



What will you learn?

Topic(s)

Autumn term 1: Introducing yourself in Spanish including: age, birthday, nationality and where you live, family. Describing yourself (appearance and personality) and describing family and friends. Using irregular verbs 'tener', 'ser' and 'estar', differences between 'ser' and 'estar', using the present tense conjugation. Adjectival agreement.

Autumn term 2: Saying what you like doing in your spare time, vocabulary of hobbies, TV shows, technology and music. Using likes and dislikes and opinion adjectives. Negative and comparative sentences. Introducing the future tense to talk about future plans.

Spring term 1: Saying what you normally eat at different mealtimes. Using time phrases in the present tense, likes and dislikes and opinion adjectives. Learning about typical food in various Spanish speaking countries. Talking about diet restrictions and special meals, ordering food in a restaurant. Planning a party in the future.

Spring term 2: Describing holiday events in the past and present. Vocabulary of means of transport. Using irregular verbs 'ser' and 'ir' in the past. Using both present and past tenses together. Using time phrases in the past tense. Asking and answering questions using question words.

Summer term 1: Describing what people wear for different occasions. Revising comparative sentences and learning about demonstrative adjectives. Shopping for clothes and using structure 'se puede' (*one can*) to say what can be bought in different shops. Describing your daily routine using reflexive verbs. Using the three time frames together: present, past and future.

Summer term 2: Learning parts of the body and how to express illnesses using 'me duele' (*it hurts*). Describing symptoms and talking about solutions.

How will you be assessed?

Overall assessment

Formative assessment: this is regular learning checks which take place throughout lessons and sometimes at the end of a lesson. The teacher will do quick tests in any of the skills; speaking, listening, reading or writing or vocabulary tests to see how much students know in order to prepare the following lesson to fill in the gaps where students have not understood new concepts. Students receive feedback which is either verbal or written in their books.

Summative assessments: At the end of every half term, the students are given a test which allows them to demonstrate using all the new language. This will vary between the four language skills; writing, speaking, reading and listening.



End of Year assessment

Students will sit an exam in the hall for:

- A) Reading (vocabulary, grammar)
- B) Writing (vocabulary, grammar)
- C) Reading comprehension of a text.
- D) Writing: students produce a paragraph.

Approximately 60 minutes - marked with a percentage.

Also, students will sit a Listening exam in their classroom.

Students will need to use 'DIRT' (dedicated reflection and improvement time) to work on any written feedback received.

Which resources should you use?

Books, websites, online resources, trips and visits

Ensure you practice Spanish EVERY DAY, otherwise it will be easily forgotten. It is like playing an instrument, 'practice makes perfect' and it must be the case for Spanish as well. Use the following websites (any passwords are available from your teacher):

- [Languagenut](#)
- [Quizlet](#)
- [BBC Bitesize](#)

What independent work can you do?

Books, websites, online resources

Use the VIP Zone, there you will find:

- An 'Independent Learning' folder full of resources and ideas to support your learning
- PLCs [Personal Learning Checks] - use these to rate your understanding of each topic and to recap and stretch your knowledge and skills.

Start revising. Try some of these to improve your understanding of each lesson and to help you prepare for assessments.

- **Summarise your notes:** Identify the key ideas and essential details. This technique improves understanding and retention by making information clearer and more manageable.



- **Flashcards:** Write key information on cards, don't forget to include an example
- **Mind maps:** Visually organize information by creating diagrams that connect ideas. This helps you see the relationships between topics.
- **Mnemonics:** Use songs, rhymes, or acronyms to help remember facts and figures.
- **Recording and replaying:** Record yourself reading notes and listen back to them.
- **Sticky notes:** Write / draw a key point on each note and place them around your house to help with memorisation.

Watch this: BBC Bitesize [The Best Memory Hacks to Help Your Revision](#)