



# 5TH GRADE ENGLISH CLASS UNIT 6

## The Middle Ages!





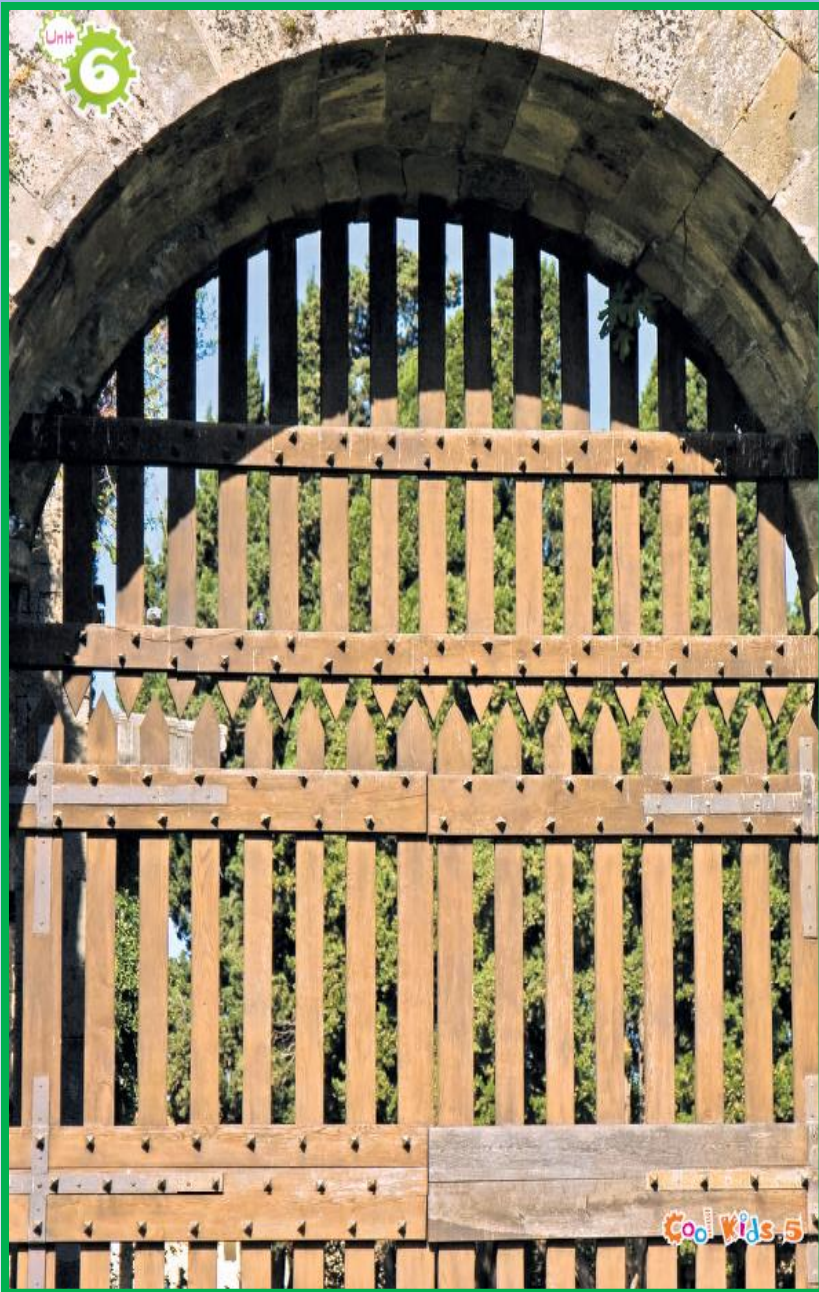
Armor



Drawbridge



Flag



Gate



Knight



King



Prince



Queen



Tower



Market

# VOCABULARY: UNIT 6

## Middle Ages

<b>English</b>	<b>Español</b>
<b>Armor</b>	Armadura
<b>Drawbridge</b>	Puente levadizo
<b>Flag</b>	Bandera
<b>Gate</b>	Reja
<b>King</b>	Rey
<b>Knight</b>	Caballero
<b>Market</b>	Mercado
<b>Prince</b>	Príncipe
<b>Queen</b>	Reina
<b>Tower</b>	Torre

# VOCABULARY: UNIT 6


<b>Verb</b>	<b>Verb (past)</b>	<b>Spanish</b>
Leave	<b>Left</b>	<i>Dejar</i>
Train	<b>Trained</b>	<i>Entrenar</i>
Help	<b>Helped</b>	<i>Ayudar</i>
Become	<b>Became</b>	<i>Volverse o convertirse</i>
Buy	<b>Bought</b>	<i>Comprar</i>
Ride	<b>Rode</b>	<i>Manejar</i>
Visit	<b>Visited</b>	<i>Visitar</i>
Do	<b>Did</b>	<i>Hacer</i>
Wake up	<b>Woke up</b>	<i>Levantarse</i>
Travel	<b>Travelled</b>	<i>Viajar</i>
Finish	<b>Finished</b>	<i>Terminar</i>
Live	<b>Lived</b>	<i>Vivir</i>
Steal	<b>Stole</b>	<i>Robar</i>
Return	<b>Returned</b>	<i>devolver</i>



**Verbs  
in Past**

# VOCABULARY: UNIT 6

<b>Verb</b>	<b>Verb (past)</b>	<b>Spanish</b>
Start	<b>Started</b>	<i>Comenzar</i>
Stay	<b>Stayed</b>	<i>Quedarse</i>
Swim	<b>Swam</b>	<i>Nadar</i>
Jump	<b>Jumped</b>	<i>Saltar</i>
Have / has	<b>Had</b>	<i>Tener</i>
See	<b>Saw</b>	<i>Ver</i>
Bark	<b>Barked</b>	<i>Ladrar</i>
Study	<b>Studied</b>	<i>Estudiar</i>
Forget	<b>Forgot</b>	<i>Olvidar</i>
Write	<b>Wrote</b>	<i>Escribir</i>
Watch	<b>Watched</b>	<i>Observar</i>
Paint	<b>Painted</b>	<i>Pintar</i>
Am / is / are	<b>Was / were</b>	<i>Ser o estar</i>



**Verbs  
in Past**



# VOCABULARY: UNIT 6

<b>Verb</b>	<b>Verb (past)</b>	<b>Spanish</b>
Eat	<b>Ate</b>	<i>Comer</i>
Find	<b>Found</b>	<i>Encontrar</i>
Clean	<b>Cleaned</b>	<i>Limpiar</i>
Play	<b>Played</b>	<i>Jugar</i>
Climb	<b>Climbed</b>	<i>Escalar</i>
Like	<b>Liked</b>	<i>Gustar</i>
Win	<b>Won</b>	<i>Ganar</i>
Invite	<b>Invited</b>	<i>Invitar</i>
Celebrate	<b>Celebrated</b>	<i>Celebrar</i>
Get	<b>Got</b>	<i>Obtener</i>
Sail	<b>Sailed</b>	<i>Navegar</i>
Shout	<b>Shouted</b>	<i>Gritar</i>
Come	<b>Came</b>	<i>Venir</i>



**Verbs  
in Past**

# VERBS: UNIT 6

## Regular Verbs

train

trained

clean

cleaned

help

helped

practice

practiced

Are verbs that end in -d or -ed in the simple past tense

the word changes

## Irregular Verbs

send

sent

become

became

leave

left

go

went

# GRAMMAR: UNIT 6

We use questions in the simple past to ask about events in the past. Wh-questions (what, where, when, why, who, how) and yes/no answers questions. *Usamos preguntas en pasado simple para preguntar acerca de algún evento que ocurrió en el pasado. Preguntas con WH. (que, donde, cuando, porque) y preguntas para respuestas corta.*

## Question



	Question Word	Auxiliary verb	Subject	Main Verb	Complement	Question Mark
1.	What	<b>Did</b>	The King (he)	Do	In the morning	<b>?</b>
2.	Where		The prince (he)	Travel	to	
3.	When		you	eat	breakfast	
4.	What time		They	wake	up	
5.	who		The queen (she)	visit		
6.	why		He	Go	To London	

	Question Word	object	Auxiliary verb	Subject	Main verb	Question Mark
7.	How much	armor	Did	The prince	buy	<b>?</b>

# ANSWERS

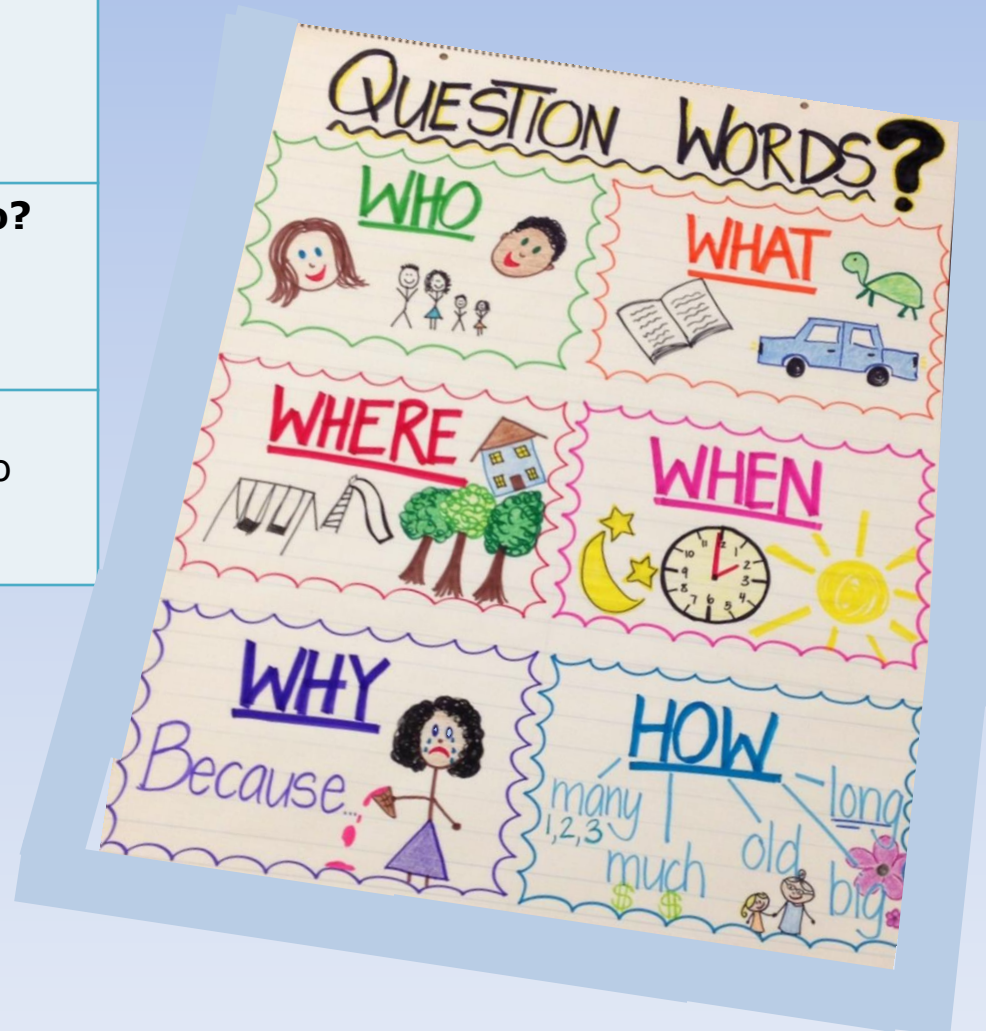
## Answering WH Questions:

	<b>Subject</b>	<b>object</b>	<b>Auxiliary verb</b>
1.	<b>The King (he)</b>	<b>rode</b>	<b>his horse in the morning</b>
2.	<b>The prince (he)</b>	<b>travelled</b>	<b>to London</b>
3.	<b>I</b>	<b>ate</b>	<b>my breakfast in my house</b>
4.	<b>They</b>	<b>woke up</b>	<b>at six o'clock a.m.</b>
5.	<b>The queen (she)</b>	<b>Visited</b>	<b>Her cousin</b>
6.	<b>He</b>	<b>Went</b>	<b>To London BECAUSE he had to buy armor / To London TO buy armor</b>
7.	<b>The prince</b>	<b>Bought</b>	<b>A lot / Three</b>

# ANSWERS

## Answering WH Questions:

<b>What? ¿Qué?</b> A thing or an object	<b>Who ¿Quién?</b> A person
<b>Where ¿Dónde?</b> A place	<b>When ¿Cuándo?</b> A time
<b>Why ¿Por qué?</b> A reason	<b>How ¿Cómo?</b> The way you do something



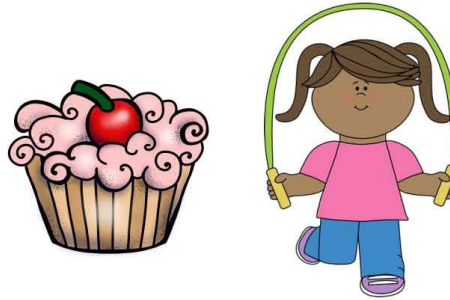
# Who

is a person



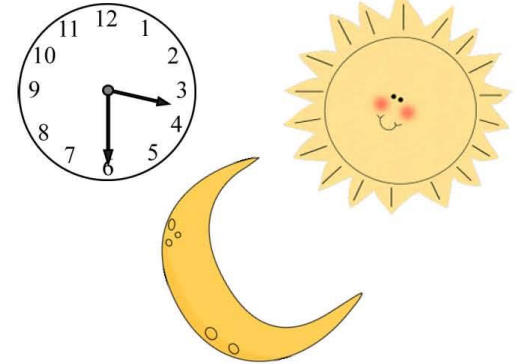
# What

is a thing or an action



# When

is a time



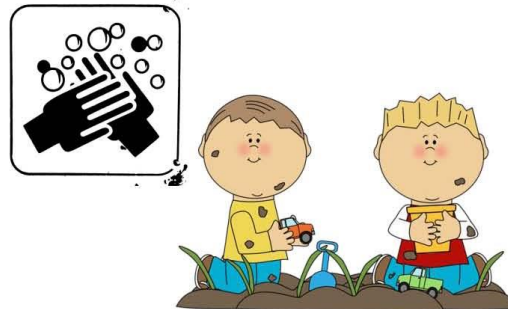
# Where

is a place



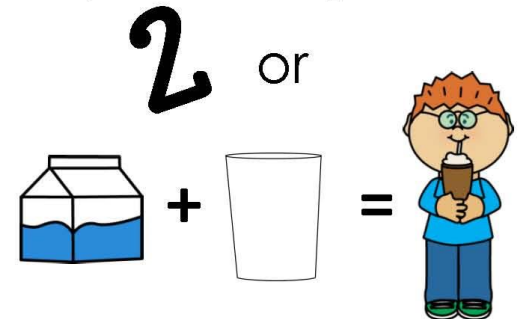
# Why

is the reason something happened



# How

is a number, or the way something is done



# Example:

Who?

Who is that boy?

My brother Tom



When?

When is the party?

On Friday at 2 o'clock



What?

What is on the table?

There is a pencil.



Why?

Why are you late?

Because I missed my bus.



Where?

Where is your book?

It is in the bag.



## Answering Why Questions in sentences:

- 1. Start with part of the question.** *Empiezas con parte de la pregunta.*
- 2. Use "because," "so," or "to".** *Usas "porque", "para" o "entonces"*
- 3. Give a reason.** *Dar una razón*

### Examples:

Why did you go to sleep early yesterday?  
I went to sleep early because I was tired.

Why did you go to school?  
I went to school to learn.

Why does a pencil have an eraser?  
A pencil has an eraser so you can erase mistakes.



# Question



Aux. Verb	Pronouns	Main Verb	complement	Question Mark
<b>DID</b>	I You She He It We You They	Swim Jump Study Climb Clean See	In the lake On the bed Math A tree The floor My book	?

# YES / NO ANSWERS

## Negative Sentences



	Pronoun	Aux. Verb
<b>No,</b>	I She He It We They You (singular) You (plural)	<b>Didn't</b>

# YES / NO ANSWERS

## Affirmative Sentences



	Pronoun	Aux. Verb
<b>Yes,</b>	I She He It We They You (singular) You (plural)	<b>Did</b>

# Sequencers and Conjunctions

We use sequencers to show the order of events. *Usamos los secuenciadores para demostrar el orden de los eventos.*

**First**, she took a bath.  
**Then** she ate breakfast.  
**Next**, she took pictures.  
**After that**, she ate dinner.  
**Finally**, she went to bed.

**Primero**, ella tomó una baño  
**Luego** ella comió el desayuno.  
**Después**, ella tomó fotos.  
**Después de eso**, ella cenó.  
**Finalmente**, ella fue a la cama.

We use conjunctions to join two words, phrases or clauses together to make one long sentence. *Usamos las conjunciones para unir dos palabras, frases o cláusulas juntas para hacer una oración larga.*

We use **AND** to combine similar ideas  
We use **BUT** to show contrast idea  
We use **BECAUSE** to explain the reason for something.

Usamos **Y** para combinar ideas similares.  
Usamos **PERO** para contrastar una idea.  
Usamos **PORQUE** para explicar la razón de algo.

I'm going to the party this night **and** celebrate my birthday  
She's going to buy pizza, **but** she isn't going to eat  
I'm going to buy a dictionary **because** I'm going to have a test tomorrow

I'm going to the party this night  
**and** celebrate my birthday

She's going to buy pizza,  
**but** she isn't going to eat

