It is important to maintain and perfect your grammar skills so that you can communicate clearly in Spanish. Please complete the attached **Spanish 1 Review Packet** (based on Senderos – Level 1 curriculum) to the best of your ability. If you did not cover all chapters within the Senderos textbook or if you are coming from a school that did not use the same curriculum, that is okay. ¡No te preocupes! Please just do what you can and fill out as much of the packet as possible based on what you remember. *I expect that most students who completed Spanish 1B at Maclay should be able to complete the packet through at least page 12 which covers Chapters 1 through 4.*

Please reference the following website to help you with some of the grammar concepts from the Spanish 1 Review Packet:

[Spanish Grammar Articles and Lessons](#) | [SpanishDictionary.com](#)

Honors Spanish 2 Summer Work assignments will be due by Friday of the first week of school: August 14th.

- The completed **Spanish 1 Review Packet** (*at least through page 12*) will count as your first **test grade** of the semester.
- Your **Summer Practice Choice Board Journal** (*at least 6 journal entries*) will count as your first **participation grade** of the semester.
- For every day these assignments are turned in late, your score on this assignment will be lowered by one letter grade.
- This work will not be accepted after Friday, August 21st at which point a score of **Incomplete** or **Z** will be assigned for the Summer Work test and participation grades. **No exceptions.**

When completing these assignments, you are welcome to use a physical Spanish/English dictionary or

www.wordreference.com *to help you look up vocabulary. Sra. Scheer is not expecting perfection – this is just practice!*

Along with Summer Practice Choice Board journal and the Spanish 1 Review Packet, there are two additional resources attached to the end of this document titled "**Summer Choice Board en Español (for students entering Spanish 2)**" and "**10 Fun Ways to Improve your Spanish this Summer**" which include some fun and engaging ways to use Spanish over the summer. These two documents contain practice which is completely optional. There are helpful links to Spanish music, news, podcasts, and Spanish-language TV/movie suggestions.

If you have any questions about any of these activities or the requirements for the Honors Spanish 2 summer work, please do not hesitate to let me know. ¡Nos vemos pronto!

Sra. Scheer

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JOURNAL ENTRIES: SUMMER PRACTICE CHOICE BOARD (RISING SPANISH 2)

JOURNAL ENTRY #1

DATE: _____

(Which task/experience did you choose? How did it go? What was fun/surprising/challenging/interesting? What was something new you learned about Spanish language and/or Hispanic culture?)

JOURNAL ENTRY #2

DATE: _____

(Which task/experience did you choose? How did it go? What was fun/surprising/challenging/interesting? What was something new you learned about Spanish language and/or Hispanic culture?)

JOURNAL ENTRY #3**DATE:** _____

(Which task/experience did you choose? How did it go? What was fun/surprising/challenging/interesting? What was something new you learned about Spanish language and/or Hispanic culture?)

JOURNAL ENTRY #4**DATE:** _____

(Which task/experience did you choose? How did it go? What was fun/surprising/challenging/interesting? What was something new you learned about Spanish language and/or Hispanic culture?)

JOURNAL ENTRY #5**DATE:** _____

(Which task/experience did you choose? How did it go? What was fun/surprising/challenging/interesting? What was something new you learned about Spanish language and/or Hispanic culture?)

JOURNAL ENTRY #6**DATE:** _____

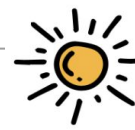
(Which task/experience did you choose? How did it go? What was fun/surprising/challenging/interesting? What was something new you learned about Spanish language and/or Hispanic culture?)



SUMMER PRACTICE CHOICE BOARD



Teach a family member how to count to 25	Watch a summer rainstorm coming in and talk about the weather in Spanish .	While roasting marshmallows, sing your favorite Spanish song from class.	Have a picnic and say all the foods as you take them out of the basket.	Help your mom or dad declutter the pantry and count the items in Spanish.
Learn your favorite quote in Spanish and then write it in sidewalk chalk	Write your name in the sand and say the letters in Spanish	Leave a voicemail or text for a friend in Spanish	Lead a game of Simon says "Simón dice" with your friends	Sit under a tree and play Pictionary in Spanish
Find a recipe online in Spanish and make it from scratch	Look up the weather report in Spanish (Type in "pronóstico del tiempo" plus your zip code/location into Google)	Change the language on your phone or other device to Spanish for 10 days.	Visit a Mexican grocery store or bakery near you and read the signs.	Visit the local library and select a Spanish cultural book to read.
While at the pool listen to a sports game on Spanish radio	Learn the words to Marc Anthony song "voy a vivir"	Sit outside and listen to a Spanish book on tape	Watch one of your favorite movies with the audio in Spanish and subtitles in English. 10 minutes later switch.	Clean your room while listening to music in Spanish. (If you like, say the names of clothing in Spanish as you put them away.



Lección Preliminar

Greetings & Goodbyes

Complete the following conversation as if two friends are talking to each other.

A: ¡Hola! ¿Cómo estás?
B: _____ ¿Y _____?
A: Bien, _____. ¿Cómo te llamas?
B: _____ Miguel. ¿ _____ tú?
A: _____. Mucho _____ Miguel.
B: _____

How would the previous conversation change if it were a child talking to an adult?

Answer in a complete sentence in Spanish:

¿Cuántas clases tienes tú? _____
¿De dónde eres? _____

¿Qué tiempo hace?

Write the appropriate vocabulary phrase below the pictures.



<i>It's sunny.</i>	<i>It's windy.</i>	<i>It's cold.</i>	<i>It's hot.</i>	<i>The weather's nice.</i>	<i>It's raining.</i>

Los Días de la Semana (Days of the Week)

--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Los Meses del Año (Months of the Year)

Las Estaciones (Seasons)

Lección 1: Hola, ¿qué tal

Estructura 1.1: Nouns and articles

Definite Articles (the)			Indefinite Articles (a, an)	
		<i>masculine</i>		
		<i>feminine</i>		
<i>singular</i>	<i>plural</i>		<i>singular</i>	<i>plural</i>

Nouns

All nouns in Spanish have _____. The BEST way to memorize if a noun is masculine or feminine is to learn the _____ in front of it!

Nouns that end in -o are *usually* _____, and nouns that end in -a are *usually* _____. However, there are some exceptions.

Fill in the blank with the DEFINITE ARTICLE (*the*), then *star the words that are feminine.

_____ diccionario
_____ maletas
_____ mujer
_____ cuadernos
_____ pasajeros
_____ problema

Fill in the blank with the INDEFINITE ARTICLE (*a, an, some*), then *star the words that are feminine.

_____ foto
_____ lecciones
_____ números
_____ escuelas
_____ mapa
_____ palabra

Estructura 1.2: Numbers 0-30

Write the Spanish number beside the digits:

6		20	
10		26	
15		30	

Estructura 1.3: Present tense of ser

Subject Pronouns

Fill in the chart with the correct subject pronouns.

I =	we =
you (informal)=	you all (informal, *in Spain)=
he = she = you (formal)=	they = you all (formal)=

Which Spanish subject pronoun would you use to talk ABOUT the following people?

Elena _____ Elena y usted _____
Elena y tú _____ Elena y yo _____
Elena y su hermano _____

SER - to be (conjugate the verb in the Present Tense form)

yo	nosotros/as
tú	vosotros/as
él, ella, usted	ellos, ellas, ustedes

Estructura 1.4: Telling time

Telling Time:

Write the time in numerical form.

1. Son las siete y media. _____
2. Son las seis menos cuarto. _____
3. Son las cuatro y cuarto. _____
4. Son las once menos diez. _____
5. Es la una. _____

Write the time in Spanish using complete sentences.

1. 1:10 _____
2. 3:15 _____
3. 8:35 _____
4. 12:00 A.M. _____
5. 12:00 P.M. _____

Lección 2: En la clase

Estructura 2.1: Present tense of -ar verbs

Los Verbos (AR)

-AR endings	

Hablar (to talk)	

Fill in the sentence with the correct verb and conjugation.

1. Abram _____ en el océano. (bailar/ nadar)
2. Gerardo y yo _____ las papas fritas. (cocinar/ caminar)
3. Yo _____ a caballo. (gastar/ montar)
4. Roberto y tú _____ mucho dinero en el centro comercial. (gastar/ cantar)
5. Los chicos siempre _____ en la biblioteca. (estudiar/ gritar)

Gustar:

I like =	we like =
you like =	you all like =
he/she/you/it likes =	they/you all like =

Gustar with verbs

Ejemplo: I like to read. = Me gusta leer.

She likes to run. = _____ correr.

Do you like to swim? = ¿_____ nadar?

We like to play baseball. = _____ jugar al béisbol.

He likes to watch movies. = _____ ver películas.

They like to eat ice cream. = _____ comer helado.

Gustar with nouns

Ejemplo: I like carrots. = Me gustan las zanahorias.

He likes apples. = _____.

Do you like pizza? = ¿_____?

We like French fries. = _____.

She likes the beach. = _____.

They like ice cream. = _____.

Estructura 2.2: Forming questions in Spanish

There are three ways to form a question in Spanish:

1. Make the sentence sound like a question by changing your _____.
2. _____ of the subject and verb.
3. Add a tag, such as _____ or _____ to the end of a statement.

Use question words to get even more information! Translate the interrogative into Spanish.

Who?		What?	
When?		Where?	
Why?		How?	

Estructura 2.3: Present tense of estar

El verbo Estar (to be)

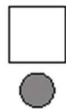
estar	

¿Cómo estás?

¿Dónde está la clase de ciencias?

¿Está enferma tu amiga?

Write a preposition to describe where the circle is below each image.



Estructura 2.4: Numbers 31 and higher

Write the Spanish number beside the digits:

64		2.046.123	
109		26.134	
1.513		999.999	

Lección 3: La familia

Estructura 3.1: Descriptive adjectives

Los adjetivos:

Adjectives must agree with the nouns they describe both in gender and in number.

If the noun is masculine, the adjective will usually end in _____.

If a noun is feminine, the adjective will usually end in _____.

Adjectives are normally placed _____ the noun it describes.

*Fill in the following blanks using some form of **simpático**. Pay attention to the gender and the number.*

Juan es _____. Jackson y Lucas son _____.

Marta es _____. Las chicas son _____.

Las descripciones

Los opuestos: Make a list of opposite descriptions below.

alto/a	bajo/a
	gordo/a
bonito/a	
	antipático/a
trabajador/a	
	serio/a
extrovertido/a	

Translate the following statements into Spanish using complete sentences.

1. I am (soy) tall and skinny. _____
2. The dog is (es) short and fat. _____
3. The students are (son) funny. _____
4. John is (es) handsome. _____

5. Lucy has (*tiene*) long brown hair. _____
6. George has short black hair. _____
7. Lily has blue eyes. _____
8. I am not tall. _____
9. I have (*tengo*) blond hair and brown eyes. _____
10. I do not have red hair. _____

Estructura 3.2: Possessive Adjectives

We use possessive adjectives to show *possession* of objects, or in the case of *la familia*, *relationships*.

Because they are adjectives, they will agree in _____ and _____ with the nouns they describe.

Possessive Adjectives

my =	our =
your =	your =
his = her = your =	their = your =

Circle the best possessive adjective to complete each sentence, then translate to English.

1. **Mi/Mis** hermanas son las hijas de mi mamá.
2. **Tu/tus** prima y tú son las nietas de nuestra abuela.
3. **Su/sus** mamá es muy generosa.
4. **Nuestro/Nuestra/Nuestros/Nuestras** clases son difíciles.

Estructura 3.3: Present tense of -ER and -IR verbs

Los Verbos (IR/ER)

-ER endings	

-IR endings	

aprender (to learn)	

correr (to run)	

vivir (to live)	

Complete the following sentences with the correct form of the appropriate verb. Choose from the verbs listed below, but do not use any verb more than once.

aprender, escribir, comer, comprender, correr, abrir, vender, deber

1. Si ella camina, y él _____, ¿quién llega primero?
2. Mariana _____ ocho párrafos.
3. Nosotros _____ en los restaurantes excelentes todos los jueves.
4. Las muchachas estudian las lecciones de violín y _____ mucho.
5. Yo _____ la puerta para mi mamá.
6. Somos buenos estudiantes y _____ las ideas difíciles.
7. El hombre y la mujer _____ el apartamento y compran una casa.
8. Nosotros _____ compartir la pizza con nuestros hermanos.

Estructura 3.4: Present tense of TENER and VENIR

tener - to have		venir - to come	

Fill in the blanks with the correct form of **tener** or **venir**.

1. El estudiante _____ una profesora muy inteligente.
2. Tú _____ a mi casa después de escuela.
3. Mi madre _____ dos hijos.
4. Ellos _____ mucho trabajo.
5. Yo _____ a la fiesta de mi novio.

Lección 4: Los pasatiempos

Estructura 4.1: Present tense of IR

Ir - to go

yo	nosotros/as
tú	vosotros/as
él, ella, usted	ellos, ellas, ustedes

Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of **ir**.

1. Mis amigos _____ al parque.
2. Nosotros _____ a la escuela.
3. Yo _____ a mi casa a las cinco.
4. ¿_____ tú al restaurante?

Ir + A

The verb **ir** means _____. **Ir** is usually followed by the preposition _____.

When "a" and "el" are beside each other, they form the contraction _____.

Use **ir + a** to state what someone is _____ or what is going to _____.

Translate the following statements into Spanish using complete sentences.

1. I am going to the movie theater. _____
2. We are going to watch a movie. _____
3. He is going to church. _____
4. My friends are going to the mall. _____
5. You are going to study. _____

Estructura 4.2: Stem-changing verbs (e>ie, o>ue)

empezar (e>ie) – *to start/to begin*

Common E-IE verbs (*please list at least five in Spanish with their English definitions*):

1. Yo _____ la puerta de mi dormitorio. (*cerrar*)
2. Los niños _____ el partido de fútbol. (*perder*)
3. Mi hermana y yo _____ ir al café. (*preferir*)

poder (o>ue) – to be able to/can

jugar (u>ue**) – to play a game/sport

Common O-UE verbs (*please list at least five in Spanish with their English definitions*):

1. Mi mamá me _____ las noticias. (*contar*)
2. Nosotros _____ en el hotel. (*dormir*)
3. Yo no _____ cantar bien. (*poder*)

Estructura 4.3: Stem-changing verbs (e>i)

pedir (e>i) – to ask for, to order

Common E-I verbs (*please list at least five in Spanish with their English definitions*):

1. Los estudiantes _____ las palabras. (*repetir*)
2. Yo _____ una hamburguesa en el restaurante. (*pedir*)
3. Nosotros _____ té helado en el verano. (*servir*)

Estructura 4.4: Verbs with Irregular yo Forms

poner - <i>to put, to place</i>	
pon <u>go</u>	ponemos
pones	ponéis
pone	ponen

Some present tense verbs are irregular in the _____ form only.

Write the irregular **yo** form in the space beside the verb.

ver (<i>to see</i>)		salir (<i>to leave</i>)	
decir (<i>to say/tell</i>)		suponer (<i>to suppose</i>)	
hacer (<i>to do/make</i>)		traer (<i>to bring</i>)	
oír (<i>to hear</i>)		tener (<i>to have</i>)	
poner (<i>to put/place</i>)			

Lección 5: Las vacaciones

Estructura 5.1: Estar with conditions and emotions

Emociones: ¿Cómo está? Write an adjective to describe how each person is feeling.

Translate to Spanish.

1. He is happy. _____
2. She is busy. _____
3. We are worried. _____
4. They are sad. _____

Estructura 5.2: The Present Progressive

The present progressive is used when something _____.

It is formed by using a form of the verb _____ and a _____.

Estar (*to be*)

+	-ando
	-iendo

Irregular Present Participles

1. We are running fast. _____
2. They are listening to music. _____
3. The babies are sleeping. _____
4. I am serving pizza. _____

Estructura 5.3: Ser and Estar

SER

In general, *ser* is used to talk about things that are _____.

When do we use *ser*?

D	
O	
C	
T	
O	
R	
P	

Fill in with the correct form of SER, then say WHY you'd need to use ser.

1. Tú _____ estudiante. _____
2. _____ las once y media. _____
3. Ella _____ inteligente. _____

ESTAR

In general, *estar* is used to talk about things that are _____.

When do we use *estar*?

P	
L	
A	
C	
E	

What is the rhyme that tells you when to use *estar*?

Fill in with the correct form of ESTAR, then say WHY you'd need to use estar.

1. Tú _____ en Georgia. _____
2. Nosotros _____ tristes. _____
3. Ella _____ debajo de la cama. _____

Estructura 5.4: Direct Object Pronouns

The direct object _____ of the verb. To find the direct object in a sentence, ask the verb _____ or _____.

Pronouns _____ in a sentence. Why do we use pronouns?

DOPs

—¿Caminas con el perro por la noche?

—Sí, _____ camino.

—¿Visitas a tus abuelos todos los domingos?

—Sí, _____ visito.

I am going to watch it (el programa).

Voy a mirar _____.

DOP

me	nos
te	os
lo, la	los, las

Translate the following sentences.

1. We throw it (*la pelota*). _____

2. He eats them (*los frijoles*). _____

3. I see you! _____

4. She loves me. _____

5. We play it (*el partido*). _____

Lección 6: ¡De compras!

Estructura 6.1: Saber and Conocer

Saber and conocer both mean _____, but they are used in different ways.

Saber

Conocer

Saber is used to talk about knowing:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

Conocer is used to talk about knowing:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

Translate the following sentences.

1. We know Mr. Davis. _____
2. He knows how to sing. _____
3. Marta and I know the truth. _____
4. Do you know Ana? _____
5. Yes, I know (I'm familiar with) Tallahassee. _____
6. We know where the library is. _____

Estructura 6.2: Indirect object pronouns

Indirect Object Pronouns

◆ Indirect objects answer the question to whom or for whom & are used when someone receives something.

◆ *Por ejemplo:*

- I delivered the mail. (*¿A quién?*)
- I delivered the mail *to my neighbor*.
- I did the favor. (*¿Para quién?*)
- I did the favor *for my little sister*.

Fill in the chart below with the Indirect Object Pronouns.

1. [to me] Mis padres _____ enviaron \$100 para comprar un abrigo nuevo.
2. [to you] ¿ _____ enviaron tus padres dinero también?
3. [to her] Diego _____ compró un anillo a Luisa.
4. [to us] El profesor de cálculo _____ da mucha tarea.

Estructura 6.3: Preterite Tense of Regular Verbs

Regular Verbs

The preterite tense is used when an action _____.

bailar (*to dance*)

comer (*to eat*)

vivir (*to live*)

Verbs that end in -car, -gar, and -zar have a spelling change in the _____.

caçar (*to take out*)

llegar (*to arrive*)

organizar (*to organize*)

In your own words, explain **why** there is a spelling change in -car, -gar, -zar verbs in the "yo" form only.

-
1. Yo _____ (sacar) una buena nota.
 2. Ellos _____ (vender) dos camisas.
 3. Yo _____ (comer) las palomitas en el cine anoche.
 4. Mi mamá no _____ (nadar) en el océano.
 5. Tú _____ (beber) agua muy rápido.
 6. Mi hermanito _____ (correr) un poco lento.

Estructura 6.4: Demonstrative Adjectives and Pronouns

Demonstrative adjectives demonstrate which noun is being discussed. Demonstrative pronouns REPLACE the noun that's being discussed.

AQUÍ =
this/these

ALLÍ =
that/those

ALLÁ =
that/those (over there)

*What is the little rhyme to help you remember the difference between *este* and *ese*?*

Translate the following sentences.

1. I prefer that orange. _____
2. I prefer that one. _____
3. We don't like that cat. _____
4. We don't like that one. _____
5. You eat that sandwich, and I eat this one.

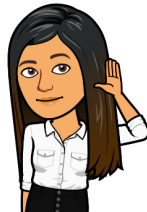
SUMMER CHOICE BOARD EN ESPAÑOL

For students entering Spanish 2

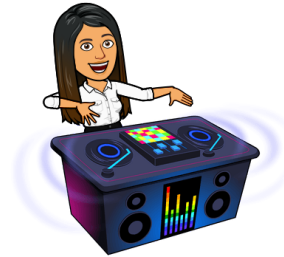
Televisión



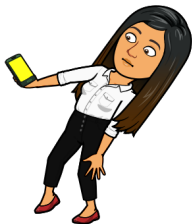
PODCASTS



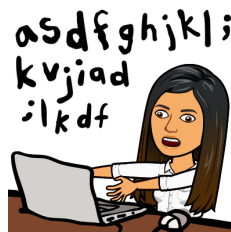
Música



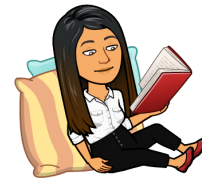
REDES SOCIALES



YouTube



Lectura



Gramática



I. Televisión: Change the language or add subtitles

Check out the language settings on your TV and add Spanish

Cable networks: Telemundo, Univision, MTV Tres

[-Netflix](#)

[-Disney+](#)

[Destinos](#)

[La Voz](#)

[Extra](#)

II. Podcasts

[-BBC Mi Vida Loca](#) (not a podcast but an interactive series)

[-Spanish Obsessed](#)

III. Música

- [LyricsTraining](#)

- [Sr. Ashby Locura de Marzo Playlist](#)

- [Sr. Ashby Locura de Marzo Playlist 2019](#)

Learn a song, look up vocabulary, sing-along!

IV. Redes Sociales

- Find artists/actors/professional athletes/celebrities from Latin America or Spain - follow them! Not sure who to pick? Here are some suggestions: Shakira, Messi, Fonsi, Juanes, Pao Gasol
- [Spanish Phrase of the Day](#)

- [Spanish English Rosie](#)

V. YouTube

- [Easy Spanish](#)
- [Spanish Playground](#)
- [Spanish and Go](#)
- [SpanishPod 101](#)
- [Why Not Spanish?](#)
- [Tio Spanish](#)

VI. Lectura

- [Revista Literal](#)
- [Practica Español](#)
- [Word of the Day](#)
- [Reading](#)
- [BookBox Spanish](#)
- [Fluency Matters](#)

VII. Gramática

- [Studyspanish.com](#)
- [Vocabulary](#)
- [Verb drills](#)
- [Spanishdict.com](#)

10 Fun Ways

to Improve your Spanish this Summer

Go on a Spanish Music kick!

Choose a genre that stands out to you (Bachata, Flamenco, Spanish POP, Reggaeton, Salsa etc.) or an artist you like (Gypsy Kings, Selena, Mark Anthony, Ricky Martin, Prince Royce, Shakira etc.). Listen! Find a channel on your favorite music app or YouTube and enjoy! Maybe even commit to memorizing all the lyrics to a song.

LOOK FOR LABELS

So many products and directions have labels in English and Spanish! Make it your goal each week to learn a couple new words like this! Keep a written record of some fun new vocab or keep notes on your phone!

Find A Fun App

There are so many apps that you can use to learn languages. Find one that you enjoy. Some popular ones include Duolingo, HelloTalk, Mindsnacks, Busuu, and Babbel, but there are many more!! Great for long car rides!

Listen to Native Speakers

Take some time to listen to natives speaking. Remember we learn to do by doing! If you want to improve your listening comprehension skills, listen more! If you want to improve your speaking skills, speak more!

Check out the following websites for native speaking:

<http://www.laits.utexas.edu/spe/index.html>

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/schools/gcsebitesize/spanish/>

Record yourself Speaking

Test your skills! Often times we think we be able to speak Spanish just because we have studied it! For some, this is true, but most of us need lots of practice to begin speaking fluently. Record yourself on your voice memo talking about a specific topic (i.e.. Family, Pastimes, Sports, A recent vacation etc.). Listen back and see how you did and how you can improve. Can you speak longer? More fluently? With less errors? Practice again! The more you speak the easier speaking will become!

EXPLORE THE INTERNET

From your favorite social media to online newspapers, mimes, learning games and so much more! Everything you can find in English you can also find

Watch a Movie

Next time you are watching one of your favorite movies, put on Spanish Subtitles! Make note of certain expressions that are said and pick out a few that seem fun or useful to you!! Or watch a movie in Spanish with English subtitles!!

Culture in the Community

Go to a restaurant or market where Spanish is spoken and SPEAK SPANISH! Take the opportunity to say hello to someone you hear speaking Spanish. Look for volunteer opportunities that may allow you to use your Spanish. Spanish is everywhere! Seek and you shall find!

Choose an Accountability Partner

Teaming up with a friend on this mission can make it more fun as well as give you the added push to stay committed. Make a few goals together... Talk for 5 minutes in Spanish weekly (or daily) together, commit to learning 10 new words a week or sending each other mimes in Spanish! Anything to make it amusing and fun for you!

Put your Phone Settings in Spanish!

Learn some basics by navigating your phone in Spanish! It may be a bit challenging at first, but after a week you will have a whole new set of vocab to add to your list!

Notes

Jot down anything that you enjoyed or that worked really well for you that you can share with the class next year!

This image shows a blank sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

¡Feliz Verano!