<b>Y4</b> Unit <b>9</b> <i>A</i>	OBJECTIVES	Pupils should learn:  To say and understand the names of some singular food and drinks words in Spanish  Use and understand the difference between the singular indefinite and definite articles  To give their opinions of singular food and drinks using me encanta, (no) me gusta and odio  To say they or someone else are hungry and thirsty  To say they or someone else want to eat or drink		CULTURE		
¿ Tienes hambre ?	VOCABULARY	verbs  tengo [19] tienes [19] tiene [19] hambre [1262] sed [2214]  quiero [58] quiere [58] comer [347] beber [1085]  verbs  me gusta [22/163] me encanta [22/1202] odio [2189] ¿te gusta? [48/163] el / la [1] un / una [6]  un / una [6]  (judías [>5000]) chocolate [3408] sopa [3608]	adjectives	[frequency]	CS GRAMMAR	qu h z
		queso [3187] pollo [3577] jamón [6820] yogur [>5000] pescado [3449] zumo [>5000] helado [3024] coca-cola [4578] limonada [>5000] pizza [>5000] leche [1397]			PHONICS	

ACTIVITIES	<ul> <li>Read Today is Monday by Eric Carle and then sing the song of the Spanish Hoy es lunes. This will recap days of the week and introduce some food words.</li> <li>Focus on si tienes hambre from the song. Can children work out how to say "I am hungry"? (Tengo hambre)</li> <li>Introduce Quiero comer (I want to eat). Use the foods from the song to create sentences such as Tengo hambre. Quiero comer pizza.</li> <li>Present and practise the remaining food words.</li> <li>Introduce Tengo sed and Quiero beber and practise with the drinks words.</li> <li>Play a game like Guess Who. Think of a food or drink. The children take it in turns to ask ¿Tienes hambre/sed? / ¿Quieres comer + food? / ¿Quieres beber + drink? until they guess the food or drink you are thinking of.</li> <li>Children can hold a picture card or do an action for their partners to practise Tiene hambre/sed, Quiere comer/beber</li> <li>Sort the food and drink words into masculine and feminine (recap ways of finding out which is which). Show children how it won't make sense to use un/una in front of most of them. Explain that we have to use el/la instead, which mean 'the'.</li> <li>Show examples of opinion sentences with me gusta. Explain that me gusta = 'it pleases me'. Therefore me gusta el chocolate = chocolate pleases me / I like chocolate.</li> <li>Introduce no me gusta and me encanta and show how they work in the same way.</li> <li>Finally introduce odio.</li> <li>Children can say and write their opinions of the different foods. Encourage use of y and pero to create longer sentences.</li> <li>Build up practice sentences using flashcards of food and smiley faces to show opinions</li> <li>Stories, poems, songs and rhymes:</li> <li>Hoy es lunes (Eric Carle)</li> </ul>
RESOURCE	
SUMMATIV	n/a
"I CAN"	Say that I am hungry or thirsty and that I want to eat or drink.     Express my opinions of some foods and drinks.

# Listening:

- Listen attentively to spoken language and show understanding by joining in and responding
- understand feelings

### Speaking:

- express opinions
- engage in conversations
- communicate feelings
- speak in sentences, using familiar vocabulary, phrases and basic language structures

# Reading:

- develop their ability to understand new words that are introduced into familiar written material
- read carefully and show understanding of words, phrases and simple writing.
- Understand feelings in writing

#### Writing:

- Write at varying length using the variety of grammatical structures that they have learnt (short paragraph, opinions, articles and connectives)
- Adapt sentences to create new sentences, to express ideas clearly

#### Grammar:

- Conjugation of high-frequency verbs (gustar, tener, querer)
- Gender and number of nouns
- Definite articles
- Key features and patterns of the language (use of gustar to express opinion)

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