

CHERRY TREE CURRICULUM OVERVIEW



Spanish

The children at Cherry Tree are introduced to Spanish in Key Stage 1 through being taught simple vocabulary, and in Key Stage 2 children have weekly sessions to explore cross curricular themes in more depth which fully prepares them for continuing to develop their modern foreign languages skills at secondary level.

	AUTUMN 1 Local Geography	AUTUMN 2 Geography through history	SPRING 1 Geography through science	SPRING 2 Geography through the arts	SUMMER 1 Contrasting place study	SUMMER 2 Environmental study
Year 3	Year 3 pupils start with the phonics, learning the vowels first. They practise these using a variety of activities. They learn the numbers 1-10 and how to ask and give their age. Then they learn the other key phonic sounds. They read rhyming stories, sing songs, practise tongue twisters and have further opportunities to make the sound-written link by listening to words and anticipating their spelling. They also learn some nouns (pencil case items). They are made aware of gender through colour coding. They use the verb forms 'tengo – I have', 'es – it is' and implicitly encounter the negative forms of these.		<p>The theme is animals and colours. The linguistic focus is gender, articles (definite & indefinite), plurals and adjectives (position & basic agreement). The grammatical concepts are all based around a core vocabulary of 9 animal nouns and 6 colours so nothing so becomes too difficult.</p> <p>The key verbs are 'es' (he/she/it is), 'son' (they are), hay (there is/are). The negative is revisited and there is also a subtle introduction to 'también' (also/too/as well), 'pero' (but).</p>		This unit focuses on memory and performance in that it asks pupils to retell a familiar story – The Very Hungry Caterpillar – in Spanish. Pupils are first introduced to useful vocabulary from the story – numbers, days of the week, fruits, foods – and then introduced to the story in video and audio format. After several activities developing memory and practising pronunciation, pupils will hopefully feel confident enough to retell the story in one of a variety of verbal ways – with pictures, with video, or with video and subtitles	
Year 4	This unit focuses on numbers 1-31, months, dates, asking for and giving birthday, language to do with birthday celebrations and some more Christmas vocabulary. Learners will use the new language to understand and create invitations, follow instructions for making a piñata, understand songs, stories and video about birthdays and other celebrations.		This unit develops the same linguistic skills in different contexts. There is a focus on shapes and prepositions of place, to be used creatively in an art project focusing on the work of Miró. Learners will use familiar verb forms in this new context to describe pictures they create. Pupils will also learn the parts of the body and face and use this language to describe the work of other famous Spanish artists (e.g. Picasso).		During this term, pupils learn the language for family members. They re-tell the story 'The giant turnip'. They learn how to say 'Tengo un/una ..que se llama...' I have a ...called... and apply this also in the context of pets. They also learn adjectives for describing personality and physical description (hair and eyes). They use key verbs in the 3rd person singular and plural: --> tiene (has), es (is), tienen (have), son (are).	

<p>Year 5</p>	<p>This unit starts with simple calculations based on the five times table, and leads into learning how to ask for and give the time. Learners also extend their food and drink vocabulary. They learn how to say when mealtimes are and what they usually have, comparing with eating habits in Spain. They learn how to give their opinions of different food and drink and complete a simple food / drink diary in Spanish. .</p>	<p>This unit focuses on sports and opinions. Learners pronounce cognate and other sports accurately from text, applying their phonics knowledge from previous years. They practise using a dictionary to look up unknown words. They describe sports, using simple sentences with 'tiene', 'es' and 'hay' for their peers to guess. They learn how to say which sports they like/dislike doing, using 'me gusta' + infinitive verb.</p>	<p>In this term, learners use dictionaries to look up different instruments. They use opinions in the context of different types of music, and to give reasons why, using 'porque' (because). Giving opinions can be tricky in Spanish because of the nature of using these verbs of opinion 'gustar' (to like) & 'encantar' (to love) and the fact that the adjectives used to describe things must match the number & gender of the thing they describe. They use the language they have learnt to create short raps or songs about food, sports or music.</p>
<p>Year 6</p>	<p>Pupils begin this unit by learning to describe the weather. They then move on to revising colours (with adjectival agreement) with common nouns and then the flags of a few familiar countries. They also learn how to express what each country is famous for, paying attention to the number and gender of the nouns they are using. There follows a focus on Spain and some of the key features of the country. Attention is paid to forming plurals of nouns and using the adjective 'mucho' (lots of). Pupils are also encouraged to use 'hay' (there is/are) which they have met previously. Then pupils look at key cities and their location in Spain, using the points of the compass and key geographical features to locate them on a map. They recycle how to say what somewhere is famous for using the key cities they have been introduced to. They learn vocabulary for places in the town and are then invited to work independently to describe photos (making use of a word list provided) and give their opinions on them.</p>	<p>Pupils are treated to a summary of the features of the main festivals in Spain and encouraged to recognise questions, matching them to appropriate answers provided, and eventually to describe a festival in the UK if they can. Following on from this, learners extend their learning to the theme of holidays. They research holiday destinations in Spanish-speaking countries and apply the language they know to describe holiday pictures and write holiday postcards.</p>	<p>We recognise that Yr 6 is a particularly full year, and that the pressures of assessments in Literacy and Numeracy often make it difficult to devote as much time to Spanish at various points in the year. In addition, there are other calls on Yr 6 time, including final plays / productions and often residential trips in the summer term. For that reason we have allowed the material from the Spring Term to be spread flexibly across these two terms.</p>