

Subject: Spanish **Year group:** Year 12

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...)	A1 Kerboodle textbook <u>Unit 1 - Traditional and Modern values</u> 1.1 21st-century Spanish family types 1.2 The attitude towards marriage and divorce 1.3 The Religious History of Spain <u>Film: Ocho Apellidos Vascos</u>	A1 Kerboodle textbook <u>Unit 2 - Cyberspace</u> 2.1 The positive and negative effects of the Internet 2.2 The positive and negative effects of smartphones 2.3 The influence of social networks <u>Film: Ocho Apellidos Vascos</u>
Skills: (know how...)	Reading - Summarising - Books - Newspapers Summary Writing - Analytical writing - Summarising - Analytical and critical	Listening: - Listening to authentic resources (interviews, news, films, podcasts) Speaking: - Debates - Research projects - Unit-based presentations

Key vocabulary	Indoctrinate: teach (a person or group) to accept a set of beliefs uncritically. Dictatorship: an autocratic form of government characterised by a leader, or a group of leaders, who hold governmental powers with few to no limitations. Constitution: the basic principles and laws of a nation, state, or social group that determine the powers and duties of the government and guarantee certain rights to the people in it. Temporary contract/ fixed-term contract: an employment agreement with a set end date. Coexistence: the state or fact of living or existing at the same time or place. Moral life: a responsible life where a moral person strives to lend assistance to those in need Francoist: an advocate of or adherent to Francoism. Peninsula: a piece of land almost surrounded by water or projecting out into a body of water. Machismo: male behaviour that is strong and forceful, and shows very traditional ideas about how men and women should behave	Cyberspace is that space in which users share information, and interact with each other Rural area: a geographic area that is outside of towns and cities and has a low population density Piracy: the illegal distribution of content, without the permission or license of the content creators. Spam: unsolicited usually commercial messages (such as emails, text messages, or Internet postings) sent to a large number of recipients or posted in a large number of places. Cyberbullying: the use of technology to harass, threaten, embarrass, or target another person. Booktuber: a member of the BookTube community on YouTube who creates and shares videos about books and literature Political asylum: the right to live in a foreign country, and is given by the government of that country to people who have to leave their own country because they are in danger of persecution.
Mid Term Assessment	Initial Assessment	Grammar assessment
End Term Assessment	Unit 1: Reading assessment	Unit 2: Speaking assessment

	Spring 1	Spring 2
Content: (Know what...)	<u>Unit 3 - Equality of the sexes</u> 3.1 Women in the world of work 3.2 Male chauvinism and the role of Feminism 3.3 Changes to LGBT rights <u>Film: Ocho Apellidos Vascos</u>	<u>Unit 4 - Idols' influence</u> 4.1 Singers and musicians 4.2 TV and cinema stars 4.3 Fashion models <u>Book: La casa de los espíritus</u>
Skills: (Know how...)	Reading • Summarising • Books • Newspapers Essay Writing • Analytical writing • Essay writing • Summarising • Analytical and critical	Listening • Listening to authentic resources (interviews, news, films, podcasts) Speaking • Debates • Research projects • Unit-based presentations
Key vocabulary	Feminism: the advocacy of women's rights based on the equality of the sexes. Machismo: male behaviour that is strong and forceful, and shows very traditional ideas about how men and women should behave. Prejudice: preconceived opinion that is not based on reason or experience. Sexism: prejudice or discrimination based on sex; especially:	Composer: A person who writes music. Working class: The social group consisting primarily of people who are employed in manual or industrial work. Charitable organisation: A non-profit organisation that is established to serve the public interest and well-being. Compatriot: A fellow citizen or national of a country. Solidarity: A state of unity or community due to common

	discrimination against women. Discrimination: the unjust or prejudicial treatment of different categories of people, especially on the grounds of ethnicity, age, sex, or disability.	responsibilities or interests.
Mid Term Assessment	Vocabulary assessment	Grammar assessment
End Term Assessment	Unit 3: Listening and Reading Assessment	Unit 4: Speaking assessment
	Summer 1	Summer 2
Content: (Know what...)	<u>Unit 5 - The regional identity of Spain</u> 5.1 Spanish customs and traditions 5.2 The gastronomy of Spain 5.3 Languages in Spain <u>Book: La casa de los espíritus</u>	<u>Unit 6 - Cultural heritage</u> 6.1 - Historical sites and pre-Columbian heritage 6.2 - Art and architecture 6.3 - Hispanic music and dance <u>Independent Research Project</u>
Skills: (Know how...)	Reading • Summarising • Books • Newspapers Writing • Analytical writing • Essay writing • Summarising • Analytical and critical	Listening • Listening to authentic resources (interviews, news, films, podcasts) Speaking: • Debates • Research projects

		• Unit-based presentations
Key vocabulary	Tapas: small Spanish savoury dishes. Gastronomy: the art and knowledge involved in preparing and eating good food Tradition: the transmission of customs or beliefs from generation to generation, or the fact of being passed on in this way. Tauromaquia: The 'art' of fighting bulls. Siesta: An afternoon rest or nap, especially one taken during the hottest hours of the day in a hot climate. Bilingual: A person speaking two languages fluently. Polyglot: A person knowing or using several languages. Accent: a distinctive way of pronouncing a language, especially one associated with a particular country, area, or social class. Dialect: A particular form of a language which is specific to a region or social group. Linguistic repression: Oppressing a language. Autonomous community: a self-governing area within a country that has its own executive, legislative, and judicial	Cultural heritage: Is the legacy of a group or society's physical artifacts and intangible attributes that are passed down through generations. Prehispanic: The period of time before the 16th century when Spanish explorers arrived in Mesoamerica and South America. Vanguard: A group of people leading the way in new developments or ideas. Archaeological site: Is a location where physical evidence of past human activity is preserved. Reform: Make changes in order to improve it. World heritage: Is a natural or cultural site that is considered to be of outstanding universal value to humanity.

	powers.	
Mid Term Assessment	Vocabulary assessment	Grammar assessment
End Term Assessment	Unit 5: Reading and Writing Assessment	Unit 6: Speaking assessment
Additional information		
Homework	• Involves literature reading, research, presentations, reading comprehension, essays, pre-reading activities, exam practice, and grammar worksheets. • Reading Literary text • Research • Presentation • Reading comprehension • Essays • Pre-reading tasks • Exam practice • Grammar worksheets	
Extracurricular and enrichment opportunities	Instituto Cervantes London Cómo fabricar tiempo - La Nacion (podcast)	

Useful links that will support learning	https://londres.cervantes.es/en/default.shtm https://quizlet.com/ https://elpais.com/ https://www.elmundo.es/
How parents can support learning	Encourage Daily Practice: Set aside time each day for Spanish study, whether it's vocabulary practice, grammar exercises, or reading in Spanish. Create a Spanish Environment: Surround your child with the language by playing Spanish music, watching Spanish films or TV shows, and reading Spanish books or articles together. Practice Speaking: Engage in conversation in Spanish at home. Even simple discussions can help improve fluency and confidence. Use Language Apps: Encourage the use of language-learning apps like Duolingo, Babbel, or Memrise to supplement their studies. Support Coursework: Help with research for assignments or projects, particularly on topics related to Spanish culture, literature, or history. Attend Spanish Events: Look for local Spanish cultural events, like film festivals, art exhibitions, or cooking classes, to immerse your child in the culture.

Subject:

Spanish

Year group:

Year 13

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
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Content: (Know what...)	A2 Kerboodle textbook <u>Unit 1 - Immigration</u> 1.1 The positive and negative aspects of immigration 1.2 Immigration in the Spanish-Speaking World 1.3 Problems illegal immigrants might face <u>Book: La casa de los espíritus</u>	A2 Kerboodle textbook <u>Unit 2 - Racism</u> 2.1 Racist and xenophobic attitudes in the Spanish-Speaking world 2.2 Measures to combat racism 2.3 Legislation against racism <u>Unit 3 - Coexistence</u> 3.1 The coexistence of different cultures 3.2 Different cultures within the educational system 3.3 The coexistence of various religions in the Hispanic world <u>Book: La casa de los espíritus</u>
Skills: (know how...)	Listening Listening to authentic resources (interviews, news, films, podcasts) Speaking skills • Debates • Research projects • Unit-based presentations	Reading • Summarising • Books • Newspapers Writing • Analytical writing • Essay writing • Summarising • Analytical and critical
Key vocabulary	Political asylum: the right to live in a foreign country, and is given by the government of that country to people who have to leave their own country because they are in danger of persecution Immigration: The action of coming to live permanently in a foreign country. Emigration: The act of leaving a country to settle elsewhere.	Racism: prejudice, discrimination, or antagonism by an individual, community, or institution against a person or people on the basis of their membership of a particular racial or ethnic group, typically one that is a minority or marginalized. Xenophobia: dislike of or prejudice against people from other countries. Legislation: a law or a set of laws that have been passed by

	Undocumented: not recorded in or proved by documents. Brain drain: a situation in which large numbers of educated and skilled people leave their own country or area to live and work in another one where they can earn more money or conditions are better. Gross domestic product: The total value of goods produced and services provided in a country during one year. Legal advice: is a formal opinion that applies legal principles to a specific set of facts to propose a course of action. It can include an opinion on possible outcomes, the legal basis for those outcomes, and any filing fees or costs. Deport: expel (a foreigner) from a country, typically on the grounds of illegal status or for having committed a crime. Black market: An illegal economic activity that takes place outside government-sanctioned channels.	Parliament. Contempt: the feeling that a person or a thing is worthless or beneath consideration. Slum dweller: someone who lives in a slum, which is an area with poor living conditions, inadequate infrastructure, and a lack of essential facilities. Stereotype: a widely held but fixed and oversimplified image or idea of a particular type of person or thing. Cultural cohabitation: A concept that suggests that ways of living are part of a society's culture. Self-governing: A country or an area that is controlled by the people living there. Atheist: a person who disbelieves or lacks belief in the existence of God or gods. Agnostic: a person who believes that nothing is known or can be known of the existence or nature of God.
Mid Term Assessment	Vocabulary assessment	Grammar assessment
End Term Assessment	Unit 1 Speaking assessment	Unit 2+3 : Reading and Writing Assessment
	Spring 1	Spring 2

Content: (Know what...)	A2 Kerboodle textbook <u>Unit 4 - Young people of today, citizens of tomorrow</u> 4.1 Young people's attitude to politics 4.2 Unemployment situation amongst young people 4.3 Ideal society young people want to live in <u>Recap of film & book</u> <u>Independent Research Project</u>	<u>Unit 5 - Monarchies and Dictatorships</u> 5.1 - Franco's dictatorship 5.2 - The changes from monarchy to dictatorship 5.3 - Dictatorships in Latin America <u>Unit 6 - Popular movements</u> 6.1 - The effectiveness of protests and strikes 6.2 - The power of trade unions 6.3 - Popular social protests <u>Independent Research Project</u>
Skills: (Know how...)	Listening - Listening to authentic resources (interviews, news, films, podcasts) Speaking - Debates - Research projects - Unit-based presentations Reading - Summarising - Books - Newspapers Writing - Analytical writing - Essay writing - Summarising - Analytical and critical	Listening - Listening to authentic resources (interviews, news, films, podcasts) Speaking - Debates - Research projects - Unit-based presentations Reading - Summarising - Books - Newspapers Writing - Analytical writing - Essay writing - Summarising - Analytical and critical

Key vocabulary	Apathy: Lack of interest, enthusiasm or concern. Political apathy/ Apolitical: Lack of interest or apathy towards politics. Political activism: The organised efforts by individuals or groups to bring about social or political change through actions such as protests. Electorate: all the people in a country or area who are entitled to vote in an election. Activist: A person who campaigns to bring about political or social change. Strike: a refusal to work organized by a body of employees as a form of protest, typically in an attempt to gain a concession or concessions from their employer. Hierarchy: A system in which members of an organisation or society are ranked according to relative status or authority. Austerity: Difficult economic conditions created by government measures to reduce public expenditure. Inequality: An unfair situation in which some people have more rights or better opportunities than other people.	Authoritarian regime: a concentration of power in a leader or an elite not constitutionally responsible to the people. Monarch: A sovereign head of state, like a king, queen, or emperor. Monarchy: A form of government with a monarch at the head. Republic: A state in which supreme power is held by the people and their elected representatives, and which has an elected or nominated president rather than a monarch. Dictator: a ruler with total power over a country, typically one who has obtained control by force. Monarchial republic: where the monarch's role is mainly ceremonial, and they have little power over executive and constitutional issues Constitution: the basic principles and laws of a nation, state, or social group that determine the powers and duties of the government and guarantee certain rights to the people in it. Trade union: An organised association of workers in a trade, group of trades, or profession, formed to protect and further their rights and interests.
Mid Term Assessment	Vocabulary assessment on Unit 4	Grammar and vocabulary assessment on Unit 5+6
End Term Assessment	Mixed Skills Assessment	Speaking assessment

	Summer 1	Summer 2
Content: (Know what...)	Revision	Revision
Skills: (Know how...)	• Essay writing • Speaking • Reading • Listening. • Translation • Writing summaries • Debates • Research projects • Unit-based presentations	• Essay writing • Speaking • Reading • Listening. • Translation • Writing summaries • Debates • Research projects • Unit-based presentations
Key vocabulary	n/a	n/a
Mid Term Assessment	n/a	n/a
End Term Assessment	National Exams	National Exams
Additional information		

Homework	• Involves literature reading, research, presentations, reading comprehension, essays, pre-reading activities, exam practice, and grammar worksheets. • Reading Literary text • Research • Presentation • Reading comprehension • Essays • Pre-reading tasks • Exam practice • Grammar worksheets
Extra curricular and enrichment opportunities	Instituto Cervantes London Cómo fabricar tiempo - La Nacion (podcast)
Useful links that will support learning	https://londres.cervantes.es/en/default.shtm] https://quizlet.com/ https://elpais.com/ https://www.elmundo.es/
How parents can support learning	Encourage Daily Practice: Set aside time each day for Spanish study, whether it's vocabulary practice, grammar exercises, or reading in Spanish. Create a Spanish Environment: Surround your child with the language by playing Spanish music, watching Spanish films or TV shows, and reading Spanish books or articles together. Practice Speaking: Engage in conversation in Spanish at home. Even simple discussions can help improve fluency and confidence. Use Language Apps: Encourage the use of language-learning apps like Duolingo, Babbel, or Memrise to supplement their studies. Support Coursework: Help with research for assignments or projects, particularly on topics related to Spanish culture, literature, or history. Attend Spanish Events: Look for local Spanish cultural events, like film festivals, art exhibitions, or cooking classes, to immerse your child in the culture.

