

Spanish Knowledge Sequencing At Alderman Cogan's CE Primary Academy

Intent	At Alderman Cogan's we want to give all our children the best possible start in life academically, as citizens and as lifelong lead literate and able to have all the learning necessary to help them to thrive in a complex, changing and competitive world. We we themselves and about their futures. We will provide the pathways and support for them to realise their ambitions, 'through a C Our ambitious and aspirational MFL curriculum is underpinned by our strong Christian Values through our ' Cogan Learning
	will provide children with opportunities to develop and extend skills and an opportunity to express their individual interests, the foreign language knowledge of our children progresses within each academic year and is extended year upon year throughout transition to KS3.
	The four key language learning skills; listening , speaking , reading and writing will be taught and all necessary grammar we across KS1 and KS2. This will enable children to use and apply their learning in a variety of contexts, laying down solid found helping the children improve overall attainment in other subject areas. In addition, the children will be taught how to look up a they will have a bank of reference materials to help them with their spoken and written tasks going forward. This bank of reference library to help children recall and build on previous knowledge throughout their primary school language learning journey.
	All children will develop a genuine interest and positive curiosity about foreign languages, finding them enjoyable and stimula offer children the opportunity to explore relationships between language and identity, develop a deeper understanding of othe better awareness of self, others and cultural differences. The intention is that they will be working towards becoming life-long
Substantive Knowledge in Spanish	Early Learning units will start at basic noun and article level and will teach children how to formulate short phrases around a t "Buenos días" is "Good morning." By the time children reach Progressive units they will be exposed to much longer text and w more personalised responses based on the substantive topic that is the focus. a much wider bank of vocabulary, linguistic str will be able to create longer pieces of spoken and written language and are encouraged to use a variety of conjunctions, adve
Disciplinary Knowledge in Spanish	Children will progressively acquire, use and apply a growing bank of vocabulary, language skills and grammatical knowledge themes - building blocks of language into more complex, fluent and authentic language.



learners. Above all, we want them to be highly e want all our students to be ambitious for a Christian lens'.

g Goal'. Spanish at Alderman Cogan's school thoughts and ideas. This will ensure that the nout the primary phase in preparation for their

will be covered in an age-appropriate way ndations for future language learning and also and research language they are unsure of and ference materials will develop into a reference

lating. Learning a second language will also her cultures and the world around them with a ng language learners.

a topic for example - Spanish greetings e.g. d will be encouraged to formulate their own, structures and grammatical knowledge. They dverbs, adjectives, opinions and justifications.

ge organised around age-appropriate topics and



EYFS: Building the foundations for Spanish				
Nursery				
In order for children to progress and develop the skills needed to be successful i Emotional development and building their essential skills and knowledge in Lite	in Spanish , they build important communication and language skills through Communication and Language develo eracy.			
Speaking & Listening	Reading			
Can start a conversation with an adult or friend and continue it for many turns. Listen with increased attention to sounds.	Enjoy listening to longer stories and remember much of what happens.			
EYFS : Building the foundations for Spanish				
Reception				
 In the study of Modern Foreign Languages in reception, the focus is on practical Children are taught to:- Listen attentively to spoken language and show understanding by joining Explore the patterns and sounds of language through songs and rhymes Engage in conversations; ask and answer questions Speak in simple sentences and broaden vocabulary Develop accurate pronunciation Enjoy songs, stories, poems and rhymes Start to understand basic grammar Start to understand similarities and differences in language 	g in and responding			
Speaking & Listening	Reading			
Listen and understand some key nouns	Start to recognise basic nouns			
Listen and respond using actions	Start to spot similarities with English			
Communication using simple words and modelled phrases	Start to use text types and visual clues			
Start to understand basic phonics sounds				

Disciplinary Knowledge							
F1	F2	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Yea	



lopment, Personal, Social and

ear 5	Year 6



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				Listening			
to demonstrate turn-taking in language exchange eg greetings awareness of the concept of another language to enjoy listening to songs and stories in another language	to be curious about another country, its language and its culture to imitate sounds and intonation accurately to begin to join in with songs and rhymes to join in actions for songs and rhymes To use memory techniques to recall new words	Appreciate and actively participate in traditional short stories & fairy tales.	Appreciate short stories & fairy tales and start to understand some of the familiar words in what we hear.	Listen to and enjoy short stories, nursery rhymes & songs. Recognise familiar words and short phrases covered in the units taught.	Learn to listen to longer passages and understand more of what we hear by picking out key words and phrases covered in current and previous units.	Listen more attentively and for longer. Understand more of what we hear even when some of the language may be unfamiliar by using the decoding skills we have developed.	Listen to longer text and more authentic foreign language material. Learn to pick out cognates and familiar words and learn to 'gist listen' even when hearing language that has not been taught or covered.
			L	1	Speaking	1	1
		Learn to repeat and reproduce the language I hear with accurate pronunciation. Join in with songs or stories with actions and attempt some words.	Learn to articulate key words introduced in the lesson and understand their meaning.	Communicate with others using simple words and short phrases covered in the units.	Communicate with others with improved confidence and accuracy. Learn to ask and answer questions based on the language covered in the units and incorporate a negative reply if and when required.	Communicate on a wider range of topics and themes. Remember and recall a range of vocabulary with increased knowledge, confidence and spontaneity.	Learn to recall previously learnt language and recycle / incorporate it with new language with increased speed and spontaneity. Engage in short conversations on familiar topics, responding with opinions and justifications where appropriate.
F1	F2	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
		•		Reading		•	
		Be able to identify written versions of the words I hear.	Being able to identify the written version of a wider range of the words I hear	Read familiar words and short phrases accurately by applying knowledge from 'Phonics Lesson 1'. Understand the meaning in English of short words I read in the foreign language.	Read aloud short pieces of text applying knowledge learnt from 'Phonics Lessons 1 & 2'. Understand most of what we read in the foreign language when it is based on familiar language.	Understand longer passages in the foreign language and start to decode the meaning of unknown words using cognates and context. Increase our knowledge of phonemes and letter strings using knowledge learnt from 'Phonics Lessons 1 to 3'	Be able to tackle unknown language with increased accuracy by applying knowledge learnt from 'Phonics Lessons 1 to 4' including awareness of accents, silent letters etc. Decode unknown language using bilingual dictionaries.
F1	F2	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
				Writing			
		Consolidate letter formation skills by copying words in the foreign language from a model.	Start to reproduce nouns and determiners/articles from a model.	Write familiar words & short phrases using a model or vocabulary list. EG: 'I play the piano'. 'I like apples'.	Write some short phrases based on familiar topics and begin to use connectives/conjunctions and the negative form where appropriate. EG: My name, where I live and my age.	Write a paragraph using familiar language incorporating connectives/conjunctions, a negative response and adjectival agreement where required. Learn to manipulate the language and be able to	Write a piece of text using language from a variety of units covered and learn to adapt any models provided to show solid understanding of any grammar covered. Also start to incorporate conjugated verbs and learn to be comfortable





						substitute words for suitable alternatives. EG: My name, my age, where I live, a pet I have, a pet I don't have and my pet's name.	using connectives/conjunctions, adjectives and possessive adjectives. EG: A presentation or description of a typical school day including subjects, time and opinions.
				Grammar			
F1	F2	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
		Start to understand that foreign languages can have different structures to English.	Start to understand that foreign languages can have different structures to English. EG: Many nouns have a determiner/article in foreign languages which we don't have in English.	Start to understand the concept of noun gender and the use of articles. Use the first person singular version of high frequency verbs. EG: 'I like' 'I play' 'I am called'	Better understand the concept of gender and which articles to use for meaning (EG: 'the', 'a' or 'some'). Introduce simple adjectival agreement (EG: adjectival agreement when describing nationality), the negative form and possessive adjectives. EG: 'In my pencil case I have' or 'In my pencil case I do not have	Revision of gender and nouns and learn to use and recognise the terminology of articles (EG: definite, indefinite and partitive). Understand better the rules of adjectival agreement and possessive adjectives. Start to explore full verb conjugation (EG: 'I wear', 'he/she wears' and also be able to describe clothes in terms of colour EG: 'My blue coat'.	Consolidate our understanding of gender and nouns, use of the negative, adjectival agreement and possessive adjectives (EG: which subjects I like at school and also which subjects I do not like). Become familiar with a wider range of connectives/conjunctions and more confident with full verb conjugation - both regular and irregular. EG: 'to go', 'to do', 'to have' and 'to be'.
			Progressio	on of Knowledge - Spanis	h		
				Knowledge			
F1	F2	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
				Phonics			





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Know that spanish sounds different to English	Know that in Spanish, some sounds are different from English.	Know about the phonemes and graphemes:	Know about the following phonemes and	Know about the following phonemes and graphemes	Know about the following phonemes and graphemes	Know about the phonemes and
	English.	CH J Ñ LL RR	graphemes:	CH J Ñ LL RR	CA CE CI CO CU	GA GE GI GO
		 Ñ sound. Starting to learn that it is very common and a specific sound to Spanish. Like the 'ny' sound in the English word 'canyon'. As seen in araña and pequeña in the Spanish nursery rhymes. LL sound. The double 'LL' letter combination is another signature Spanish sound / phoneme. The Spanish 'LL' sound is pronounced very similarly to the 'y' sound in the English words 'yellow' As seen in the words llamar, lluvia, pollitos, and gallina in the Spanish nursery rhymes. J sound. Starting to learn that the 'j' in Spanish is pronounced as the English 'h' in 'hello'. As seen in words from the nursey rhymes like bajo, granja 	CH J Ñ LL RR J sound in naranja LL sound in estrella Stress Placement. Words that end in a consonant (apart from 'n' or 's') should be stressed on the last syllable. For words that end in a vowel or 'n' and 's' it is normally the second to last syllable like rom-bo and es-tre-llaAccents. Accents can only be written over vowels in Spanish and indicate the vowel is stressed – regardless of the other rules! As seen in lí-ne-a, cír-r-cu-lo, ó-va-lo and pen-tá-go-no.	CH sound in ocho J sound in rojo, naranja, Jasmina, José & Juan Pablo Ñ sound in España RR sound in marrón LL sound in ¿cómo te llamas? & me llamo Stress Placement. Words that end in a consonant (apart from 'n' or 's' should be stressed on the last syllable as in a-zul. For words that end in a vowel or 'n' and 's' it is normally the second to last syllable like na-ran-ja. Ñ tilde. This changes the 'n' to a 'ny' sound like in the English word onion RR sound in guitarra Stress placement. For words that end in a vowel or 'n' and 's' it is normally the second to last syllable like trom-pe-ta and gui-ta-rra. Accents can only be written over vowels in Spanish and indicate the vowel is stressed – regardless of the other rules! As seen in cím-balos, train-gu-lo & ba-te-rí-a. J sound in naranja Stress Placement. Words that end in a vowel or 'n' and 's' are normally stressed on the second to last syllable like pe-ra, ce-re-za, ci-rue-la and al-ba-ri-co-que. Accents can only be written over vowels in Spanish and indicate the vowel is stressed – regardless of the other rules! As seen in cím-balos, train-gu-lo & ba-te-rí-a.	CA sound in catorce CE sound in once, doce, trece etc CI sound in cinco, cincuenta & cien. CO sound in cuatro & cuántos Stress Placement. Words that end in a consonant (apart from 'n' or 's' should be stressed on the last syllable. For words that end in a vowel or 'n' and 's' it is normally the second to last syllable like in-gle-sa and vein-te. Accents. Accents can only be written over vowels in Spanish and indicate the vowel is stressed – regardless of the other rules! As seen in dó-nde Ñ tilde. This changes the 'n' to a 'ny' sound as in español & española. CA sound in única CI sound in cien CO sound in único CU sound in cuarenta, cincuenta Stress Placement. Words that end in a consonant (apart from 'n' or 's') should be stressed on the last syllable in the word. For words that end in a vowel or 'n' and 's' it is normally the penultimate syllable like her-man-o or her-man-a (remembering silent 'h' in Spanish unless a foreign origin word). Accents can only be written over vowels in Spanish and indicate the vowel is stressed – regardless of the other rules! As seen in tí-o and ú-ni-ca. GA GE GI GO GU GA sound in garaje Stress Placement. Words that end in a consonant (apart from 'n' or 's' should be stressed on the last syllable. For words that end in a consonant (apart grom 'n' or 's' should be stressed on the last syllable. For words that end in a vowel or 'n' and 's' it is normally the second to last syllable like ciu-dad, la-va-de-ro and ga-ra-je. Accents. Accents can only be written over vowels in Spanish and indicate the vowel is stressed – regardless of the other rules! As seen in sa-lón. Ñ tilde. This changes the 'n' to a 'ny'	 GA sound in gr GO sound in gr Stress Placemend in a consoint or 's' should the last syllable end in a vowel normally the set syllable like control and pe-rro. Accents. Accents. Accents and pe-rro. Accents. Accents and indicate the stressed – regrest other rules! As GO sound in dressed – regrest other rules and the last syllable are second to a sep-tiem-bre, ju and trein-ta. Ñ tilde. This let 'n' to a 'ny' source the second to a 'ny' source are are are are are are are are are ar
1			1	1		



the following nd graphemes

io gu ga

i gato & tortuga i gorra & abrigo

ement. Words that isonant (apart from uld be stressed on able. For words that vel or 'n' and 's' it is a second to last co-to-rra, tor-tu-ga

ccents can only be vowels in Spanish the vowel is egardless of the As seen in rat-ón.

domingo & agosto

ement. Words that isonant (apart from buld be stressed on able as in the word ords that end in a and 's' it is normally to last syllable like e, ju-lio, vein-tiu-no

e letter changes the sound like in the d onion. It is another nish not just another nd is seen in

 s. 'H' is always silent unless it is a word of n) as in the word hoy nounced oy.

i gafas i guantes

ement. Words that isonant (apart from uld be stressed on able. For words that vel or 'n' and 's' it is e second to last guan-tes, a-bri-go, da-lias and

ccents can only be vowels in Spanish the vowel is egardless of the As seen in lle-váis. Know about the following phonemes and graphemes

B V CC QU Z

Stress Placement. Words that end in a consonant (apart from 'n' or 's' should be stressed on the last syllable. For words that end in a vowel or 'n' and 's' it is normally the second to last syllable like in-te-re-san-te and di-ver-ti-do.

Accents can only be written over vowels in Spanish and indicate the vowel is stressed – regardless of the other rules! As seen in in-glés, fá-cil and ma-te-má-ti-cas.

Ñ tilde. This changes the 'n' to a 'ny' sound like in the English word onion. It is another letter in Spanish not just another phoneme as in español.

Silent letters. 'H' is always a silent letter in Spanish (unless the word is of foreign origin). Hola is pronounced ola.

B V CC QU Z

B sound in aburrido **V** sound in voy, veo, divertido & levanto

Stress Placement. Words that end in a consonant (apart from 'n' or 's' should be stressed on the last syllable like dor-mir and ge-nial. For words that end in a vowel or 'n' and 's' it is normally the second to last syllable like le-van-to, di-ver-ti-do and a-bu-rri-do.

Accents. Accents can only be written over vowels in Spanish and indicate the vowel is stressed – regardless of the other rules! As seen in in-cre-í-ble.

Silent letters. H' is always silent in Spanish as in the word verb horrible (unless it is a word of foreign origin). It is pronounced orrible.

B sound in hablo & besos V sound in salvar, carnaval, Navidad, vas & voy QU sound in qué



			1	1	an und like in the Excitate and the		^C V _{G(AND} P
					sound like in the English word onion. It is another letter not just another phoneme as in baño and montaña.		 Z sound in utilizar Silent letters. H' is always silent in Spanish as in the word verb hablo (unless it is a word of foreign origin). It is pronounced ablo. Ñ tilde. This changes the 'n' to a 'ny' sound like in the English word onion. It is another letter in Spanish not just another phoneme as in español. Stress Placement. For words that end in a vowel or 'n' and 's' it is normally the second to last syllable like pre-fe-ri-da, fies-ta & co-lo-ri-da Accents. Accents can only be written over vowels in Spanish and indicate the vowel is stressed – regardless of the other rules! As seen in dí-a & in-glés.
	I			Grammar	l	ł	
F1	F2	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Introduction to Spanish	Introductory units	Introductory units	Nouns, gender & articles/determiners. a/an can be either un and una (masuline/femine).	Nouns, definite articles/determiners and high frequency verb 'tocar' in 1st person singular only. spanish can cover two words eg es = it is Understand how to use 'y' to join two words. Nouns, gender, articles/determines Gender affects other words in sentences like the indefinite article/determine which has two forms: un, una Plural definite article/determiner is los or las Upside down question mark is used at the beginning of all questions plural form	Adjectival Agreement Add a 'a' to the end of the adjective to show that the person talking is benign described is female Nouns, articles/determiners and possessive adjectives: -Mi and mis for 'my' -'1 am' and 'I have' are 'he/she is' and 'he/she has' Nouns, gender, articles/determiners and use of the negative -Sounds in Spanish are gendered and affects choice of article/determiner -tengo 'I have' -no tengo, 'I do not have'	Indefinite articles, high frequency verbs and negative structure -1st person singular conjugation and high frequency verbs me llamo, tengo, soy and vivo-indefinite articles/determiners un and unaNegative structure no tengoDifferences in Spanish punctuationOrdinal and cardinal numbers Months of the year and days of the week do not have capital letters unless they are at the beginning of a sentence2nd, 3rd, 4th etc is not used in the dateUpside down question mark is at the beginning of all sentences that are questionsVerbs, possessive adjectives, gender, definite/indefinite articles and adjectival agreementsPossessive adjectives for the words 'my'	Nouns, gender, definite articles and high frequency AR verb 'estudiar' Revision of el, la, los and las 1st person singular conjugation of estudiar Verbs, conjunctions and opinions Revision of first person singular high frequency verbs 'voy' and 'juego' New verbs such as 'veo' and leo', subject personal pronoun is not required New conjunctions and opinions for joining phrases together Upside down question mark and exclamation marks are used at the start of sentences





F1 Greetings: Hello, goodbye	F2 Greetings: Hello, goodbye, see you later	Year 1 Greetings: Good morning, hi, my name is, How are you?, I am well/good, I am not well/good, so, so,	Year 2 Greetings: Numbers: 1-10	Vocabulary Year 3 Greetings: Hello, How are you? I am fine, I am not very well, so, so! Goodbye, What is your name? My	Year 4 Greetings: How old are you? I am years old, I live in, I am Spanish, I am English	Gender nouns (revisited) Whole verb conjugation of the regular ' ar ' verb LLEVAR Adjectival agreement revisited Extended use of the colours Year 5 Clothes: the clothes, a pair of trousers, swimwear, a jumper, a tee shirt, a coat, a dress, a blue, a tie, a scarf, a skirt, a jacket, a	Year 6 Greetings: See you later! / See you soon! Kisses, See you soon! Hi!
		goodbye, see you later	Colours: white, blue, grey, yellow, brown, black, orange, red, green, purple Shapes: triangle, square, oval, circle, rectangle, pentagon, hexagon, rhombus, star, line, draw Above as plural Nouns: a/an - uno	name is Numbers: 1-10 Colours: white, blue, grey, yellow, brown, black, orange, red, green, purple Instruments: The, trumpet, drum, guitar, flute, clarinet, harp, piano, triangle, violin, cymbals, I play Fruits: an apple, a strawberry, a peach, a banana, a cherry, an orange, a plum, a pear, a kiwi, an apricot, I like Above as plurals; the apples etc Masculine/Feminine: El (the masculine) La (the feminine) Los (the masculine plural) Las (the masculine plural)	Numbers: 1-20 Colours: white, blue, grey, yellow, brown, black, orange, red, green, purple Home: Where do you live? I live ina house, an apartment, in town, in the countryside, in the mountains, by the sea, in a village, a kitchen, a dining room, a bathroom, a bedroom, a basement, a utility room, an office/study, a living room, a garage, a garden In my house there is/there are In my house there is not/there are no Conjunctions: and, but Masculine Soy espanol Soy ingles Femine Soy espanola Soy inglesa tengo 'I have' no tengo, 'I do not have Mi and mis for 'my' 'I am' and 'I have' are 'he/she is' and 'he/she has'	shirt, a cap, a pair of gloves, boots, socks/tights, sandals, sunglasses, a pair of shorts, a pair of shoes, a pair of socks Yo llevo: I wear Tú llevas: You wear Él lleva: he wears Ella lleva: she wears Nosotros llevamos: we wear (masculine and mixed group) Nosotras lleváis: You all wear (femine) Vosotros lleváis: You all wear (femine) Ellos llevan: They all wear (femine) Ellos llevan: They all wear (feminine) Days of the week School For school I wear When it is nice weather I wear When it snows I wear When I am holiday I wear	Me in the World: I am calledI liveI speak I speak Spanish.I speak English. My favourite festival is Carnival. My favourite festival is Holy Week (Easter). My favourite festival is the National Holidays. My favourite festival is Eid. My favourite festival is Diwali. My favourite festival is Christmas. It is a very traditional and religious festival. It is a very happy / cheerful festival. It is a very colourful festival. It is a very colourful festival. What are you going to do to help save the planet? I am going to use less cardboard.I am going to use less plastic.I am going to use less water. School: Subjects, boring, difficult, useful, interesting, fun, easy, pointless Conjunctions: Porque es Because it is Porque son Because they are Y: and Pero: but Sin embargo: however Pronouns: Nosotros: we (masculine & mixed group) Vosotras: You all (masculine & mixed group) Vosotras: You all (all feminine group) Ellos: They (masculine & mixed group)







Ellas They (all feminine group) Voy: I go Vas: You go Va: He goes Va: She goes Nosotros /nosotras vamos: We go

We go Vosotros/ vosotras vais: You all go Ellos/ellas van: They go