

Department Curriculum Vision: *Studying a foreign language encourages respect for others and increases our understanding of society. It advocates for greater tolerance and provides us with a unique opportunity to grow in awareness, enhance our mental agility and consider different perspectives. Our aim for our students is to achieve full fluency in Spanish and gain a profound cultural understanding of the Hispanic world.*

	Autumn Term 1	Autumn Term 2
Content: (Know what...)	6.1G Celebrity fashion 6.1F Comparing and contrasting two female icons 6.1H Celebrity Culture 6.2G Daily routines 6.2F Debating celebrities as role models 6.2H The pros and cons of fame Recap: Unit 5 5.1G Family celebrations 5.1F Religious celebrations 5.1H Unique family traditions Grammar: 6.1G Revising adjectives & key verbs in the imperfect tense 6.1F Suffixes -ismo/ -ito & the imperfect tense in full 6.1H Adjectives with ser & estar & the preterite and imperfect tenses 6.2G Adverbs & reflexive verbs 6.2F Using three time frames 6.2H soler + infinitive & a wide range of tenses 5.1G Prepositions & Past, present and future tenses - revision 5.1F Past-tense time phrases & irregular verbs in the Preterite 5.1H Prepositional pronouns	7.1G Transport 7.1F Holiday activities 7.1H Holiday problems 7.2G A visit to Andalusia 7.2F Different types of holiday 7.2H Mexico City Recap: Unit 5 5.2G Carnaval across Spain 5.2F Latin American Festivals 5.2H Traditional Hispanic music and dance Grammar: 7.1G Me gustaría, me encantaría, preferiría & revising comparatives 7.1F The conditional tense 7.1H Possessive adjectives & the conditional tense (irregular verbs) 7.2G Making recommendations 7.2F Object pronouns & the past continuous 7.2H The passive voice: ser + past participle 5.2G Recognising past, present and future tenses 5.2F Apocopation of adjectives & antes de, después de, al + infinitive 5.2H Interrogatives with prepositions & seguir & continuar with the present participle

Skills: (know how...)	Reading • Recognising cognates • Teaching vocabulary/lexical items • Word order • Reading comprehension • Translating into English • Recognising grammar structures • Longer paragraphs Speaking • Reading aloud • Paired work • General conversation questions • Use of Speech Builders	Listening • Dictation • Phonics • Listening to decode and understand language • Pre-listening activities to introduce vocabulary Writing • Translating into the target Language • Using grammatical concepts • Writing extended sentences • Creative writing • Spelling, punctuation and accents • Use of mini whiteboards
Key vocabulary	Adjectives: The imperfect tense: it is used to talk about and also describe things that used to happen regularly in the past. Suffixes: letters added to the end of a base word to change its conjugation, word type, or other grammar properties like plurality e.g. -ful, -ness, -ly. Preterite tense: a past tense used if the past action had a definite beginning and end and is often used with phrases that give a specific time frame. Verb: a word used to describe an action, state, or occurrence. Infinitive: the basic form of the verb without changes to express tense or person. Usually starting with 'to' in English. Conjugate: changing a verb to show a different tense or the person/people it refers to. Adverb: a word or phrase that modifies or qualifies an adjective, verb, or other adverb or a word group, expressing a relation of place, time, circumstance, manner, cause, degree, etc. (e.g., <i>gently, quite, then, there</i>). Preposition: a word or group of words used to show direction, time, place, location or to introduce an object (in/on/at).	Comparatives: the form of an adjective or adverb that expresses a difference in amount, number, degree, or quality. Superlative: the form of an adjective or adverb that shows the thing or action described has more of the quality than all others of the same type: "funniest". Conditional tense: used to speculate about what should/could happen. Possessive adjectives: an adjective such as 'my' or 'your' which shows who or what something belongs to or is connected with. Object pronouns: it is used to refer to the person or thing affected by an action. It normally comes after a verb or preposition. Passive voice: a form or set of forms of a verb in which the subject undergoes the action of the verb i.e. the game was played Apocopation: the omission or loss of one or more sounds from the end of a word Adjective: a word that describes a quality of a noun Interrogative: a construction that has the force of a question. Preposition: a word or group of words used to show direction, time, place, location or to introduce an object (in/on/at). Present participle: the form of a verb, ending in <i>-ing</i> in English, which

	Irregular: not according to usual rules/what is expected, and does not follow an established pattern. Prepositional pronoun: a pronoun that acts as the object of a preposition within a prepositional phrase.	is used in forming continuous tenses, e.g. in <i>I'm thinking</i> .
Mid Term Assessment	Unit 6 MUA	Unit 7 MUA
End Term Assessment	PPE: Reading & Speaking	PPE: Writing & Listening
	Spring 1	Spring 2
Content: (Know what...)	8.1G Social networks 8.1F How technology has changed <i>8.1H The advantages and disadvantages of social media</i> 8.2G Gadgets 8.2F Mobiles and their apps <i>8.2H Technology of the</i> Grammar: 8.1G Talking about good and bad points 8.1F The perfect tense & revising numbers <i>8.1H Irregular past participles</i> 8.2G Justifying & giving reason, recognising past, present and future time frames 8.2F Revising object pronouns <i>8.2H The present subjunctive after certain verbs</i>	9.1G Home and contents 9.1F Places in town <i>9.1H Describing your area</i> 9.2G Talking about your local environment 9.2F Helping the environment <i>9.2H Global environment issues</i> Grammar 9.1G Present tense & revising adjectival agreement 9.1F The weather & adverbs of place <i>9.1H lo que; el que, la que, los que, las que, using desde hace</i> 9.2G Expressions with <i>estar</i> & revising the perfect tense 9.2F The preterite & the imperative <i>9.2H acabar de + infinitive & the imperative</i>

Skills: (Know how...)	Reading • Recognising cognates • Teaching vocabulary/lexical items • Word order • Reading comprehension • Translating into English • Recognising grammar structures • Longer paragraphs Speaking • Reading aloud • Paired work • General conversation questions • Use of Speech Builders	Listening • Dictation • Phonics • Listening to decode and understand language • Pre-listening activities to introduce vocabulary Writing • Translating into the target Language • Using grammatical concepts • Writing extended sentences • Creative writing • Spelling, punctuation and accents • Use of mini whiteboards
Key vocabulary	Conjugate: changing a verb to show a different tense or the person/people it refers to. The perfect tense: The perfect tense: a verb tense that describes an action or state that is complete or finished, either at the time of speaking or at a time in the past. Preposition: a word or group of words used to show direction, time, place, location, or to introduce an object (in/on/at). The present continuous: a way to convey any action or condition that is happening right now, frequently, and may be ongoing. Context: the circumstances that form the setting for an event, statement, or idea, and in terms of which it can be fully understood. Irregular: not according to usual rules/what is expected, and does not follow an established pattern. Justifying: show or prove to be right or reasonable. Object pronoun: It is used to refer to the person or thing affected by an action. It normally comes after a verb or preposition. Subjunctive: relating to or denoting a mood of verbs expressing what is imagined or wished or possible.	Present tense: a tense expressing an action that is currently going on or habitually performed, or a state that currently or generally exists. Adjectival agreement: the form of an adjective changes to match the grammatical features (like gender and number) of the noun it modifies. Adverbs: a word or phrase that modifies or qualifies an adjective, verb, or other adverb or a word group, expressing a relation of place, time, circumstance, manner, cause, degree, etc. (e.g., <i>gently, quite, then, there</i>). The perfect tense: a verb tense that describes an action or state that is complete or finished, either at the time of speaking or at a time in the past. The preterite: a past tense used if the past action had a definite beginning and end, and is often used with phrases that give a specific time frame. The imperative Conjugate: changing a verb to show a different tense or the person/people it refers to. Clause: a group of words, consisting of a subject and a finite form of

		a verb.
Mid Term Assessment	Unit 8 MUA	Unit 9 MUA
End Term Assessment	PPE: Reading & Speaking	PPE: Writing & Listening
	Summer 1	Summer 2
Content: (Know what...)	Revision: ☐ Unit 1 - Identity and relationships with others ☐ Unit 2 - Healthy living and lifestyle ☐ Unit 3 - Education and work ☐ Unit 4 - Free time activities ☐ Unit 5 - Customs, festivals and celebrations ☐ Unit 6 - Celebrity culture ☐ Unit 7 - Travel and tourism, including places of interest ☐ Unit 8 - Media and technology ☐ Unit 9 - The environment and where people live	
Skills: (Know how...)	Writing • Translating into the target Language • Using grammatical concepts • Writing extended sentences • Creative writing • Spelling, punctuation and accents • Use of mini whiteboards Speaking • Reading aloud • Paired work • General conversation questions • Use of Speech Builders	

Key vocabulary	n/a	
Mid Term Assessment	National exams	
End Term Assessment	National exams	
Additional information		
Homework	• Vocabulary learning for a quiz (up to 15 words) • MUA & EUA revision e.g. creating booklets • Worksheet to reinforce grammar point • Reading comprehension tasks & translations • 90-word / 150-word writing tasks	
Extra curricular and enrichment opportunities	• European Day of Languages activities and assembly • Spanish films • Language competitions • Online challenges	
Useful links that will support learning	https://www.linguascope.com/ www.kerboodle.com https://www.duolingo.com/ https://quizlet.com/gb	
How parents can support learning	Use Educational Resources / Encourage and Support Regular Practice / Incorporate Spanish into Daily Life / Cultural Immersion i.e. restaurants & exhibitions/ Engage with Spanish media	