

Called as God's family we strive to achieve our personal best, by living and learning in Christ

Spanish Curriculum Plan

	Autumn	Spring	Summer
Unit/Topics	Me presento (I introduce myself)	Mi insti (My school)	Mi ciudad (My town)
	Vocabulary:	Vocabulary:	Vocabulary:
	 Meeting & greeting people. 	• School subjects.	Places in a town.
	Classroom instructions.	Opinions and reasons.	• The time.
	Days of the week, months and	School facilities.	Plans for the weekend.
	numbers up to 31.	Activities at breaktime.	
	 Age and birthday. 		Grammar:
	• Pets.	Grammar:	• "Un/unos, una/unas,
	• Colours.	• -AR verbs (I/you/he/she/we).	muchos/muchas."
	Personality.	• -ER/IR verbs	• "Hay / no hay"
	. Groomandy	(I/you/he/she/we).	The verb "Ir"
	Grammar:	• "Me encanta(n), Me	(I/you/he/she/we).
	• The indefinite articles: "un,	gusta(n)"	• The near future tense.
	una, unos, unas".	Negative forms.	 Sequencers ("primero,
	Plural words.	Adjective agreements.	luego, finalmente").
	• The verb "tener" (I/you).	• Connectives (<i>y, pero, porque</i>)	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
	Adjective agreements.	• "Hay / no hay"	Cultural content: Spanish
	• The verb "ser": (I/you).	Definite and indefinite	cities (Barcelona, Sevilla).
	• The negative forms.	articles.	, , ,
	• Intensifiers ("muy, bastante, un	ar tioles.	Un poco de todo. (Retrieval
	poco")		key knowledge and skills)
	• Connectives ("y, pero").	Mi Tiempo libre (My Free-	
	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	time)	 Auto-portrait: speaking skills.
	<u>Cultural content</u> : Spanish	Vocabulary:	• The time capsule:
	speaking countries around the	Free time activities.	comprehension and writin
	world.	• Sports.	skills.
		The weather.	• Free time: speaking skills.
			Where I live: listening skills
	Mi familia y mis amigos (My	<u>Grammar:</u>	
	family and friends)	• "me gusta"+ the infinitive.	
		 -AR verbs in the present 	Phonics are taught in a
	Vocabulary:	tense. (I/you/he/she/we)	embedded approach in a
		• The verbs "jugar" and	stages of the learning journe
	 Physical description. 	"hacer".	
	 Family members. 	• Connectives ("y,o, pero,	
	 Higher numbers. 	porque").	
	Describing someone.	• Complex sentences beginning with "cuando".	
	Grammar:		
	• The definite articles.	Cultural content: Spanish	
	• The verbs "tener" and "ser"	festivals including Holy Week.	
	(I/you/ he or she)	J 2 , 20	
	Negative forms.		
	Adjective agreements.		





Key Assessment	Possessive adjectives. Cultural content: Christmas in Spain. Phonics are taught in an embedded approach in all stages of the learning journey. Vocabulary tests built in the curriculum. (Learning vocabulary is crucial for students to become proficient in languages). A mid-term assessment (multi-choice questions, listening, reading and translation tasks).	Phonics are taught in an embedded approach in all stages of the learning journey. - Vocabulary tests built in the curriculum. (Learning vocabulary is crucial for students to become proficient in languages). - A mid-term assessment (multi-choice questions, listening, reading and translation tasks).	 Vocabulary tests built in the curriculum. A mid-term assessment (multi-choice questions, listening, reading and translation tasks). An End of Y7 assessment.
	- A speaking assessment.	- A writing assessment.	
Why is it studied?	It is worth noting that not all Year 7 students have studied the same language at KS2. This first topic "Me presento" gives our Year 7 students the skills to introduce themselves in Spanish and the opportunity to recall previous learning in primary school. The second topic "Mi familia y mis amigos" allows students to build on their previous learning this term. Students should be able to talk about themselves (I) and then someone else (he/she) using the essential verbs "to be" and "to have".	These two topics "mi insti" and "Mi tiempo libre" enable students to develop their sentences with the introduction of the present tense using a range of verbs and opinions/reasons. Students can further develop their speaking and writing skills by creating complex sentences beginning with "when".	The topic "Mi ciudad" introduces the verb "to go" and the near future tense as these two grammatical concepts work together. There is a logic behind our grammatical progression from KS3 to KS4. The last topic "un poco de todo" allows students to revisit the key vocabulary and concepts learnt this academic year. Retrieval practice is a key element of progress in languages.



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	Autumn	Spring	Summer
Unit/Topics	Mis Vacaciones (My holidays)	<u>iA comer!</u> (Let's eat!)	Este Verano (This summer)
	Vocabulary:	Vocabulary:	Vocabulary:
	Where? When? Who with?	• Food and drinks.	Accommodation.
		Opinions.	Activities to do.
	Transports.Activities in the past.	1 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
	·	Mealtimes.	Summer camps.
	Opinions.	Ordering a meal. A party in the past	
	Grammar:	A party in the past.	Grammar:
	-AR verbs in the preterite	Grammar:	The definite and indefinite
	tense. (I/you/he/she/we)	Opinion phrases.	articles.
	• -ER/-IR verbs in the preterite	The indefinite articles.	Plural words.
	tense. (I/you/he/she/we)		• "ser" and "estar".
	• The verb "ir" in the preterite	Negative sentences. The present tense.	The comparative.
	tense. (I/you/he/she/we)	• The present tense.	· ·
		• The preterite tense.	The superlative.
	Negative sentences. Tuelemeticae (animicae)	• The near future tense.	Adjective agreements. "Garage da (a)" at the
	• Exclamations (opinions).	• The use of "usted(es)".	• "Se puede(n)" + the
	• Time phrases.	• Combining 2/3 tenses.	infinitive.
	• Opinions in the preterite tense.	• Time phrases (expressions of	Using 3 tenses together.
	(preterite of "ser").	frequency and sequencers).	 Time phrases (expressions of frequency and
	Mi vida (My life)	Cultural content : Food in	sequencers).
		Spanish speaking countries.	
	Vocabulary:		
	 Mobile phones. 		Un poco de todo. (Retrieval of
	Genres of music.	¿Qué hacemos? (What are we	key knowledge and skills)
	TV programmes.	doing?)	
	 Leisure activities in the past. 		 Young people's lives in Peru
	·	Vocabulary:	and Spain: listening and
	Grammar:	Arranging to go out (places in	reading skills.
	• The present tense of all verbs.	a town, time and location).	A TV guide: reading skills.
	The comparative.	Making excuses.	An account of a party:
	• The preterite tense of -AR/-	Daily routine.	Speaking skills.
	ER/-IR verbs.	Clothes and colours.	A world trip: listening skills.
	The verb "hacer" in the preterite tense.	A special occasion.	
	Negative sentences.	Grammar:	Phonics are taught in an
		• "Me gustaría" + the infinitive.	embedded approach in all
	Time phrases (expressions of fraguency and seguences)	(The conditional tense).	stages of the learning journey.
	frequency and sequencers).	Modal verbs ("poder,	stages of the learning journey.
	Cultural Content: Music in	querer").	
	Spanish speaking countries.	• "Tengo que" + the infinitive.	
	Spanish speaking countries.	Reflexive verbs.	
		Time phrases (expressions of frequency and sequences)	
		frequency and sequencers).	
		Adjective agreements.	
		 Using 3 tenses. 	1





Key Assessment	Phonics are taught in an embedded approach in all stages of the learning journey. - Vocabulary tests built in the curriculum. (Learning vocabulary is crucial for	Phonics are taught in an embedded approach in all stages of the learning journey. Vocabulary tests built in the curriculum. (Learning vocabulary is crucial for	- Vocabulary tests built in the curriculum.
	students to become proficient in languages). - A mid-term assessment (multi-choice questions, listening, reading and translation tasks).	students to become proficient in languages). - A mid-term assessment (multi-choice questions, listening, reading and translation tasks).	 A mid-term assessment (multi-choice questions, listening, reading and translation tasks). An End of Y8 assessment.
	- A writing assessment.	- A speaking assessment.	
Why is it studied?	The tenses are an essential part of learning a language and the introduction/recall of each tense has been carefully planned throughout KS3 and KS4. The first topic "Mis vacaciones" introduces the preterite tense. The second topic "Mi vida" gives students the opportunity to revisit the present tense and other key concepts learnt in Year 7 and to look at the preterite tense more in depth.	This term, we are developing the use of three tenses together which give students the chance to revisit the present and near future tense. These two topics introduce other fundamental concepts such as the formal and informal speech, reflexive verbs and the conditional tense.	The topic "Este verano" enables students to further develop the use of different time frames and introduce some more complex elements such as the difference between "ser" and "estar", the superlative and the pronunciation of the letter "ü". The last topic "un poco de todo" allows students to revisit the key vocabulary and concepts learnt this academic year. Retrieval practice is a key element of progress in languages.



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	Autumn	Spring	Summer
Unit/Topics	Lo que me gusta (What I like)	Mi Trabajo (My Job)	Mi mundo en general (My
-			World in general)
	Vocabulary:	Vocabulary:	
	Things I like or dislike.	 Jobs and responsibilities. 	Vocabulary:
	 What I do during the week. 	Dream job.	 Young people and rights.
	Genres of Films.	• Activities at work in the past.	Fair trade.
	A special day.	• Future plans.	Transports.
			 Environmental issues.
	<u>Grammar</u> :	<u>Grammar</u> :	 Changes in a town/city.
	 The definite and indefinite 	• "Tener que" + the infinitive.	
	articles.	 Noun agreements. 	<u>Grammar</u> :
	 Opinion phrases. 	 Adjective agreements. 	 The verbs "poder" and
	The present tense.	• The conditional tense.	"tener".
	(I/you/he/she/we/they)	 Opinion phrases. 	• The verb "ir".
	 The present tense of "hacer", 	The preterite tense.	The comparative.
	"ir" and "ser".	• The near future tense.	The imperfect tense.
	 Expressions of frequency. 	 Negative sentences. 	• "Se deberia" + the
	The near future tense.	 Time phrases (expressions of 	infinitive.
	(I/you/he/she/we/they)	frequency and sequencers).	• Use of "we" form of verbs.
	The preterite tense.	 Combining different tenses. 	 Negative sentences.
	(I/you/he/she/we/they)		Complex sentences
	 Negative sentences. 		beginning with "para".
	• Connectives ("asi que, cuando,	<u>Una Aventura a Madrid</u> (An	
	donde")	adventure in Madrid)	
	Question words.		Un poco de todo. (Retrieval of
		<u>Vocabulary</u> :	key knowledge and skills)
	<u>Cultural Content</u> : Birthday	A day trip in the past.	
	traditions in Spanish speaking	 Buying souvenirs. 	Descriptions of days out:
	countries ("la quinceañera", "la	 Tourist activities. 	listening skills.
	piñata", "las mañanitas").	Weather.	Fitness and Routine:
	5 6 (0 10 11 11 1		speaking skills.
	En forma (Healthy living)		Accuracy check: Writing
	Manahulamu	<u>Grammar</u> :	skills.
	Vocabulary:	• The verb "querer".	Authentic texts: reading
	Heathy eating. Shorts	• The preterite tense.	skills.
	• Sports.	(especially irregular verbs)	World issues: Reading skills.
	Daily routine and time.	Adjective agreements.	Dhanias and tought in an
	• Getting fit.	The comparative.	Phonics are taught in an
	• Ailments.	• The superlative.	embedded approach in all stages of the learning journey.
	Grammar:	• "Tú" and "usted".	stages of the learning journey.
	Grammar:	• The near future tense.	
	Opinion phrases.The present tense.	• The simple future tense.	
	(I/you/he/she/we/they)	(I/you/he/she/we/they)	
	1 1 1	Negative sentences.	
	• Direct object pronouns.	Complex sentences beginning	
	• "Jugar" and "Hacer".	with "si".	
	Stem-changing verbs. The imperfect tages.	 Combining different tenses. 	
	• The imperfect tense.	Time phrases and	
	(I/you/he/she)	sequencers.	





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	Reflexive verbs.	<u>Cultural Content</u> : The city of	
	• "Se debe" + the infinitive.	Madrid.	
	 Negative sentences. 		
	• Time phrases (expressions of	Phonics are taught in an	
	frequency and sequencers).	embedded approach in all	
		stages of the learning journey.	
	Phonics are taught in an		
	embedded approach in all stages		
	of the learning journey.		
	or the learning journey.		
Key Assessment	- Vocabulary tests built in the	- Vocabulary tests built in the	- Vocabulary tests built in
Rey Assessment	curriculum. (Learning	curriculum. (Learning	the curriculum.
	vocabulary is crucial for	vocabulary is crucial for	the curriculum.
	1 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	students to become	A listaning and reading
	students to become proficient		- A listening and reading
	in languages).	proficient in languages).	assessment (including a
	A line and a surely line	A Bakanina and B	translation task).
	- A listening and reading	- A listening and reading	1 640
	assessment "Lo que me gusta"	assessment "Mi trabajo"	- An End of Y9 assessment.
	(including a translation task,	(including a translation task,	
	Spanish to English).	Spanish to English).	
	- A speaking assessment "En	- A writing assessment "Una	
	forma".	Aventura a Madrid"	
		(including a translation task,	
		English to Spanish).	
Why is it studied?	These topics have been	This term, we are further	The topic "Mi mundo en
-	sequenced to allow students to	developing the use of different	general" enable students to
	revisit the tenses and other key	tenses together which give	access a range of vocabulary
	concepts learnt in Years 7 and 8	students the chance to revisit	and more complexity in
	and to introduce the imperfect	the present, preterite and near	grammatical features.
	tense.	future tenses.	G
			The last topic "un poco de
	The second topic "En forma"	These two topics revisit other	todo" allows students to revisit
	introduces the imperfect tense	fundamental concepts such as	
	•	-	
	and more complex elements of	the comparative/ superlative,	concepts learnt this academic
	the language such as the direct	adjective agreements.	year. Retrieval practice is a key
	object pronouns and revisits the	-1	element of progress in
	reflexive verbs.	The simple future tense is	languages.
		introduced and students are	
		encouraged to use more	The aim of this KS3 curriculum
		complex sentences in their	is to build firm foundations of
		work.	language learning prior to KS4.



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	Autumn	Spring	Summer
Theme/Topics	Theme 1 – Identity and Culture.	Theme 1 – Identity and	Theme 2 – Local, national,
•	·	Culture.	international and global areas
	Me, my family and friends.		of interest.
		Customs and festivals in	
	Vocabulary:	Spanish-Speaking countries.	Social and Global issues.
	 Introducing myself. 		
	 Family members and friends. 	Vocabulary:	Vocabulary:
	Personality.	Daily routine.	Healthy living.
	Relationships.	 Food and drinks. 	The environment.
	·	 Festivals and celebrations. 	Global issues.
	Grammar:		Charity work.
	• The verbs "tener", "estar" and	<u>Grammar</u> :	
	"ser".	Reflexive verbs in different	Grammar:
	 Possessive adjectives. 	tenses.	• "Para" + the infinitive.
	Adjective agreements.	• The verbs "gustar" and	 A variety of tenses.
	Reflexive verbs.	"estar".	• The imperfect continuous.
	Referring to the present and	 Adjectives ending in -isimo. 	• The pluperfect.
	past.	 Using verbs in the "we" and "they" form. 	The present subjunctive.
	Free-time activities and technology in everyday life.	The near future and simple tenses.	
	teermology in everyddy ine.	• The passive.	Exam techniques and
	Vocabulary:	• Expressions followed by the	preparation for End of Y10
	 Internet and social media. 	infinitive.	assessments.
	Free time activities.	Time phrases and	assessinents:
	• Sports.	sequencers.	
	• TV and cinema.	sequencers.	
	Reading.		
	• Reading.	Theme 2 – Local, national,	
	Grammar:	international and global areas	
	• The present tense.	of interest.	
	• The verbs "querer", "poder",	o. merest.	
	"soler".	Home, town, neighbourhood	
		and region.	
	• Stem-changing verbs.		
	• The verbs"Jugar" and "hacer".	Vocabulary:	
	• "para" + the infinitive.	• Places in a town/city.	
	• The preterite tense.	• Shops.	
	• The imperfect tense.	Shopping for clothes.	
	• The present continuous tense.	Problems in a town/city.	
	Negative sentences.	 Plans for tomorrow. 	
	Adjective agreements.	Tians for tomorrow.	
	• Connectives.	Grammar:	
	• The perfect tense.	• "Hay".	
	(I/you/he/she)	The definite and indefinite	
	• Time phrases (expressions of	articles.	
	frequency and sequencers).		
		Demonstrative adjectives. Nogative conteness.	
		Negative sentences. Adjustive agreements	
		 Adjective agreements. 	





Key Assessment	Phonics are taught in an embedded approach in all stages of the learning journey. - Vocabulary tests built in the curriculum. (Learning vocabulary is crucial for students to become proficient in languages). - A writing assessment. (Me, my family and friends): it includes a translation task, English to Spanish. - A speaking assessment. (Freetime activities and technology in everyday life).	 "Se puede(n)" + the infinitive. "tan" and "tanto". A variety of tenses. Exclamations. Phonics are taught in an embedded approach in all stages of the learning journey. Vocabulary tests built in the curriculum. (Learning vocabulary is crucial for students to become proficient in languages). A listening and reading assessment. (all Theme 1): it includes a translation task, English to Spanish. A writing assessment. (Home, town, neighbourhood and region). 	- Vocabulary tests built in the curriculum. - End of Year 10 assessments: A listening and reading assessment. (all Theme 1 and Theme 2 apart from Travel & Tourism) and a writing assessment including a translation task, English to Spanish)
Why is it studied?	It is worth noting that the Spanish GCSE is changing from September 2024. We are following the 3 themes provided by the exam board (AQA). A relevant and logical sequencing of the topics within each theme has been planned to ensure that the range and complexity of vocabulary and grammatical features increase over the time. There are many opportunities to revisit the foundation content learnt at KS3. The topics chosen for Term 1 create a relevant transition between KS3 and KS4. Within each topic, students are practising their comprehension (listening and reading) and productive skills (speaking and writing).	It seems logical to complete Theme 1 first. During this term, the complexity of grammatical and lexical contents increases with the introduction of the passive and the use of synonyms and antonyms. Students are systematically working on their comprehension (listening and reading) and productive skills (speaking and writing) for each topic.	"Social and Global Issues" is surely the most challenging topic studied at KS4 due to the specific vocabulary and grammatical concepts introduced (such as the subjunctive).



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	Autumn	Spring	Summer
Theme/Topics	Theme 2 – Local, national,	Theme 3 – Current and future	Revision of the 3 themes
	international and global areas of	study and employment.	including exam techniques
	interest.		for listening, reading and
			writing.
	Travel and Tourism.	Education post-16 and Jobs,	
		Career choices and ambitions.	Theme 1 – Identity and
	Vocabulary:		Culture.
	 Holiday activities. 	Vocabulary:	
	Weather.	Future studies.	Theme 2 – Local, national,
	• Transport.	Pocket money.	international and global areas
	Accommodation.	Work experience.	of interest.
	• Problems.	• Jobs.	
	Dream holidays.	Future plans in life.	Theme 3 – Current and future study and employment.
	Grammar:		
	A variety of tenses.	Grammar:	
	 Negative sentences. 	• "soler" in the imperfect	
	Using the preterite and	tense.	
	imperfect tenses together.	Using verbs followed by the	
	Using different structures to	infinitive.	
	express opinions.	A variety of tenses.	
	Complex sentences beginning	Negative sentences.	
	with "cuando".	• The present continuous.	
	Connectives.	• The perfect tense.	
	• Time phrases and sequencers.	Indirect object pronouns.	
		• The subjunctive with "cuando".	
	Theme 3 – Current and future	• "if" clauses.	
	study and employment.	Connectives.	
		Time phrases and	
	My studies and life at school.	sequencers.	
	Vocabulary:		
	School subjects.		
	School facilities.	Phonics are taught in an	
	School day.	embedded approach in all	
	School uniform and colours.	stages of the learning journey.	
	School rules.		
	Clubs and achievements.		
		Preparation for Speaking Prep	
	Grammar:	examination (Role-play, photo	
	• "Hay" and "no hay".	card and discussion practice).	
	Opinion phrases.		
	Adjective agreements.		
	 The comparative/superlative. 		
	 A variety of tenses. 		
	 Negative sentences. 		
	 Direct object pronouns. 		





	 Using phrases followed by the infinitive. Connectives. Time phrases and sequencers. Phonics are taught in an embedded approach in all stages of the learning journey.		
Key Assessment	 Vocabulary tests built in the curriculum. (Learning vocabulary is crucial for students to become proficient in languages) A writing assessment. (Travel and Tourism). Y11 prep examinations (Listening, reading and writing papers). 	 Vocabulary tests built in the curriculum. (Learning vocabulary is crucial for students to become proficient in languages) A listening and reading assessment. (all Theme 3): it includes a translation task, English to Spanish. Speaking prep examination. 	 Speaking GCSE examination. (April) Listening and Reading GCSE Examinations. Writing GCSE Examination.
Why is it studied?	Whilst planning the curriculum, we make sure that the learning experience is relevant to students. It is easier to talk or write down about holidays after the summer break. Then, we move on to the last theme. Complex features such as direct object pronouns and the subjunctive are revisited.	Once again, as Year 11 are deciding what they will be doing after their GCSE, it seems logical to talk or write down about jobs and future plans in Spanish. This unit gives students an opportunity to revisit some very difficult features of the language and to achieve the highest grades.	