

Spanish Golden Threads

December 2023

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| **Thread** | **EYFS** | **Year 1** | **Year 2** | **Year 3** | **Year4** | **Year 5** | **Year 6** |
| **Cultural awareness** |  |  |  | Recognising similarities and differences between customs and traditions in Spain and the UK. Showing awareness of the capital and identifying some key cultural landmarks  To know that in Spanish there are formal and informal greetings. To know some playground games played in Spanish-speaking countries. To know the names and locations of some of the cities in Spain. To know that Spanish is spoken in different countries around the world. To identify some Spanish-speaking countries. | Comparing the weather between Spain and the UK. Recognising typical Spanish food and drink. Identifying key issues that affect the Spanish-speaking world.  To know some similarities and differences between Mexican and British birthday celebrations. To know that some Spanish festivals happen throughout the year. To know that flamenco is a type of music and dance which originated in Spain. | Recognising traditional sports that are played in the Spanish-speaking world. Comparing eating habits between Spain and the UK. Identifying key geographical features of the South American continent. Comparing geographical features and climates in South America. Recognising the effects of climate change in some Spanish speaking countries  To know about some key cultural activities in Spain. To know some key figures from Spanish history and culture | Comparing forms of dress amongst Spanish-speaking countries. Asking questions and making insightful commentary on cultural differences, including some understanding of stereotype. Comparing freetime activities in Spain and the UK.  To know some similarities and differences between Spanish and UK schools. Comparing shops and markets of Spain and UK. To know that the currency used in Spain is Euros and to recognise some of the notes and coins. To know some important cultural landmarks in the Spanish-speaking world |
| **Phonics** |  |  |  | To become familiar with the key phonemes that are represented by the following letters: a, e, i, o, u, c, z, r, rr, h, g, j, ñ, d, b, v, ll and y (which differ from their pronunciation in English). To recognise that some letters carry accents. To know accents can go on any of the vowels in Spanish and indicate that the vowel should be stressed. 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 | 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 begin to know how words are broken into syllables. | To begin to know rules for where to put stress on a word. |
| **Vocabulary** |  |  |  | ¡Hola! 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  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  es un grande pequeño gracias ¿Qué es esto? Esto es … ¿Qué color es? rojo naranja verde azul blanco negro marrón amarillo it is a big small thank you What is this? This is a … What colour is it? red orange green blue white black brown yellow | cuándo mi tu cumpleaños el 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.  pequeño /a grande lento/a rápido/a travieso/a obediente mono/a feroz tranquilo/a energético/a amistoso/a tímido/a ¿Tienes una mascota? Tengo un/una …d small big slow fast naughty obedient cute fierce calm energetic friendly shy Do you have a pet? I have a  quiero quieres beber comer para por favor con ¿Qué quieres beber/comer? Quiero … ¿Y para comer? ¿Algo más? I want you want to take (to drink) to eat for /to Please with What do you want to drink/eat? I want … And to eat? Anything else?  me gusta no me gusta hacer bailar escuchar música cantar comer tarta beber jugar salir dibujar hacer una fiesta Romper una piñata Tocar la guitarra ¿Qué te gusta hacer el día de tu cumpleaños? Me gusta bailar. I like I don’t like to do to dance to listen to music to sing to eat cake to drink to play to go out To draw to have a party to make a piñata To play the guitar What do you like to do on your birthday? I like to dance | mi quién se llama tiene vive en le gusta soy el ella elle pintar dormir lavar los platos limpiar cocinar leer libros ver la tele escribir ¿Quién es? Este/a es mi… Es el padre de mi madre. ¿Tienes hermanos? Soy hijo/a único/a. my (singular) who he/she is called he/she has he/she lives in he/she likes I am 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 watch the tv 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  os 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.  la juego al/a la hago cuál deporte favorito estira salta levanta baja dobla gira ¿Cuál deporte practicas? Juego al/a la hago ¿Cuál es tu deporte favorito? Mi deporte favorito es… the ( f. definite article) I play I do which sport favourite stretch jump lift bend turn/rotate Which sports do you do? I play… I do … Which is your favourite sport? My favourite sport is… Names of different sports  Me gustan los/las mezcla echa bate deja I like + plural the (definite article for m. and f. plural) mix put in stir leave Names of different types of food and drink | unos/unas porque deportivo cómodo suelto bonito elegante impermeable formal tradicional ¿Qué lleva? Names of d some because sports comfortable loose/baggy pretty elegant/stylish/smart waterproof formal traditional What is he/she wearing? Items of clothing  encantar ser son ¿Por qué? divertido aburrido lógico interesante útil inútil fácil Difícil Names of school subjects to love to be they are Why? fun boring logical interesting useful useless easy difficult  demasiado muy bastante peligroso desagradable too very quite dangerous unpleasant  ¿Cuánto/a/os/as ? kilo algo euros aquí al lado de enfrente de atrás de entre ¿Cuánto/a/os/as quieres? Un kilo de… ¿Cuánto es? Es… euros. ¿Dónde está la panadería? Está aquí . Está enfrente de la carníceria. How much/ many? kilo something euros here next to the … opposite behind between How much/many do you want? A kilo of … How much is it? It’s…euros. Where is the bakery? It’s here. It’s in front of the butcher’s. Multiples of 10 Numbers 31-100  tiempo libre ir ¿Qué te gusta hacer en tu tiempo libre? Me gusta ir al/a la…porque me gusta + infinitive … Me gusta + infinitive más que + infinitive free-time to go What do you like to do in your freetime? I like to go to the … because I like to… I like to … more than to… |
| **Grammar** |  |  |  | To understand 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 most adjectives are positioned after the noun in Spanish e.g. un gato negro | 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 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 the ending of an adjective often changes according to the gender of the noun it describes. To know that a few adjectives can be positioned in front of the noun in Spanish e.g. bueno - un buen día, malo - hace mal tiempo, primero - el primer plato, tercero - la tercera persona, grande - el gran momento. To know that when standalone adjectives are used, such as when saying es fantástico, we always use the singular masculine form of the adjective. | To know that plural nouns referring to nouns of mixed gender always take the masculine form. 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 we can compare nouns by placing más/ menos and que around the adjective of comparison e.g.La rana es más pequeño que el jaguar. To know that we can compare quantities of nouns by placing hay más/ menos and que before and after the first noun in the sentence e.g.Hay menos ranas que monos or Hay menos oxígeno que antes.  To know that the ending of an adjective often changes according to the gender and number of the noun it describes | To know that if a word is plural, we cannot use un or una and instead use unos and unas (some). To know whether to use the pronouns el ‘he’ or ella ‘she’ (or the gender neutral pronoun elle) when describing someone  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 |