

Nombre: \_\_\_\_\_ Apellido: \_\_\_\_\_

Asignación: Para Hacer Ahora (12/14-12/16) (Fifth)

**Es el catorce de diciembre**

**Las metas: Our goals are to conjugate the verb "Tener" and to practice family vocabulary.**

*Write the Spanish word for each family member given. Include el/la.*

1. grandmother \_\_\_\_\_
2. grandfather \_\_\_\_\_
3. sister \_\_\_\_\_
4. uncle \_\_\_\_\_
5. cousin (female) \_\_\_\_\_

**Es el quince de diciembre**

**Las metas: Our goals are to conjugate the verb "Tener" and to practice family vocabulary.**

*Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verb TENER.*

1. Yo \_\_\_\_\_ tres hermanas.
2. Ella \_\_\_\_\_ un gatito adorable.
3. Nosotros \_\_\_\_\_ una familia grande.
4. Tú \_\_\_\_\_ una prima y dos primos.
5. Ellos \_\_\_\_\_ una familia pequeña.

**Es el dieciséis de diciembre**

**Las metas: Our goals are to practice family vocabulary and to learn about Guadalupe Day.**

*Fill in the blanks with the correct family member in Spanish. DO NOT include el, la, los or las.*

1. El hermano de mi padre es mi \_\_\_\_\_.
2. La hija de mi tía es mi \_\_\_\_\_.
3. El hijo de mis padres es mi \_\_\_\_\_.
4. La madre de mi madre es mi \_\_\_\_\_.

Es el diecisiete de diciembre

**La meta:** Our goal is to learn and answer questions about Three Kings' Day.

*Write the Spanish word for each personality trait below.*

1. nice \_\_\_\_\_
2. friendly \_\_\_\_\_
3. hard-working \_\_\_\_\_
4. impatient \_\_\_\_\_
5. lazy \_\_\_\_\_

**Al Fin**

*Each day we will complete an "Al Fin" to wrap up class.*

**LUNES:** Answer the following question in a complete Spanish sentence.

¿Cuántos años tienes? \_\_\_\_\_

**MARTES:** Read each statement below, then circle the correct family member.

El hijo de mi tío es mi	<b>hermano</b>	<b>padre</b>	<b>primo</b>
La hermana de mi padre es mi	<b>abuela</b>	<b>tía</b>	<b>tío</b>

**MIÉRCOLES:** Read each statement below, then circle C for Cierto or F for Falso.

1. Guadalupe Day is celebrated on December 15. C F
2. Guadalupe Day is primarily celebrated in Mexico. C F

**JUEVES:** Write down the Spanish words for some family members you will see over the holiday break.

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# The Verb: Tener

Tener = \_\_\_\_\_

Yo ( <i>I</i> )		Nosotros ( <i>We</i> )	
Tú ( <i>you</i> )		Vosotros ( <i>All of you</i> )	
Usted ( <i>you – formal</i> )		Ustedes ( <i>All of you formal</i> )	
Él ( <i>He</i> ) Ella ( <i>She</i> )		Ellos ( <i>They</i> ) Ellas ( <i>They</i> )	

## Examples:

1. I have three sisters.

\_\_\_\_\_

2. You have a dog.

\_\_\_\_\_

3. You all have relatives.

\_\_\_\_\_

4. She is ten years old. (She has ten years.)

\_\_\_\_\_

5. I am eleven years old. (I have eleven years.)

\_\_\_\_\_

Nombre: \_\_\_\_\_ Apellido: \_\_\_\_\_

Fecha: Es el \_\_\_\_\_ de \_\_\_\_\_

Asignación: Tarea: Tener Fill-In w/Family

***In the first blank fill in a correct form of tener, then write the correct family member written in parenthesis. Do NOT include (el, la, los, las).***

Tener = to have

tengo  
tienes  
tiene

tenemos  
tenéis  
tienen

1. Yo \_\_\_\_\_ dos \_\_\_\_\_ (sisters).
2. Ella \_\_\_\_\_ tres \_\_\_\_\_ (daughters).
3. Mi hermano y yo \_\_\_\_\_ un \_\_\_\_\_ (dog).
4. Mi abuelo \_\_\_\_\_ cinco \_\_\_\_\_ (grandchildren).
5. Mis padres \_\_\_\_\_ dos \_\_\_\_\_ (nieces).
6. Uds. \_\_\_\_\_ un \_\_\_\_\_ (cat).
7. Tú \_\_\_\_\_ ocho \_\_\_\_\_ (cousins).
8. Mis tíos \_\_\_\_\_ un \_\_\_\_\_ (son).
9. Yo \_\_\_\_\_ diez \_\_\_\_\_ (cousins).
10. Tú \_\_\_\_\_ una \_\_\_\_\_ (step-mom).

# Los Villancicos

Listen to the *Villancicos* and see if you can fill in the missing words based on what you hear.  
Use the word banks to help you!

## Rodolfo

amigos nariz Navidad roja reno Santa Claus ~~singular~~ feo

Hoy quisiera contarles la historia de un \_\_\_\_\_ trineo  
al que nadie quería por ser tan más \_\_\_\_\_  
ni siquiera el mismo imaginó  
lo que un día le pasó

Era Rodolfo un reno, que tenía la nariz  
\_\_\_\_\_ como la grana y de un brillo singular  
todos sus compañeros se reían sin parar  
y nuestro buen \_\_\_\_\_, no paraba de llorar

Pero \_\_\_\_\_ llegó, \_\_\_\_\_ bajó  
y a Rodolfo eligió, por su singular \_\_\_\_\_  
tirando del \_\_\_\_\_, fue Rodolfo sensación  
y desde aquel momento toda burla se acabó

## Blanca Navidad

amor      blanca      cantar      Navidad      nieva      paz

Oh, \_\_\_\_\_ Navidad, sueño  
y con la \_\_\_\_\_ alrededor  
blanca es mi quimera  
mi es mensajera de \_\_\_\_\_  
y de puro \_\_\_\_\_.

Oh, blanca Navidad, nieve  
una esperanza y un \_\_\_\_\_  
recordar tu infancia podrás  
al llegar la blanca \_\_\_\_\_.

## Cascabeles

bella      flor      fría      horas      lindo      música      sentimental

Burlando por la nieve  
En un \_\_\_\_\_ trineo  
Con mi \_\_\_\_\_ Susanita  
Salimos a paseo  
Alegraba en alegría  
En nuestros corazones  
En esa darte \_\_\_\_\_  
Tan llena de ilusiones

Cascabeles, cascabeles  
\_\_\_\_\_ de amor.  
Dulces horas,  
Gratas \_\_\_\_\_,  
Juventud en \_\_\_\_\_.  
Cascabeles, cascabeles  
Tan \_\_\_\_\_.  
No ceces, cascabelita,  
De repiquetear.

# Family Tree

Me llamo \_\_\_\_\_.

La fecha de hoy es el \_\_\_\_\_ de \_\_\_\_\_.

Refer to the Word Bank to write the Spanish word that matches each picture.

## Word Bank

el hermano  
el tío

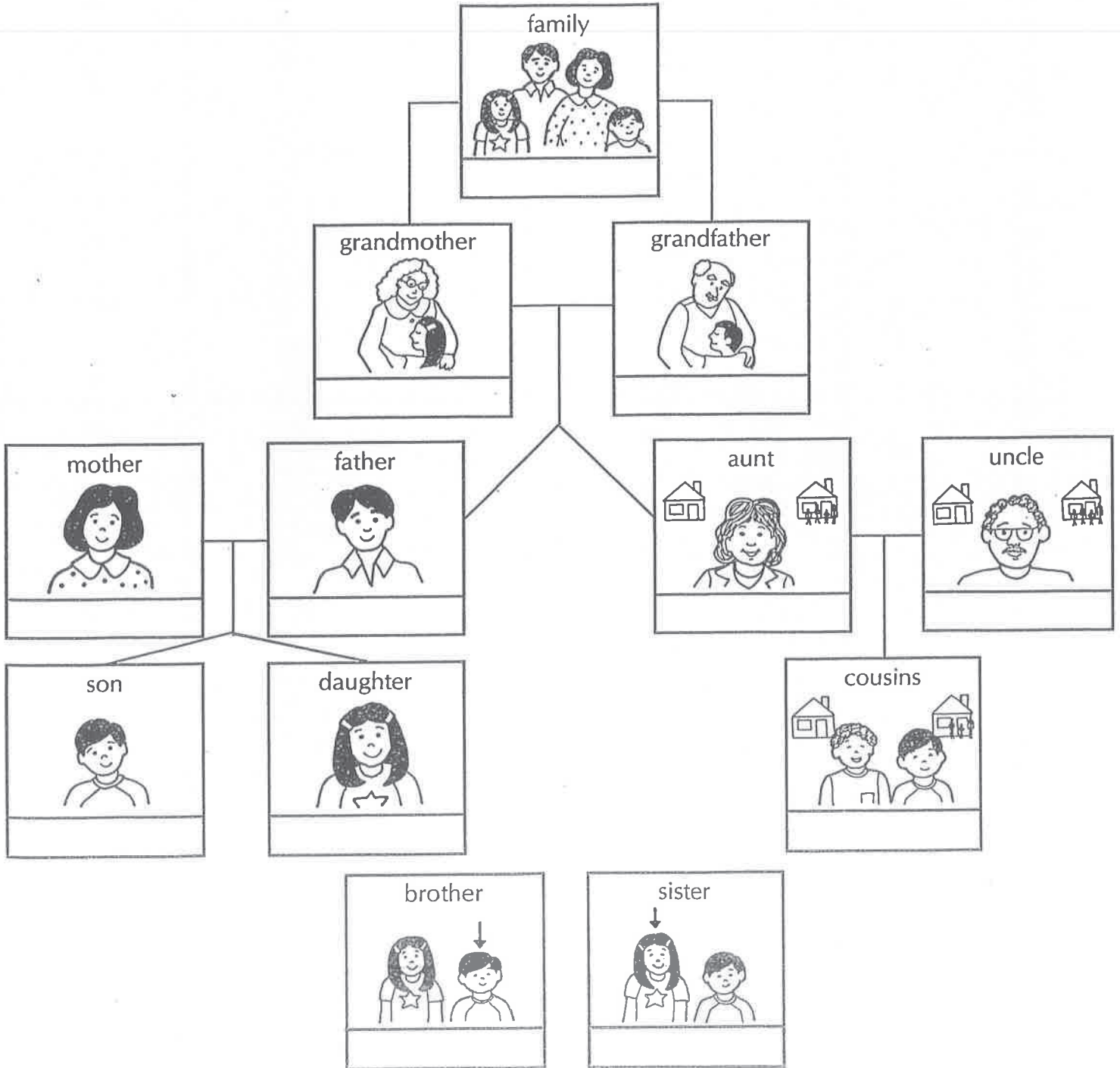
la abuela  
la hija

los primos  
el hijo

la hermana  
el abuelo

la madre  
el padre

la familia  
la tía



# Guadalupe Day in Mexico

By Ekaterina Zhdanova-Redman



<sup>1</sup> December 12 is very important day in Mexico. It is the most important religious holiday there. Almost all Mexican people are Christians, so it is the most important day for almost everybody in Mexico. It is called Guadalupe Day.

<sup>2</sup> Guadalupe Day honors the Virgin Mary. Christians believe that she was the mother of Jesus. Christians in Mexico believe that the Virgin Mary appeared to a man named Juan Diego and talked to him.

<sup>3</sup> More than 450 years ago, Juan Diego, a poor native Mexican, was walking by a rocky hill not far from Mexico City. Suddenly, he saw a woman standing on the hill, surrounded by bright light. She told him that she was the mother of God and wanted a shrine in her honor to be built on the hill.



<sup>4</sup> Juan Diego went to a bishop and told him his story. The bishop did not believe him, so Juan Diego went back to the hill. He saw the lady again and asked for a sign to prove to the bishop that she had visited him. The Virgin caused a picture of herself to appear on Juan Diego's cloak in front of the bishop.

<sup>5</sup> The bishop finally believed Juan Diego's story and ordered a shrine to be built on that hill. Juan Diego said that the lady called herself Holy Mary of Guadalupe, and the bishop decided that she was the Virgin Mary. The cloak with the picture of the Virgin Mary was put in the shrine.

<sup>6</sup> The Virgin of Guadalupe became the patron saint of Mexico. They call her Our Lady of Guadalupe, and the shrine built in her honor is called the Shrine of Our Lady Guadalupe. It was December 12, as Mexicans believe, when Juan Diego saw the Virgin Mary for the second time, and she caused her picture to appear on his cloak. December 12 became the Day of Our Lady of Guadalupe--this very important religious holiday.

<sup>7</sup> Every year, Catholics throughout Mexico and in some states in the United States celebrate that holiday. In Mexico, people go to the Shrine of Our Lady Guadalupe. People come from all over Mexico, sometimes having to walk very long distances. Everyone gathers in the shrine and on the hill around it to celebrate.

<sup>8</sup> Those who can't go to the shrine celebrate Guadalupe Day in their neighborhood churches. People bring little silver hearts, arms, and legs with them. Those little things are called "milagros" which means "miracles," and people pin them near a statue of the Virgin Mary as their thanks for cures.

<sup>9</sup> People also decorate their houses for the celebration of the Guadalupe Day. They put statues and pictures of the Virgin Mary in their windows. They bring flowers, eggs, and chickens to churches. There are puppet shows out on the streets, performing the scenes of Juan Diego's story. However it is celebrated, Guadalupe Day ranks highly among important holidays in Mexican culture.



Name \_\_\_\_\_



Date \_\_\_\_\_

## Guadalupe Day in Mexico

<p>1. What, according to the story, is the most important religious holiday in Mexico?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> A New Year's Eve</p> <p><input type="radio"/> B Easter</p> <p><input type="radio"/> C Christmas</p> <p><input type="radio"/> D Our Lady of Guadalupe Day</p>	<p>2. When is Guadalupe Day celebrated?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> A December 9</p> <p><input type="radio"/> B November 12</p> <p><input type="radio"/> C December 12</p> <p><input type="radio"/> D December 25</p>
<p>3. When did the story of Juan Diego take place?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> A More then 850 years ago</p> <p><input type="radio"/> B More then 450 years ago</p> <p><input type="radio"/> C More then 950 years ago</p> <p><input type="radio"/> D More then 650 year ago</p>	<p>4. The bishop believed Juan Diego right away.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> A False</p> <p><input type="radio"/> B True</p>
<p>5. What did the Virgin Mary ask Juan Diego?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> A To build a statue in her honor</p> <p><input type="radio"/> B To build a library in her honor</p> <p><input type="radio"/> C To build a stadium in her honor</p> <p><input type="radio"/> D To build a shrine in her honor</p>	<p>6. Guadalupe Day is only celebrated in Mexico.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> A False</p> <p><input type="radio"/> B True</p>
<p>7. The word "milagros" means _____.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> A Corn</p> <p><input type="radio"/> B Miracles</p> <p><input type="radio"/> C Presents</p> <p><input type="radio"/> D Silver</p>	<p>8. The Virgin Mary is believed to be the mother of Jesus Christ.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> A False</p> <p><input type="radio"/> B True</p>

# January 6th - the Alternate Christmas

By Brenda B. Covert



<sup>1</sup> In the United States, the twelve days of Christmas begin on December 13, so that the twelfth day lands on Christmas Day. According to TV, radio, and print advertising, those twelve days are for shopping, shopping, and maybe a little more shopping.

<sup>2</sup> Other cultures celebrate the twelve days of Christmas too. However, December 25 is considered to be the first day of Christmas, and the twelfth day is January 6. December 25 was adopted in the fourth century by the Western Christian Church as the date of the Feast of Christ's birth. The Eastern Christian Church celebrates January 6 instead. It is believed that this difference resulted in the tradition of the "Twelve Days of Christmas."



<sup>3</sup> On January 6 they have the Feast of Epiphany, also called "The Festival of the Three Kings" (or Magi) or simply "Twelfth Day." According to tradition, the names of the kings are Caspar, Melchior, and Balthazar. On the night when Jesus was born, these three kings saw a bright star and followed it to Bethlehem. There they found the infant Jesus and presented him with gifts of gold, frankincense, and myrrh.

<sup>4</sup> To celebrate Three Kings Day in Bavaria and Austria, children dress up as kings from New Year's Day through January 6. They go from door to door holding up a large star, caroling and singing a Three Kings' song. You might say it's a little like the U.S. Halloween custom of trick-or-treating, because the costumed children receive money or sweets. However, these Star Singers are actually collecting charitable donations. At one time the money went to unemployed craftsmen and veterans; nowadays it goes to church or Third World charities.

<sup>5</sup> In Puerto Rico children receive gifts on Three Kings Day. Their gifts are not delivered by Santa Claus, but by three kings who—like Santa—reward good children. Neither do Puerto Rican children hang stockings by the chimney; rather, they get some hay, straw, or grass and place it in boxes under their beds the night before Three Kings Day. It is food for the kings' camels. Instead of the American tradition of milk for Santa, Puerto Rican children set out a bowl of water for those thirsty camels! In the morning the children look to see what gifts were left by the kings. Good children get candies, sweets, or toys. Naughty children find dirt or charcoal in their boxes.

<sup>6</sup> In Mexico Three Kings Day is called "el Día de los Reyes." Children hope that the three kings will come bringing gifts for them as they did for the Christ child. The custom in some regions is to leave out shoes into which treasures may be left by the visiting kings.

<sup>7</sup> The traditional treat for the holiday is the Rosca de Reyes—a crown-shaped sweet bread decorated with jewel-like candied fruits. Before baking, tiny figures of babies are hidden in the dough. Whoever gets a piece of the bread containing a baby is expected to host the next party within a month's time.

<sup>8</sup> People in France also follow the custom of baking a cake with a surprise inside for Three Kings Day, as do the people of Spain.

<sup>9</sup> Parades and other festivities are held on the eve of Three Kings Day in Spain, where three men dressed as kings ride more often in decorated cars than on camels, and throw tiny hard candies to the children. The children have already written their letters to the "royal postman," much as American children write to Santa. They believe that the royal postman delivers their letters to the three kings.

<sup>10</sup> While Spaniards traditionally get together on Christmas Eve to eat, they save the gift exchange for Three Kings Day. Some lucky children receive presents on both Christmas and Three Kings Day!

<sup>11</sup> The people of Italy celebrate Three Kings Day with a religious service that is usually attended by the entire family. Afterwards children open the gifts brought, not by the three kings, but by La Befana, an ugly witch who rides a broomstick and leaves coal for the naughty children.

<sup>12</sup> The people of Chile and other South American countries celebrate Three Kings Day with colorful parades and the tradition of gift-giving as well.

<sup>13</sup> In the Philippines, Christmas celebrations begin December 16 with a religious service, the first of many during the season. People display star lanterns in their windows. The star lantern represents the star of Bethlehem that the three kings followed. Lantern festivals can be found all across the Philippines at this time of year. On January 6, they have parades that present both the three kings and also the wicked King Herod (who according to scripture wanted to kill the newborn babe).

<sup>14</sup> If you are one of those people who wish Christmas would never end, you might want to urge your family and friends to celebrate the twelve days of Christmas. You could incorporate some new traditions into your festivities and have an extra-long holiday season!

Name \_\_\_\_\_



Date \_\_\_\_\_

## January 6th - the Alternate Christmas

<p>1. Which title best suits this lesson?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> A "What Three Kings Day Means to Me"</p> <p><input type="radio"/> B "Why We Should Celebrate Three Kings Day"</p> <p><input type="radio"/> C "Customs of Three Kings Day"</p> <p><input type="radio"/> D "The Longest Holiday Ever"</p>	<p>2. Puerto Rico is a territory belonging to _____.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> A Cuba</p> <p><input type="radio"/> B Spain</p> <p><input type="radio"/> C Mexico</p> <p><input type="radio"/> D U.S.A.</p>
<p>3. In how many continents is this holiday celebrated? Name them.</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>	<p>4. Which three countries have holiday customs that are similar to Halloween customs in the United States?</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>
<p>5. Children in Central and South American countries do not hang stockings by the chimney. Which of the following seems the likeliest reason why they don't?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> A They don't believe in Santa.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> B They have no chimneys due to the warm climate.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> C They prefer the kinds of gifts that fit into shoes.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> D They don't wear stockings.</p>	<p>6. What one tradition do most of the countries honor for the holiday season?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> A Beneficent person bestowing gifts on all the good children</p> <p><input type="radio"/> B Having parades</p> <p><input type="radio"/> C Leaving food out for the camels</p> <p><input type="radio"/> D Singing carols</p>
<p>7. Which two countries mentioned in this lesson follow the custom of baking non-edible items inside a dessert?</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>	<p>8. Which country do you surmise to have the longest holiday season?</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>

# Vocabulario del invierno

Find all the Spanish words below in the word search.

E Q P U T I N N J J W A D G U L W T J V  
S Z A N A H O R I A L S Q T U W I W H I  
T S T K Z Y B X C L X E J M C A D H N H  
R F R O F F Q X I G A U V S C G N V D R  
E S I K I I H D Z O R R O E B A I T E O  
L A N M Q Y R B U F A N D A I E S N E G  
L T E J E A Z J O F Z A X J R N O A E S  
A O O C O F I Z U Z N C A N T T N N E I  
W B O D T N F A O Z O A O R P O A L A Z  
W Z K L S X Q K Q N R W L M A B M L Q A  
N Q P U U K Y T E R D I U S G I U W W S  
J B P C B F C J O C X T N Q F M U N G E  
O S O R R E O G V R X E A A Q P W Q P E  
O R M Q A Y L P K J M O L E I H A M S B  
D A W D F C V T D I Q E B F D H D F V E  
E W C H X O U A K I V D N M Y P C G A E  
C G G J I I X Z Z F W H T T E O V N T H  
M K B W O V A L N B F O Q D A D I V A N  
X N J Y P N M T C P O U N X K I T X M Z  
M W H A M Y F X V Z U B W M V X Z M Z B

ARBUSTO-bush

ARDILLA-squirrel

BOTAS-boots

BUFANDA-scarf

CASA-house

CONEJO-rabbit

ESQUIAR-ski

ESTRELLA-star

GORRA-hat

GUANTES-gloves

ZORRO-fox

INVIERNO-winter

HIELO-ice

LUNA-moon

NAVIDAD-Christmas

NIEVE-snow

OSO-bear

RENO-reindeer

TORMENTA-storm

TRINEO-sleigh

ZANAHORIA-carrot