



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.

It will help if we already know:

- The letter sounds (phonics & phonemes) from 'Phonics & Pronunciation' lessons 1 and 2.
- Vocabulary from the Early Learning units.
- Vocabulary from 'Presenting Myself', 'My Family' and 'Do You Have a Pet?' Intermediate units to be able to present ourselves, talk about our/a family and pets.

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.

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!

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..** All on **the Vocabulary Sheet**.