

Module	Context/Objectives	Powerful Learning	Language skills	Key questions	Misconceptions	Assessment
Introduction to Spanish	<b>Spanish Year Curriculum</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Learning about Spanish-speaking people and culture</li> <li>Recognising and using greetings</li> <li>Understanding classroom instructions</li> <li>Learning the alphabet and numbers 1-30</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Phonics in Spanish</li> <li>Introduction to masculine and feminine nouns</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Learning to pronounce vowels and other sounds</li> <li>Using phonic sounds to complete basic dictation tasks</li> </ul>	Why are languages important? Which countries speak Spanish?  Key Spanish questions to be able to ask and answer:  Como estás? Cómo te llamas? Cuando es tu cumpleaños? Cuantos anos tienes?	Vowel sounds being different in Spanish and English  Combinations of letters creating different sounds in Spanish  The sounds of new letters students have not come across before such as the Spanish LL	Baseline assessment
Me Presento	<b>Talking about yourself</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Spelling names using alphabet from topic 1</li> <li>Learning numbers 1–100</li> <li>Talking about family members</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Definite and indefinite articles</li> <li>The verbs <i>tener</i> and <i>ser</i> and <i>estar</i></li> <li>Nouns, gender and verbs</li> <li>Infinitive verb ending AR, ER, IR</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Recording vocabulary accurately</li> <li>Learning how to be an independent learner by using knowledge organisers to complete and check tasks</li> <li>Memory games – (snakes and ladders/ splat)</li> </ul>	¿Como te llamas? ¿Como se escribe? ¿Cuántos...? ¿Como es tu familia? What is a verb? What is an infinitive verb? When do you use SER or ESTAR? How do we use the irregular verb tener and what are its forms?	Not all verbs follow the same rules. Some verbs are irregular and do not follow the same pattern as regular verbs. Nouns can be masculine or feminine, unlike in English. Articles must match the gender of the noun. There are 2 verb for to be. Know when to use each one.	Reading and writing assessment (family and friends)  Dictation and grammar gap fill purple book tasks
Me Describo	<b>Describing yourself</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Saying dates and birthdays</li> <li>Describing pets</li> <li>Giving your nationality and saying what languages you speak</li> <li>Describing yourself and others physically and personalities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Possessive adjectives</li> <li>Adjectival agreement</li> <li>Working out grammar rules</li> <li>Present tense of regular verbs</li> <li>Acceleration in vocabulary development in Spanish with focus on key nouns and adjectives useful in a wide range of topics</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>When not to use capital letters</li> <li>Pronouncing the Spanish 'c'</li> <li>Using quantifiers</li> <li>Extending sentences using simple connectives</li> <li>Working out grammar rules from a pattern</li> <li>Describing in Spanish</li> </ul>	¿Qué es la fecha hoy? ¿Cuándo es tu cumpleaños? ¿Tienes animals? ¿De donde eres? ¿Qué hablas? ¿Cómo eres? What is an adjective? What is a possessive adjective? Why do the spellings of adjectives change dependent on who you are talking about? What are 1st, 2nd, 3rd person pronouns in Spanish and English.	Y is pronounced ee Adjectives follow the noun There are exceptions – big, small, best, worst Pero is but, Perro is dog. No need to use Spanish pronouns with verb conjugations unless clarifying the subject.	Translation of a paragraph from Spanish to English  Dictation and grammar gap fill focused on adjectival agreements and M/F nouns

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<p style="text-align: center;"><b>EI</b> <b>Insti</b></p>	<p><b>School</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Talking about school subjects and your opinions of them</li> <li>Saying what the time is and when your lessons are</li> <li>Talking about what there is in your school</li> <li>Talking about your school uniform and your opinion of it</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Verbs and adjectival agreement</li> <li>The verbs <i>tener</i> and <i>ser</i> with telling the time</li> <li>Verbs in the present tense</li> <li>The use of subject pronouns in Spanish</li> <li>–ar verbs</li> <li>–negatives</li> <li>widening range of adjectives and ability to give opinions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Working out meanings from cognates between Spanish and English</li> <li>Learning vocabulary</li> <li><i>desde...hasta (from...to...)</i></li> <li>Where to put the emphasis in spoken Spanish</li> <li>manipulating a wider range of verbs in Spanish</li> </ul>	<p>¿Qué estudias? ¿Qué te gusta estudiar? ¿Qué hora es? What is a pronoun? How can you use your English skills to work out the meaning of Spanish words? How do you form negatives in Spanish? What is your school like? What are the positives and negatives of school uniform?</p>	<p>The verb <i>gustar</i> is conjugated in the 3<sup>rd</sup> person as it is thing you are liking that is the subject of the sentence. Me gusta not me gusto = I like Use 3<sup>rd</sup> person plural of SER = son with time eg. They are 6 o'clock not it is 6 o'clock.</p>	<p>Reading and writing – school life, uniform and lessons</p> <p>Speaking practice-reading 50 words aloud in Spanish to the teacher about school life.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>EI</b> <b>Tiempo</b> <b>libre</b></p>	<p><b>Sport and leisure activities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Talking about weekend activities and free time</li> <li>Talking about the weather</li> <li>Saying what you do in the morning</li> <li>Talking about what you do after school</li> <li>Practicing telling the time</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The radical-changing verb <i>jugar (ue)</i></li> <li>A wide range of opinion phrases- me mola/me flipa/me fastitia/me molesta as well as me gusta and me encanta</li> <li>Patterns in radical-changing verbs</li> <li>Reflexive verbs</li> <li>The verbs <i>ir</i>, <i>hacer</i> and <i>jugar</i> in infinitives and present tense as well as a range of daily routine verbs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Recognising and using idioms with the verb <i>hacer</i></li> <li>Using sequencing to add interest and cohesion to what you write and say</li> <li>Practicing using the time, weather and free time verbs together – along with opinion phrases</li> <li>Using sequencing to add interest and cohesion to what you write and say – words such as 'firstly, then, after, finally'</li> </ul>	<p>¿Qué tiempo hace? ¿Qué te gusta hacer en tu tiempo libre? ¿Cómo es un día típico para ti? ¿Qué haces después tu día escolar? ¿Qué haces el fin de semana? What is a reflexive verb and how do you form it? What are the verb endings for AR present tense verbs? What irregular verbs do you know?</p>	<p>Use <i>hacer</i> =to do with weather terminology as well as is. Me gusta not me gusto = I like Me gustan with plurals. Reflexive verbs follow the same verb conjugation patterns but must have me, te, se. They are verb that you do to yourself. Some verbs are irregular and have patterns within the same irregular verbs eg IR = Voy I go SER = Soy I am ESTAR = estoy</p>	<p>Reading paragraphs and answering comprehension questions</p> <p>Grammar and dictation tasks</p> <p>Writing on free time activities including justified reasons</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Dónde</b> <b>vivo</b> <b>yo</b></p>	<p><b>Where you live</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Using the verb to live with a range of accommodation</li> <li>Giving and understanding directions</li> <li>Rooms in the house</li> <li>Describing your bedroom</li> <li>Giving your opinion of the region where you live and what there is to do there</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Differentiating between <i>ser</i> and <i>estar</i> is very prominent in this unit</li> <li>Simple imperatives (directions)</li> <li>Prepositions</li> <li>Deep knowledge of the verb <i>vivir</i> and recognising/ forming the different present tense forms</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pronouncing cognates correctly</li> <li>Extending sentences using frequency adverbs</li> <li>Improving speaking and writing with adjectives</li> <li>Working out gender of new words and agreeing nouns and adjectives multiple times in single sentences.</li> </ul>	<p>¿Dónde vives? Location/accommodation ¿Vives en una casa o un piso? ¿Cómo es tu casa? ¿Cómo es tu habitación? ¿Por que te gusta tu region? What is a preposition? What language strategies can you use to work out the meaning of Spanish word? What information can you give about where people live? How can you identify a masculine or feminine noun?</p>	<p>Adjectives must agree with the noun. Some nouns look like they are feminine but are actually masculine eg un problema Adverbs of frequency are at the start of sentences. Hay- one word means 'there is' in Spanish</p>	<p>Reading and writing (describing types of accommodation, places in the town, rooms in a house)</p> <p>Speaking-short photo card activity which students can pre-plan</p>

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<p>Me gusta comer</p>	<p><b>Eating and drinking</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Different types of food</li> <li>Saying what you eat at different mealtimes</li> <li>Talking about food you like and dislike; saying what is healthy</li> <li>Asking for food in a café</li> <li>Going out, ordering food, complaining</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Nouns and verbs (to talk about mealtimes)</li> <li><i>más que</i> and <i>menos que</i></li> <li><i>tengo hambre</i> and <i>tengo sed</i></li> <li>Using <i>tú</i> and <i>usted</i></li> <li>Using <i>ir a</i></li> <li>Adjectives and <i>se come mucho</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>How to remember words</li> </ul>	<p>¿Cuándo comes por el desayuno?          ¿Qué te gusta comer?          ¿Es buena para la salud?          ¿Quiero pedir...?          What is a comparative phrase?          What verbs are used when talking about meal times?          What phrases can be used to make comparisons?          When would you use <i>tú</i> or <i>usted</i>?</p>	<p>Use TENER = to have when talking about being hungry and thirsty not I am          Ir + a an infinitive = future.          Don't forget the <b>a</b></p>	
<p>Las vacaciones</p>	<p><b>Holidays</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Talking about means of transport</li> <li>Discussing accommodation and facilities</li> <li>Making a reservation</li> <li>Talking about holiday activities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The immediate future tense</li> <li>The present tense</li> <li>Comparisons</li> <li>Formal and informal language (<i>tú</i> and <i>usted</i>)</li> <li>Forming and using adverbs</li> <li>Using a dictionary effectively</li> <li>Questioning words</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Creating a dialogue from a model</li> <li>Working out and comparing detail</li> <li>Recreating own formal and informal dialogues</li> <li>Using a number of verbs in the present and immediate future tenses</li> <li>Answering questions about holiday plans without support</li> <li>Revising and adapting previous knowledge</li> <li>Using language learning strategies to work out meaning</li> </ul>	<p>¿Adónde vamos?          ¿Cómo viajas?          ¿Dónde te alojas?          ¿Puede reservar..?          ¿Qué haces durante las vacaciones?          What is an adverb?          What is the difference between formal and informal?          How do you find words in a dictionary?          How do you know what type of word they are?</p>	<p>You will never find conjugated verbs in the dictionary eg <i>is</i>. You have to use the verb section and look for the infinitive and use the verb tables.</p>	
<p>Lo pasaste bien</p>	<p><b>Talking about the past</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Saying what can/can't be done in your region and why</li> <li>Saying what the weather was like</li> <li>Talking about free time activities in the past tense</li> <li>Giving your views in a past holiday</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The expression (<i>no se puede</i>)</li> <li>The verb <i>ir</i> in the preterite</li> <li>The preterite of regular verbs</li> <li>Opinions in the preterite tense</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Avoiding repetition of common vocabulary</li> <li>Linking sentences to avoid repetition</li> <li>Writing about someone else</li> <li>Improving spoken and written work</li> </ul>	<p>¿Qué se puede hacer?          ¿Qué hiciste?          ¿Adónde fuiste?          ¿Lo pasaste bien?          What is the preterite tense?          How do you conjugate regular present tense verbs in the preterite tense?          Whe and why would you use <i>poder</i> (<i>se puede/se pueden</i>)?</p>	<p><i>Se puede</i> mean one can, formal 2<sup>nd</sup> person, BUT it is conjugated the same as 3<sup>rd</sup> person.          One is the same as we say 'you', when we don't know who the you is. For example in Coventry you can go swimming.</p>	

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<p>La vida techno</p>	<p><b>The media</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Talking about different media based activities – saying what you like to watch on TV and why</li> <li>Talking about the type of films you like and why</li> <li>Describing what a film is about</li> <li>Describing advantages and disadvantages of different types of media</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Words of frequency</li> <li>Using <i>gustar</i> to say what other people like</li> <li>The preterite tense</li> <li>Asking and answering questions</li> <li><i>lo bueno</i> and <i>lo malo</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pairwork</li> <li>Carrying out a survey</li> <li>Looking up verbs in a dictionary</li> <li>Independent learning</li> <li>Presenting and defending a point of view</li> </ul>	<p>¿Qué tipo de tecnología usas?            ¿Qué prefieres ver por la television?            ¿Qué tipo de película te gusta?            ¿Qué pasó en la película?            ¿Cuál es tu opinion de...?            What words can you use to describe the frequency of an event/how often something happens?            What are the 5 main questioning words?</p>		
<p>Las personas nuevas</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Meeting new people</b></li> <li>Greetings and Introductions</li> <li>Saying how you feel</li> <li>Invitations to go out</li> <li>Buying cinema tickets</li> <li>Making excuses</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Imperfect tense</li> <li><i>Ser</i> and <i>estar</i></li> <li><i>Me llevo bien/mal</i></li> <li><i>Conmigo/tigo con/él/ella</i></li> <li>Personal <i>a</i></li> <li><i>Voy a</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Greeting formally and informally</li> <li>Pronouncing <i>rr/r</i> and <i>ñ</i></li> <li>False friends</li> <li>Revising opinions</li> <li>Pronouncing <i>l</i> and <i>ll</i> <i>b</i> and <i>v</i></li> <li>Making excuses</li> <li>Responding politely</li> <li>Dictionary skills</li> <li>Pronouncing vowel sounds</li> </ul>	<p>¿Qué tal?            ¿Cómo estás en este momento?            ¿Quieres venir a ?            ¿Puedo comprar dos billetas?            ¿Dónde vas?            When do you use <i>ser</i> or <i>estar</i>?            What are the verb ending for AR verbs in the imperfect tense?</p>	<p>Voy + a + infinitive = Immediate future tense. I am going to + verb.            Voy + a + noun = present tense</p>	
<p>La vida en España</p>	<p><b>Staying in Spain</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Differences in daily routine</li> <li>Helping around the house</li> <li>Cultural differences in mealtimes</li> <li>Cooking a typical dish</li> <li>Where you live and what there is</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Soler</i></li> <li>Adverbs of frequency</li> <li>Present continuous</li> <li><i>Tener que/deber</i></li> <li>Radical changing verbs</li> <li>Quantities</li> <li>Higher numbers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Checking verbs in the dictionary</li> <li>Verb patterns</li> <li>Understanding recipes in Spanish</li> <li>Writing descriptions of places</li> <li>Pronouncing <i>C</i> and <i>Z</i></li> </ul>	<p>Cúando sueles...?            ¿Qué haces durante una día típica?            ¿Cómo ayudas en la casa?            ¿A qué hora comes?            What are the cultural differences between meals in Uk and Spain?            What are the most typical Spanish ingredients?            When do you pronounce a hard C or a 'th' sound for a C?</p>	<p>In Spanish the present continuous is conjugated the same as the present tense. Radical changing verbs follow the same verb conjugation in the endings as regular or irregular verbs but have a spelling misconception in stem.</p>	

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<p>La Moda</p>	<p><b>Fashion</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Talking about clothes and your opinions of them</li> <li>Different styles and eras of fashion</li> <li>Places to buy clothes</li> <li>Describing what you wear when</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Llevar</i></li> <li><i>Gustar</i></li> <li>Imperfect tense</li> <li>Demonstrative adjectives</li> <li>Comparatives and superlatives</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Transferring previous knowledge</li> <li>Cognates</li> <li>Working out vocabulary from previous context</li> <li>Spanish clothes and shoe sizes</li> <li>Making choices and evaluating options</li> <li>Listening to longer texts</li> <li>Speaking in shops</li> <li>Understanding and producing descriptions</li> </ul>	<p>¿Qué llevas? ¿Qué piensas de tus ropas? ¿Es de que tiempo? ¿Es más o menos + adjective? How do you use comparatives? What is a comparative/superlative?</p>	<p>My, your, his and hers. Remember plural objects has plural possessive adjectives. Mi &gt; mis. Gusta/gustan not gusto</p>	
<p>El Ocio</p>	<p><b>Leisure</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Saying what you like to do in your free time</li> <li>Saying what music you like and why</li> <li>Going shopping</li> <li>Going on holiday</li> <li>Describing an event in the past</li> <li>Talking about when you were younger</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Gustar</i> and similar verbs</li> <li>Direct object pronouns</li> <li>Expressions of quantity and size</li> <li>Ordinal numbers</li> <li>Opinions in the past</li> <li>Using preterite and imperfect</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Justifying opinions</li> <li>Adapting previous learnt language</li> <li>Responding to open ended questions</li> <li>Recounting what happened</li> <li>Intonation in questions</li> </ul>	<p>¿Qué encantas hacer en tu tiempo libre? ¿Te gusta qué tipo de música? ¿Qué te compras? ¿Dónde vas por las vacaciones? ¿Qué pasaste? ¿Cuándo fuiste joven, qué hiciste? What tense do you use when talking about when you were young? What is the difference between the imperfect and preterite?</p>	<p>Ordinal numbers also must agree with the noun. Eg Primero/a</p>	
<p>¡Ven a Madrid!</p>	<p><b>Come to Madrid!</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Transport and travelling in Madrid</li> <li>Planning places to visit</li> <li>Buying travel tickets</li> <li>Talking about a day out in the past</li> <li>Simple directions</li> <li>Shops in town</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Preposition a: <i>a +el = al</i></li> <li>Relative pronouns <i>que</i> and <i>lo que</i></li> <li>Asking questions</li> <li>Preterite</li> <li>Connectives</li> <li>Adverbs</li> <li>Prepositions</li> <li>Simple imperatives</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tackling unfamiliar texts</li> <li>Writing longer passages</li> <li>Reading for information</li> <li>Achieving higher levels</li> <li>Extending sentences</li> <li>Improving your own work</li> <li>Pronouncing <i>z, ce, ci</i></li> </ul>	<p>¿Hay qué formas de transporte en Madrid? ¿Qué visitarás? ¿Quiero comprar...? ¿Qué hiciste ayer/la semana pasada? ¿Cómo vas al...? Can you name 3 connectives? What is an adverb? Can you explain what an imperative means? ¿What language strategies can you use to work out the meaning of longer texts?</p>	<p>A + el changes to al Word order of sentences.</p>	

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<p><b>Bienestar</b></p>	<p><b>Well-being</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Healthy lifestyle</li> <li>• Healthy body</li> <li>• Illnesses and injury</li> <li>• At the chemists</li> <li>• Sporting accidents</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Question words</li> <li>• Frequency words</li> <li>• <i>Deber, hay que, tener que, necesitar</i></li> <li>• <i>Doler</i></li> <li>• Impersonal <i>se</i></li> <li>• Imperfect and preterite</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Memorising skills</li> <li>• Adapting previous language (new tenses and prepositions)</li> <li>• Understanding instructions</li> <li>• Listening for detail</li> <li>• Pronouncing <i>j/g</i></li> </ul>	<p>¿Tienes una vida sana?          ¿Qué necesitas hacer para mantener una vida sana?          ¿Dónde se duele?          What does Hay mean?          When would you use the impersonal <i>se</i>?</p>	<p>Verbs have different meanings according to the context in which they are used. Eg Tener que</p>	
<p><b>Mi futuro</b></p>	<p><b>My Future</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Discussing the future</li> <li>• Future careers and dream jobs</li> <li>• Pocket money and how you earn it</li> <li>• Future education options</li> <li>• Dream jobs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Future tense</li> <li>• Future tense v immediate future</li> <li>• <i>Me gustaría ser</i></li> <li>• <i>Es peor ser, quiero ser</i></li> <li>• Conditional</li> <li>• Using a variety of tenses</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Comparing British and Spanish schools</li> <li>• Produce and extended piece of writing</li> <li>• Checking critically and improving your work</li> <li>• Accents</li> </ul>	<p>¿Qué gustaría ser en el future?          ¿Cuál es tu empleo de tus sueños?          ¿Cómo gastas el dinero?          ¿Quieres ir a Universidad?          When would you use the future tense or the immediate future?          What is the conditional tense?          How does school life differ in Spanish to the UK?</p>	<p>Use writing techniques and strategies learnt in English.</p>	
<p><b>Mi Mundo</b></p>	<p><b>My World</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Describing environmental problems and causes</li> <li>• Talking about what we can/must do to help the environment</li> <li>• How you help the environment</li> <li>• Your world at home and what you are allowed to do.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Very large numbers</li> <li>• <i>Se puede, se debe, hay que, tener que</i></li> <li>• Negatives</li> <li>• Frequency expressions</li> <li>• <i>Me permiten/puedo</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Carrying out and writing up a survey</li> <li>• Reading skills: looking for clues in texts</li> <li>• Making and referring to notes</li> <li>• Writing a formal letter and presenting an argument</li> <li>• Speaking and writing for different audiences</li> </ul>	<p>¿Cuales son los problemas?          ¿Cómo podemos ayudar el          What are the problems of the environment?          How can we help protect the environment?</p>	<p>Poder is irregular . The future tense spelling</p>	
<p><b>¡Aquí se habla español!</b></p>	<p><b>Spanish is spoken here!</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Countries of Latin America</li> <li>• Spanish speaking people</li> <li>• Latin America festivals</li> <li>• The importance of learning languages</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Comparatives</li> <li>• Adjectives revision</li> <li>• Idiomatic uses of <i>tener</i></li> <li>• <i>Soler</i> +infinitive in past</li> <li>• <i>Lo</i> + adjective</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Carrying out research on the internet</li> <li>• Applying knowledge over a greater range of contexts</li> <li>• False friends</li> </ul>	<p>¿Dónde se habla español?          ¿Cómo celebran ... en ...?          Why are there so many Spanish speaking countries far away from Spain?          Why are languages important?          What skills are learnt that are transferable to your future life and other languages?</p>	<p>Not all Spanish speaking countries use the same vocabulary.</p>	



# Spanish Year Curriculum plan

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>KS3 Revision</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Revision of key vocabulary</li> <li>Identify, revise and reteach weak area of knowledge</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Secure knowledge of numbers, ages and times, days, months and dates.</li> <li>Appropriate nouns – Masculine or feminine, singular or plural</li> <li>Articles agree with the noun. (Using 'The' and 'A' at the correct times).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Communicating basic information.</li> <li>Infinitive verbs</li> <li>Conjugating verbs</li> <li>Identifying patterns</li> <li>Using language learning strategies to work out unfamiliar language</li> </ul>	<p>What basic strategies can you use to answer different styles of questioning?</p>	<p>You can still work out meaning without having to know every word</p>	
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Me, My Family and Friends</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Give details about yourself</li> <li>Relationships with the family</li> <li>Getting on with friends and family</li> <li>Talking about my friends</li> <li>Taking in pairs</li> <li>Plans for the future</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conjugating verbs in the present, immediate future tense</li> <li>Secure preterite tense conjugation.</li> <li>Use ser or estar appropriately.</li> <li>Agreement, position of adjectives.</li> <li>Possessive adjectives</li> <li>Use reflexive verbs (present tense)</li> <li>Select correct subject pronouns</li> <li>Direct and indirect object pronouns</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Using a number of verbs and tenses including Present, immediate future, simple future</li> <li>Answering questions about yourself, family and friends without support</li> <li>Thinking skills – hypothesis, analysis, evaluation, teamwork</li> <li>Revising and adapting previous knowledge</li> <li>Using techniques to give extended responses</li> <li>Using y (and) and que (that, which, who) to form longer sentences</li> <li>Giving opinions in different ways</li> <li>Adapting a model</li> </ul>	<p>¿Ser o Estar? ¿por qué? ¿Te llevas bien con...? ¿Esta mejor de vivir con su madre o su padre? ¿Parejas del future? What are the positive and negative reasons for living with one parent or another. What types of relationships are there? Why do the Spanish have reflexive verbs?</p>	<p>Entenderse and llevarse have different meaning dependent on the context where they are being used. Ser is used for permanent states of being; to describe profession or nationality. Estar is used for location or temporary states.</p> <p>Reflexive verbs take a while to embed- ensure students don't just put 'me' + infinitive verb.</p> <p>Once reflexive teaching complete, students sometimes tend to put 'me' in front of lots of verbs- ensure they know this is not the case.</p> <p>Hace... anos Desde hace ... anos</p>	
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Technology in Everyday Life</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Technologies in everyday life</li> <li>Describing technologies</li> <li>Saying how you use the internet</li> <li>comparing technologies</li> <li>Advantages and disadvantages of technologies</li> <li>Explaining if you can</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The present v the present perfect tense</li> <li>Adjectives</li> <li>Si + conditional</li> <li>Using por and para</li> <li>.</li> <li>.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Explaining why</li> <li>Making comparisons</li> <li>Using superlatives</li> <li>Building longer sentences</li> <li>Making arguments for and against</li> <li>Speaking without support</li> <li>Reading comprehension of longer texts</li> <li>Statements of possibility</li> <li>Formulating questions</li> </ul>	<p>¿Para que usas la tecnología? ¿Cómo prefieres mantenerte en contacto? ¿Cuál es tu opinion de tu móvil? What are the advantages and disadvantages of modern technologies? What would you do if you didn't have a mobile phone?</p>	<p>Pronunciation</p> <p>The present perfect tense is new- will need lots of examples and integration.</p> <p>The use of 'lo' in sentences, whether this is for 'lo Bueno/ lo mejor' etc or 'lo cual'.</p> <p>When describing plural</p>	

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	<p>live without technologies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mock Speaking exam</li> </ul>				<p>technologies 'phones' 'computers' to ensure students are using correct verb conjugations and adjectival agreements</p>	
<p>Free-time activities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Saying what you like to do</li> <li>Describing what do you do in your free time</li> <li>Making plans in your free time</li> <li>Tv and film</li> <li>Eating and drinking</li> <li>Eating out</li> <li>Special meals</li> <li>Do you do sport?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gustar/Encantar/hacer /jugar</li> <li>Gustar + plural nouns</li> <li>Present regular v irregular verbs</li> <li>Radical changing verbs</li> <li>Pronouns after para and con</li> <li>Future tense.</li> <li>Hacer/salir/tener/haber in future tense</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Expanding statements</li> <li>Listening and identifying Positive and negative opinions</li> <li>Using more than 1 tense in speaking</li> <li>Using Time frame words to express order</li> <li>Future tense time frames</li> <li>Using listening techniques for clues</li> <li>Using verbal context to work out meaning</li> </ul>	<p>¿Qué te gusta hacer?          ¿Qué haces en tu tiempo libre?          ¿Qué quieres comprar?          ¿Qué vas a pedir?          Me gustaría...</p>	<p>Making sure students are secure which opinion phrases require 'me' and which don't. E.g. it is 'me gusta' but not 'me odio'.</p>	
<p>Customs and Festivals</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Family life in Spain and UK</li> <li>Visiting Spain</li> <li>Life and customs in Spain</li> <li>Spanish regional festivals</li> <li>Changing customs</li> <li>Festivals in the Hispanic world</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regular and reflexive verbs in the preterite tense</li> <li>Ser and Ir in the preterite</li> <li>The imperfect</li> <li>Irregular verbs in imperfect</li> <li>Reflexive verbs in the imperfect</li> <li>Hay/Habia</li> <li>Revising numbers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Role plays</li> <li>Actions and opinions</li> <li>Using 1+ tense in writing</li> <li>Reading questions</li> <li>Past time expressions</li> <li>Skim reading for information</li> </ul>	<p>¿Cómo es la vida en España?          What regional customs take place in Spain?          What customs and festivals take place in Latin America?</p>	<p>Students confuse Spanish and Hispanic calendar events- ensure they know Day of the Dead is only celebrated in Mexico.</p> <p>There is is not 'hay es' – same with habia for there was- students sometimes add that 'es' in unnecessarily</p> <p>Spelling of larger numbers in Spanish</p>	



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<p>Home, town, neighborhood and region</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Describing my house</li> <li>Talking about different types of housing</li> <li>Positive and negatives of different housing</li> <li>Describing my local area</li> <li>Saying what there is to do in your area</li> <li>Advantages and disadvantages of living in a town or countryside</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hay/ser/estar</li> <li>Puedo/se puede</li> <li>Using demonstrative adjectives and pronouns</li> <li>Estar for location</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Expressions of quantity</li> <li>Expressing opinions</li> <li>Further prepositions</li> <li>Quantifiers</li> <li>Reasons for an opinion</li> <li>Past, present and future questions</li> </ul>	<p>¿Cómo es tu casa?          ¿Dónde esta?          ¿Qué se puede hacer donde vives?          ¿Cómo es tu casa?          What do you think of the local amenities in your area?          Why?</p>	<p>Quantifiers- difference between 'un poco' and 'poco + adjective'</p> <p>Go over estar for location- students often jump to 'es' because they know it well.</p> <p>The difference between el and lo and when to use them</p> <p>Adjectival agreements again here when describing objects in the home</p>	
<p>Social Issues</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Talking about different ways to volunteer</li> <li>Saying what you for charity</li> <li>The benefits of volunteering and charity work</li> <li>Saying if you eat healthily</li> <li>Describing whether you have a healthy or unhealthy lifestyle</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Verbs that follow an infinitive</li> <li>Future conditional – gustaría</li> <li>Negatives</li> <li>Expressions with Tener</li> <li>Mejor que/ Peor que</li> <li>Deber que, Tener que, Hay que</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Recognising different tenses</li> <li>Making comparisons</li> <li>Transferring language</li> <li>Language in reading texts</li> <li>Learning vocabulary</li> <li>Learning different tenses</li> </ul>	<p>¿Quieres ser voluntario?          ¿Qué puedes hacer para ayudar?          ¿Comes Bien?          ¿Llevas una vida sana?</p>	<p>The exam may test students with synonyms for different aspects of charity such as charity shop (tienda de caridad/ tienda benéfica)- ensure students are exposed to a range.</p> <p>Students may write have to as 'tener a' rather than 'tener que'</p>	
<p>Global Issues</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Talking about reusing, reducing and recycling</li> <li>Saying what you do to recycle</li> <li>Talking about ways to protect the environment</li> <li>Understanding and discussing environmental problems</li> <li>Discussing poverty and homelessness</li> <li>Presenting ways to combat homelessness and poverty</li> <li>Saying what you could do to combat social issues</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Me preocupa</li> <li>Expressions with mucho, poco</li> <li>The pluperfect tense</li> <li>3<sup>rd</sup> person singular</li> <li>Algo, alguien</li> <li>Se debe, se puede + infinitive</li> <li>Si + present+ future tense</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Using 'if' sentences</li> <li>Making use of word families</li> <li>Prefixes</li> <li>Exclamations</li> <li>Identifying negative and positive expressions</li> <li>Negative expressions</li> </ul>	<p>¿Cómo se puede reutilizar, reducir, reciclar?          ¿Cómo proteger el medio ambiente?          ¿Por qué hay pobreza?          ¿Qué podemos hacer para ayudar?</p>	<p>The verb to pollute is 'contaminar' – contaminar does not mean to contaminate.</p> <p>Problema is masculine although it appears feminine</p> <p>Try to 'tratar de' rather than 'tratar a'</p> <p>Differences between 'salvar' 'ahorrar' and 'guardar' all meaning to save.</p>	

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<p>Travel and Tourism</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Give various methods of transport</li> <li>Use weather terminology.</li> <li>Say where/when/who you go on holiday with</li> <li>Describe places to go on holiday, accommodations and facilities</li> <li>Talk about different holiday activities and places of interest</li> <li>Describe tourist attractions</li> <li>Understanding holiday leaflets</li> <li>Talk in detail about holidays in the past.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conjugate and use the past tense</li> <li>Weather in the past</li> <li>Conjugate and use the future tense</li> <li>Use adverbs correctly</li> <li>To include time phrases</li> <li>To use <i>suelo</i> + infinitive to say what you tend to + verb</li> <li><i>Estar</i> + past participle</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Responding to questions in conversations</li> <li>Giving opposite views</li> <li>Adverbs of place</li> <li>Exclamations using the subjunctive</li> <li>Answering exam style questions - Writing longer texts using 3 tenses, without support.</li> <li>Conveying meaning when translating</li> </ul>	<p>¿Adónde vas/fuiste por las vacaciones?            ¿Con quién?            ¿Cómo viajas/viajaste?            ¿Cuánto tiempo ...duró el viaje?...pasas/pasaste allí?            ¿Qué haces/hiciste?            ¿Qué tiempo hace/haciste?</p>	<p>Regular verbs follow a pattern that is the same for all other regular verbs. Irregular verbs don't follow <i>that</i> pattern but often have their own within groups of irregular verbs.            Immediate future = IR + A + verb NOT IR + verb.            Ir and Ser are conjugated the same in the preterite tense.</p>	
<p>School and Subjects, Life at school and College</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Opinions of school and subjects</li> <li>Saying what you are going to study</li> <li>Advice on how to do well at school</li> <li>Talking about daily life at school</li> <li>Opinions of your school facilities</li> <li>School rules</li> <li>Advantages and disadvantages of school uniform</li> <li>Talking about good and bad aspects of school</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Perfect tense</li> <li>Mucho, poco, bastante, demasiado</li> <li>Se debe, hay que, tener que</li> <li>Tú and usted</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Comparatives and superlatives and imperatives</li> <li>Prepositions</li> <li>Verbs of planning and wanting</li> </ul>	<p>¿Cómo es tu instituto?            ¿Cuál es tu opinion de...?            ¿Cómo ser un buen estudiante?            ¿Puedes describir un día en el instituto?            ¿Qué piensas del uniforme?</p>	<p>The differences between:            Debería            Debería ser            Debería haber</p>	

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<p>Education post-16, Jobs, career choices and ambitions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Saying what you want to do 16+</li> <li>Work or further education</li> <li>Discuss the benefits of going to university</li> <li>Understanding a job advert</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Si clauses</li> <li>Lo que and lo + adjective</li> <li>Cuánto</li> <li>Expressions with tener</li> <li>Quisiera</li> <li>All tenses</li> <li>Imperfect subjunctive phrases 'si fuera/ si tuviera'</li> <li>Acabo de</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Verbs of planning and wanting</li> <li>Adjectives</li> <li>Infinitives with voy</li> <li>Common suffixes</li> <li>Recognising percentages and fractions</li> <li>Useful phrases</li> </ul>	<p>¿Qué voy a hacer?          ¿Trabjar o estudiar?          ¿Qué quieres hacer cómo empleo?</p>	<p>Consejo is countable in Spanish whereas in English it is not</p> <p>Percentages in Spanish always go with un or el</p> <p>False friend: actual – current rather than actual</p> <p>Reflexive verbs- preocuparse</p>	
<p>Exam revision</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li></li> </ul>			