

Subject: Spanish

Year group: Year 7

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...)	Claro 1 Textbook 1.1 Introduction and Global Spanish 1.2 Introducing yourself 1.3 Numbers 1-31 1.4 Birthdays 1.5 Favourite things 1.6 Classroom objects <u>Grammar:</u> Understanding word order, verb endings, gender & number Introducing the verb <i>tener</i> Using a variety of question words Giving basic opinions	Claro 1 Textbook 2.1 Counting up to 100 2.2 Family 2.3 Animals and pets 2.4 Hair and eyes 2.5 Physical descriptions 2.6 Personality and Relationships <u>Grammar:</u> Forming Spanish numbers 20-100 Possessive adjectives & adjective endings Using the verbs <i>tener</i> & <i>ser</i> in the present tense Adverbs of frequency
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 • Choral repetition • Reading aloud • Paired work • General conversation questions • Use of Speech Builders	Listening • Choral repetition • Dictation • Phonics • Listening to decode and understand language • Pre-listening activities to introduce vocabulary Reading • Recognising cognates • Teaching vocabulary/lexical items • Word order • Reading comprehension • Translating into English • Recognising grammar structures • Longer paragraphs

Key vocabulary	Noun: a word that is the name of something (as a person, animal, place, thing, quality, idea, or action). Adjective: a word that describes a quality of a noun. Cognate: a word that is similar in different languages and has the same meaning Verb: a word used to describe an action, state, or occurrence. The subject of the sentence: the person, place, thing or idea that is doing or being. Conjugate: changing a verb to show a different tense or the person/people it refers to. Extend: to add to something to make it bigger or longer. Grammatical gender: a category that nouns are assigned.	Forming: bringing together parts or combining to create Digits: any of the numerals 0-9 Possessive adjectives: an adjective such as 'my' or 'your' which shows who or what something belongs to or is connected with. Singular: referring to one person or thing. Plural: referring to more than one person or thing. Vocabulary: all the words/ selection used by a particular person or in a particular context. Irregular: not according to usual rules/what is expected, and does not follow an established pattern. Adverbs of frequency: a word that adds information to the verb by describing how often an action happens
Mid Term Assessment	Writing MUA - Translation into target language Speaking MUA - Translation of Speaking questions into English	Reading MUA - Translation into English Listening MUA - Dictation & translation into English
End Term Assessment	Writing EUA - Single words, sentences, paragraph Speaking EUA - Five general conversation questions	Reading EUA - Single words, translation & reading comprehension Listening EUA - Single words, listening to understand & to recognise
	Spring 1	Spring 2
Content: (Know what...)	Claro 1 Textbook 3.1 Free time 3.2 Sport 3.2 Sport + opinions 3.4 Weather 3.5 Spanish-speaking musicians <u>Grammar:</u> Using the regular present tense Learning the verbs <i>jugar</i> and <i>hacer</i> Giving detailed opinions Using 'if' and 'when' constructions Using <i>que</i> to make longer sentences	Claro 1 Textbook 4.1 Where I live 4.2 Housing 4.3 Rooms 4.4 My room 4.5 The house of my dreams <u>Grammar:</u> Using <i>es</i> and <i>está</i> Using <i>vivir</i> in the present tense Definite articles Prepositions of place with <i>estar</i> Using basic conditional expressions

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 • Choral repetition • Reading aloud • Paired work • General conversation questions • Use of Speech Builders	Listening • Choral repetition • Dictation • Phonics • Listening to decode and understand language • Pre-listening activities to introduce vocabulary Reading • Recognising cognates • Teaching vocabulary/lexical items • Word order • Reading comprehension • Translating into English • Recognising grammar structures • Longer paragraphs
Key vocabulary	Verb: a word used to describe an action, state, or occurrence. Regular: according to usual rules/what is expected, and follows an established pattern. Infinitive: the basic form of the verb without changes to express tense or person. Usually starting with 'to' in English. Cognate: a word that is similar in different languages and has the same meaning Radical-changing verb: the spelling of the beginning/ stem of the verb is altered in some way. First-person: the category referring to pronouns and verbs used by the speaker/ writer to refer to/ talk about themselves alone. Extend: to add to something to make it bigger or longer. Translation: the process of changing words or texts from one language into another.	Regular: according to usual rules/what is expected, and follows an established pattern. Adjective: a word that describes a quality of a noun. Present tense: a tense expressing an action that is currently going on or is usually performed. Cognate: a word that is similar in different languages and has the same meaning. Definite article: a word used before a noun to indicate the identity of the noun is known to the reader (the). This word has different genders in Spanish. Bilingual: speaking two languages fluently. Preposition: a word or group of words used to show direction, time, place, location or to introduce an object (in/on/at). Conditional: used to speculate about what should/could happen.
Mid Term Assessment	Writing MUA - Translation into target language Speaking MUA - Translation of Speaking questions into English	Reading MUA - Translation into English Listening MUA - Dictation & translation into English
End Term Assessment	Writing EUA - Single words, sentences, paragraph Speaking EUA - Five general conversation questions	Reading EUA - Single words, translation & reading comprehension Listening EUA - Single words, listening to understand & to recognise
	Summer 1	Summer 2

Content: (Know what...)	Claro 1 Textbook 5.1 Places in Town 5.2 Activities in town 5.3 Giving and understanding directions 5.4 Weekend plans 5.5 The city or countryside? <u>Grammar:</u> Using <i>hay</i> with singular and plural nouns Using <i>ir</i> in the present tense Using the imperative Forming the near future tense Using comparatives <i>tan...como</i>	Cultural Content • Spanish Film • Spanish Festivals • Spanish customs and traditions • Spanish way of life and routines
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 • Choral repetition • Reading aloud • Paired work • General conversation questions • Use of Speech Builders	Listening • Choral repetition • Dictation • Phonics • Listening to decode and understand language • Pre-listening activities to introduce vocabulary Reading • Recognising cognates • Teaching vocabulary/lexical items • Word order • Reading comprehension • Translating into English • Recognising grammar structures • Longer paragraphs

Key vocabulary	Noun: a word that is the name of something (as a person, animal, place, thing, quality, idea, or action). Singular: referring to one person or thing. Plural: referring to more than one person or thing. Repair strategies: Using filler words when you're not sure what to answer i.e. (<i>pues/ bueno... - well...</i>). Sentences structure: how different words are put together. Universal: relating to or done by all people or things in the world or in a particular group. Spontaneous: happening or done in a natural way without planning. Grammatical gender: a category that nouns are assigned.	Custom: a way of behaving or a belief that has been established for a long time. Tradition: a belief, principle, or way of acting that people in a particular society or group have continued to follow for a long time, or all of these beliefs. Festival: a special day or period, usually in memory of a religious event, with its own social activities, food, or ceremonies. Culture: the way of life, especially the general customs and beliefs, of a particular group of people at a particular time. Hispanic: from or connected with Spanish-speaking countries, especially those in Latin America, or having parents or grandparents from these countries.
Mid Term Assessment	Writing MUA - Translation into target language Speaking MUA - Translation of Speaking questions into English	Cultural content - No MUA
End Term Assessment	Writing EUA - Single words, sentences, paragraph Speaking EUA - Five general conversation questions	Cultural content - No EUA
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	
Extracurricular 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	

