



KS2 Unit 5 Lesson 4 Sanskrit, Hindi and Urdu Crib Sheet

Slides 1 and 2 introduce the lesson and the objectives:

- We will learn about three languages in the Indo-European language family that are used in South Asia
- We can examine their scripts, which are very different from the Latin script we use in English
- We can observe connections and similarities between these languages

Slide 3 is a starter slide to see how much prior knowledge pupils bring to this lesson. If you have Hindi/Urdu speakers, they may want to become the language expert in the room and can lead the lesson. The words in italics are all loanwords taken from South Asian languages.

Pupils find Hindi, Urdu and Sanskrit in the illustration on the worksheet (Sanskrit is very small and requires some searching). They all branch off the Indo-Aryan Central Zone branch. Hindi has more speakers than Urdu.

Slide 4 asks more linguistic questions – pupils think about the link between Latin and Romance languages and Proto-German and Germanic languages (Latin and Proto-German being the ancestral languages). Sanskrit is an ancient language whereas Hindi and Urdu are modern languages.

Slides 5 and 6 give further information about Sanskrit and the Vedas.

Slide 7 introduces the languages of Hindi and Urdu – we learn that they sound similar but use different writing systems. Fascinating!

Slide 8 asks pupils to examine the two different scripts – what do they notice?

Slides 9 and 10 give more information about the two scripts.

Slide 11 offers pupils the opportunity to have a go at writing in these scripts. Pupils can copy the words on their worksheet.

Slide 12 is the plenary slide which reinforced the lesson's learning and provides an opportunity for formative assessment.