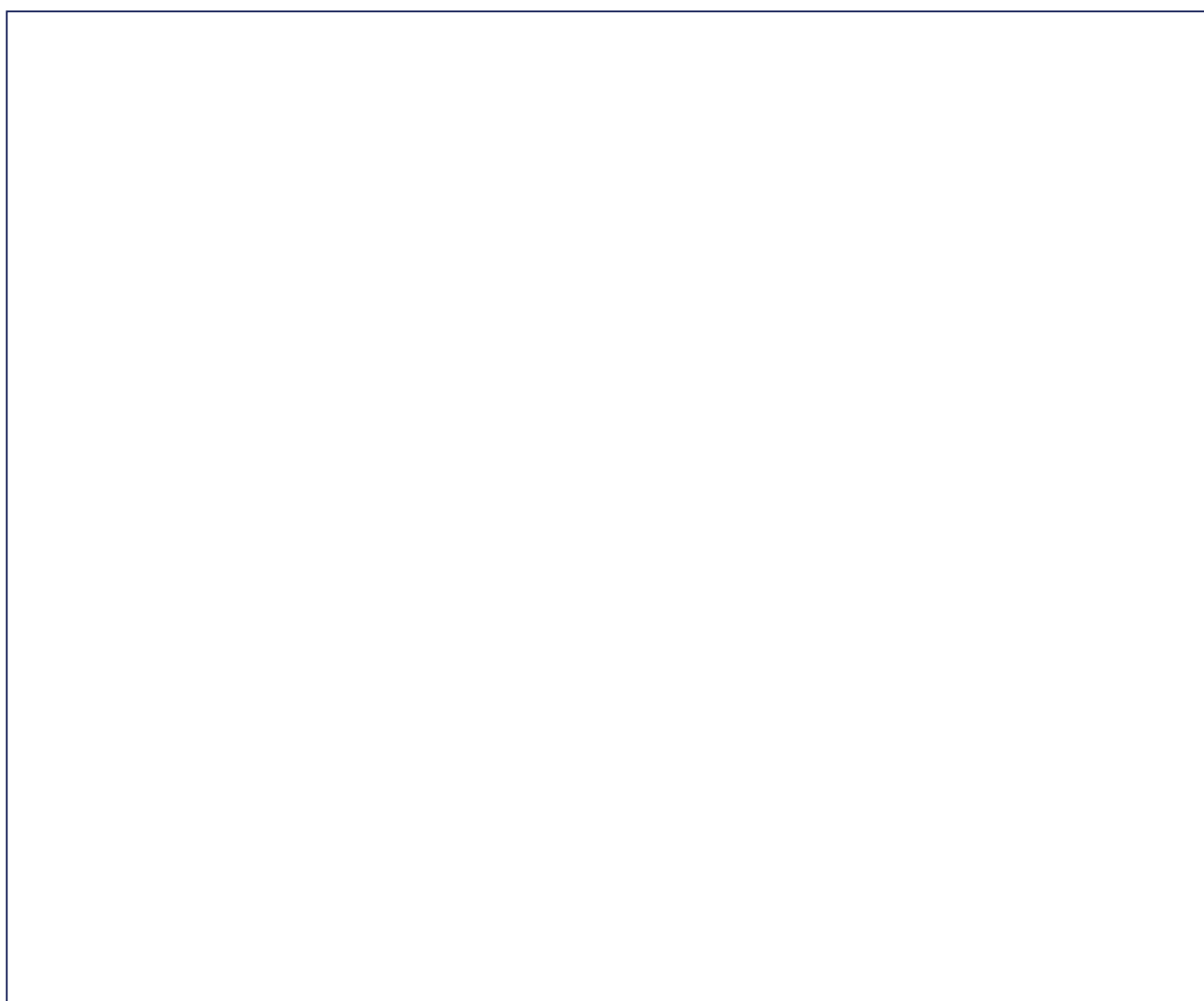


Rosa's Vibrant Garden: A Spanish Colour Discovery

Learning objective: To identify, spell, and apply Spanish colour vocabulary within a creative context, demonstrating an understanding of adjective agreement.

Follow the drawing prompt to create a scene for Rosa the parrot. Use the Word Bank to label your drawing in Spanish. Ensure your labels are accurate and neatly written next to the items you have illustrated.

Draw: Draw a lush, magical garden scene for Rosa the parrot. In the centre, draw Rosa perched on a branch. Surrounding her, include: a bright sun, three distinct types of flowers, a buzzing bee, and a wooden fence. Use your art materials to colour these items in specific colours. For example, make the flowers purple and pink, the leaves green, and the fence brown. Once drawn, use the Spanish word bank to label each coloured item clearly with its corresponding Spanish adjective.



Label words: rojo (red) · azul (blue) · amarillo (yellow) · verde (green) · naranja (orange) · morado (purple) · rosa (pink) · marrón (brown)

Steps:

1. Identify which colour in the word bank is traditionally used to describe the sun. Write the Spanish word.
2. In Spanish, adjectives often change based on the gender of the noun. If a flower (la flor) is purple, we write 'la flor morada'. Explain why the ending changed from 'o' to 'a'.

3. Label your drawing using the Spanish vocabulary provided in the word bank. Ensure at least four different colours are used.
4. Compare and contrast the Spanish words for 'orange' and 'pink'. Justify why they might be harder to remember than others.
5. What might happen to your sentence structure if you were describing a plural object, such as two green leaves (las hojas)?
6. Choose one object in your drawing and write a full sentence in Spanish describing its colour (e.g., 'El árbol es verde').