



Spanish Knowledge Progression: At Worthington, we will know...



Year Three	Autumn Term	Spring Term	Summer Term
	<p>To greet people in different ways.</p> <p>Children can say 'Hello', 'Good morning', 'Good afternoon', 'Good night' (Hola, Buenos dias, Buenas tardes, Buenas noches).</p> <p>To exchange names in Spanish.</p> <p>Children can ask what someone's name is ('Como te llamas?')</p> <p>Children can say what their name is ('Me llamo <u>insert name</u>')</p> <p>To recognise and repeat numbers one to ten.</p> <p>Children can count from 1-10 in Spanish and can be given a specific number and repeat it back in Spanish.</p>	<p>To give a preference for or against.</p> <p>Children can ask what someone likes ('Que te gusta?')</p> <p>Children can ask for a specific food ('Me gustaria una manzana')</p> <p>Children can say they like or dislike a food ('Me gusta _____' or 'No me gusta _____')</p> <p>To describe the colours of an object by modifying adjectives.</p> <p>Children can ask what colour something is ('De que color es?')</p> <p>Children know the Spanish for black, white, red, blue, green, yellow, orange, brown, grey and purple (negro, blanco, rojo, azul, verde, Amarillo, naranja, marron, gris, violeta)</p> <p>Children can say what colour something is, adding if it's light/dark/bright (Es de color _____ claro/oscuro/brillante).</p> <p>To have a short conversation about food</p> <p>Children can use the knowledge above to have a short conversation about food.</p>	<p>To be able to count to 31.</p> <p>Children can count from 1-31 in Spanish. They can identify the correct number when it is said in Spanish.</p> <p>To identify, say in order and respond to days of the week</p> <p>Children know the Spanish words for the 7 days of the week.</p> <p>To listen to, read and respond to vocabulary about months.</p> <p>Children can recognise and say the questions 'What months is it?' (Qué mes es?)</p> <p>Children can recognise and say the 12 months in Spanish.</p> <p>To ask/answer questions about birthdays.</p> <p>Children can recognise the question 'When is your birthday?' ('Cuándo es tu cumpleaños?')</p>

			Children can say when their birthday is ('Mi cumpleaños es el tres de abril.')
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Year Four	Autumn Term	Spring Term	Summer Term
	<p>To ask and answer where do you live? Children can ask 'Donde vivo?' and answer 'Vivo en ____'</p> <p>Children recognise the pronunciations of v as a b sound, ll as a d-y sound, c as a th sound (when followed by e or i) and z as a th sound.</p> <p>To describe what there is in a town. Children can say 'En mi ciudad, hay ____' (In my city there is ____) Children can complete the sentence with some of things in their city – school, museum, train station, supermarket, cinema, park, café etc.</p> <p>To count in tens and to 100. Children know the words for the tens numbers and can count in tens to 100. Children know the numbers to 100 and recognise the pattern with the numbers between each ten.</p>	<p>To say and write a sentence to tell the time. Children can say 'Qué hora es?' (what time is it?) and can say o'clock and half past times in reply. Children can write o'clock and half past times.</p> <p>To say and write at what time I do things. Children can say 'At (insert time), I get up/go to school/eat/go home/go to bed.'</p> <p>To answer orally and in writing the question 'what time is it?' Children can say and write o'clock and half past times in response to the question 'Que hora es?'</p>	<p>To express an opinion orally and in writing using quantifiers. Children know the Spanish word for banana, apple, orange, pear, strawberry. Children recognise how quantifiers change for single/plural amounts (la becomes las, el becomes los) Children can say verbally and in writing what fruits they do/don't like ('Me gusta/gustan ____' or 'No me gusta/gustan ____')</p> <p>To make a polite request in a Spanish shop. Children know the Spanish word for some vegetables – pepper, mushroom, potato, cauliflower. Children can change the quantifiers for singular/plural (un becomes unos, una becomes unas). Children can use 'Quisiera' to say 'I would like' when asking for vegetables in a shop.</p> <p>To express and ask for prices in Spanish Children can use prior knowledge of numbers to say amounts of euros or cents (centimos). Children can say 'Cuanto vale/valen' to ask the price of fruit or vegetables. Children can say the price of an item: 'Son ____ euros con ____ centimos' to give a price.</p>

Year Five	Autumn Term	Spring Term	Summer Term
	<p>To recognise and use different key phrases related to the topic of introducing yourself. Children can say a range of greetings (hello, good morning/afternoon/night, goodbye, see you later, see you soon etc – some revision from Y3/4) Children can ask key questions such as ‘What is your name?’ ‘Where do you live?’ and ‘How are you?’ – some revision from Y3/4)</p> <p>To take part in a short conversation about yourself and who you live with. Children can ask someone’s name and where they live and respond. Children can ask the question ‘Who do you live with? (Con quién vives?) and answer, describing their family members (padre, madre, hermano, hermana) and pets (perro, gato, hámster, pez, cobaya, conejo).</p> <p>To introduce myself orally and in writing. Children can say how old they are and when their birthday is (‘Tengo ____ anos. Mi cumpleaños es el ____.’) Children can write a short paragraph about themselves, saying their name, where they live, how old they are and who they live with.</p>	<p>To recognise and use different vocabulary related to the topic of body parts. Children can say the words for body parts, including: eyes, ears, mouth, nose, head, shoulders, knees, feet. Children can notice when to use la/las/el/los before each body part.</p> <p>To describe your hair and eyes. Children know the word for hair and eyes. Children can describe the colour of their hair/eyes and their hair style (short/long – corto/largo).</p> <p>To apply my knowledge of adjectives to describe feelings. Children can ask ‘Como estas hoy?’ (How are you today?) Children can say how they are feeling (‘Estoy _____ - using Spanish words for surprised, excited, tired, happy, sad, irritated) and recognising that they have to change the adjective if they are male or female (contenta/contento).</p>	<p>To say/write where something is using prepositions. Children know the Spanish words for table, chair, cupboard, whiteboard, computer and door. Children can respond to the question ‘Donde estan? (Where is it?) by saying an item is in (Esta/estan en ____) or next to (Estan/estan a lado de ____).</p> <p>Express preferences about school subjects. Children can say the Spanish words for the main school subjects. Children can say which subjects they like/dislike (Me gusta/gustan mas ____).</p> <p>To ask and answer questions in Spanish about shapes. Children can say the names of shapes in Spanish (square, circle, triangle, hexagon, octagon, rectangle). Children can ask ‘How many sides does it have?’ (Cuantos lados tiene?) and answer with the number of sides (‘Tiene tres lados’).</p>

Year Six	Autumn Term	Spring Term	Summer Term
	<p>To describe where someone lives using the correct form of the verb according to the subject. Children know how the letters J, G, Z and C are pronounced in Spanish – including the 2 different ways for G and C. Children can recognise the changes to the verb ‘vivir’ (to live), depending who you are talking about and can select the correct verb form to complete a sentence.</p> <p>To compare two towns using the appropriate adjectives. Children can use the adjectives modern/big/peaceful/interesting/old/noisy/quiet. Children can accurately describe a place/city using the above adjectives.</p> <p>To express your opinion about a place using ‘porque’ to extend the sentence. Children can say that they like/dislike/love/hate cities that are modern/big/peaceful/interesting/old/noisy/quiet. Children can use ‘porque’ (because) to give the reason they like/dislike a certain city.</p>	<p>To take part in role play speaking Spanish. Children can ask for items politely using the phrase ‘Quisiera un/una/unos/unas _____, por favor’, recognising the correct form for masculine/feminine and singular/plural. Children can ask how much it is (Cuanto vale/valen?) and give a price in response (‘Son tres euros’).</p> <p>To ask for prices and say the cost in Spanish using euros. Children know how to say hundreds numbers in Spanish and can work out how to say 3-digit numbers. Children can give prices in euros and cents (Son veinte-cinco euros con diez centimos). Children can ask how much an items is and respond with the price.</p> <p>Read and interpret a shopping list written in Spanish. Children can recognise and say the correct number of items on a Spanish shopping list – dos peras, una pizza, tres manzanas etc. Children can write/say ½ a kilo of (medio kilo de) an item. Children can compose a sentence orally and in writing listing what is on their shopping list (En mi lista de la compra hay _____ y _____).</p>	<p>To compare countries using appropriate adjectives and verbs. Children know the Spanish name for some European countries, including France, Germany, Italy, Belgium, England, Portugal and Spain. Children can say which countries have more inhabitants/regions than others and which countries are bigger or smaller than others.</p> <p>To write sentences in Spanish to answer questions about distances. Children know the Spanish words for distance, between and kilometres (distancia, entre, kilometros). Children can answer the question ‘Cuál es la distancia entre...?’ (What’s the distance between...?) two Spanish cities by saying the correct distance (‘Es seiscientos doce kilómetros’).</p> <p>To say which direction one city is from another using compass points in Spanish. Children know the 8 points of a compass in Spanish. Children can say what direction one city is from another (‘Bilbao esta al norte de Madrid’).</p>