

Subject: Spanish

Year group: Year 8

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 6.1 School subjects 6.2 Giving more detailed opinions about school subjects 6.3 Describing a timetable in a Spanish school 6.4 Describing your school environment 6.5 Extracurricular activities 6.6 Discussing future plans <u>Grammar:</u> Using the verbs <i>estudiar</i>, <i>se puede</i> and <i>se debe</i> Exclamations with <i>¡qué...!</i> Telling the time Using <i>antes de</i> and <i>después de</i>, and future expressions	Claro 2 Textbook 1.1 Meals 1.2 Food preferences 1.3 Ordering food 1.4 Healthy diet 1.5 Aches & Parts of the body <u>Grammar:</u> Using the verbs <i>comer</i> and <i>beber</i> Forming negative expressions Using <i>tu</i> and <i>usted</i> Using <i>mucho</i> and <i>poco</i> Using the verb <i>doler</i> in the present tense
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	Definite article: a word used before a noun to indicate the noun's identity is known to the reader (the). This word has different genders in Spanish. Slang: a type of language that is regarded as very informal. Analogue clock: a device that displays the current time using moving hands and a circular dial marked with hours, minutes, and sometimes seconds.	Regular verb: a verb that follows usual rules or an established pattern. Radical-changing verbs: the spelling of beginning/ stem of the verb is altered in some way. Conjugate: changing a verb to show a different tense or the person/people it refers to. Definite article: a word used before a noun to indicate the noun's identity is known to the reader (the). This word has different

	Digital clock: a type of clock that shows numbers to display the time in a digital format. This can be in 12 and 24-hour formats. Impersonal expressions: expressions using a generic subject 'it'. Third-person singular: the category referring to pronouns and verbs used when speaking or writing about another person. Conjunctions: words used to connect clauses or phrases (e.g. and, but, if). Infinitive: the basic form of the verb without changes to express tense or person. Usually starting with 'to' in English.	genders in Spanish. Infinitive: the basic form of the verb without changes to express tense or person. Usually starting with 'to' in English. Conjunctions: words used to connect clauses or phrases (e.g. and, but, if). To address: to speak to someone. Reflexive verb: the person performing the action is also the person receiving it.
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 2 Textbook 2.1 Transport 2.2 Holiday activities 2.3 Holiday descriptions 2.4 Describing a past holiday 2.5 Complex travel descriptions 2.6 Describing a future holiday <u>Grammar:</u> Using <i>ir</i> with prepositions Using the verb <i>soler</i> Using common expressions and slang Forming the preterite tense Revisiting the near future	Claro 2 Textbook 3.1 Social Media 3.2 TV programmes 3.3 Films & cinema 3.4 Music 3.5 Personal interests 3.6 Jobs & Careers <u>Grammar:</u> Forming negative expressions Using <i>acabar de, mejor</i> and <i>peor</i> Making comparisons with <i>preferir a...</i> Using <i>ser</i> and <i>estar</i> Using the future tense (regular verbs)

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	Preposition: a word or group of words used to show direction, time, place, location or to introduce an object (in/on/at). Pronunciation: making the sound of a word or part of a word in the correct or a particular way. Irregular verbs: a verb whose spelling does not follow an established pattern. 'Lifting' from the text: copying the phrases or sentences as they appear in a text. Infinitive: the basic form of the verb without changes to express tense or person. Usually starting with 'to' in English. 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. Sequence: a particular order in which related things follow each other. Near Future tense: used to refer to future plans and intentions in Spanish, we can use <i>ir + a + infinitive</i>	Anglicism: a word borrowed from the English language and used in a different language. Adjective: a word that describes a quality of a noun. Adjectival agreement: adjectives must agree with their noun, which means that they have to show whether they are masculine or feminine and singular or plural to match the noun. Inferring: finding the correct answer from evidence and reasoning rather than a direct statement. Radical-changing verbs: the spelling of beginning/ stem of the verb is altered in some way. Permanent: lasting for a long time or forever Temporary: not lasting or needed for very long. Indefinite article: the word <i>a</i> or <i>an</i> used in English to refer to a person or thing that is not identified or specified
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 2 Textbook 4.1 Describing what you wear 4.2 Describing fashion in greater detail 4.3 Shopping on the High Street 4.4 Visiting a shopping centre 4.5 Dealing with problems when shopping 4.6 If I won the lottery... <u>Grammar:</u> Demonstrative and indefinite adjectives Forming the present continuous tense & the conditional Cardinal and ordinal numbers Direct object pronouns	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	Demonstrative adjectives: words used to identify or express the relative position of a noun in time or space e.g. this, these. The simple future: a time later than now, and expresses facts or certainty or to predict a future event. The present continuous: it is a way to convey any action or condition that is happening right now, frequently, and may be ongoing. Auxiliary verb: also called a helping verb, is a verb that is used with another verb (or two other verbs) in a verb phrase. Present participle: the form of a verb, ending in <i>-ing</i> in English, which is used in forming continuous tenses, e.g. in <i>I'm thinking</i>. Indefinite adjectives: words modify nouns by expressing an unspecified or general quality, quantity, or number e.g. a lot. These have to agree with the gender and number of the noun. Direct object pronoun: a noun phrase representing a person or thing that is the recipient of the action of a transitive verb, for eg. <i>the dog</i> in <i>Jeremy fed the dog</i>. Transitive verb: a verb able to have a direct object.	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 Regular Practice / Incorporate Spanish into Daily Life / Cultural Immersion i.e. restaurants & exhibitions/ Engage with Spanish media