

Classical Subjects Creatively Taught™

Song School SPANISH Book 2



Julia Kraut



Song School Spanish Book 2
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Audio File/CD Track Information

| TRACK # | TITLE | CHAPTER | PAGE | TIME |
|---------|---|---------|------|------|
| 1 | Bienvenidos, amigos (Welcome, Friends) | 1 | 1 | 0:49 |
| 2 | La semana (The Week) | 2 | 6 | 1:16 |
| 3 | Days of the Week Song | 2 | 6 | 1:15 |
| 4 | Los meses (The Months) | 3 | 10 | 1:17 |
| 5 | ¿Cuántos años tienes? (How Old Are You?) | 4 | 13 | 1:08 |
| 6 | Cumpleaños feliz (Happy Birthday) | 4 | 14 | 0:34 |
| 7 | El tiempo (The Weather) | 6 | 23 | 2:18 |
| 8 | Tengo Song ("I Have" Song) | 7 | 27 | 0:51 |
| 9 | El dormitorio (The Bedroom) | 8 | 30 | 1:05 |
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| 11 | Hay Animales (There Are Animals) | 11 | 45 | 1:01 |
| 12 | The Gotta Go Song | 12 | 49 | 0:33 |
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| 19 | Actions March (Part 1) | 18 | 76 | 1:09 |
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| 21 | Actions March (Part 2) | 21 | 93 | 1:53 |
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| 24 | Ir Chant | 23 | 102 | 0:31 |
| 25 | Mi ciudad (My City) | 24 | 106 | 1:35 |
| 26 | Viajar (To Travel) | 26 | 116 | 0:43 |
| 27 | Voy a Cantar (I'm Going to Sing) | 27 | 120 | 1:16 |
| 28 | Actions March (Part 3) | 28 | 124 | 1:18 |
| 29 | El cuento (The Story Song) | 29 | 128 | 1:00 |

Welcome to Song School Spanish 2!

I am so glad that you are continuing to study Spanish. As you may have discovered already, learning to speak a second language is about more than just memorizing words and phrases. Learning to have fun and be creative when you don't know how to say something can be just as important.

Have you ever played word-guessing games, or games in which you have to get your team to say a word without saying it yourself first? After I had been studying Spanish for several years, I traveled to Spain and lived with a Spanish-speaking family. There were still many everyday words in Spanish that I didn't know. I felt like I was playing word-guessing games all the time!

I want you to be ready to use your Spanish when you meet Spanish speakers and want to talk to them. In every chapter of this book, you will learn a song that teaches you some new words. You will learn ways that you can use those words when you talk to people in Spanish. And you will also practice having fun with your new words, because that is one of the most important parts of speaking a new language!

¡Mucho ánimo! (Good luck!)

Julia Kraut

Pronunciation Guide

Note to Teachers/Parents

Did you know that your students have an advantage over you? Because their young brains are still learning new sounds, it is much easier for them to learn the sounds associated with a different language. You should encourage your students to employ this natural ability by trying to mimic the sounds of the native Spanish speakers on the CD as a fun and organic way to learn Spanish pronunciation. The following guide is a great supplement to the CD and also an excellent reference for anyone who may want the differences in pronunciation made more explicit.

Spanish Consonants

The Spanish alphabet (the **abecedario**) has twenty-nine letters—twenty-four consonants and five vowels. The letters **ch**, **ll**, and **ñ** are the additional consonants that don't appear in the English alphabet. Some Spanish speakers also consider **rr** a letter (which would bring the count of letters in the **abecedario** from twenty-nine to thirty). Many sounds in Spanish are similar to the sounds made by the same letter in English, but are articulated in a slightly different way. The exceptions—letters pronounced differently—are listed below. (Note: A textbook or website discussing Spanish phonetics may be of use to anyone interested in a more in-depth look at how sounds are formed in Spanish.)*

| Letter | Pronunciation | Example | Sound |
|-----------|--|---|------------------|
| c | like an English <i>k</i> in front of <i>a</i> , <i>o</i> , and <i>u</i> ; like an English <i>s</i> in front of <i>i</i> and <i>e</i> | casa (house) cena (dinner) | ka-sa se-na |
| ch | like the <i>ch</i> in cheese | leche (milk) | le-che |
| g | like an English <i>g</i> in front of <i>a</i> , <i>o</i> , and <i>u</i> ; like an English <i>h</i> in front of <i>e</i> and <i>i</i> | gato (cat) girar (to spin) | ga-to hee-rar |
| h | silent | horno (oven) | or-no |
| j | like an English <i>h</i> | pájaro (bird) | pa-ha-ro |
| ll | very similar to the English <i>y</i> | llama (flame, llama, he/she calls) | ya-ma |
| ñ | like the <i>ny</i> in canyon | niño (boy) | nee-nyo |

*The pronunciation of **casa** in this chart is spelled differently than it is in the consonant chart because the focus here is on the sound the Spanish **a** makes.

| Letter | Pronunciation | Example | Sound |
|----------|---|--------------------|--------------------------------------|
| <i>v</i> | similar to an English <i>b</i> | vaca (cow) | ba-ca |
| <i>z</i> | in the Western Hemisphere, a z makes the sound of an English <i>s</i> ; in Spain, it makes a <i>th</i> sound such as in the word “think” | zorro (fox) | so-rro (Americas) tho-rro (Spain) |

The Spanish *R*

In Spanish, both the double **r** and the single **r** are rolled at the beginning of a word. A single **r** in the middle of a word is a single tongue-tap, almost like an English *d*, and the rolled **r** is a bit like at least three *d*'s in rapid succession. The sound can be made by holding your tongue to the roof of your mouth and exhaling forcefully.

Spanish Vowels

| Letter | Pronunciation | Example | Sound |
|----------|--------------------------------|---------------------|----------|
| a | like the <i>a</i> in father | casa (house) | kah-sah* |
| e | see below | | |
| i | like the <i>ee</i> in keep | niño (boy) | nee-nyo |
| o | like the long <i>o</i> in open | ocho (eight) | o-cho |
| u | like the <i>oo</i> in boots | uno (one) | oo-no |

The **e** sound in Spanish is like a cross between the English *e* in **pet** and the *ay* in **say**. If an English speaker makes the sound in the word “say” and then draws it out very slowly, he or she will hear that the “ay” is actually two sounds—an “eh” sound (close to the sound in “pet,” but also a bit like a long “a” sound) followed by an “eee” sound. The Spanish **e** is the English “ay” in “say” *without* the “eee” sound on the end. For more information, one of the many phonetics websites with audio examples may be helpful.

Accents

When there is an accent mark on a vowel, the syllable containing that accented vowel is the emphasized syllable. In Spanish words, the second-to-last syllable without an accent mark is emphasized when it ends in a vowel, **s**, or **n**. The last syllable is emphasized in unaccented Spanish words that end in consonants other than **s** and **n**. There are occasionally accent marks in Spanish that are on the syllable that would be accented naturally; these distinguish between homographs—words spelled the same but with different meanings (for example, **si**, which means “if,” and **sí** with an accent, which means “yes”).

| Accented Syllable | Last Letter of Word | Example | Sound |
|------------------------------|--|---|---------------------|
| Second-to-last | vowels, n , or s | casa (house) niños (boys) | KAH-sah NEE-nyos |
| Last | consonants other than n or s | comer (to eat) feliz (happy) | co-MER fe-LEES |
| Any accented syllable | any | pájaro (bird) | PAH-hah-ro |

Diphthongs

In Spanish, the vowels **i** and **u** form diphthongs with other vowels. In other words, the sounds blend together into one syllable. Next to another vowel, **i** will make a *y* sound, such as in the English word “yellow,” and **u** will make a *w* sound, as in the English word “water.” The exception is when the **i** or **u** is accented. In that case, the accented letter does not blend into the other vowel and is pronounced as a separate syllable.

| | | | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|
| Examples: Diphthongs | adiós (good-bye) | viento (wind) | familia (family) | nueve (nine) |
| Sound | ah-DYOS | BYEN-to | fa-MEE-lyah | NWE-be |
| Examples: No Diphthongs | maestra (teacher) | día (day) | | |
| Sound | mah-E-stra | DEE-ah | | |

New Vocabulary

| | |
|--------------------|---------|
| bienvenido | welcome |
| amigo/amiga | friend |

Review Vocabulary

| | |
|------------------------|----------------------------|
| hola | hello |
| ¿Cómo estás? | How are you? |
| ¡Buenos días! | Good morning! |
| ¡Buenas tardes! | Good afternoon! |
| ¡Buenas noches! | Good evening!, Good night! |

Chapter Song

Bienvenidos, amigos (Welcome, Friends) [Track 1]

Buenos días
Good morning!

Hola, amigos
Hello, friends!

Bienvenidos
Welcome!

¿Cómo estás?

Buenas tardes
Good afternoon!

Hola, amigos
Hello, friends!

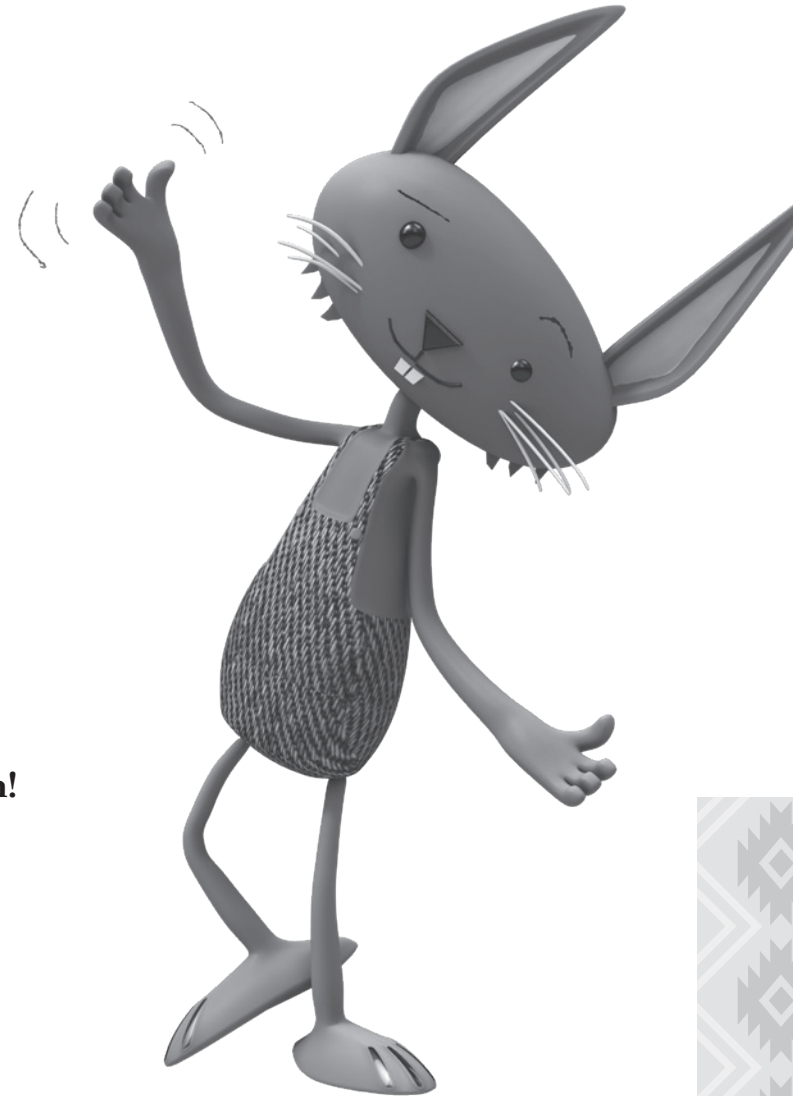
Bienvenidos
Welcome!

¿Cómo estás?

Buenas noches
Good night!

Adiós, amigos
Good-bye, friends!

Buenas noches
Good night!
¡Shhhhhhhhhhhhh!



Chapter Lesson

Welcome back! ¡**Bienvenidos de nuevo!** We're glad to see you again for *Song School Spanish Book 2*.

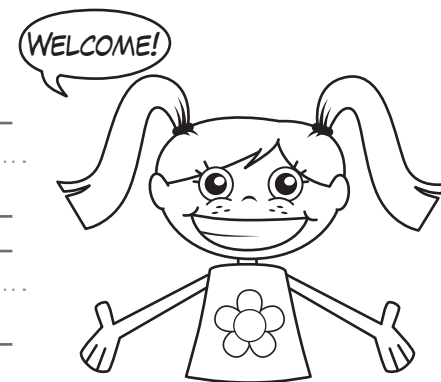
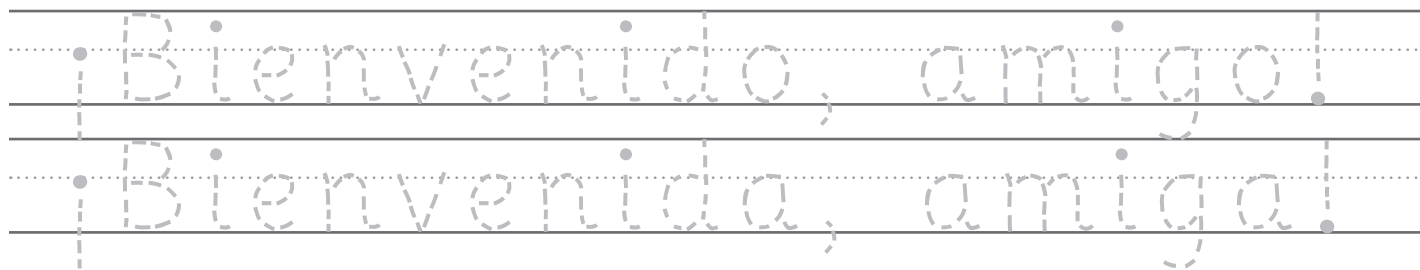
Let's look at something interesting you might remember from our last Spanish book. Check out the word **amigo**. An **amigo** is a friend. If the friend is a boy, or if you don't know whether the friend is a boy or a girl, a Spanish speaker would say **amigo**. If you are certain the friend is a girl, you say **amiga**.

Two or more friends that are girls are called **amigas**, and two or more friends that are boys *or* boys and girls are called **amigos**.

When Spanish speakers tell their **amigos** that they are **bienvenidos**—or when they tell their **amigas** that they are **bienvenidas**—they make the last letters of the words match.

Practice Your Spanish

1. Practice writing your vocabulary words by tracing the dots.



2. Fill in the blanks. What do you say when ...

a. ... you want to know how someone is? _____

b. ... you are welcoming someone into your home? _____

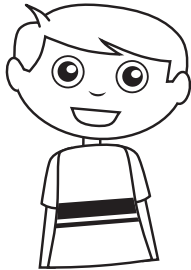
c. ... you see a friend? _____

d. ... it's bedtime? _____

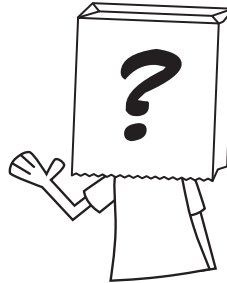
e. ... you wake up and see your family? _____

Find the Friends

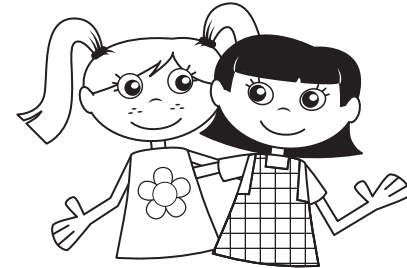
1. Look at each group of **amigos** and fill in the last letter or letters of the word.



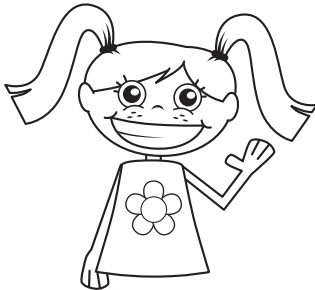
a. **amig**_____



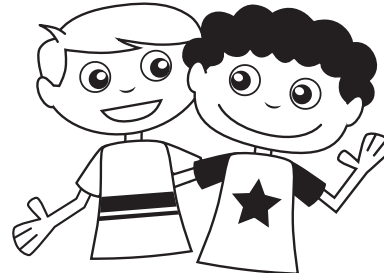
b. **amig**_____



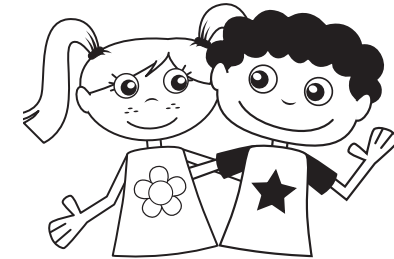
c. **amig**_____



d. **amig**_____

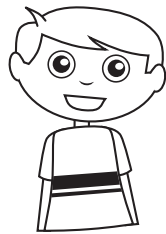


e. **amig**_____

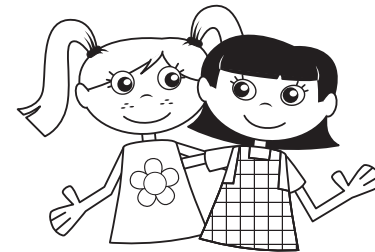


f. **amig**_____

2. Now fill in the missing letters to welcome your friends to your home!



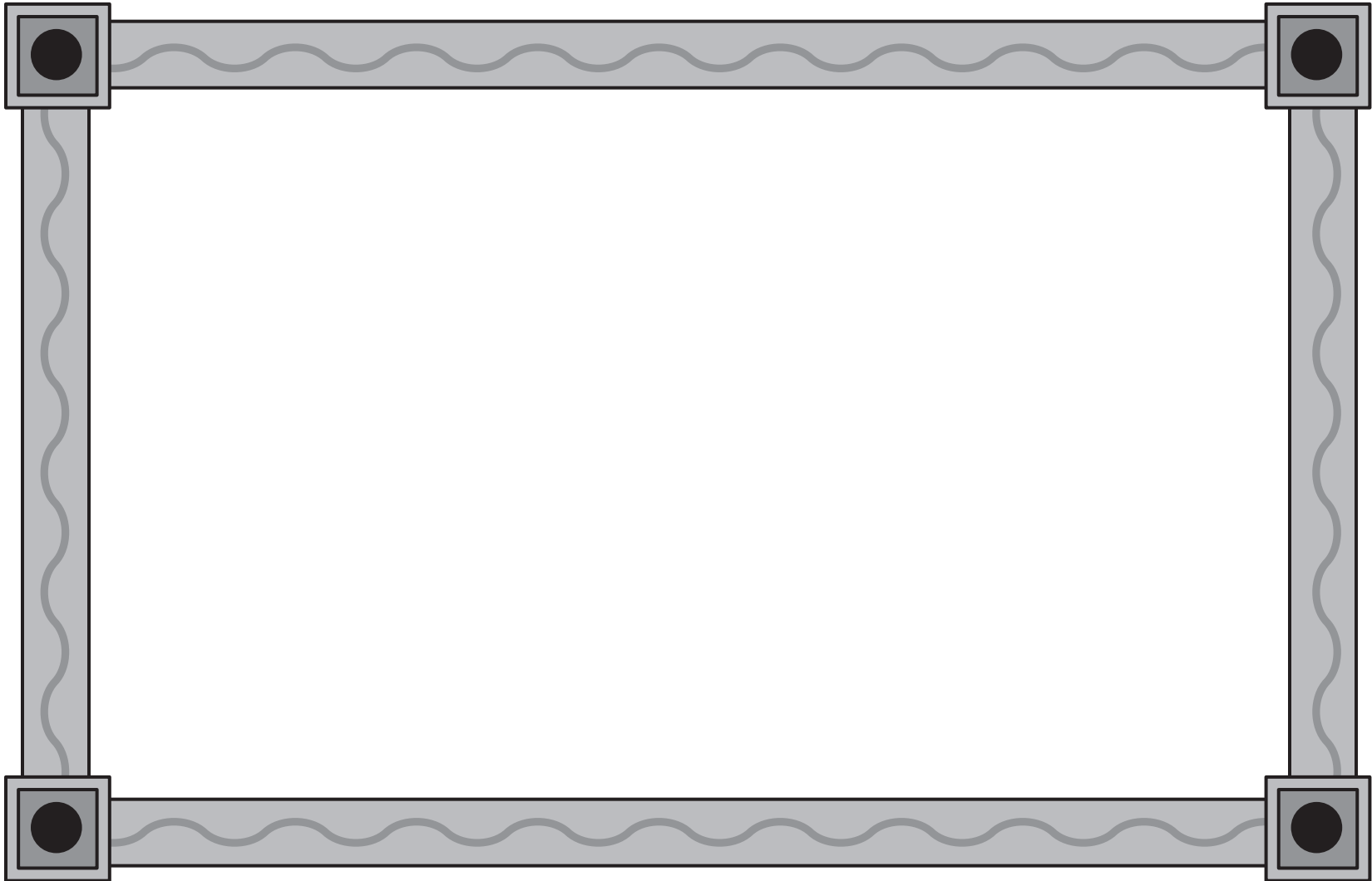
a. ¡Bienvenid_____, amigo!



b. ¡Bienvenid_____, amigas!

Un retrato

Draw **un retrato** (a portrait) of some of your **amigos**. If you draw all boys, or a mix of boys and girls, label it **amigos**. If you draw all girls, label it **amigas**.



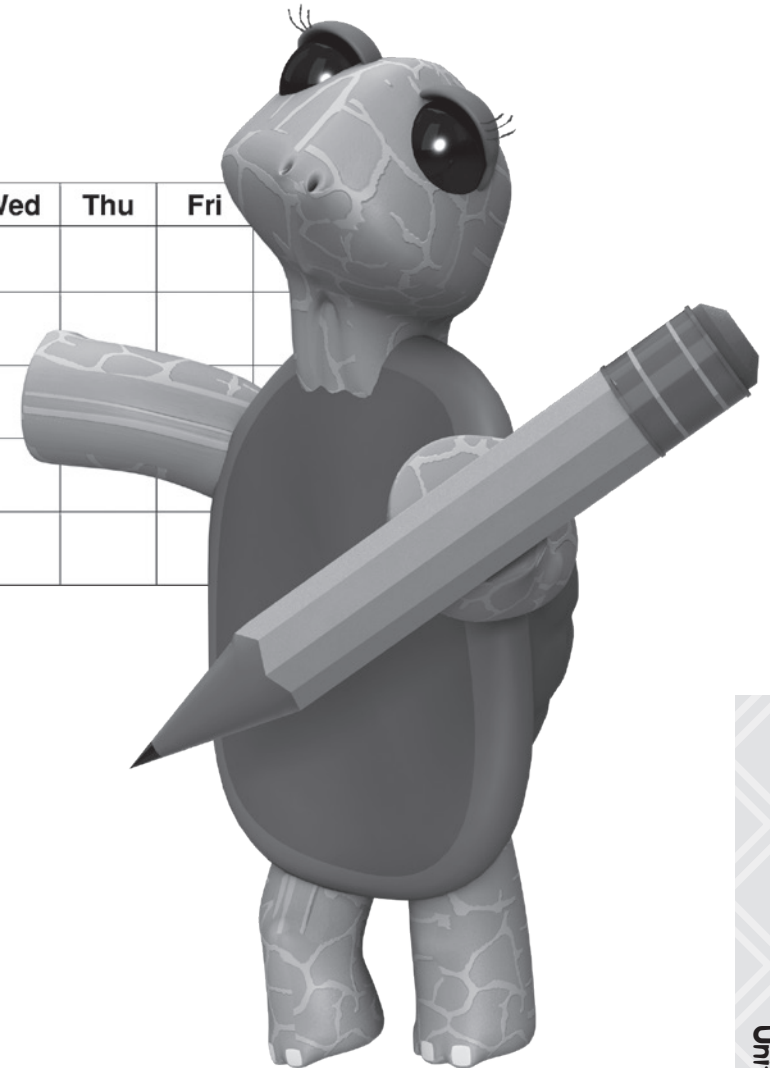
New Vocabulary

| | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| lunes | Monday |
| martes | Tuesday |
| miércoles | Wednesday |
| jueves | Thursday |
| viernes | Friday |
| sábado | Saturday |
| domingo | Sunday |
| Hoy es ... | Today is ... |
| ¿Qué día es hoy? | What day is it today? |

Review Vocabulary

| | |
|---------------------|--------------|
| el día | day |
| ¿Cómo estás? | How are you? |
| Estoy ... | I'm ... |
| bien | well, fine |
| triste | sad |
| feliz | happy |

| Sun | Mon | Tue | Wed | Thu | Fri |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |



Chapter Songs

La semana (The Week) [Track 2]

¿Qué día es hoy? What day is today? (x2)*

Hoy es **lunes**, *Monday*,** my week has just begun.

Hoy es **martes**, *Tuesday*, let's go have some fun!

¿Qué día es hoy? What day is today? (x2)

Hoy es **miércoles**, *Wednesday*, come and play with me!

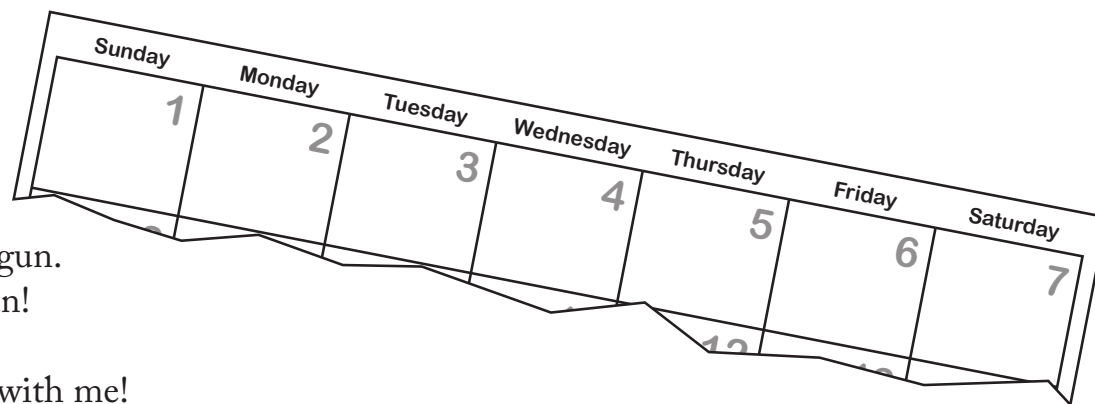
Hoy es **jueves**, *Thursday*, there's places to be!

Hoy es **viernes**, *Friday*, the weekend starts, hooray!

Hoy es **sábado**, *Saturday*, we can play all day!

¿Qué día es hoy? What day is today? (x2)

Hoy es **domingo**, *Sunday*, last day of the week!



Days of the Week Song [Track 3]

Monday, **lunes**

Tuesday, **martes**

Wednesday, **miércoles**

Thursday, **jueves**

Friday, **viernes**

Saturday, **sábado**

Sunday, **domingo**.

*That number at the end of the verse is there to tell you how many times you should sing the verse.

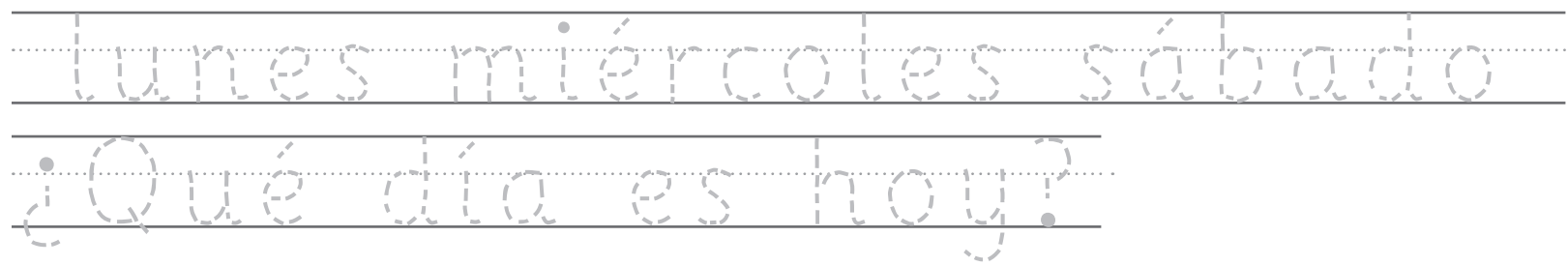
**The italic text means the word or words should be chanted/shouted.

Chapter Lesson

You have probably learned the days of the week in English starting with Sunday. And if you look at a calendar made for English-speaking people, each week on the calendar probably starts with Sunday too. But if you bought a calendar in a Spanish-speaking country, it would start with Monday! You might also notice that in English, we capitalize the names of the days, but in Spanish, we write them in lowercase. Sometimes people in different countries do things in different ways.

Practice Your Spanish

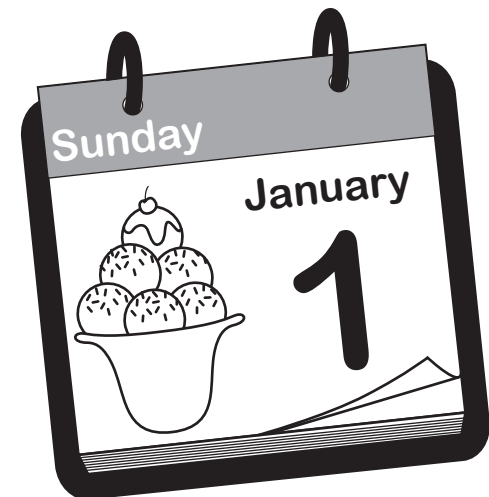
1. Trace the dots to write your new Spanish vocabulary words.



2. Match the Spanish days of the week to the English days of the week.

- a. **jueves**
- b. **martes**
- c. **lunes**
- d. **domingo**
- e. **sábado**
- f. **miércoles**
- g. **viernes**

- Monday
- Tuesday
- Wednesday
- Thursday
- Friday
- Saturday
- Sunday



3. How do you say “What day is it today?” Circle one.

¿Cómo te llamas? ¿Qué día es hoy? ¿Cómo estás?

4. How do you ask a friend how she is? Circle one.

¿Cómo te llamas? ¿Qué día es hoy? ¿Cómo estás?

5. How do you ask someone her name? Circle one.

¿Cómo te llamas? ¿Qué día es hoy? ¿Cómo estás?

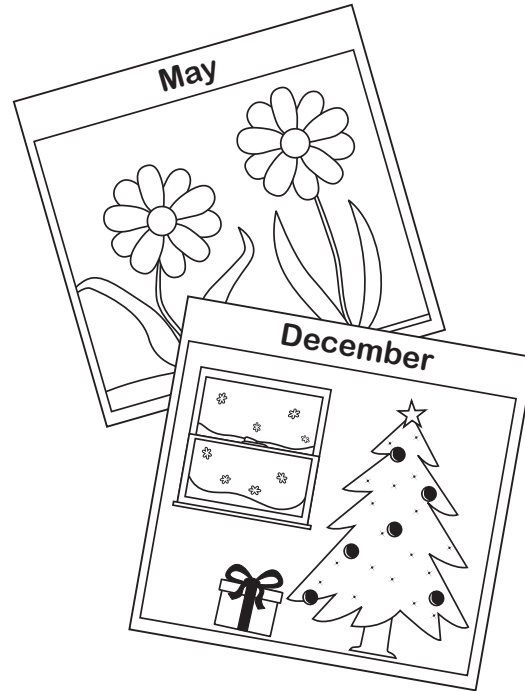
✦ Illustrate Your Favorite Day

Which day of the week is your favorite? Draw a picture and write the name of that day in Spanish. Then write a sentence to say how you feel on that day. You will probably say “**Estoy bien**” or “**Estoy feliz**.” If you say “**Estoy triste**,” it probably isn’t your favorite day of the week!



New Vocabulary

| | |
|------------|-----------|
| y | and |
| enero | January |
| febrero | February |
| marzo | March |
| abril | April |
| mayo | May |
| junio | June |
| julio | July |
| agosto | August |
| septiembre | September |
| octubre | October |
| noviembre | November |
| diciembre | December |



Review Vocabulary

| | | | |
|--------|-------|-------|-------|
| uno | one | seis | six |
| dos | two | siete | seven |
| tres | three | ocho | eight |
| cuatro | four | nueve | nine |
| cinco | five | diez | ten |

Chapter Song

Los meses (The Months) [Track 4]

Brr! **Enero**! January's cold!

Febrero! February! The year is two months old.

In **marzo**, March, the snow melts away.

Abril, April showers come to play.

It's **mayo**, May, the mayflowers bloom.

It's lovely and warm in **junio**, June.

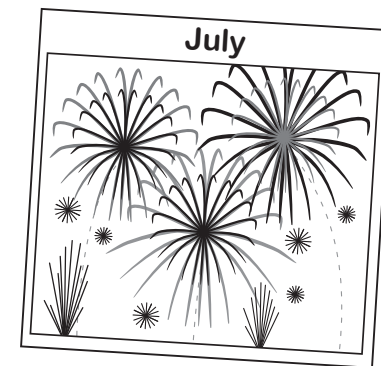
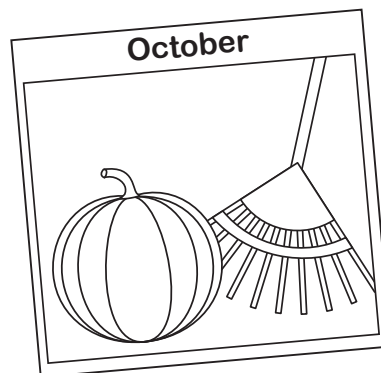
We love the summer sun in **julio**, July.

Agosto, August, hot days drift by.

In **septiembre**, September, we're all back at school.

Octubre, October, there's pumpkins and it's feeling cool.

In November, **noviembre**, all the colored leaves fall,
and December, **diciembre** is the last month of them all.



Chapter Lesson

There are Spanish-speaking countries (and countries in general) where it's hot in **enero** and cold in **julio**. There are also Spanish-speaking countries where it is hot all year long!

Now that you know the months of the year, you can tell what date it is in Spanish. In American English, we usually say "January first"—not "January one"—and "January second," "January third," and so on. But in Spanish, we say "first" instead of "one" only for the first day of the month—**el primero de enero**, **el primero de febrero**, **el primero de marzo**, and so on. All the other days are numbers like you would use to count: **el dos de enero**, **el tres de enero**, **el cuatro de enero**. Now that you know the way to say the date, you can write down the answer to the question **¿Qué día es hoy?**

¿Qué día es hoy?

Hoy es _____, el _____ de _____.

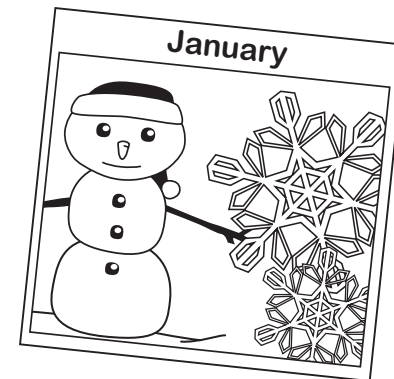
Practice Your Spanish

1. Trace the dots to write your new Spanish vocabulary words

y diciembre agosto octubre

2. In this chapter, you learned the word for “and”—**y**. Here are some questions about the months of the year, and each question has more than one answer. One month is listed for each answer—use **y** to add a second month.

- a. In which months is it **hot** in North America? **julio** _____
- b. In which months is it **cold** in North America? **enero** _____
- c. In which months do you get a break from school? **diciembre** _____
- d. Which two months start with “m”? **marzo** _____
- e. Which two months start with “j”? **junio** _____



Match the Months

Draw lines from the names of the months to match them to the correct season.

febrero

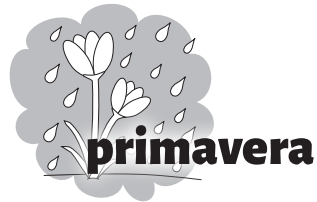
mayo

abril

diciembre

julio

septiembre



noviembre

marzo

agosto

enero

octubre

junio

New Vocabulary

¿Cuántos años tienes?

How old are you?

Tengo ____ años.

I'm _____ years old.

el cumpleaños

birthday

¿Cuándo es tu cumpleaños?

What's your birthday?

Mi cumpleaños es ...

My birthday is ...

¡Feliz cumpleaños!

Happy birthday!

Review Vocabulary

tengo ... I have ...

tienes you have

¿Tienes ...? Do you have ...?

Chapter Songs

¿Cuántos años tienes? (How Old Are You?) [Track 5]

¿Cuántos años tienes?

How old are you? (x2)*

Feliz cumpleaños!

Happy Birthday! (x2)

Tengo ____ años

I'm ____ years old. (x2)

¿Cuándo es tu cumpleaños?

What's your birthday? (x2)

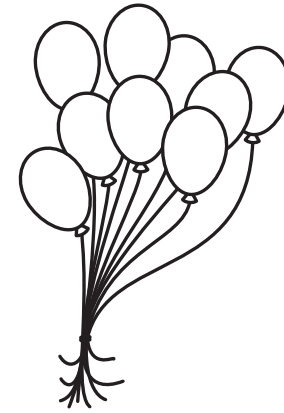
Mi cumpleaños es ... (x2)

*That number at the end of the verse is there to tell you how many times you should sing the verse.



Cumpleaños feliz (Happy Birthday) [Track 6]

Feliz cumpleaños a ti,
Feliz cumpleaños a ti,
Feliz cumpleaños a _____,
¡Feliz cumpleaños a ti! (x2)



Chapter Lesson

Sometimes when you learn to say something in Spanish, you don't say it exactly the same way as we do in English. You might have been surprised to learn to say "**tengo hambre**," "I have hunger" when you want to eat something. In this chapter, you're learning another phrase that might surprise you a little bit: using **tengo** to tell how old you are. In English, we celebrate the day you were born, your birthday, but in Spanish, you complete (**cumplir**) another year (**un año**) on your **cumpleaños**!

Practice Your Spanish

1. Trace the dots to write your new Spanish phrases.

¿Cuándo es tu cumpleaños?
Mi cumpleaños es . . .



2. Draw lines to match the phrases to the English translations.

- a. **Feliz cumpleaños**
- b. **¿Cuántos años tienes?**
- c. **¿Qué día es hoy?**
- d. **Tengo nueve años.**
- e. **Mi cumpleaños es ...**

What day is it today?

I'm nine years old.

Happy birthday

My birthday is...

How old are you?

¡A celebrar! (Celebrate!)

Count the candles on each animal's cake. Then write words in the speech bubbles so each animal can tell its age.

