



Spanish Year 2 Curriculum Overview



Unit objectives:

To:

Name and recognise up to 10 animals in Spanish.
 Attempt to spell some of these nouns with their correct indefinite article.
 Pretend that we are a particular animal using the 1st person singular of the verb ser (soy = I am)..

Skills we will develop and activities we will complete:

We will work on improving our memory skills so that we remember the animals in Spanish after the lesson. Remembering to always look out for cognates (such as león) using pictures to help. Learning how to build a short simple sentence in Spanish using 1st person conjugated verb (soy), an indefinite article/determiner (un or una) and a noun (in this unit an animal). Learning that the pronoun yo (I) is often omitted in Spanish. You can tell who is doing the action by the verb in Spanish. There will be many speaking, reading, listening and written tasks to help us learn and retain the new vocabulary including word puzzles, word searches, crosswords and gap fills. Building up to a final task of producing a short simple phrase with soy...' plus an animal from memory.

Year 2 Spanish
 Unit 1 – Los Animales - Animals

What do we already know?

Knowledge retrieval:

This is a starter unit, there is no knowledge needed to begin this unit.

NC objectives and Castle View year group objectives:

Speaking: Learn to articulate key words introduced in the lesson and understand their meaning

Listening: Appreciate short stories & fairy tales and start to understand some of the familiar words in what we hear

Reading: Being able to identify the written version of a wider range of the words I hear.

Writing: Start to reproduce nouns and determiners/articles from a model.

Grammar: 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.

Key vocabulary

Recommended phonics focus: CH J Ñ LL RR

J sound in oveja, pájaro & conejo

LL sound in caballo

Stress Placement. For words that end in a vowel or 'n' and 's' it is normally the second to last syllable like co-ne-jo and ca-na-rio.

Accents. Accents can only be written over vowels in Spanish and indicate the vowel is stressed – regardless of the other rules! Therefore, the stress falls on the syllable with the vowel. As seen in le-ón, pá-ja-ro and ra-tón.



Spanish Year 2 Curriculum Overview



Unit objectives:

To:

Recognise and recall 7 modes of transport in Spanish.

Recall numbers 1-5 and the colours yellow, red, green, orange & blue more easily in Spanish.

Skills we will develop and activities we will complete:

Learning to listen carefully and repeat what we hear with improving accuracy. Working on memory skills so we are able to remember the new words we have learnt in Spanish long term and with accurate and authentic pronunciation.

and short phrases each lesson to ensure we can remember all the new words and language presented to us. Revising what we already know each lesson before learning new words so that we can improve our memory skills.

Year 2 Spanish
Unit 2 – Los Transportes -
Transport

What do we already know?

Knowledge retrieval:

Greetings from the Salutations Y1 unit and numbers 1-5 from Numbers and Colours unit

NC objectives and Castle View year group objectives:

Speaking: Learn to articulate key words introduced in the lesson and understand their meaning

Listening: Appreciate short stories & fairy tales and start to understand some of the familiar words in what we hear

Reading: Being able to identify the written version of a wider range of the words I hear.

Writing: Start to reproduce nouns and determiners/articles from a model.

Grammar: 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.

Key vocabulary

CH sound in coche

Ñ sound in niño & niña

Trilled 'R'. Becoming more familiar with the Spanish 'r' sound as seen in aeroplano, barco & tren. Noticing that this sound is made from the tongue tapping the roof of the mouth. Different to the 'r' sound in English!

Even if we do not see these letters and sounds in the lessons often, we will hear these signature Spanish sounds many times as they appear in key words in this unit.



Spanish Year 2 Curriculum Overview



Unit objectives:

To:

Recognise and recall 7 sea creatures in Spanish.
Recall numbers 1-5 more easily in Spanish.

Skills we will develop and activities we will complete:

Learning to listen carefully and repeat what we hear with improving accuracy. Working on memory skills so we are able to remember the new words we have learnt in Spanish long term and with accurate and authentic pronunciation.

A lot of tasks to help us learn to listen more carefully in Spanish. Repeating the words and short phrases each lesson to ensure we can remember all the new words and language presented to us. Revising what we already know each lesson before learning new words so that we can improve our memory skills.

Year 2 Spanish
Unit 3 – Los Instrumentos –
Musical Instruments

What do we already know?

Knowledge retrieval:

Vocabulary from the Salutations unit and the Number & Colours unit.

NC objectives and Castle View year group objectives:

Speaking: Learn to articulate key words introduced in the lesson and understand their meaning

Listening: Appreciate short stories & fairy tales and start to understand some of the familiar words in what we hear

Reading: Being able to identify the written version of a wider range of the words I hear.

Writing: Start to reproduce nouns and determiners/articles from a model.

Grammar: 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.

Key vocabulary

LL sound in la estrella de mar & el caballito de mar

J sound in el cangrejo

Trilled 'R'. Becoming more familiar with the Spanish 'r' sound as seen in la estrella de mar, el cangrejo & la morsa. Beginning to notice that this sound is made from the tongue tapping the roof of the mouth. This is very different to the 'r' sound in English.

Even if we do not see these letters and sounds in the lessons often, we will hear these signature Spanish sounds many times as they appear in key words in this unit.