



Unit 4 Lesson 1: Loanwords

Crib Sheet

Slide 1: Introduce the lesson objective to look at loanwords in the English language and to explore how English words are used in other languages with a case study on Maori.

Slide 2: Read the information that shows that English has taken loanwords from different languages throughout its existence.

Slides 3: Explain what a loanword is. A loanword is a word adopted from one language and incorporated into another language without translation. Lots of English words are loanwords. Which can they think of?

Slide 4: Ask pupils to work in pairs to match the loanwords to their language. Can pupils identify sounds and spellings to work out which word belongs to which language?

Slide 5: Discussion slide. Ask the whole class the three questions on the slide and see how much they understand.

Slide 6: Introduces the idea that loanwords move in both directions – from other languages into English and from English into other languages. We will look at the case study of the Moari language. Read the information on the board and show them the map on New Zealand.

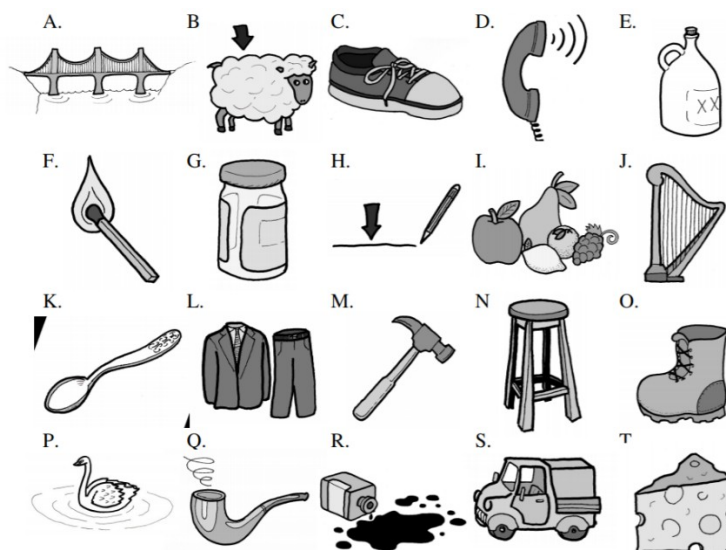
Read out the notes which will hopefully help them. It is a good idea for them to sound the words out and listen for links to English. This is quite tricky, but good fun. The task is taken from the UKLO.



Slides 7 shows the task (in their workbooks) and **slide 8** shows the answers. You may need to show the pupils some answers to get them started.

- A vowel with a line over it is long.
- New Zealand English does not pronounce the 'r' in words like four
- One of these words is borrowed from a non-British version of English.

1.	hāma	6.	māti	11.	raina	16.	tīhi
2.	hāpa	7.	paipa	12.	taraka	17.	tūru
3.	hū	8.	piriti	13.	terewhono	18.	wāna
4.	hūtu	9.	pūnu	14.	tiā	19.	whurutu
5.	iniki	10.	pūtu	15.	tiaka	20.	wūru



1. M	2. J	3. C	4. L	5. R	6. F	7. Q	8. A	9. K	10. O
11. H	12. S	13. D	14. G	15. E	16. T	17. N	18. P	19. I	20. B

- 2 points (1 for "substituting" a 'p' for 'b', and 1 for the 'wh' substitution for 'f')
- 2 points (1 for "substituting" a 'p' and 1 for 'ru' instead of the 'l')
- 2 points (1 for changing 'c' to 'k', and 1 for deleting the 'r')
- 3 points (1 for changing the English consonant cluster 'cl' to 'ku', 1 for changing 'l' to 'r' and 1 for changing 'ck' to 'k')
- 2 points (1 for changing 'l' to 'r', and 1 for changing 's' to 'hi')
- 2 points (1 for representing the vowel sound of 'ea' with 'i' and 1 for adding a vowel to the final 't' to make 'ti')
- 2 points (1 for changing 's' to 'hi' [long vowel], 1 for substituting 'l' with 'ri')
- 3 points (1 for simplifying the initial consonant cluster from 'str' to 't plus vowel', 1 for correct vowel to make 'ti', and 1 for ending 'ti')
- 1 point (it is almost the same as "line" given in the data itself for question 2.1)
- 1 point.