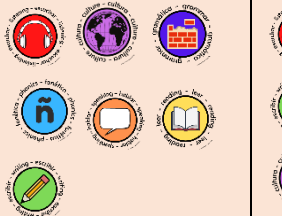
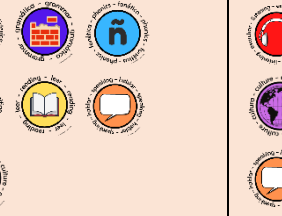
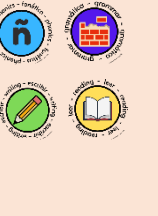


Spanish	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Unit title 	Desayuno en el café Breakfast	¿Que fecha es hoy? Dates	La Familia Family	¿Que tiempo hace? Weather	Las Olimpiadas Olympics/Sports	Mi Casa My house
						
Level	Intermediate	Intermediate	Intermediate	Intermediate	Intermediate	Intermediate
Year 5 Sticky Knowledge	- Know how to order from a selection of foods from a Spanish menu. - Know how to order from a selection of drinks from a Spanish menu. - Know how to order a Spanish breakfast. - Know how to order typical Spanish snacks. - Know how to ask for the bill. - Know how to say hello, goodbye, please and thank you.	- Know how to recall and spell the seven days of the week. - Know how to recall and spell the twelve months of the year. - Know how to recall and spell numbers 1-31. - Know how to use their knowledge of the days of the week, months of the year and numbers 1-31 in order to say the date. - Know how to use their knowledge of the months of the year, numbers 1-31 in order to say when their birthday is.	- Know how to tell somebody the members, names and various ages of either their own or a fictional family in Spanish. - Know how to continue to count in Spanish, reaching 100, enabling students to say the age of various family members. - Know the concept of the possessive adjectives 'mi' and 'mis' in Spanish. - Know how to move from 1st person singular to 3rd person singular of the two high-frequency verbs used in this unit: llamarse (to be called) and tener (to have).	- Know how to recognise and recall the vocabulary for weather in Spanish. - Know how to ask what the weather is like today. - Know how to describe what the weather is like today. - Know how to describe the weather in different regions of Spain using a weather map with symbols.	- Know how to look for cognates and highlight key words when learning how to decode longer text in gist listening and reading in Spanish. - Know how to say the nouns in Spanish for key sports in the current Olympic games. - Know how to conjugate the irregular verb PRACTICAR enabling the students to say what sports they play and what sports they do not play. - Know the concept of gender, using el and la when you say you play a sport in Spanish.	- Know how to say whether they live in a house or an apartment and say where it is. - Know how to repeat, recognise and to spell up to ten nouns (including the correct article for each) for the rooms of the house in Spanish. - Know how to tell somebody in Spanish what rooms they have or do not have in their home. - Know how to ask somebody else in Spanish what rooms they have or do not have in their home. - Know how to create a longer spoken or written passage in

						Spanish recycling previously learnt language incorporating personal details such as their name and age).
Phonics focus	Focus: CA CE CI CO CU CA sound in café & caliente CE sound in cereales but CHE sound in leche CO sound in bizoccho but CHO sound in chocolate CU sound in cuenta but CHU sound in churros Accents. Accents can only be written over vowels in Spanish and indicate the vowel	Focus: GA GE GI GO GU GO sound in domingo & agosto Ñ tilde. This letter changes the 'n' to a 'ny' sound like in the English word onion. It is another letter in Spanish not just another phoneme and is seen in cumpleaños. Silent letters. 'H' is always silent in Spanish (unless	Focus: CA CE CI CO CU CA sound in única CI sound in cien CO sound in único CU sound in cuarenta, cincuenta Accents can only be written over vowels in Spanish and indicate the vowel is stressed – regardless of the other rules! As seen in tí-o and ú-ni-ca.	Focus: GA GE GI GO GU 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 España. Accents. Accents can be placed on some words like qué to indicate a question word.	Focus: GA GE GI GO GU GO sound in juegos Accents. Accents can only be written over vowels in Spanish and indicate the vowel is stressed – regardless of the other rules! As seen in o-lím-pi-cos, tram-po-lín, triat-lón, e-qui-ta-ción & na-ta-ción. Ñ tilde. This changes the 'n' to a 'ny' sound like in the English word onion. It is another letter not just another phoneme as in baño and montaña.	Focus: GA GE GI GO GU
Key Vocabulary	Desayuno En El Café Breakfast in the café Pan Bread La mermelada Jam Un bizcocho Sponge cake Cereales Cereal Un zumo A juice Un trozo de tortilla A piece of tortilla Un café A black coffee De churros Spanish doughnuts Un café con leche A white coffee Tapas Tapas (Spanish starters) Un té A lemon tea Patatas fritas Chips	La fecha The date Hoy es ... Today is ... Days of the week: lunes, martes, miércoles, jueves, viernes, sábado, domingo. Months of the year: Enero, febrero, marzo, abril, mayo, junio, julio, Agosto, septiembre, octubre, noviembre, diciembre. Numbers from 1-31 ¿Qué fecha es hoy? What is the date today? ¿Cuándo es tu cumpleaños? When is your birthday?	La familia The family Los abuelos The grandparents El padre / El papá The father La madre / la mamá The mother El abuelo The grandfather La abuela The grandmother La hermana The sister El hermano The brother Los hermanos The siblings/ brothers and sisters El tío The uncle La tía The aunt bghEl padrastro The stepfather La madrastra The stepmother El hermanoastro The stepbrother/halfbrother	¿ Qué tiempo hace ? What weather is it? Hace frío It is cold Está lloviendo It is raining Hace calor It is hot Está nevando It is snowing En el norte de España In the north of Spain Hay tormenta There is a storm En el sur de España In the south of Spain Hace sol It is sunny En el centro de España In the centre of Spain	Las Olimpiadas The Olympics Los juegos olímpicos modernos The modern Olympic Games Practico Los juegos olímpicos antiguos The ancient Olympic Games Es nadador/a He/She is a swimmer Es saltador/a He/She is a diver Es esgrimidor/a He/She is a fencer Es arquero/a He/She is an archer Es remero/a He/She is a rower	¿ Dónde vives ? Where do you live? Vivo en... I live in... Una casa A house Un piso An apartment En la ciudad In town En la montaña In the mountains En el campo In the countryside En la costa By the sea En un pueblo In a village Una cocina A kitchen Un comedor A dining room

	Un té con leche A tea with milk Un sándwich A sandwich Un chocolate caliente A hot chocolate Una coca-cola A coke Un croissant A croissant Una limonada con gas A fizzy lemonade La mantequilla Butter ¿Qué quieres? What would you like? Quiero... I would like Por favor Please La cuenta por favor The bill please		La hermanastra The stepsister/halfsister Los padres The parents El primo The cousin (male) La prima The cousin (female) Mi, Mis My ¿Tienes hermanos? Do you have any brothers or sisters? Sí, tengo un hermano Yes, I have a brother Sí, tengo una hermana Yes, I have a sister Sí, tengo dos hermanos Yes, I have two brothers Sí, tengo dos hermanas Yes, I have two sisters No, soy hijo único No, I am an only child (boy) No, soy hija única No, I am an only child (girl) ¿Cómo te llamas? What is your name? ¿Cómo se llama tu [family member] ? What is your [family member] 's name? Me llamo... My name is... Se llama... His/her name is... ¿Cuántos años tienes? How old are you? ¿Cuántos años tiene___? How old is___? Tengo ___ años I am ___ years old Tiene ___ años He/she is ___ years old	Hace mucho viento It is windy En el oeste de España In the west of Spain Hace buen tiempo The weather is fine En el este de España In the east of Spain Hace mal tiempo The weather is not good El clima The weather	Es ciclista He/she is a cyclist (no spelling change for masculine and feminine) Es atleta He/She is an athlete Es jinete He/she is an equestrian (no spelling change for masculine and feminine) Es boxeador/a He/She is a boxer La equitación Horse riding La esgrima Fencing La natación Swimming El remo Rowing El atletismo Athletics El boxeo Boxing El ciclismo Cycling Es remero He is a rower El salto de trampolín Diving El tiro con arco Archery El triatlón Triathlon El remo Rowing Practicar To practise Yo practico I play/do (a sport) Tú practicas You (one person) play/do (a sport) Él practica He play/does (a sport) Ella practica She plays/does (a sport) Nosotros practicamos We play/do (a sport) Vosotros practicáis You (more than one person) play/do (a sport) Ellos practican They (group of males or mixed gender group) play/do (a sport)	Un cuarto de baño A bathroom Un dormitorio A bedroom Un lavadero A utility room Un sótano A basement Un despacho An office / a study Un garaje A garage Un jardín A garden Un salón A living room En mi casa hay... In my home there is... / there are... En mi casa no hay... In my home there is not... / pero but y and
--	--	--	--	--	---	--

					Ellas practican They (group of females) play/do (a sport)	
Skills progression	To improve memory, recall and retention skills from Early learning as there will be more vocabulary to learn and remember for the final role play. Being able to say from memory the language needed for ordering drinks, food and snacks.	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.	We will learn to talk and write with more accuracy, fluency, and confidence on the topic of family. We will move from only using the 'I' form of a verb to the 'he/she form'. We will increase our knowledge of how the Spanish language works by understanding better the role of different words in a sentence. We will be reminded that nouns have gender and that this impacts the choice of articles and possessives adjectives. We will improve our ability to choose these words carefully, applying increasingly grammatical awareness and using this with improving accuracy.	To learn how to describe the weather in Spanish using nine key phrases. Using this new knowledge to read and understand a Spanish weather map.	To improve decoding longer unfamiliar texts in Spanish using key language learning strategies that will help long term memory retention and language learning going forward. Understanding that adjectives come in different forms and when you describe a person in terms of a profession (in this case their sporting title) adjectival agreement rules will apply and spelling may change in these words depending if you are talking about a male or female Olympian.	To speak and write using longer more interesting sentences, that include the key structures presented in the unit. Whether we live in a house or apartment and what rooms we have and do not have at home and learning to remember and use accurately previous language from memory alongside our new knowledge.
Grammar	Nouns, gender, determiners/articles & quiero. Realising that articles/determiners can be interchangeable from indefinite and definite depending on meaning and what you want to say. I would like a croissant but the bill. There are more versions of each article/determiner compared to English language/grammar due to whether a noun is masculine/feminine (gender) or plural in Spanish.	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 that the upside-down question mark (¿) is used at the beginning of all sentences that are questions, no exceptions!	Nouns, articles/determiners & possessive adjectives. Exploring possessive adjectives in Spanish with a focus only on 'my'. Understanding that there are two words in Spanish mi and mis for our one word 'my' in English. Moving from 'I am' and 'I have' to 'he/she is' and 'he/she has'.	Use of hay & hace with weather phrases. To learn that often in different languages, like in Spanish, structures can be unique to that language. Understanding it is not always a word for word translation and there can be fixed expressions to learn. Question and exclamation marks in Spanish. Punctuation can be different in	Adjectival agreement & regular verb practicar. To learn that when saying you play a sport in Spanish, the verb PRACTICAR is normally used. Conjugated according to who is doing the action and followed directly by the sport, often without the need for a definite article. Exploring the present tense conjugation of the verb PRACTICAR and understanding better the adjectival changes	Indefinite articles, negative & high frequency verbs. Revisiting again the indefinite articles un and una. Revisiting also 1st person singular high frequency verbs le llamo, tengo, soy with a particular focus on vivo from the verb VIVIR a regular IR verb. Use of negative structure appropriate in this unit, 'there is' and 'there is not' (hay and no hay) structure.

	Learning that quiero is the verb conjugation for I would like/want from the verb querer to want.			different languages. Upside down exclamation and question marks.	required in the sporting professions depending on whether they are male/female.	Revise punctuation.
NC	1,3,4,5,6,7,9,12	1,3,4,5,6,7,9	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12	1,3,4,5,6,7,9,10,11,12	1,2,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12	1,3,4,5,6,7,9,10,11,12
National Curriculum Coverage	- listen attentively to spoken language and show understanding by joining in and responding - explore the patterns and sounds of language through songs and rhymes and link the spelling, sound and meaning of words - engage in conversations; ask and answer questions; express opinions and respond to those of others; seek clarification and help* - speak in sentences, using familiar vocabulary, phrases and basic language structures - develop accurate pronunciation and intonation so that others understand when they are reading aloud or using familiar words and phrases* - present ideas and information orally to a range of audiences* - read carefully and show understanding of words, phrases and simple writing - appreciate stories, songs, poems and rhymes in the language - broaden their vocabulary and develop their ability to understand new words that are introduced into familiar written material, including through using a dictionary - write phrases from memory, and adapt these to create new sentences, to express ideas clearly - describe people, places, things and actions orally* and in writing - understand basic grammar appropriate to the language being studied, including (where relevant): feminine, masculine and neuter forms and the conjugation of high-frequency verbs; key features and patterns of the language; how to apply these, for instance, to build sentences; and how these differ from or are similar to English.					

Concept	Reading	Writing	Speaking	Listening	Grammar	Phonics	Culture
Icon							