



Teaching Type: Intermediate

Unit: LOS ROMANOS

Unit Objective: To describe what life was like as a child during Ancient Roman times in Spain

It will help if we already know:

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

- Understand the key facts of the history of Ancient Rome in Spanish.
- Say and spell the days of the week in Spanish.
- Name some/all of the most famous Roman inventions in Spain.
- Write a diary of life as a rich and/or poor child in Roman times including the use of the negative form in Spanish.

Skills we will develop: To further improve decoding skills, building up our use of language learning strategies gradually understanding more and more of what we hear and read. Improving also our written and spoken Spanish by writing a sequence of sentences including the accurate use of the negative.

Activities we will complete: A number of different activities in the first two lessons to help further improve decoding skills of longer text with less familiar language. Including story ordering and using picture and word cards. We will then learn the 7 days of the week and see how these are connected to the Roman Gods. The final task of the unit will be completing a written diary entry as a rich and/or poor Roman child describing what we wear and do not wear, what we eat and do not eat and whether we work or still go to school. All in Spanish!

Grammar we will learn & revisit:

Changing sentences from the positive to their negative form using the structure **no tengo...**

- The letter sounds (phonics & phonemes) from phonics and pronunciation lessons 1 and 2.
- Vocabulary from the Early Learning units.
- How to use the negative in Spanish from units like 'Mi Clase', and '¿Tienes una mascota?' and/or 'Mi Casa'.

Phonics & pronunciation we will see:

Recommended phonics focus: GA GE GI GO GU

- **GA** sound in **toga**
- **GO** sound **domingo & pongo**
- **Stress Placement.** Words that end in a consonant (apart from 'n' or 's' should be stressed on the last syllable. For words that end in a vowel or 'n' and 's' it is normally the second to last syllable like le-ven-da, es-cla-vos, vier-nes, do-min-go and es-cue-la.
- **Accents.** Accents can only be written over vowels in Spanish and indicate the vowel is stressed – regardless of the other rules! As seen in tú-ni-ca, sá-ba-do and miér-co-les.
- **Ñ tilde.** This changes the 'n' to a 'ny' sound like in the English word onion. It is another letter in Spanish not just another phoneme as in niño.

Vocabulary we will learn & revisit: Key vocabulary taken from the history of Ancient Rome. The 7 days of the week and key phrases on life as a child in Ancient Rome. All on the Vocabulary Sheet.