

World of Languages and Languages of the World	KS2 Unit 2: The History of English
Unit Objectives: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To understand that the English language has been, and continues to be, influenced by other languages. 2. To understand that, because of the complex history of English, MFL in school is accessible to learners. 3. To know that Celtic was the first language spoken in the UK and that Wales, Scotland, Ireland and parts of England have Celtic languages. 	
Before. To begin this unit, the children should have already learnt: There are thousands of different languages in the world. Many languages use different scripts. We all have experience of other hearing, reading or speaking other languages. Languages are linked.	Next. The learning in this unit will prepare the children to learn these things in the future: Cognates (Unit 3) Loanwords (Unit 3) Language Families, roots and origins (Unit 4) Spotting grammatical patterns and links (Unit 5)
Key Enquiry Question: Where does the English language come from? Why are there so many words in the English dictionary?	The Big Idea: The history of English allows English speakers easy access to MFL. The complex and beautiful vocabulary and grammar of English is a result of its complex history.
To achieve KS2 Unit 2 aims, pupils will need to be secure in the following knowledge:	
Substantive. By the end of this unit, children will know: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Romans brought Latin to this country and influenced our language, geography, history and culture. • We use some Greek words in English. • Days of the Week in English are influenced by Norse. • Celtic languages were the first languages spoken in the UK. • Celtic languages are still spoken. • The Bayeux tapestry depicts the 1066 Norman Invasion. • Norman French influences on English. • The English language has a complex and interesting history resulting in a complex and interesting vocabulary and grammar. 	Vocabulary to be learnt: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Translation • Transliteration • Norse • Proto language • Extinct language • Gaelic • Celtic • Empire
Procedural. By the end of this unit, children will be able to do: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spot links between Latin and English. • Appreciate the importance of preserving historical artefacts. • How to transliterate between Greek and English using charts. • Link some Norse and Roman Gods. • Recognise that we have two words for some items. • Appreciate the linguistic diversity within the UK, historic and present. 	Resources: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6 x Lessons for Unit 2 • Powerpoints • Teacher crib sheets • Student worksheets
Possible Misconceptions: English was the first language spoken in England Celtic is one language (rather than many different languages) Celtic languages are extinct	National Curriculum. Horizontal, Vertical and Diagonal links: English - Appreciate our rich and varied literary heritage, apply their growing knowledge of root words, prefixes and suffixes (etymology and morphology). Geography - human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic

<p>Assessment Opportunities:</p> <p>End-of-unit summative assessment. Formative assessments through starter and plenary retrieval exercises.</p>	<p>activity including trade links</p> <p>Science -Explore differences between things that are living, dead, and never been alive.</p> <p>History - The Roman Empire and its impact on Britain. Ancient Greece – a study of Greek life and achievements and their influence on the western world.</p> <p>Maths - Interpret and present data using bar charts, pictograms and tables. Read Roman numerals to 100 (I to C).</p>
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