



## KS2 Unit 5 Lesson 3 Germanic Languages Crib Sheet

**Slides 1 and 2** introduce the lesson and objectives:

- We can see which modern languages belong to the sub-family of Germanic languages and where they originate.
- We can examine where in the world Germanic languages are spoken.
- We can observe similarities and differences between Germanic languages.

**Slide 3** assesses prior knowledge – what can they remember about language families and the Germanic branch in particular. Refer back to Unit 5 lessons 1 and 2 on the Language Tree and Romance languages. What do they bring to the lesson? **Slide 4** provides the answers to the questions discussed.

- From which language do you think Germanic languages originated? **Proto Germanic**
- Do you know any languages that are Germanic?
- Is English a Germanic language? **Yes**
- How many million people in the world do you think speak a Germanic language as their mother tongue? **Approximately 515 million** (babbel.com)
- In which continents are Germanic languages spoken? **Europe, North America, Oceania, Southern Africa**

**Slide 5** is an information-finding race. Pupils use the picture in their workbook to see which pair can find ten Germanic languages in the fastest time.

**Slide 6** shows a grid (also on the worksheet for ease of examination) comparing numbers in six West Germanic languages. Pupils should look for similarities and differences. The questions on **slide 7** relate to the grid and may help pupils access the information. **Slide 8** provides the answers to the discussion questions.

**Slide 9** takes a closer look at cognates and near-cognates in German and English. The aim of this slide is to give pupils confidence when faced with the task of translating words from an unknown language. This will serve to give them confidence in modern language lessons. The words mean:

Hand, finger, knee, foot, shoulder

Mouse, cat, hamster, dog, cow, pig (pupils can perhaps make the link from Schwein to swine to pig)

School, maths, sport, music, English

Mother, Father, brother, sister, friend, uncle

Market, swimming pool, hotel, house, park

**Slide 10** takes us to investigate North Germanic languages found in Scandinavia providing information about Norwegian, Swedish and Danish.



**Slide 11** provides an opportunity for your pupils to become language detectives by examining two versions of a Tourist Information poster in A) German and B) Norwegian. Pupils have to find the words a to h in both texts.

Information Centre	Informationszentrum	Turistinformasjonen
Culture	Kultur	kultur
Whole region	ganze Region	hele region
Fish market	Fischmarkt	fisketorget
Harbour	Hafen	haven
Opening times	Öffnungszeiten	Åpningstider
Friday	Freitag	Fredag
Sunday	Sonntag	Søndag

**Slide 12** links the skills and knowledge used in this lesson with pupils' wider language-learning.

**Slide 13** is a plenary slide offering an opportunity for formative assessment and reinforcing the learning from this lesson.