



Unit Objective:

To describe what rooms there are and are not in your home in Spanish

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

- Say and write in Spanish whether we live in a house or an apartment.
- Say what room we have and do not have at home using the key structure **en mi casa hay...** and **en mi casa no hay...**
- Use the conjunction **y** to link two sentences together.

Skills we will develop:

To speak and write using longer more interesting sentences, that include the key structures presented in the unit. Whether we live in a house or apartment and what rooms we have and do not have at home and learning to remember and use accurately previous language from memory alongside our new knowledge.

Activities we will complete:

The unit starts with learning how to say if we live in a house or an apartment and 10 nouns and their appropriate indefinite articles/determiners for rooms of the house via a variety of speaking, listening, reading and written tasks (using a series of gap fills, word puzzles, crosswords, word searches and true/false activities). Leading towards a final oral presentation and/or extended piece of writing detailing where I live and what there is or is not in terms of rooms, at home. Revisiting and reusing previously learnt language.

Phonics & pronunciation we will see:

Recommended phonics focus: **GA GE GI GO GU**

- **GA** sound in **garaje**.
- **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 **ciu-dad**, **la-va-de-ro** and **ga-ra-je**.
- **Accents.** Accents can only be written over vowels in Spanish and indicate the vowel is stressed – regardless of the other rules! As seen in **sa-lón**.
- **Ñ tilde.** This changes the 'n' to a 'ny' sound like in the English word 'onion'. It is another letter not just another phoneme as in **baño** and **montaña**.

Vocabulary we will learn & revisit:

Basic personal details will be revisited including the high frequency 1st person singular verbs **soy**, **me llamo**, **tengo** and **vivo**. Key vocabulary on 10 nouns and indefinite articles for rooms of the house will be learnt along with key structures **vivo en** and **en mi casa hay...** and **en mi casa no hay..**

Grammar we will learn & revisit:

Indefinite articles, negative & high frequency verbs. Revisiting again the indefinite articles **un** and **una**. Revisiting also 1st person singular high frequency verbs **llamo**, **tengo**, **soy** with a particular focus on **vivo** from the verb **VIVIR** a regular IR verb. Use of negative structure appropriate in this unit, 'there is' and 'there is not' (**hay** and **no hay**) structure. Noting the upside-down question mark (¿) is used at the beginning of all questions - no exceptions! This also happens with the exclamation mark as an upside down one is used at the start of a sentence too in Spanish!

Year 4 – Spring 2 – My home – Spanish – Knowledge Organiser



Spanish

phonics

grammar

vocabulary

Mi casa



una casa



un piso



un salón



un despacho



un sótano



en la ciudad



en la montaña



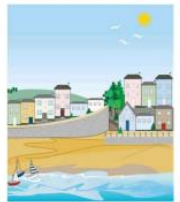
un lavadero



un cuarto de baño



un jardín



en la costa



en el campo



un dormitorio



un garaje



un comedor



en un pueblo



una cocina

To fully understand the role of gender in the choice of determiners.

un salón



una cocina



Singular determiner 'a' for masculine nouns

Singular determiner 'a' for feminine nouns

To understand better how to use the negative in Spanish.

En mi casa hay un salón.



En mi casa no hay salón.



1st person conjugation of high frequency verbs.

vivo

I live

ga

sound in:

• garaje



accents

Accents indicate the vowel is stressed. As seen in the word salón.

stress placement

Words that end in a vowel, 'n' or 's' are normally stressed on the second to last syllable Like ga-ra-je.

ñ tilde

This changes the 'n' to a 'ny' sound like in the English word 'onion'. As in the Spanish words baño and montaña.

Key linguistic structures:

En mi casa hay...

In my house there is...

En mi casa no hay...

In my house there is not...

INTERCULTURAL KNOWLEDGE

Festivals and special days: Easter in Spanish-speaking Countries. Comparison of traditions and celebrations.

