



Oaklands Community Primary School - Spanish Knowledge Builder

Year 3	Autumn 1	Autumn	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
	<p><u>Greetings with Puppets</u></p> <p><u>Phonics</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">key phonemes that are represented by a, o, i. <p><u>Vocabulary</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">greetings phrases: <i>hola, buenos días, buenas tardes, buenas noches, adíos</i>Questions: <i>¿Cómo te llamas? What is your name? ¿Qué tal? How are you?</i>phrases about themselves: <i>me llamo..., muy bien, regular, mal</i> <p><u>Grammar</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Common verbs in the present tense: Me llamo (I am called)In Spanish, as well as question marks being used at the end of a question, an inverted question mark is used at the beginning e.g. <i>¿Cuántos años tienes?</i> and as well as exclamation marks being used at the end of an exclamation, an inverted exclamation mark is used at the beginning e.g. ¡Muy bien! <p><u>Cultural Awareness</u></p> <p>In Spanish there are formal and informal greetings.</p>	<p><u>Numbers and Age</u></p> <p><u>Phonics:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">key phonemes that are represented by u, z/c, ñ.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 softer ‘ny’ sound (as in canyon). <p><u>Vocabulary:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">numbers up to 12saying your ageQuestion: <i>¿Cuántos años tienes? How old are you?</i> <p><u>Grammar</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Common verbs in present tense: tengo (I have)Word order is sometimes different in Spanish compared to English. <p><u>Cultural Awareness</u></p> <p>Compare Christmas traditions from Spain with other countries</p>	<p><u>Shapes and Colours</u></p> <p><u>Phonics</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">key phonemes that are represented by letters: e and j. <p><u>Vocabulary:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">nouns for shapescolour adjectivesQuestion: <i>¿De qué color es? What colour is it?</i> <p><u>Grammar:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Most adjectives are positioned after the noun in Spanish e.g. un gato negro – a black cat.y (and) <p><u>Cultural Awareness</u></p> <p>Granada is a city in Spain. The Alhambra is a famous monument from Granada. Barcelona is a city in Spain. The Gaudi Park is a famous landmark in Barcelona.</p>	<p><u>Classroom Objects</u></p> <p><u>Phonics:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">key phonemes that are represented by: a, e, i, o, u and r. <p><u>Vocabulary:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Classroom instructionsNouns for classroom objectsno tengo – I don’t haveQuestion: <i>¿Qué tienes? What do you have?</i> <p><u>Grammar:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Every Spanish noun is either masculine or feminine.Gender affects the form of the indefinite article un or una.Feminine nouns usually (but not always) end in ‘a’ and masculine nouns usually (but not always) end in ‘o’.The ending of a noun can change when the noun is in the plural form.Most nouns in Spanish become plural by adding an ‘s’ at the end, as in English.Placing no before the verb makes it negative. Eg no tengo = I don’t have.y = and, pero = but	<p><u>Where do you live?</u></p> <p><u>Phonics</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">key phonemes that are represented by ll, and b/v. <p><u>Vocabulary:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Nouns of places to live (house, flat)Saying where you liveQuestion: <i>¿Dónde vives? Where do you live?</i> <p><u>Grammar:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Some common verbs in the present tense: Vivo (I live) <p><u>Cultural Awareness</u></p> <p>Madrid is the capital of Spain. Malaga and Bilbao are cities in Spain.</p>	<p><u>Journey Through Latin America</u></p> <p><u>Phonics</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">key phonemes represented by the letters c and b/v.Some letters carry accents. <p><u>Vocabulary</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Days of the weekModes of transportQuestion: <i>¿Adónde vas? Where are you going? ¿Cómo vas? How are you going?</i> <p><u>Grammar</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Some common verbs in the present tense: voy (I go) Vas (you are going)Prepositions with transport phrases ‘en’ (by) and ‘a’ (on) eg a pie= on foot. <p><u>Cultural Awareness</u></p> <p>Spanish is spoken in different countries around the world as well as Spain. Colombia, Chile, Bolivia and Mexico are some of the Spanish-speaking countries in Latin America.</p>
Year 4	<p><u>Dates</u></p> <p><u>Phonics</u></p> <p>Identify sounds created by linking some of the key phonemes.</p> <p><u>Vocabulary</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">numbers 13 to 31months of the yeardatesQuestions: <i>¿Qué día es? What day is it? ¿Qué mes es? What month is it? ¿Cuál es la fecha?What is the date? ¿Cuándo es tu cumpleaños? When is your birthday?</i> <p><u>Grammar</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Common verbs: es – (it) is from ser- to beMi = myel / la mean ‘the’: when talking about a singular noun in Spanish we use the definite article el for masculine singular nouns, and la for feminine singular nouns. <p><u>Cultural Awareness</u></p> <p>Spanish festivals happen throughout the year.</p>	<p><u>Pets</u></p> <p><u>Phonics</u></p> <p>Identify sounds created by linking some of the key phonemes</p> <p><u>Vocabulary:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">names of animals/petsrange of adjectives to describe animals such as big/small/ slow/ fastQuestions: <i>¿Tienes una mascota? Do you have a pet? ¿Cuál es tu animal favorito? What is your favourite animal?</i> <p><u>Grammar:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Spanish nouns are followed by a gender indicator in bilingual dictionaries.The ending of an adjective often changes according to the gender of the noun it describes.	<p><u>Weather</u></p> <p><u>Phonics</u></p> <p>Identify sounds created by linking some of the key phonemes: ia, ie, io, ue,</p> <p><u>Vocabulary:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">weather phrasescompass points (N, S, E, W)Question: <i>¿Qué tiempo hace hoy? What is the weather like today?</i> <p><u>Grammar:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A few adjectives can be positioned in front of the noun in Spanish, e.g. bueno – un buen día, malo – hace mal tiempo.‘está’ is another way of saying ‘it is’ and is used to describe position/ temporary state.	<p><u>In a Spanish Café</u></p> <p><u>Phonics</u></p> <p>qu makes a k sound</p> <p><u>Vocabulary</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">nouns for café food and drinkbeber – to drink, comer – to eatplease/ thank youQuestions: <i>¿Qué quieres beber/comer? What do you want to eat/ drink?</i> <p><u>Grammar</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Common verbs: quiero (I want), quieres(you want)That the infinitive of a verb in Spanish e.g. comer – to eat, means ‘to do something’.para is a preposition that, when followed by an infinitive, means ‘in order to’. <p><u>Cultural Awareness</u></p> <p>Paella, jamón, tortilla and chorizo are some typical Spanish foods.</p>	<p><u>Celebrations</u></p> <p><u>Phonics</u></p> <p>recall all key letter sounds</p> <p><u>Vocabulary:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">infinitives for hobbies (eg to draw, to run, to listen to music)me gusta / no me gusta – I like/ I don’t likeQuestions: <i>¿Te gusta...? Do you like?</i> <p><u>Grammar:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">The definite article el is used for masculine singular nouns and, la for feminine singular nouns.For plural nouns, the definite article los for masculine plural nouns and las for feminine plural nouns.The infinitive of a verb in Spanish means ‘to do something. e.g. comer – to eat.That me gusta + infinitive of a verb describes what you like to do.The infinitive of all verbs in Spanish end in either ‘ar’, ‘er’ or ‘ir’.	<p><u>The Amazon Rainforest</u></p> <p><u>Phonics</u></p> <p>How to identify sounds created by linking some of the key phonemes: ai, ui, oi, ie.</p> <p><u>Vocabulary</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">body partsnouns for rainforest animals <p><u>Grammar</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Make plurals of nouns by adding ‘s’ (nouns ending in a vowel) or ‘es’ (nouns ending in consonants).Hay means ‘there is’ or ‘there are’.No hay means there isn’t/aren’t.Soy means ‘I am’.muy means ‘very’. <p><u>Cultural Awareness</u></p> <p>Peru is in South America. There are mountains and rainforests in Peru.</p>



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Year 5	<p><u>Describing Family and Friends</u></p> <p><u>Phonics</u></p> <p>Blend combinations of consonant/vowels to pronounce words accurately.</p> <p><u>Vocabulary</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">nouns for family membersQuestions: ¿Tienes hermanos? Do you have brothers and sisters?Pronouns he/ she <p><u>Grammar</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">pronouns el – he, or ella – she and the gender neutral pronoun- elle.Plural nouns referring to nouns of mixed gender always take the masculine form. eg hermanos (brothers and sisters) and padres (parents)Verb endings change according to the subject.First, second and third person of verbs to describe people: tener – to have: tengo, tienes, tiene llamarse – to be called : me llamo, te llamas, se llama vivir – to live: vivo, vives, vive gustarse – to like: me gusta, te gusta, le gusta <p>There is no possessive apostrophe in Spanish but that to say ‘my mother’s father’ the Spanish would say el padre de mi madre – the father of my mother.</p>	<p><u>Portraits</u></p> <p><u>Phonics</u></p> <p>Blend combinations of consonant/vowels to pronounce words accurately</p> <p><u>Vocabulary:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Nouns for facial featuresdescribing a persons hair and eye colourQuestions: ¿Quién es? Who is this? <p><u>Grammar:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">The ending of an adjective often changes according to the gender and number of the noun it describes.A statement can be made into a question simply by changing your intonation and punctuation, e.g. ¿Tiene ojos azules? ¿Es Ana? <p><u>Cultural Awareness</u></p> <p>The Cubist movement is where artists show people/objects from different perspectives. Pablo Picasso was a Cubist artist from Spain.</p>	<p><u>Sports</u></p> <p><u>Phonics</u></p> <p>Blend combinations of consonant/vowels to pronounce words accurately</p> <p><u>Vocabulary:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">nouns for sportsverbs for actionsQuestions: ¿Juegas al/ a la ...? Do you play? ¿Haces...? Do you do..? <p><u>Grammar:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">That we use the verb jugar (to play) with some sports and hacer (to make/do) with other sports.How to recognise the first person, second person and third person of common verbs.The rules for forming the imperative form of some regular verbs.Some American and English words are borrowed by the Spanish such as el tenis and el beisbol.When the preposition a is followed by el, the contraction al is used e.g. juego al tenis.	<p><u>Food and Drink</u></p> <p><u>Phonics</u></p> <p>Use phonic knowledge pronounce unfamiliar words.</p> <p><u>Vocabulary</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Nouns for food and drinkopinion phrases (me gusta/n – I like, no me gustan – I don’t like)Questions: ¿Te gusta/n...? Do you like? <p><u>Grammar</u></p> <p>Express likes and dislikes about singular and plural nouns: when expressing likes and dislikes about a singular noun, me gusta is followed by the definite article (el or la) then the noun e.g. Me gusta el pescado. When expressing likes and dislikes about plural nouns, me gustan is followed by the definite articles (los or las) then the noun, e.g. Me gustan los tomates.</p> <p>Mucho – a lot</p> <p>el / la/ los / las are definite articles that mean ‘the’ (and are used with the opinion phrase me gusta.)</p>	<p><u>A trip Across Spain</u></p> <p><u>Phonics</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Use phonic knowledge to pronounce many familiar words accurately and attempt unfamiliar words. (Eg. Pronouncing Spanish town names accurately.) <p><u>Vocabulary:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">compass points (NE, SE, NW, SW)voy a - I am going to...adjectives to describe townsTambién - alsoQuestions: ¿Dónde está? (Where is it?) ¿Adónde vas? (Where are you going?) ¿Cómo es? (What is it like?) ¿Qué vas a hacer? (What are you going to do?) <p><u>Grammar:</u></p> <p>voy a + infinitive is a way of constructing the future tense as in ‘I am going to do something.’</p> <p><u>Cultural Awareness</u></p> <p>Madrid, Bilbao, Barcelona, Sevilla, Cordoba and Granada are cities in the Spain.</p>	
	Year 6	<p><u>Clothes</u></p> <p><u>Phonics</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Accurately pronounce and write all Spanish vowel and consonant/vowel combinations. <p><u>Vocabulary:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Nouns for clothingAdjectives to describe clothesporque - becauseQuestion: ¿Qué lleva? What is he/she wearing? <p><u>Grammar:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">unos and unas mean ‘some’ and are used with plural nouns.rules for changing ending of an adjective according to gender and number the noun describes (eg. deportivo m/ deportiva f/ deportivos m/pl/ deportivas f/pl)porque (because) can be used to extend a sentence and give a justificationcognates are words which look similar to English words	<p><u>School Life</u></p> <p><u>Phonics</u></p> <p>Use phonic knowledge to pronounce cognates accurately</p> <p><u>Vocabulary</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Nouns for school subjectsAdjectives to describe subjectsTime adverbials: during, in the morning, in the afternoon etcQuestions: ¿Por qué? Why? <p><u>Grammar</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">más/menos que can be used to compare two ideas e.g. Me gusta la historia más que el arte – I like history more than art.	<p><u>Shopping</u></p> <p><u>Phonics</u></p> <p>Understand patterns of stress on words</p> <p><u>Vocabulary</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> multiples of 10 numbers 31-100 names of shops Question: ¿Dónde está...? Where is ...? ¿Cuánto es? (How much is it?) <p><u>Grammar</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Question word cuánto means how much/how many. It has 4 forms cuánto, cuánta, cuántos, cuántas.prepositions aquí (here), al lado de (next to), entre (in between)Está – is (location) <p><u>Cultural Awareness</u></p> <p>The currency in Spain is Euros Spain has traditional markets.</p>		<p><u>Free Time</u></p> <p><u>Phonics</u></p> <p>Identify accents and how this changes how we pronounce words</p> <p><u>Vocabulary:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">seasonsaction verbsQuestions: ¿Qué haces en...? What do you do in...? <p><u>Grammar</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Pronouns – Yo (I), nosotros (we), vosotros (you plural), ellos/ellas (they)the way verbs change to match the pronoun is called conjugation and verb endings follow a pattern.Some verbs do not follow regular patterns, such as tener (to have), ser (to be) and ir (to go). <p>adverbials – normalmente, nunca, siempre, todas las días</p>

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