Unit Objective:

To be able to use decoding skills to understand better unknown language in Spanish

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

- Group and order words to decode unknown language.
- Understand the key facts of history from WW2 when described in Spanish.
- Say and write in Spanish the key countries and languages involved in WW2.
- Write a letter in Spanish home explaining what life is like as an evacuee living in the countryside.

## It will help if we already know:

- The letter sounds (phonics & phonemes) from phonics and pronunciation lessons 1, 2 & 3.
- Language introduced from Early Learning and Intermediate units.
- How to listen to and approach longer texts in Spanish having completed units such as 'Caperucita roja', 'Ricitos de oro y los tres osos', 'Las olimpiadas' and/or 'La casa Tudor'.

# Skills we will develop:

To be able to learn effective strategies that will help to decode and understand better unfamiliar vocabulary. Language learning strategies that are transferable and not limited to the language covered in this unit.

# Activities we will complete:

A range of activities in all four skills starting with grouping and decoding unfamiliar language based on the key facts of WW2 history. Improving our knowledge of this period of history by completing a map-based activity on the countries and languages as presented in lesson 2. In lessons 3, 4 and 5 learning all about Ralph, Vera and Daisy, the three children living in this period of history. Learning what life was like in London and how life was different in the countryside. Using some of the language we have heard and read to be able to complete the final task: a letter in Spanish, written as a child living during this period of history.

#### Grammar we will learn & revisit:

Recycling and consolidation of the language learning skills connected to recognising and categorizing nouns, verbs and adjectives.

# Phonics & pronunciation we will see:

Recommended phonics focus: B V CC QU Z

- B sound in besos
- V sound in vivo, vida & divertida
- QU sound in Checoslovaquia & queridos
- Silent letters. H' is always silent in Spanish as in the word habla (unless it is a word of foreign origin). It is pronounced abla.
- Stress Placement. For words that end in a vowel or 'n' and 's' it is normally the second to last syllable. For words that end in a vowel or 'n' and 's' it is normally the second to last syllable like a-gra-da-ble.
- Accents. Accents can only be written over vowels in Spanish and indicate the vowel is stressed – regardless of the other rules! As seen in tam-<u>bién</u>.

# Vocabulary we will learn & revisit:

A lot of longer text with a significant amount of unknown language that describes what life was like in WW2. Much will be unfamiliar language but we will not be expected to retain all of it. All listed on the Vocabulary Sheet.