



Unit Objective: To remember and recall from memory 10 common animals in Spanish with the correct article/determiner.

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

- Name and recognise up to 10 animals in Spanish.
- Attempt to spell some of these nouns with their correct indefinite article/determiner.
- Pretend that we are a particular animal using the 1st person singular form of the verb **ser** (to be), **soy** (I am).



Skills we will develop:

We will work on improving our memory skills so that we remember the animals in Spanish after the lesson. Remembering to look out for cognates such as **león** (lion) using pictures to help. Learning how to build a short simple sentence in Spanish using 1st person conjugated verb **soy** (I am), an indefinite article/determiner (**un** or **una**) and a noun (in this unit an animal). Learning that the pronoun **yo** (I) is often omitted in Spanish. You can tell who is doing the action by the verb in Spanish.

Activities we will complete:

There will be many speaking, reading, listening and written tasks to help us learn and retain the new vocabulary including word puzzles, word searches, crosswords and gap fills. Building up to a final task of producing a short simple phrase with '**soy...**' plus an animal from memory.

Grammar we will learn & revisit:

Nouns, gender, article/determiners and verbs. To learn that nouns in Spanish can have different articles/determiners based on their gender (masculine and feminine nouns). Looking more closely at three indefinite articles/determiners: **un** (for masculine nouns) and **una** (for feminine nouns). Learning how to categorise nouns by gender (**un** or **una**). Introduction of 1st person singular conjugation of the high frequency irregular verb **ser** (to be) in Spanish.

It will help if we already know:

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

Phonics & pronunciation we will see:

Recommended phonics focus: **CH J LL Ñ RR**

- **J** sound in **oveja, pájaro & conejo**
- **LL** sound in **caballo**
- **Stress Placement.** For words that end in a vowel or 'n' and 's' it is normally the second to last syllable like **co-ne-jo**.
- **Accents.** Accents can only be written on vowels in Spanish and indicate the vowel is stressed – regardless of the other rules! Therefore, the stress falls on the syllable with the vowel. As seen in **le-ón, pá-ja-ro** and **ra-tón**.



Vocabulary we will learn & revisit:

The animal nouns in Spanish plus their appropriate indefinite article/determiner. 1st person conjugation of the verb **ser** (to be), **soy** (I am). All listed on the Vocabulary Sheet. Also understanding better that the subject pronoun '**yo**' (I) is often omitted in Spanish and just the verb is used. In Spanish, the way the verbs are conjugated often make the subject pronoun unnecessary. You will see this happen often!