

Ask your child to tell you what her favorite arctic animal is.

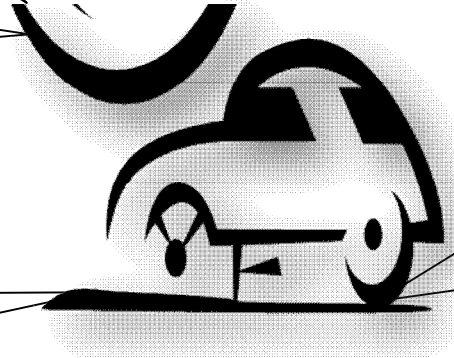
Ask your child to sing the song "Nieve Blanca."

CAR SMARTS

Ask your child what kinds of things he has to do to be safe on the school playground

Tell your child what your favorite vegetable and fruit is. Ask your child to tell you what his favorite vegetables and fruits are.

Ask your child to count aloud the number of red cars she finds on the way home..



REVIEWING SPANISH WITH YOUR CHILDREN AT HOME

Most children know how to ask for beverages at school. Let them ask you at home as well:

Quiero agua, porfavo.r	-	I want water, please,
Quiero Jugo, porfavor.	-	I want juice, please.
Quiero leche, porfavor.	-	I want milk, please.
Quiero más agua, porfavor.	-	I want more water, please.
Quiero más jugo, porfavor.	-	I want more juice, please.
Quiero más leche, porfavor.	-	I want more milk, please.

CULTURAL NOTES:

Culture in its broadest sense is a cultivated behavior. It is the totality of a person's learned, accumulated experience, which is socially transmitted. Or more briefly, it is behavior through social learning.

Hispanics usually give great importance to and place great value on looks and appearance as a sense of honor, dignity, and pride. Formal attire is commonly worn by Hispanics to church, parties, social gatherings, and work. Tennis shoes and jeans, however, are becoming more popular among Hispanic women, particularly in non-formal settings. Hispanics tend to be more relaxed and flexible about time and punctuality than U.S. people. For instance, people who are invited for an 8 a.m. event may not begin to arrive until 8:30 a.m. or later. Within the Hispanic community, not being on time is a socially acceptable behavior. Hispanics tend to be reserved about public speaking because of their heavy foreign accent.

Spanish speakers tend toward formality in their treatment of one another. A firm handshake is a common practice between people as greeting and for leave-taking. A hug and a light kiss on a cheek are also common greeting practices between women, and men and women who are close friends or family. The Spanish language provides forms of formal and informal address (different use of *usted* vs. *tu* for the pronoun *you*, polite and familiar commands, the use of titles of respect before people's first names such as *Señor* or *Señora*). In informal settings, conversations between Spanish speakers are usually loud, fast, and adorned with animated gestures and body language to better convey points

Traditionally, the Hispanic family is a close-knit group and the most important social unit. The term *familia* usually goes beyond the nuclear family. The Hispanic "family unit" includes not only parents and children but also extended family. In most Hispanic families, the father is the head of the family, and the mother is responsible for the home. Individuals within a family have a moral responsibility to aid other members of the family experiencing financial problems, unemployment, poor health conditions, and other life issues.