

Language Teacher Summer Institute

Summer 2024

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La Pascua en los países hispanohablantes

SUBJECT	TEACHER	GRADE	DATE
Spanish 1	Gaby Fernandez	9 th	03/10/2024
Beginners		13-14 years	Week previous
	0		Holiday

In Panama City, Florida (Bay District), we use the A/B block schedule divides an eight-period day over two school days, creating an "A Day," during which students attend periods 1, 2, 3, and 4, and an alternating "B Day," during which students attend periods 5, 6, 7, and 8. Each class has a duration of 90 minutes. The following Lesson Plan is based on one period class.

LET ME INTRODUCE MYSELF



I am Gabriela Fernandez, and this has been my first year as a Spanish teacher at Rutherford High School in Panama City, Florida. It has been a unique learning experience, and there were many moments when I wanted to quit. However, I love teaching, and I am convinced that we should never give up, especially with teenagers, because they are going through difficult times too and they don't give up,

so I thought I shouldn't either.

My goal is to continue learning to acquire the best tools to help my students learn in a dynamic and fun way.

MY LTSI REFLECTION

The Language Teaching Summer Institute 2024 was an incredible experience, with participants who had many years of experience and valuable knowledge, in addition to different languages and cultures.

It was enriching to share these two weeks with wonderful people and excellent professionals, and for this, I want to give thanks.

I especially loved the parts where we learned about many technological tools, techniques to improve students' learning in reading, writing, and speaking, and the incorporation of culture as part of language learning.

I will always remember what Dr. Difino said in the last class "When you preserve language, you preserve culture" (06/14/2024)

HIGHT-LEVERAGE TEACHING PRACTICES

- HLTP# 1: Facilitating target language comprehensibility.
- HLTP# 2: Building a classroom discourse community.
- HLTP# 3: Guiding learners to interpret and discuss authentic texts
- HLTP# 4: Focusing on Forum in a dialogic context through PACE.
- HLTP# 5: Focusing on Cultural Products, Practices, Perspectives in a Dialogic Context.
- HLTP# 6: Providing oral corrective feedback to improve learner performance.

LESSON PLAN: LA PASCUA EN LOS PAISES HISPANOHALANTES

You can use the hyperlinks to find the resources, at the end of the paragraph like the following (Resources).

OVERVIEW

Lesson plan for a beginner, Spanish 1 classes, focusing on Easter ("Pascua") and incorporating language learning objectives suitable for the third quarter of the academic year. This lesson plan includes cultural elements and basic vocabulary to enhance students' understanding and appreciation of Spanish-speaking traditions.

1. WARM-UP (DAY 1)

- **Greetings and Review:** Begin with a brief review of previous lessons. Ask students about their weekend or any cultural festivals they know about.
- Introduction to the Topic: Introduce the topic by showing images of Semana Santa and asking if students recognize any of the scenes (HLTP# 3). Read a text about History of Pascua and Easter tradiciones. (Pascua and Easter historical references)

2. Presentation

 Vocabulary Introduction: Use flashcards to introduce Easter-related vocabulary. Pronounce each word and have students repeat (HLTP# 3). (https://quizlet.com/129238560/la-pascua-easter-flash-cards/)



- Cultural Context: Provide a short explanation of how Easter and Semana Santa are celebrated in Spanish-speaking countries (HLTP# 5). Use images and videos to illustrate key points.(Videos)
- Reading Activity: Distribute a handout with a short, simple text about Easter Pascua traditions in different countries, both English and Spanish speakers. Read the text aloud, pausing to explain any new words (HLTP# 5).(Reading Activity)

3. Practice (Day 2)

- **Listening Activity:** Play an audio clip or a song related to Easter. Ask students to listen for specific vocabulary words they've just learned (HLTP# 5).(Audio)
- **Vocabulary Practicing:** Provide students with a Word search to help them to recognize the vocabulary (HLTP# 4). (Word Search)
- Speaking Practice: In small groups, have students practice asking and answering questions using the new vocabulary. For example, "¿Qué es el Domingo de Ramos?" ("What is Palm Sunday?") or "¿Qué hacen en las procesiones?" ("What do they do in the processions?") (HLTP# 2).



4. Production (Day 3)

- Search Activity: Using a crossword to find the vocabulary recently acquired.
 (Crossword). Reading aloud and practicing pronunciation and meaning of the word used
 (HLTP# 1, HLTP# 6).
- Writing Activity: Ask students to write a short sentence describing how they imagine
 Easter is celebrated in a Spanish-speaking country, using at least five of the new
 vocabulary words.

5. Closing

• **Review and Recap:** Review the vocabulary and main cultural points. Ask students to share their crosswords, word search and read their paragraphs. Encourage them to talk about their thoughts and feelings (HLTP# 1, #2, #6).

Exit ticket: My town

Today I learned about

I need more help with

 Exit ticket. Fill it out answer the 3 questions: what we learned today, what we need to review and how are your feelings about our lesson.
 Drop it in the Exit ticket box.

Assessment (Day 4)

- Participation: Observe student participation during discussions and activities.
- Vocabulary Quiz: Conduct a short quiz at the end of the week to assess vocabulary retention.
- Written Assignment: Evaluate the homework assignment for understanding and proper use of vocabulary.
- Comparison: create a list with two similarities and 2 differences between Easter and
 Pascua

By integrating cultural elements with language practice, this lesson plan aims to provide a learning experience that enhances both linguistic skills and cultural awareness.

We can use the same idea relating Christmas-Navidad; Halloween-Dia de los Muertos (movie "Coco"); Thanksgiving-Dia de Acción de Gracias, and so on.



RESOURCES

Reading Activity

Fascinantes Tradiciones de Semana Santa en los Países Hispanohablantes

Hoy vamos a adentrarnos en las curiosidades y las diferentes formas en que se celebra la Semana Santa en los países de habla hispana.

Esta festividad religiosa, que conmemora la pasión, muerte y resurrección de Jesucristo, es una época llena de tradiciones arraigadas y coloridas manifestaciones culturales.

España: La Semana Santa en España es famosa por sus procesiones, donde hermandades religiosas llevan pasos religiosos por las calles. Una de las más conocidas es la Semana Santa de Sevilla, que comienza el Domingo de Ramos y culmina el Domingo de Resurrección. Las procesiones están llenas de fervor religioso y tradiciones únicas, como el «paso» de costaleros que llevan las imágenes sobre sus hombros.

México: En México, la Semana Santa es una mezcla de tradiciones indígenas y católicas. En lugares como Taxco, Guerrero, se llevan a cabo representaciones en vivo de la Pasión de Cristo, donde los lugareños participan como actores en las escenas bíblicas. Además, en Puebla, se realiza la Quema de Judas, donde se queman figuras de cartón representando a Judas Iscariote.

Perú: En Perú, la Semana Santa es una celebración profundamente arraigada en la cultura religiosa. En Cusco, se lleva a cabo la procesión del Señor de los Temblores el Lunes Santo, donde se lleva una imagen del Cristo Moreno por las calles de la ciudad para protegerla de los terremotos. Además, en Ayacucho, se realiza la festividad de los «<u>huaylia</u>» (que puedes ver en la foto debajo), una danza que combina elementos indígenas con la liturgia católica.

Guatemala: La Semana Santa en Guatemala es una de las más vibrantes y coloridas de América Latina. En Antigua Guatemala, se realizan alfombras de aserrín coloreado y flores en las calles por donde pasan las procesiones. Además, en Chichicastenango, se celebra el

Viernes Santo con la Danza del Palo Volador, una antigua tradición maya que se ha fusionado con la Semana Santa.

Campus ELE – Escuela de Español on line

https://campusele.com/fascinantes-tradiciones-de-semana-santa-en-los-paises-hispanohablantes/



Pascua and Easter historical references

The terms "Easter" and "Pascuas" both refer to the Christian holiday celebrating the resurrection of Jesus Christ, but they have different linguistic and cultural origins and can sometimes have slightly different connotations depending on the context. Here's a detailed explanation:

Historical and Religious Significance

Easter:

- Easter celebrates the resurrection of Jesus Christ on the third day after his crucifixion, as described in the New Testament of the Bible.
- It is the culmination of the Passion of Jesus, preceded by Lent, a 40-day period of fasting, prayer, and penance.
- Easter is considered the most important and oldest festival of the Christian Church,
 signifying the triumph of life over death.

Pascuas:

- Similar to Easter, Pascua celebrates the resurrection of Jesus Christ and holds the same central importance in the Christian liturgical calendar.
- In Spanish-speaking countries, the term "Pascua" may also be used to refer to Christmas ("Pascua de Navidad") and other significant feasts.

Differences in Connotations and Cultural Practices:

Easter:

- In many Western countries, Easter is associated with various customs such as the Easter Bunny, egg hunting, and Easter parades.
- The use of decorated eggs, symbolizing new life and resurrection, is a common tradition.
- Many Western Christians attend special church services on Easter Sunday.

Pascuas:

- In Spanish-speaking countries, the term "Pascuas" often encompasses a broader range
 of religious festivities surrounding Holy Week ("Semana Santa"), which includes Palm
 Sunday, Maundy Thursday, Good Friday, and Easter Sunday.
- Semana Santa is marked by elaborate processions, particularly in countries like Spain and Mexico, where religious brotherhoods carry statues of saints and scenes from the Passion through the streets.
- "Pascua" can sometimes be used in a more general sense to refer to various important
 Christian celebrations, though its primary reference is to Easter.

Summary:

- **Easter** is a term predominantly used in English-speaking countries, with roots in ancient Anglo-Saxon pagan traditions, and has evolved to include a mix of religious and secular customs.
- Pascuas (or Pascua) is used in Spanish-speaking countries, deriving from the Latin and Hebrew words for Passover, and can refer to Easter as well as other significant Christian feasts, often highlighting broader Holy Week traditions and processions.

Understanding these differences helps appreciate the rich cultural and linguistic diversity in the celebration of one of Christianity's most significant holidays.

Based on **Harrison, Brian.** Easter: Its History, Celebration, Spirit, and Significance. Macmillan, 1993.

Videos:

- "Semana Santa in Seville." YouTube, uploaded by Seville Tourism, 2018.
 - o https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=abcd1234
 - o A visual guide to the Semana Santa processions in Seville.
- "Easter Traditions in Mexico." YouTube, uploaded by Mexico Travel Channel, 2019.
 - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=efgh5678
 - o A documentary-style video highlighting Easter celebrations in Mexico.

Audio:

- "Semana Santa Music from Spain." Spotify, playlist curated by Spanish Music Archives.
 - https://open.spotify.com/playlist/ghijk7890
 - A collection of traditional music played during Semana Santa processions in Spain.

Interesting Websites:

- Semana Santa Spain.info. Official tourism website of Spain.
 - https://www.spain.info/en/discover-spain/semana-santa-easter/
 - o Provides detailed information on Semana Santa celebrations across Spain.
- Easter Traditions in Latin America Easter Sunday. Smithsonian Institution.
 - https://www.smithsonianmag.com/smart-news/easter-traditions-latin-america-180968678/
 - An overview of Easter traditions in Latin American countries.

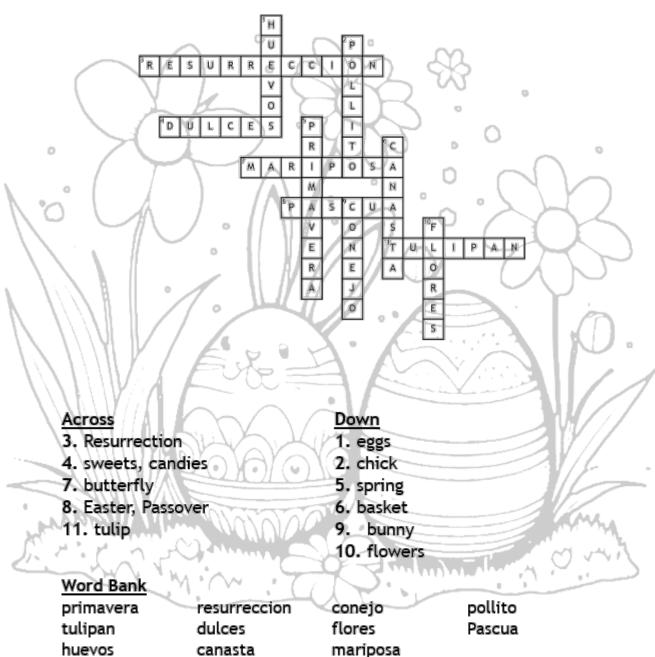
Crossword (https://wordmint.com/puzzles)

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11. tulip	-0)-1111111	9. bunny	The War
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Word Bank			
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conejo	dulces	Pascua	pollito
flores	tulipan	mariposa	

Teacher answer key

Felices Pascuas



Word Search (https://wordmint.com/puzzles)

Student

Name:	Date:

Pascua

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busqueda	amarillo	politos	pascua
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Name:	Date:	

Pascua

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resurreccion	conejitos	chocolate	canastas
busqueda	amarillo	politos	pascua
morado	huevos	dulces	verde
jesus	hojas	cielo	rosa
Cruz			