KS2 Unit 5 Lesson 2 Romance Languages Crib Sheet

Slides 1 and 2 introduce the lesson on Romance languages and the objectives:

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

Slide 3 asks pupils to think about the word Romance. What does it mean, how is it used, how is it linked to languages? Pupils give own responses as discussion to see what prior knowledge they bring to this lesson and offers retrieval opportunity from work covered in Unit 5 lesson 1.

Slide 4 links back to Unit 5 lesson 1 to see if pupils recall information about the language tree, Indo-European and Romance languages.

Slide 5 asks pupils to match the question with the answer (in their workbooks, on their worksheet or verbally) to give information about Romance languages. 1 = c, 2 = d, 3 = b, 4 = a

Slide 6 gives facts about Romance Languages. Can pupils fill in the gaps in the first column to work out the language? **1 = Spanish 2 = Portuguese 3 = French 4 = Italian 5 = Romanian**

Slide 7 asks the language detectives to spot similarities and differences between the Romance words on the board**. Slide 8** shows some similarities – do they match with your pupil responses?

Slide 9 links back to the previous lesson by zooming in on the Romance branch of the Language Tree by Minna Sundberg. They may spot lesser-spoken Romance languages such as Catalan (spoken in parts of Northern Spain), Corsican (spoken in Corsica), Occitan (spoken in some parts of southern France), Romansch (spoken in Switzerland), Ligurian (spoken in Liguria in northwestern Italy).

Slide 10 asks pupils to spot cognates in three Romance languages. They find the words and see how they differ in each language. How do they relate to the English word? My town = mi cuidad, mia città, ma ville (link city/village); July – julio. Luglio, juillet; party – fiesta, festa, fête (link fiesta, fete – loanwords used in English); music = música, musica, musique; first – primero, primo, premier (link to film premiere, primary); big = gran, grande, grande (link grand)

Slide 11 is a plenary slide to check understanding and offer an opportunity for formative assessment.