Pre-viewing
• :00 Warm up: Have students review proper pronunciation.

• :02 Pre-test: In all lowercase letters, write some English words on the board (like john, dog, chicago, pencil, american, etc.). Ask the students to identify which words should be capitalized and which should not. As you discuss each word, write the Spanish equivalent on the board next to it. Ask students if they can think of any words that have accents. Write them on the board. Ask students to pronounce them. Go over the learning objectives.

Viewing
• :06 Playing Video: Hand out the Viewing Guide and go over viewing questions and expectations. While the program is playing, pay careful attention to students’ reactions. Difficult concepts include the capitalization rules that apply to days of the weeks and months, proper nouns and adjectives, book titles, and the use of accents to differentiate words that are spelled the same. Pause and check students’ comprehension periodically after key points.

Post-viewing
• :18 Question & Answer Session: Ask the class for the answers to the viewing questions. See if any parts of the program were difficult or confusing for the students. Ask a few questions to check their understanding of the key topics.

Handouts
• :23 Practicing Material: Hand out the Worksheet and give the class 6-8 minutes to complete it. Students are allowed to use their Viewing Guide. Monitor the students’ progress, helping where needed. Go over Worksheet as a class.

• :33 Applying Material: Hand out the Activity. Give the students 5 minutes to complete it on their own, and then read aloud as a class, reviewing capitalization corrections after each line.

• :46 Wrap-up: Briefly sum up what has been covered in class, using the students to do the summary. Assign any homework.

Viewing Questions Answer Key
1. If you were to apply Spanish capitalization rules to the sentence “My birthday is on Friday, February fourteenth,” what would you change? My birthday is on Friday, February fourteenth.

2. Can you name some English words that would be capitalized differently in Spanish? Answers will vary, see Viewing Guide for examples.

3. How do you pronounce the following Spanish words?
   a) solo  b) sólo  c) café  d) rápido  e) árboles (trees)
   a) so-LOH  b) SOH-lo  c) cah-FEY  d) RAH-pe-doh  e) AR-boh-les
Learning Objectives
At the end of the module, students will be able to:
• define, pronounce and correctly spell vocabulary words
• apply the rules of capitalization for:
  days of the week
  names of months
  the pronoun yo (“I”)
  proper nouns and proper adjectives
  proper names
  people’s titles
  book titles
• describe the reasons for using accents in Spanish
• properly pronounce words with accents and apply stress to the proper syllable

Materials
• Video: vocabulary, capitalization, accents; 12 minutes long
• Viewing Guide: vocabulary, capitalization rules, accent usage review; 3 Viewing Questions
• Worksheet: capitalization practice, accent practice
• Activity Sheet: application of capitalization rules in context
• Check Your Knowledge: vocabulary, capitalization rules, accent rules; 50 points

Background
Students should understand and be able to apply the rules for proper Spanish pronunciation.

Preparation
None required.

Extension:
Ask the students to get a copy of a newspaper. Have them pick a page and go through and circle all words that would be capitalized differently in Spanish. Offer a prize to the student that can find the most examples on one page.
Spanish Capitalization Rules

Days of the Week and Months
The names of the days of the week and the months are not capitalized in Spanish.
febrero / February
martes / Tuesday

The Pronoun Yo
Yo, the pronoun that means “I,” is not capitalized.
El cree que yo soy una rata asquerosa.
He thinks that I am a dirty rat.

Proper Adjectives
Proper adjectives are not capitalized.
café colombiano / Colombian coffee
el modo americano / the American way

Proper Nouns
Proper nouns are not capitalized
El americano loco / the crazy American

The Beginning of a Sentence
As in English, capitalize the first letter of a sentence.
El burro es guapo. / The donkey is handsome.

Proper Names
Capitalize all proper names, including the names of cities, countries, companies, streets, etc.
Alonso Vargas / Alonso Vargas
México / Mexico

People’s Titles
Do not capitalize people’s titles.
el presidente Nixon / President Nixon

Book Titles
Only capitalize the first word of a book title, unless the title contains a proper name.
El nombre de la rosa / The Name of the Rose
Los pantalones locos de Paul / Paul’s Crazy Pants

Accents are used:
to indicate an irregular stress pattern in a word, like rápido (fast)
or
to differentiate between two words that are spelled the same way but have different meanings, like solo (alone) and sólo (only).

Accents are part of how a word is spelled.
Memorize them along with the letters of the word!!!

Viewing Questions
1. If you were to apply Spanish capitalization rules to the sentence “My birthday is on Friday, February fourteenth,” what would you change?
2. Can you name some English words that would be capitalized differently in Spanish?
3. How do you pronounce the following Spanish words? a) solo b) sólo c) café d) rápido e) árboles (trees)
A. Herschel’s Mixed-up Scrapbook
Okay, now that we’ve shown you the rules of capitalization, we could use your help. Correct the capitalization in the captions in Herschel’s scrapbook. You can use your Viewing Guide for help.

- mi libro favorito: Dos Gatos Locos
  (my favorite book: Two Crazy Cats)
- Todd y Profesor Einstein
  (Todd and Professor Einstein)
- ¡mi sombrero es muy grande!
  (My sombrero is very big!)
- un coche Americano en españa
  (an American car in Spain)
- Amy en un restaurante en chilé
  (Amy in a restaurant in Chile)
- una vaca y emily
  (a cow and Emily)
- el 28 de Marzo de 2000
  (March 28th, 2000)
- ¡Comida Colombiana! ¡Yum!
  (Colombian food! Yum!)
- 8:00 a.m., Sábado
  (8:00 a.m., Saturday)

B. Stressed Out Over Accents!
Nobody’s perfect, especially Herschel! This time, Herschel forgot to add accents to the following words. Put the accent in the correct place and underline the syllable of the word that should be stressed, then practice saying the word aloud. We’ve completed the first one for you.

- azúcar – sugar
- rapido – fast
- cafe – coffee
- solo – only
- arboles – trees
- Mexico – Mexico
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(My sombrero is very big!)

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azúcar – sugar
rápido – fast
café – coffee
sólo – only
árboles – trees
México – Mexico
Apply the rules of Spanish capitalization to the following English text (yeah, we know it sounds weird, but it’s an easy way to practice your Spanish capitalization skills). Circle everything that should be lowercase. We appreciate your help.

Example: Sorry, Captain John, we only serve chocolate-covered Canadian bacon on Tuesdays, not Fridays!

The Adventures of Smacker McGee, the High School Superhero: Part 17

Announcer: “We rejoin our hero, Smacker McGee, and Hoss, his faithful canine sidekick, far below the halls and classrooms of Micropolis High School at the secret hideout of villainous Chef Stanky. When we left them last week, Smacker and Hoss had just discovered Chef Stanky and his captive, Amy Schoolwell, the beautiful daughter of Micropolis High School’s principal, Cyrus Schoolwell. Bound and gagged, Amy Schoolwell struggles in vain to escape from the giant mixing bowl in which she has been imprisoned. Chef Stanky smirks as he casually fingers a button labeled ‘Engage Choc-o-Matic.’”

Smackers: “Let her go, Chef Stanky! You know that Principal Schoolwell will never let you get away with this!”

Hoss: “Ruff!” (Translation: “He’s right! Let her go or you’ll be sorry!”)

Stanky: “Ahhh, if it isn’t Smackers the super-loser and his mangy mutt, Hoss. Well, for your information, Principal Schoolwell is meeting right now with the Mexican ambassador to secure the ransom that I have demanded.”

Smackers: “What ransom? What do the Mexicans have to do with this?”

Stanky: “Piñatas—Mexican piñatas, to be more precise, the finest in the world. 10,000 of ‘em! On the black market they’re worth millions!! But if they’re not delivered by 3rd period on Tuesday, Amy here is going to take a swim in 1,000 gallons of pure, unfiltered Belgian chocolate. And we all know what will happen then—”

Smackers: “No! Not Belgian chocolate! Amy gets awful pimples if she even gets near chocolate! And if today is Monday, March 30th, then that means that—”

Stanky: “That’s right! The prom is scheduled for Friday, April 3rd, less than one week away. There’s no way Principal Schoolwell will allow his daughter to be a pimply mess at the prom. And you can’t stop me either—”

Smackers: “That’s what you think, Stanky! You’re no match against my super-speed…unghhhhhhh…oh no! My feet are stuck! Something’s creeping up my leg! I can’t move!”

Hoss: “Ruff!” (Translation: “I can’t move, either!”)

Stanky: “That’s because you’re both standing in a batch of my famous ‘super-sticky tricky taffy.’ It sticks like glue as it slowly creeps up your entire body. In thirty minutes, you’ll be covered! Victory is mine!”

Smackers: “Drats! If I had only paid more attention to that chapter in The High School Superhero Handbook on battling evil dessert recipes. There must be a way out of this mess, but how?”

Announcer: “Will Smackers and Hoss escape this sticky situation? Will Chef Stanky get away with his evil plan? Will Amy make it to the prom zit-free? Tune in next time for the exciting conclusion of this adventure!”
Apply the rules of Spanish capitalization to the following English text (yeah, we know it sounds weird, but it’s an easy way to practice your Spanish capitalization skills). Circle everything that should be lowercase. We appreciate your help.

**Example:** Sorry, Captain John, we only serve chocolate-covered Canadian bacon on Tuesdays, not Fridays!

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A. Vocabulary: How Do You Say?
Translate these words from English to Spanish. (2 points each)

1. rose
2. hat
3. crazy
4. new
5. coffee
6. Colombian

B. To Capitalize...
Circle each word, name, or phrase in which the underlined letter(s) should be CAPITALIZED, according to the Spanish rules for capitalization. (1 point each)

Once upon a time... 
Guatemala
Colombia
Parsley
Mexico
Bob Dylan
Captain Ahab
Baltic Avenue

C. . . . Or Not To Capitalize
Circle each word, name, or phrase in which the underlined letter(s) should be LOWERCASE according to the Spanish rules for capitalization. (1 point each)

Canada
August
Greek
Main Street
American
William Shakespeare
Sears and Roebuck
General MacArthur

D. Accents!
Indicate whether the following statements are true or false. Use T for true and F for false. (1 point each)

In Spanish, accents are used to:

1. ______ indicate an irregular stress pattern in a word.
2. ______ indicate that the word comes from another language.
3. ______ indicate which syllable you should stress in a word.
4. ______ differentiate between two words that are spelled the same.
5. ______ indicate that a vowel is silent.
6. ______ differentiate between two words that mean the same thing.
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. hat</td>
<td>el sombrero</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. crazy</td>
<td>loco(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. new</td>
<td>nuevo(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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**B. To Capitalize . . .**

Circle each word, name, or phrase in which the underlined letter(s) should be CAPITALIZED, according to the Spanish rules for capitalization. (1 point each)

- once upon a time...
- guatemala
- monkey
- colombia
- bob dylan
- march
- captain ahab
- baltic avenue
- cell phone
- friday
- mexico
- parsley
- library
- italian food
- new orleans
- japanese

**C. . . . Or Not To Capitalize**

Circle each word, name, or phrase in which the underlined letter(s) should be LOWERCASE according to the Spanish rules for capitalization. (1 point each)

- Canada
- American
- George Washington
- Chicago
- August
- William Shakespeare
- King George
- Sunday
- Greek
- Sears and Roebuck
- Sunday George
- Italy
- Main Street
- General MacArthur
- To Kill a Mockingbird
- Spanish
- Italian
- Main Street
- General MacArthur

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Indicate whether the following statements are true or false. Use T for true and F for false. (1 point each)

In Spanish, accents are used to:

1. **T** indicate an irregular stress pattern in a word.
2. **F** indicate that the word comes from another language.
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4. **T** differentiate between two words that are spelled the same.
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6. **F** differentiate between two words that mean the same thing.