



Unit Objective:

To be able to say the date in Spanish.

By the end of this unit we will be able to:

- Recognise and recall the 12 months of the year in Spanish.
- Ask what the date is and say the date in Spanish.
- Ask somebody when their birthday is and say when their own birthday is in Spanish.

It will help if we already know:

- The letter sounds (phonics & phonemes) from 'Phonics & Pronunciation' lessons 1, 2 & 3.
- Language introduced from Early Learning units & numbers 1-31
- Vocabulary from 'Me presento' unit (Intermediate), how to say your name, age, where you live and nationality.

Skills we will develop:

To learn how to formulate the date in Spanish and to say when our birthday is using days of the week, months of the year and numbers 1-31.

Activities we will complete:

A number of different activities to learn how to say the date in Spanish. Starting by learning the 12 months of the year in Spanish (including word searches, crosswords and word puzzles). After recycling and revisiting numbers 1-31 learning how to ask and say the date and finally ask and say when your birthday is. After a class survey on birthdays there will be ample opportunity for extended writing using the final tasks in week 5 integrating this new knowledge with previously learnt personal details.

Grammar we will learn & revisit:

Ordinal & cardinal numbers. To learn that months of the year (and the days of the week) do not have a capital letter in Spanish unless they are found at the start of a sentence. Noting that the 2nd, 3rd, 4th etc is not used in the Spanish date. Seeing the upside down question mark (¿) is used at the beginning of all questions. It is always used at the beginning of a sentence that is a question. No exceptions!

Phonics & pronunciation we will see:

Recommended phonics focus: GA GE GI GO GU

- **GO** sound in **domingo** & **agosto**.
- **Stress Placement.** Words that end in a consonant (apart from 'n' or 's') should be stressed on the last syllable as in the word **a-bril**. For words that end in a vowel or 'n' and 's' it is normally the second to last syllable like **sep-tiem-bre**, **ju-lio**, **vein-tiu-no** and **trein-ta**.
- **Accents.** Accents can only be written over vowels in Spanish and indicate the vowel is stressed – regardless of the other rules! As seen in **sá-ba-do** and **miér-co-les**.
- **Ñ tilde.** This changes the 'n' to a 'ny' sound like in the English word onion. It is another letter in Spanish not just another phoneme as in **cumpleaños**.
- **Silent Letters.** 'H' is always silent in Spanish as in the word **hoy** (unless it is a word of foreign origin) which is pronounced 'oy'.

Vocabulary we will learn & revisit:

The 12 nouns for the months and the structures involved for asking and saying the date and how to ask and say when your birthday is. This is all listed on the Vocabulary Sheet.