



Daven
Primary School



PEOPLE
PASSION
PERFORMANCE

Daven Primary School: Spanish curriculum

Roadmap

Unit overviews

Knowledge and skills mapping

SPANISH ROADMAP

YEAR 3/4 CYCLE A

Hola

1
2
3
4
5



Greetings with puppets

Numbers and ages

Pets and colours

Classroom objects

Dates and birthdays

Journey around Latin America

Favourite foods

Sports

Clothes

School life

Free time in Spain

Maya city treasure hunt



YEAR 3/4 CYCLE B



Welcome to Spain

Shapes and colours

At the market

Weather in Spain

Spanish celebrations

The Amazon rainforest

YEAR 5/6 CYCLE B

LET'S GO

ADVENTURE



YEAR 5/6 CYCLE A

Family and friends

Spanish portraits

Shopping in Spain

Household tasks

A trip across Spain

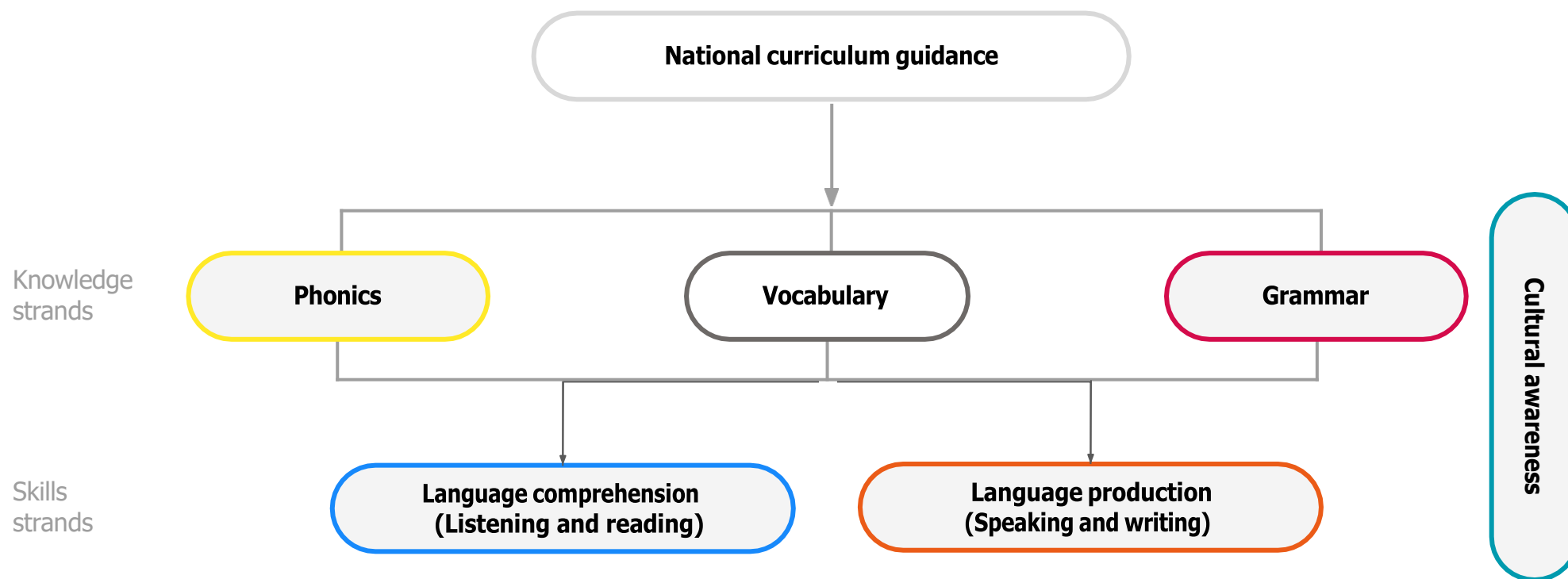
Saving South America

CYCLE A			CYCLE B	
Y3/4 CYCLE A	Y5/6 CYCLE A		YEAR 3/4 CYCLE B	YEAR 5/6 CYCLE B
Greetings with puppets. Introductions; saying goodbye; greetings day and night; how are you?; learning a finger rhyme; puppet parade.	Describing family and friends. Using different vers to write descriptions of family members.	AUTUMN 1	Dates. Mastering numbers to 31 and the months of the year, saying the date and finding about birthday traditions.	Clothes. Describing a selection of different items of clothing; designing a bespoke outfit giving reasons for clothes choice.
Numbers and ages. Counting to 12 and saying how old you are.	Spanish portraits. Describe portraits using knowledge of nouns and adjectives including plurals.	AUTUMN 2	Pets. Asking about people's pets, identifying animal names and genders by looking at the preceding article, describing pets.	School life. Express likes and dislikes about school subjects. Give opinions about school subjects using appropriate adjectives. Plan, ask and answer questions about school timetables. Asking and answering questions about the school day.
Shapes and colours. Recognise and say the names of some colours in Spanish. Read and recognise descriptive phrases and match them to an image. Identify shapes with their name and colour in Spanish, placing the colour adjective after the noun.	Sports. Using imperative verbs to create instructions and invent an original ball game.	SPRING 1	Weather. Understanding, preparing and presenting weather forecasts.	Household tasks. Designing robots to complete household tasks and using persuasive language to promote using them.
Classroom objects. Following classroom instructions, naming objects and exploring masculine and feminine nouns.	Food and drink. Asking and answering preferences about food and drink choices.	SPRING 2	In a Spanish café. Form sentences to express what they want and ask others what they want. Use please, thank you and greetings and courtesy phrases Write and perform a typical café	Shopping. Locating the stalls in a Spanish market and buying different items using Euros.

			conversation.	
Where do you live in Spain? Discovering cities and homes in Spain and learning to say where you live.	Saving South America. Creating campaign adverts to raise awareness of environmental problems in South America and how to solve them.	SUMMER 1	Spanish celebrations. Finding out about key festivals and celebrations in Spain; talking about activities that children do or don't like to do.	Free time. Exploring different verb forms of the present tense, creating a travel blog explaining plans and preferences.
Journey around Latin America. Explore Spanish speaking Latin American countries and learn the days of the week and modes of transport.	A journey around Spain. Finding out about different Spanish cities; discussing future travel plans to key tourist attractions.	SUMMER 2	The Amazon rainforest. Describe the animals that live in the different parts of the Amazon rainforest.	Maya city treasure hunt. Use clues and knowledge of grammar to deduce meaning and translate sentences. Describe the Ancient Maya people using evidence to justify conclusions. Follow simple directions around a Maya city. Write clues for a treasure hunt.

How is the Spanish scheme of work organised?

We have identified three knowledge strands or 'pillars'. In each unit children will then draw upon this knowledge when comprehending and producing language to help them achieve the aims of the National curriculum.



National Curriculum	Year 3/4	Year 5/6
Understanding and communicating ideas, using their knowledge of phonology, grammatical structures and vocabulary.	To know the key phonemes that are represented by the following letters: a, e, i/y, o, u, c/z, ñ, g/j, r, rr, ll/y, b/v, k/c/qu. To identify sounds created by linking some of the key phonemes. ai , ei , oi, ui, au, eu, ia, ie, io, iu, ua, ue, uo. To know that some letters carry accents. To know that a tilde is the wavy line over the 'n' (as in años) that changes the pronunciation of the n from a hard sound to a softer 'ny" sound (as in canyon).	To know that phonic knowledge can be applied to pronounce unfamiliar words correctly. To know some rules for where to put stress on a word.

Year 3/4 Cycle A	Autumn 1 Spanish greetings with puppets		Spring 1 Pets and colours in Spanish		Summer 1 Dates in Spanish	
Understanding and communicating ideas, using their knowledge of phonology, grammatical structures and vocabulary.	iHola! Buenos días. Buenas tardes. Buenas noches. Adiós. ¿Cómo te llamas? Me llamo ¿Qué tal? muy bien mal fantástico ¿Y tú? Sí No	Hello! Good morning. Good afternoon. Goodnight. Goodbye. What's your name? My name is... How are you? very good bad fantastic And you? Yes No	amarillo azul blanco marrón naranja negro rojo verde es sí no ¿Tienes una mascota? Tengo un y	yellow blue white brown orange black red green it is yes no Do you have a pet? I have a ... and Names of animals.	cuándo mi tu cumpleaños el/la de ¿Qué mes es? Es...? Si./No. ¿Cuál es la fecha? ¿Cuándo es tu cumpleaños? Mi cumpleaños es el 4 de diciembre. ¿Cuándo es el día de San ...? Cumplo... años.	when my your birthday the of What month is it? Is it...? Yes./No. What is the date? When is your birthday? My birthday is the 4th of December. When is St ...'s day? I am turning ... years old. Numbers 13-31 Months of the year
	Autumn 2 Spanish numbers and ages		Spring 2 Classroom objects in Spanish		Summer 2 Journey around Latin America	
	cuántos años tengo / tienes más menos ¿Cuántos años tienes? Tengo...años. uno dos tres cuatro cinco seis siete ocho nueve diez once doce	how many years I have / you have more / add less / minus How old are you? I am ... years old. one two three four five six seven eight nine ten eleven twelve	no tengo una pero en mi mochila iEscuchad! iMirad! iHablad! iLeed! iEscribid! iRepetid! iSentaos! iLevantaos! ¿Qué tienes...?	I do not have Indefinite article 'a' or 'an' for feminine nouns but in my rucksack Listen! Look! Speak! Read! Write! Repeat! Sit down! Stand up! What do you have? Classroom objects	voy vas a ¿Adónde vas? ¿Cómo vas? Voy en/a lunes martes miércoles jueves viernes sábado domingo	I go/I am going you go/you are going to Where are you going? How are you going? I'm going by ... Monday Tuesday Wednesday Thursday Friday Saturday Sunday Names of some Spanish-speaking regions and countries

Year 3/4 Cycle B	Autumn 1 Welcome to Spain		Spring 1 At the Spanish market		Summer 1 Spanish celebrations	
	dónde vivo vives ¿Dónde vives? Vivo en España Cómo te llamas? Me llamo ¿Qué tal? muy bien mal fantástico ¿Y tú? Sí No	Where I live You live Where do you live? I live in Spain Names of places to live What's your name? My name is... How are you? very good bad fantastic And you? Yes No			me gusta no me gusta me gusta mucho bailar cantar comer correr dibujar escuchar música hacer jugar lanzar recibir tocar la guitarra ver salir ¿Te gusta ...?	I like I don't like I like a lot to dance to sing to eat to run to draw to listen to music to do to play to throw to receive to play the guitar to see/watch to go out Do you like ...?
	Autumn 2 Shapes and colours in Spanish		Spring 2 Weather in Spain		Summer 2 The Amazon rainforest	
	¿Qué es esto? Es un ... ¿Qué color es? y amarillo azul blanco naranja negro rojo verde violeta	What is this? It is a ... What colour is it? and yellow blue white orange black red green purple	el tiempo hoy está el norte el sur el este el oeste ¿Qué tiempo hace hoy?	the weather today it is the north the south the east the west What's the weather like today? Names of different types of weather.	hay un poco soy la selva tropical	there is/are a little bit I am the rainforest Names of rainforest animals. Animal body parts.

Year 5/6 Cycle A	Autumn 1 Describing family and friends in Spanish		Spring 1 Shopping in Spain		Summer 1 A trip across Spain	
	quién se llama tiene vive en le gusta él ella elle pintar dormir lavar los platos limpiar cocinar leer libros escribir ¿Quién es? Este/a es mi... Es el padre de mi madre. ¿Tienes hermanos? Soy hijo/a único/a.	who he/she is called he/she has he/she lives in he/she likes he she they (a gender neutral pronoun used by some Spanish speakers) to paint to sleep to wash the dishes to clean to cook to read books to write Who is it? This is my... It's my mother's father Do you have any brothers or sisters? I'm an only child. Names of different family members.	¿Dónde está la panadería? Está aquí . Está al lado de la carnicería. aquí al lado de entre ¿Cuánto/a/os/as quieres? ¿Algo más? Un kilo de... ¿Cuánto es?	Where is the bakery? It's here. It's next to the butcher. here next to between How much/many do you want? Anything else? A kilo of ... How much is it? Multiples of 10 Numbers 31-100	el noreste el sureste el noroeste el suroeste cerca de descansar pasear por subir ir nadar visitar también voy a + infinitive	the northeast the southeast the northwest the southwest near to relax to stroll along or around to go up to go to swim to visit also I am going to + infinitive
	Autumn 2 Spanish portraits		Spring 2 Household tasks in Spanish		Summer 2 Saving South America	
	los ojos el pelo calvo castaño rubio corto largo liso ondulado rizado Lleva gafas. Names of different facial features.	eyes hair bald brown/chestnut blond short long straight wavy curly She/he wears glasses.	bastante demasiado peligroso desagradable	quite too dangerous unpleasant Jobs around the house	antes hoy en día que apagar caminar limpiar plantar reciclar reutilizar tirar usar más/menos + [noun] que antes.	before nowadays than to switch off to walk to clean to plant to recycle to reuse to throw away to use more/less + [noun] than before.

Year 5/6 Cycle A	Autumn 1 Describing family and friends in Spanish		Spring 1 Shopping in Spain		Summer 1 A trip across Spain	
Understanding and communicating ideas, using their knowledge of phonology, grammatical structures and vocabulary.	quién se llama tiene vive en le gusta él ella elle pintar dormir lavar los platos limpiar cocinar leer libros escribir ¿Quién es? Este/a es mi... Es el padre de mi madre. ¿Tienes hermanos? Soy hijo/a único/a.	who he/she is called he/she has he/she lives in he/she likes he she they (a gender neutral pronoun used by some Spanish speakers) to paint to sleep to wash the dishes to clean to cook to read books to write Who is it? This is my... It's my mother's father Do you have any brothers or sisters? I'm an only child. Names of different family members.	¿Dónde está? aquí al lado de entre ¿Cuánto/a/os/as? ¿Algo más? Un kilo de ¿Cuánto es?	Where is (it)? here next to between How much/many? Anything else? A kilo of How much is it? Names of shops Multiples of 10 Numbers 31-100	el noreste el sureste el noroeste el suroeste cerca de descansar pasear por subir ir nadar visitar también voy a + infinitive	the northeast the southeast the northwest the southwest near to relax to stroll along or around to go up to go to swim to visit also I am going to + infinitive
	Autumn 2 Spanish portraits		Spring 2 Household tasks in Spanish		Summer 2 Saving South America	
	los ojos el pelo calvo castaño rubio corto largo liso ondulado rizado Lleva gafas. Names of different facial features.	eyes hair bald brown/chestnut blond short long straight wavy curly She/he wears glasses.	bastante demasiado peligroso desagradable	quite too dangerous unpleasant Jobs around the house	antes hoy en día que apagar caminar limpiar plantar reciclar reutilizar tirar usar más/menos + [noun] que antes.	before nowadays than to switch off to walk to clean to plant to recycle to reuse to throw away to use more/less + [noun] than before.

Year 5/6 Cycle B	Autumn 1 Spanish food and drink		Spring 1 Clothes in Spanish		Summer 1 Free time in Spain	
Understanding and communicating ideas, using their knowledge of phonology, grammatical structures and vocabulary.	Me gusta(n). No me gusta(n). Me gusta(n) mucho. ¿Te gusta(n) ...? Le gusta(n) ¿A quien le gusta(n)? A John. ¿Qué me recomiendas? Te recomiendo... ¿Qué te gusta(n) más ... o...? ¿Qué tipo de ... ?		unos/unas porque deportivo cómodo suelto bonito elegante impermeable formal tradicional ¿Qué lleva?		¿Qué haces en...? invierno primavera verano otoño yo nosotros vosotros ellos/ellas normalmente siempre	
	Autumn 2 Sports in Spanish		Spring 2 School life in Spanish		Summer 2 Maya city treasure hunt	
	deporte juego al/a la juegas al/a la juega al/a la hago haces hace anotar animar atrapar botar cabecear golpear meter patear rodar ¿Juegas al/a la...? ¿Haces ...?		me encanta(n) más que ¿Cuál? ¿Por qué? creo que en mi opinión a mí también divertido aburrido lógico interesante útil inútil fácil difícil		la primera la segunda la tercera a la izquierda a la derecha gira toma sigue todo recto ¿Qué hay allí? allí está ... un área un sitio desde	
	sport I play you play he/she plays I do you do he/she does to score to encourage to catch to bounce to head to hit to get (in) to kick to roll do you play...? do you do...? Names of different sports.		I love it (them) more than Which? Why? I think that in my opinion me too fun boring logical interesting useful useless easy difficult Names of school subjects		What do you do in...? winter spring summer autumn I we you (plural) they normally always	

	Year 3/4	Year 5/6
Terminology	noun cognate masculine feminine adjectives conjunction negative verb compound words adjectival agreement indefinite article infinitive future tense definite article	subject pronouns first, second, third person singular imperative verbs preposition plural comparative adjectives adverbs prepositional phrases.
Feminine and masculine forms: Nouns (including articles, pronouns and plural formation)	To know that every Spanish noun is either masculine or feminine. To know that the gender affects the form of the indefinite article un or una . To know that feminine nouns often (but not always) end in a and masculine nouns often (but not always) end in o. To know that the ending of a noun can change when the noun is in the plural form. To know that most nouns in Spanish become plural by adding an 's' at the end, as in English. To know that when talking about a singular noun in Spanish we use the definite article el for masculine singular nouns, and la for feminine singular nouns. To know that when talking about a plural noun in Spanish we use the definite article los for masculine plural nouns and las for feminine plural nouns. To know that I can find the gender of a noun by looking it up in the dictionary where Spanish nouns are followed by a gender indicator.	To know that plural nouns referring to nouns of mixed gender always take the masculine form. To know that I can use más or menos que to make comparisons e.g. Hay menos glaciares que antes - there are fewer glaciers than before. To know whether to use the pronouns él 'he' or ella 'she' (or the gender neutral pronoun elle) when describing someone. To know that if a word is plural, we cannot use un or una and instead use unos and unas (some).
Feminine and masculine forms: Adjectives (position and agreement)	To know that most adjectives are positioned after the noun in Spanish e.g. un gato negro - a black cat. To know that the ending of an adjective often changes according to the gender of the noun it describes.	To know that the ending of an adjective often changes according to the gender and number of the noun it describes. To know the rules for changing the ending of an adjective according to the gender and number of the noun it describes. To know a range of prepositions to describe the position of objects.

	Year 3/4	Year 5/6
Verbs (including conjugation and negation)	To know some common verbs in the present tense. To know that placing no before the verb makes it negative. To know that the infinitive of a verb in Spanish e.g. comer (to eat) means 'to do something'. To know that me gusta + infinitive of a verb describes what you like to do. To recognise that the infinitive of all verbs in Spanish end in either -ar, -er or -ir. To know that está is another way of saying 'it is' and is used to describe position.	To know that the ending of verbs change according to the subject. To know how to form the first person, second person and third person of the verb vivir. To know how to form the first person, second person and third person of the verb tener, llamarse and gustar. To know that we use the verb jugar (to play) with some sports and hacer (to make) with other sports. To know how to recognise the first person, second person and third person of common verbs. To know the rules for forming the imperative form of regular verbs. To know that when expressing likes and dislikes about a noun, me gusta is followed by the definite article (el or la) then the noun e.g. Me gusta el pescado. To know that when expressing likes and dislikes about plural nouns, me gustan is followed by the definite articles (los or las) then the noun e.g. Me gustan los tomates. To know that voy a + infinitive is a way of constructing the future tense as in 'I am going to do something.' To know that the way verbs change to match the pronoun is called conjugation. To know the rules for conjugating a range of regular verbs in the present tense. To know that some verbs do not follow regular patterns, such as tener (to have), ser (to be) and ir (to go). To know that I can express preferences about two nouns by placing más/menos que between the two items being compared e.g. Me gusta la historia más que el arte.

	Year 3/4	Year 5/6
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	To know that, in Spanish, as well as question/ exclamation marks being used at the end of the relevant sentence an inverted question/exclamation mark is used at the beginning e.g. ¿Cuántos años tienes?/ ¡Muy bien! To know that the word order is sometimes different in Spanish compared to English. To know that we can use conjunctions such as y (and) and pero (but) to join clauses. To begin to recognise some prepositions in Spanish. To know that en is usually used as a preposition when the mode of transport is something you get into e.g. en tren whereas a is usually used when you are not getting into a form of transport e.g. a pie which means 'on foot'. To know that when building 2-digit numbers above 30 (excluding the multiples of 10, we use the y (and) conjunction to say the equivalent of 'thirty and one' e.g. treinta y uno. To know that numbers such as dieciseis in Spanish are basically a compound version of 'diez y seis' (ten and six) like veintiuno is a compound version of veinte y uno. To know that hay can be used to mean 'there is' or 'there are'. To know that compass point phrases can be added to the front or end of a weather phrase and it will have the same meaning.	To know that there is no possessive apostrophe in Spanish but that to say 'my mother's father' the Spanish would say el padre de mi madre (the father of my mother). To know that you can make a statement into a question simply by changing your intonation and punctuation e.g. ¿Tiene ojos azules? ¿Es Ana? To know that some American and English words are borrowed by the Spanish such as el tenis and el beisbol. To know that when the preposition a is followed by el, the contraction al is used e.g. juego al tenis. To know that porque (because) can be used to extend a sentence and give a justification. To know that demasiado, muy and bastante are all adverbs that are placed before an adjective to express its intensity e.g. es demasiado aburrido. To know that there are four forms of the question word cuánto that changes according to whether the noun is singular feminine, masculine feminine, plural feminine and masculine feminine. To know that an adverb is formed in Spanish by taking the adjective in its feminine form and adding suffix -mente. To know that some prepositional phrases can function as time adverbials e.g. durante el recreo - during the break. To know that para is a preposition that, when followed by an infinitive, means 'in order to'.

National Curriculum	Year 3/4	Year 5/6
Listen attentively to spoken language and show understanding by joining in and responding.	Listening and responding to single words, short phrases and full sentences.	Listening and inferring information from audio passages using language detective skills.
Appreciate stories, songs, poems and rhymes in the language.	Reading aloud some words from simple songs, stories and rhymes. Following a short text or rhyme, listening and reading at the same time.	Reading short authentic texts for enjoyment or information.
Read carefully and show understanding of words, phrases and simple writing.	Recognising some familiar Spanish words in written form. Beginning to understand and notice cognates. Beginning to explore various language detective strategies.	Identifying and extracting key information in a range of authentic texts. Reading and using language detective skills to assess meaning including context, text type and sentence structure.
Broaden their vocabulary and develop their ability to understand new words that are introduced into familiar written material, including through using a dictionary.	Using a bilingual dictionary to find the meaning of unknown words and check the spelling of unfamiliar words. Using visual and contextual clues and cues to gist and make predictions about meanings.	Confidently using a bilingual dictionary to find the meaning of unknown words and check the spelling of unfamiliar words. Using a bilingual dictionary to select alternative vocabulary for independent sentence building. Using further contextual clues and cues, such as knowledge of text types and awareness of grammatical structures to deduce unknown vocabulary.

National Curriculum	Year 3/4	Year 5/6
Engage in conversations; ask and answer questions; express opinions and respond to those of others; seek clarification and help.	Forming simple statements with information including the negative. Practising speaking with a partner. Recognising, asking, and/or answering simple questions. Beginning to form opinion phrases. Using a variety of conversational phrases.	Beginning to use conversational phrases for purposeful dialogue. Planning, asking and answering questions. Developing extended sentences to justify a fact or opinion.
Explore the patterns and sounds of languages through songs and rhymes and link the spelling, sound and meaning of words.	Listening to songs and rhymes (in Spanish), repeating sounds and phrases to develop pronunciation and intonation. Beginning to notice common spelling patterns.	Beginning to predict spelling patterns.
Speak in sentences, using familiar vocabulary, phrases and basic language structures.	Using short phrases to give information. Recognising, repeating and adapting phrases from rhymes and songs. Using a model to form a spoken sentence.	Rehearsing and recycling extended sentences orally. Speaking in full sentences using known vocabulary. Planning and giving a short oral presentation. Modifying, expressing and comparing opinions.
Develop accurate pronunciation and intonation so that others understand when they are reading aloud or using familiar words and phrases.	Listening and repeating key phonemes with care. Recognising that sounds and spelling patterns can be different from English. Recognising how intonation and gesture are used to differentiate between statements and questions. Building confidence by repeating short phrases with increasing accuracy.	Recognising key phonemes in an unfamiliar context, applying pronunciation rules. Using intonation and gesture to differentiate between statements and questions. Formulating their own strategies to remember and apply pronunciation rules. Speaking and reading aloud with increasing confidence and fluency.
Present ideas and information orally to a range of audiences.	Introducing self to a partner with simple phrases. Rehearsing and performing a short role-play.	Creating and presenting a monologue, dialogue or role-play. Giving a presentation drawing upon learning from a number of previous topics.

National Curriculum	Year 3/4	Year 5/6
Write phrases from memory, and adapt these to create new sentences to express ideas clearly.	Selecting and writing simple words and short phrases, some from memory. Making short phrases or sentences using a scaffold (e.g. word cards, knowledge organisers).	Adapting model sentences to express different ideas. Using existing knowledge of vocabulary and phrases to create new sentences. Constructing a short text on a familiar topic.
Describe people, places and things and actions orally and in writing.	Using different adjectives with a singular noun, with correct positioning and agreement. Choosing appropriate adjectives from a range of adjectives.	Selecting the correct form of an adjective that agrees with the singular or plural noun it is describing. Using adapted phrases to describe an object, person or place. Generating the correct form of an adjective that agrees with the singular or plural noun it is describing. Recognising and using a wide range of descriptive phrases.

Year 3/4

To know that in Spanish there are formal and informal greetings.

To know about traditional festivals in Pamplona, Spain.

To know some playground games played in Spanish-speaking countries.

To know about the architecture of Barcelona and Granada.

To know the names of some of the cities in Spain.

To know that Spanish is spoken in different countries around the world.

To know the names of some Spanish-speaking countries in Latin America.

To know some similarities and differences between Mexican and British birthday celebrations.

To know some typical Spanish food and drink.

To know about some Spanish festivals happen throughout the year.

To know that Sevillanas is a type of music and dance which originated in Spain.

To know some of the geographical features of Spain.

To know about the location and wildlife of the Amazon.

To know about different natural features of Peru.

Year 5/6

To know some traditional sports that are played in the Spanish-speaking world.

To know about the Cubist movement and key Cubist artists in Spain.

To know about the Ancient Maya civilisation and its traditions.

To know about some key Spanish cities and how to describe their location within Spain.

To know some important cultural landmarks in the Spanish-speaking world.

To know key geographical features of the South American continent.

To know about global environmental problems affecting South America.

To know about a traditional Spanish market.

To know that the currency used in Spain is Euros and to recognise some of the notes and coins.

To know about typical seasonal activities in Spain.

To know about the cities of the Ancient Maya and their key landmarks.