

# Subject Concept Progression



## Topics

From Years 3 to 5, pupils at the Coppice Primary School will be taught Spanish through the following topics which are a mixture of Language Angels' **Early Language**, **Intermediate** and **Progressive** units. Thus allowing for continual progression.

### **Year 3: I am learning Spanish**

Animals  
I know how to  
Fruits  
Vegetables  
Ice-Creams

### **Year 4: Presenting Myself**

My Family  
In the Classroom  
Do you have a pet?  
At the Cafe  
My Home

### **Year 5: The Date What is the Weather?**

Clothes  
Planets  
Vikings  
Grammar focus

### **Year 6: Introducing Myself**

At School  
At the Weekend  
Healthy Lifestyle  
Around Town  
Grammar Focus

## The Spanish Alphabet and pronunciation

A - ah	J - hota	R - erre
B - beh	K - ka	S - esse
C - theh	L - elleh	T - teh
D - deh	M - emeh	U - ooh
E - eh	N - eneh	V - oohveh
F - ehfeh	Ñ - enyay	W - doble oohveh
G - heh	O - oh	X - ehkis
H - ache	P - peh	Y - yeh/ eegreyga
I - ee	Q - kuu	Z - thehta/zeta



## Grammar Concepts

### Year 3

1. Determiners - definite and indefinite article for singular and plural nouns.
2. 'sé' (I know how to) is always followed by a verb (infinitive).
3. The irregular verb ser (to be).

### Year 4

1. Determiners - definite and indefinite article for singular and plural nouns.
2. Possessive determiner (my) for singular and plural nouns.
3. Irregular verbs - tener (to have) and llamarse (to be called)
4. To form negative sentences with no, for example No hay (There isn't/ there aren't)
5. Adjectival agreements - Soy español/ Soy española.
6. Conjunctions y (and) and pero (but).

### Year 5

1. Irregular verb hacer (to do /make)
2. Irregular verb haber (Hay = There is / there are).
3. Adverbs such as bastante (quite) and muy (very).
4. Adjectives and agreements, for example un vestido rojo and una falda roja.

### Year 6

1. Después (after), también (also), porque (because) and más tardes (later) to create complex sentences.
2. Regular verbs to describe daily routine such as comer (to eat) and leer (to read)
3. Irregular verbs to describe daily routine such as jugar (to play) and ver (to see/watch)
4. Verbs to express opinion, for example gustar (to like).
5. Preposition a (at) for expressing time.
6. Prepositions of place e.g enfrente de (next to).