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| **Knowledge and grammatical terminology** | **Example** | **Drag and drop here****(you may add to this if you wish)** |
| **GRAMMAR** | **SPANISH** |  |
| **Gender**Awareness of gender as a concept and explicit teaching of definite and indefinite articles | letters at end of word show gender to a large extent: -o = masculine, -a = feminine.There are others too.*un (m.) / una* (f.) = a/an*unos (m.) / unas (f.)* = some, a fewOther letters and letter combinations that denote gender, e.g. –dad is always feminine, -*aje* is masculine*el / la / los / las* = the*el* (masc. sg.) / la (fem. sg.) / *los* (masc.pl.) / l*as* (fem. pl.) |  |
| **Nouns and Determiners** | numbersindefinite articlesdefinite articlesrules for capitalisation |  |
| **Plurals**An ability to recognise and form nouns in the plural in the FL, both by the article and the ending | nouns which end in a vowel – add snouns which end in a consonant – add esnouns which end in z – change z to c and add es |  |
| **Adjectives**Awareness of the different position of adjectives in a sentence. Awareness of agreement (ie the ending of the adjective changes depending on the gender of the noun that is being described) | eg *blanco/blanca/blancos/blancas**azul/azul/azules/azules**español/española/españoles/españolas**verde/verde/verdes/verdes**inglés/inglesa/ingleses/inglesas* |  |
| **Subject pronouns**The following forms:I, You, He/She | *yo, tú, él, ella*However Spanish verb forms rarely use subject pronouns. All forms have very distinctive and different endings which means that pronouns are not usually necessary.eg *hablo* = I speak*hablas* = you speak*habla* = he/she speaks |  |
| **Regular verbs**Structure of regular verbs in present tense and associated pronouns |  |  |
| **High frequency regular verbs**‘AR’ verbs following pattern above | *hablar* = to speak*mirar* = to look (at)*jugar* = to play (although this is a stem-changing verb)*escuchar* = to listen*llevar* = to wear |  |
| **Irregular verbs**The common verbs **to be** and **to have** | *ser* = to be (when describing)*estar* = to be (location)*tener* = to have*(ir* = to go*hacer* = to do/make) |  |
| **High frequency irregular verbs in ‘Yo’ form** | *ir* -> voy (to go / I go)*hacer -> hago* (to do, make / I do, make)*querer -> quiero* (to want / I want)*poder -> puedo* (to be able / I can) |  |
| **Core structures** | *hay* = there is/are*no hay* = there isn’t/aren’t*es* = it is*no es* = it isn’tquisiera = I would like |  |
| **Opinion verbs** | *me gusta*(n) = I like (*me* *gusta* = I like a singular thing, *me gustan* = I like plural things)*no me gusta*(n) = I don’t like*me encanta*(n) = I love*odio* = I hate*prefiero* = I prefer |  |
| **Opinion adjectives**  | *excelente**fantástico**genial**interesante**divertido**fácil**difícil**aburrido* |  |
| **Connectives** | *y* = and*también* = also*pero* = but*sin embargo* = however*porque* = because |  |
| **Intensifiers** | *muy* = very*bastante* = quite*mucho* = a lot |  |
| **Punctuation** | *¿* and *¡**¿Hablas español? / ¡Qué rico!* |  |
| **PHONOLOGY** |  |  |
| **Key phonemes** | vowel soundssilent *h**ll (=y)**rr**ñ**ce/ce/z (=th)**b/v* (=b)*ge/gi/j* (= the furball sound)*qu =* krules for adding accents (stress patterns) |  |
| **VOCABULARY** |  |  |
| **Question words** **How?****Who?****When?****Where?****Why?** | *¿Cómo te llamas?* (What is your name?)¿*Quién es?* (who is it?)¿*Cuándo es tu cumpleaños?* (When is your birthday?)¿*Dónde está?* (Where is it?)¿*Por qué?* (Why) |  |
| **Simple, complex and compound sentences**Know that a*simple sentence* is made up of one clause. A *complex sentence* is made up of two clauses: a main (independent) clause, anda subordinate clause.A *compound sentence* consists of two or more independent clauses. | **Simple sentence**En el jardín hay un oso *negro.***Complex sentence***Cuando son las siete en Londres, son las ocho en Madrid.***Compound sentence***En Madrid hay un gran cine, pero no hay hospital.* |  |
| **Teacher classroom instructions** | *¡entrad!* Come in*¡sentaos!* Sit down*¡escuchad!-* Listen*¡repetid!-* Repeat!*¡levantaos la mano*!- Hands up*¡trabajad en parejas !-* Work in pairs*¡mirad la pizarra!* Look at the board*¡todos juntos!* All together!*¡levantaos*! – Stand up!*¡silencio por favor!* – Quiet please |  |
| **Days of the week****Colours and adjectival agreements****Months of the year** | *lunes**martes**miércoles**jueves**viernes**sábado**domingo**rojo**azul**verde**amarillo**blanco**negro**rosa**violeta**naranja**marrón**gris**multicolor**enero* *febrero**marzo**abril**mayo**junio**julio**agosto**septiembre**octubre**noviembre**diciembre* |  |
| **Numbers** | up to 100  |  |
| **Cultural knowledge** | * Where Spain is
* Where Spanish is spoken and how it has come to be spoken so widely (overlaps with history curriculum)
* General geography of Spain including major cities
* Fact that Spanish is descended from Latin and Arabic
* common fiestas like Christmas, Reyes, Semana Santa, Día Nacional
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