



# Oaklands Community Primary School - Spanish Knowledge Builder

	Autumn	Spring	Summer
Year 3	<p><b>Phonics:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>repeat five vowel sounds and know words associated with each sound (a= araña, e= elefante, i= idea, o=oso, u=uno.)</li> </ul> <p><b>Vocabulary:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>greetings phrases: <i>hola, buenos días, buenas tardes, buenas noches, adíos</i></li> <li>phrases about themselves: <i>me llamo..., tengo ___ años, estoy muy bien, regular, mal</i></li> <li>Questions: <i>¿Cómo te llamas? ¿Qué tal? ¿Cuántos años tienes?</i></li> <li>numbers 1-10</li> <li>nouns for at least 6 pencil case items</li> </ul> <p><b>Grammar</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>to say 'a' or 'an' Spanish uses <i>un or una</i>.</li> <li>Tengo means 'I have'.</li> <li>Using 'no' before a verb forms a negative statement: I do not have 'no tengo' / there is not 'no hay'.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Phonics</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>say and write five vowel sounds.</li> <li>repeat key letter sounds: <i>h</i> (is silent), <i>ñ, j, z, ll, v, rr, z</i>.</li> </ul> <p><b>Vocabulary:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>nouns for animals</li> <li>9 colours</li> <li>Questions: <i>¿Qué es? ¿Qué color es?</i></li> </ul> <p><b>Grammar:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To say 'a' or 'an' Spanish uses <i>un</i> with masculine nouns and <i>una</i> feminine nouns.</li> <li>Masculine nouns often end in letter 'o' and feminine nouns often end in letter 'a'.</li> <li>a plural noun ends in 's' or 'es'.</li> <li><i>Veo</i> means 'I see'.</li> <li><i>Hay</i> means 'there is /are'</li> <li>Colour adjectives go after nouns.</li> <li>'y' means 'and'.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Phonics</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>say and write vowel sounds and letter sounds: <i>h, ñ, j, z, ll, v, rr, z</i>.</li> </ul> <p><b>Vocabulary:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>nouns for fruits and vegetables</li> <li>opinion phrases: <i>me gustan</i> and <i>no me gustan</i></li> <li>Questions: <i>¿Te gustan? ¿Qué es? ¿Qué son?</i></li> </ul> <p><b>Grammar:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Nouns that end in a vowel add <i>s</i> to make a plural noun. Nouns that end in consonant add 'es'.</li> <li>'Un' is used with masculine nouns and 'una' is used with feminine nouns.</li> </ul>
	<p><b>Cultural Awareness</b></p> <p>Spain is a country in Europe. The capital of Spain is Madrid. There are other countries that speak Spanish. Eg Mexico, Guatemala, Argentina, Peru.</p>		
Year 4	<p><b>Phonics</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>ca, co, cu, ce, ci</i>: The letter <i>c</i> makes a soft 'th' sound before <i>-e</i> or <i>-i</i>. The letter <i>c</i> makes a hard 'k' sound before <i>-a, -o</i> and <i>-u</i>.</li> <li><i>qui, que</i></li> </ul> <p><b>Vocabulary:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>numbers up to 31.</li> <li>days of the week.</li> <li>months of the year.</li> <li>Questions: <i>¿Qué día es? ¿Cuál es la fecha? ¿Cuándo es tu cumpleaños?</i></li> </ul> <p><b>Grammar:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>'es' means is.</li> <li>Question words: <i>¿Qué? ¿Cuál? ¿Cuándo?</i></li> <li>Statements can be changed into a question by changing intonation of voice. Eg. <i>Hoy es martes. ¿Hoy es martes?</i></li> </ul>	<p><b>Phonics</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The letter <i>g</i> makes a soft 'j' sound before <i>-e</i> and <i>-i</i>.</li> <li>The letter <i>g</i> makes a hard 'g' sound before <i>-a, -o</i> and <i>-u</i>.</li> <li>Gue/ Gui – Letter <i>u</i> is silent. (Hard <i>g</i> sound)</li> </ul> <p><b>Vocabulary:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>nouns for face/body parts.</li> <li>understand and write 9 adjectives of colour.</li> <li>adjectives big and small: <i>grande, pequeño</i>.</li> </ul> <p><b>Grammar:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>how to make nouns plural.</li> <li>To say 'the' Spanish use definite articles <i>el, la, los, las</i>.</li> <li>adjectives go after nouns in Spanish and can have a masculine, feminine, singular and plural form.</li> <li>conjunction 'y' (and).</li> <li>the verb 'tener' in the third person (<i>tiene</i>).</li> </ul>	<p><b>Phonics</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Say a range of consonant and vowel combinations</li> </ul> <p><b>Vocabulary:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>nouns for pets.</li> <li>adjectives to describe pets.</li> <li>Questions: <i>¿Tienes una mascota? (Do you have a pet?) ¿Cuál es tu animal favorito? (What is your favourite animal?)</i></li> </ul> <p><b>Grammar:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3<sup>rd</sup> person of verb <i>llamar</i>: <i>se llama</i> means he/she is called.</li> <li>3<sup>rd</sup> person of verb <i>tener</i>: <i>tiene</i> ___ años. He/she is ___ years old.</li> <li>3<sup>rd</sup> person of verb <i>ser</i>: <i>es</i> (it is...)</li> <li>simple verbs in 3<sup>rd</sup> person to describe actions.</li> <li>Conjunctions 'y' and 'pero'.</li> </ul>
	<p><b>Cultural Awareness</b></p> <p>The Day of the Dead festival is celebrated in Mexico in November. Similarities and differences between Christmas in Spain and UK. In Spain there are many religious processions in towns at Easter time.</p>		
Year 5	<p><b>Phonics</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Say and write key Spanish sounds and consonant/vowel combinations.</li> </ul> <p><b>Vocabulary:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Classroom instructions: <i>escuchad, repetid, escribid, mirad</i>.</li> <li>nouns for sports.</li> <li>nouns for clothing.</li> <li>days of the week.</li> <li>opinion phrases: <i>me gusta, no me gusta, odio, me encanta</i>.</li> <li>Questions: <i>¿Te gusta...? (Do you like?) ¿Juegas...? (Do you play...?)</i></li> </ul> <p><b>Grammar:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>how to conjugate a regular 'AR' verb (Practicar).</li> <li>1<sup>st</sup> person <i>jugar</i>: <i>juego</i> (I play)</li> <li>1<sup>st</sup> person <i>hacer</i>: <i>hago</i> (I do)</li> <li>1<sup>st</sup> person <i>llevar</i>: <i>llevo</i> (I wear)</li> <li><i>unos/ unas</i> mean 'some' (indefinite articles).</li> <li>a bilingual dictionary has two parts: Spanish-English and English-Spanish.</li> <li>Conjunctions: <i>y, pero</i> and <i>cuando</i> (when)</li> </ul>	<p><b>Phonics</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Blend combinations of consonant/vowel clusters to pronounce words accurately.</li> <li>Cognates are words that look like English words (but pronounced differently).</li> </ul> <p><b>Vocabulary:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>nouns school subjects</li> <li>opinion phrases: <i>me encanta/an, me gusta/an, me da igual, no me gusta/an, odio</i></li> <li>names of planets.</li> <li>range of adjectives: <i>grande, pequeño, minuscuro, enorme, frío, caliente</i></li> <li>Questions: <i>¿Cuál es tu asignatura favorita? ¿Te gusta...?</i></li> </ul> <p><b>Grammar:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>conjunctions 'y' (and), 'pero' (but), <i>sin embargo</i> (however), <i>tambien</i> (also).</li> <li>quantifiers 'muy' (very) and 'bastante' (quite).</li> <li>adjectives agree with nouns and go after nouns.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Phonics</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Use phonic knowledge to pronounce many familiar words accurately and attempt unfamiliar words. (Eg. Pronouncing Spanish town names accurately.)</li> </ul> <p><b>Vocabulary:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>weather phrases.</li> <li>numbers 31-100.</li> <li>compass points: <i>norte, sud, este, oeste</i>.</li> <li>seasons</li> <li>Questions: <i>¿Qué tiempo hace? (What is the weather like?) ¿Qué llevas? (What do you wear?)</i></li> </ul> <p><b>Grammar:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>conjugate a regular <i>ar</i> verb: <i>llevar</i> (to wear)</li> <li>conjunctions 'y' 'pero' 'porque' 'cuando' (and, but, because, when)</li> </ul>
	<p><b>Cultural Awareness</b></p> <p>A typical Spanish daily routine differs from that in UK. Eg. meal times are different and school day finishes earlier. Weather differences in UK and Spain/Spanish speaking countries.</p>		



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<b>Year 6</b>	<p><b>Phonics</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Accurately pronounce and write all Spanish vowel and consonant/vowel combinations.</li> </ul> <p><b>Vocabulary:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>nouns for family members</li> <li>physical descriptions (hair colour/ eye colour)</li> <li>Questions: ¿Tienes hermanos? ¿Cuántas personas hay en tu familia? ¿Cómo se llama?</li> </ul> <p><b>Grammar:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the verb 'tener' / 'llamar' in the 1<sup>st</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> person singular and plural (present tense): se llama/ se llaman, tiene ___ años, tienen ___ años.</li> <li>Question words: Who, what, when, where, how. ¿Quién? ¿Qué? ¿Cuándo? ¿Dónde? ¿Cómo?</li> </ul>	<p><b>Phonics</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Read words with strong vowels ('a' 'e' and 'o') and weak vowels ('u' and 'i').</li> </ul> <p><b>Vocabulary:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>nouns for places in towns</li> <li>nouns for different transports</li> <li>adjectives to describe towns: tranquilo (quiet), moderno (modern), grande(big), pequeño (small), ruidoso (noisy)</li> <li>Questions: ¿Qué hay en Yeovil? ¿Dónde vives? (Where do you live?)</li> </ul> <p><b>Grammar:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>adjectives used correctly (position and agreement m/f/ sing/plural)</li> <li>conjunctions 'y' (and), 'pero' (but), sin embargo (however), tambien (also).</li> <li>muchos/ muchas = lots of</li> <li>unos/ unas = some</li> <li>infinitives are verbs in their basic form.</li> <li>Infinitives end in 'ar', 'er' or 'ir'.</li> <li>'Se puede' + infinitive (you can + verb)</li> <li>'Voy + al / a la + noun ( I am going to the ___)</li> <li>conjugate the verb 'to go' in the present tense.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Phonics</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Say and write familiar and unfamiliar words using phonic knowledge.</li> <li>Identify accents and understand how this changes how we pronounce words.</li> </ul> <p><b>Vocabulary:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>nouns for foods</li> <li>range of opinion phrases: me encanta/an, me gusta/an, me da igual, no me gusta/an, odio.</li> <li>some adjectives to describe opinions: asqueroso – disgusting, delicioso- delicious, sabroso – tasty, rico – rich, salado – salty, picante – spicy</li> <li>Questions: ¿Te gusta/n? ¿Por qué? ¿Tienes hambre? Tienes sed?</li> </ul> <p><b>Grammar</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>how to give reasons for opinions using 'porque'+ es/son+ adjective</li> <li>intensifiers muy (very) and bastante (quite).</li> <li>conjugate a regular 'ar' and 'er' verb in the present tense.</li> <li>how to use intonation to mark questions or exclamations in a role play.</li> </ul>
		<p><b>Cultural Awareness</b> Similarities and differences between Spanish and English foods.</p>	

The children may use prompts or vocabulary sheets to support their learning and help them recall this knowledge.