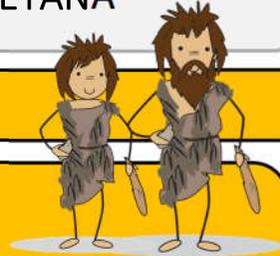




Unit Objective: To be able to create short sentences with **tengo**, **soy** and **vivo**



By the end of this unit we will be able to:

- Name in Spanish, the six key periods of ancient Britain, introduced in chronological order.
- Say in Spanish three of the types of people who lived in ancient Britain, where they lived and what their hunting tool was.
- Remember accurately from memory and use the Spanish for 'I am' (**soy**), 'I have' (**tengo**) and 'I live' (**vivo**).

Skills we will develop:

Remember enough new language to be able to write and present orally (perhaps even from memory) a short paragraph as a person from the stone, bronze or iron age using more than one high frequency verb and a wider range of vocabulary with high accuracy. Learning to make full use of the templates and support provided.

Activities we will complete:

Guided speaking, listening, reading and written activities on the Stone Age, Bronze Age and Iron Age. Building up a wider range of vocabulary on types of dwellings and hunting tools so that as a final task we can be one of these characters and write about ourselves saying who we are/where we live/what our main hunting tool.

Vocabulary we will learn & revisit:

The six different periods of Ancient Britain in Spanish with a focus on key language from the stone, bronze and iron age. All listed on the Vocabulary Sheet.

It will help if we already know:

- The letter sounds (phonics & phonemes) from phonics and pronunciation lesson 1.
- Vocabulary from the '**Yo Aprendo Español**' unit.
- What a noun and article/determiner is in English.
- What a verb is in English and that **soy** means 'I am' in Spanish.

Phonics & pronunciation we will see:

Recommended phonics focus: CH J Ñ LL RR



- **CH** sound in **hacha** & **choza**
- **J** sound in **Anglosajones** & **mujer**
- **Ñ** sound in **Gran Bretaña**
- **RR** sound in **hierro**
- **Stress Placement.** Words that end in a consonant (apart from 'n' or 's') should be stressed on the last syllable as in **ed-ad**. For words that end in a vowel or 'n' and 's' it is normally the second to last syllable like **hom-bre**.
- **Accents.** Accents can only be written over vowels in Spanish and indicate the vowel is stressed – regardless of the other rules! As seen in **sí-lex**.
- **Ñ tilde.** This changes the 'n' to a 'ny' sound like in the English word onion.

Grammar we will learn & revisit:

Verbs. We will explore the 1st person singular of two high frequency irregular verbs: **ser**, **tener** (**soy** and **tengo**) and one regular verb **vivir** (**vivo**). We will notice that in Spanish the pronoun I (**yo**) is missing and just the verb is used. This never happens in English, but it happens often in Spanish. We will see this a lot in other units.