

MFL Medium Term Plan - Y3/4 Cycle B

	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Big Concepts						
Topic	Numbers 1-10, Feelings	Classroom commands and greetings Names Christmas in Spain	Numbers 1-15 Age Colours	Un/Healthy foods Fruits Easter	Days of the Week Months of the Year The Hungry Caterpillar	Weather
Vision and Rational	Children to learn numbers 1-10 in preparation for learning up to 31 later on in School. Children will be able to express how they are feeling.	Children will begin to follow their daily instructions within the classroom in Spanish. Children will be able to introduce themselves by name in Spanish. Children will learn how Christmas is celebrated in Spain.	Children will build on previous learning from Autumn 1 and count up to 15. Children will learn how to state their age. Children will be introduced to colours through song.	Children will be able to describe food and express food likes and dislikes. Children will learn how Easter is celebrated in Spain.	Children will be able to name days of the week and months of the year. Children will apply learnt knowledge to a story.	Children will be able to state the weather.
Prior knowledge	Start of KS2 Spanish learning cycle.	Alphabet , Classroom instructions. Christmas traditions/songs in Spain.	Numbers up to 10. Colours.	The names of foods.	Days of the week and months of the year from writing/seeing the date on MFL work.	Types of weather.



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Key vocabulary 1 one (uno), 2 two (dos), 3 three (tres), 4 four (cuatro), 5 five (cinco), 6 six (seis), 7 seven (siete), 8 eight (ocho), 9 nine (nueve), 10 ten (diez) I feel ... (me siento...) Happy (feliz), sad (triste), confused (confundido), worried (preocupado), scared (miedo), excited (emocionado), tired (cansado).	Quiet please (silencio por favor), Listen (escuchad), look (mirad), What is your name? Como te llamas? My name is ... Me llamo es...	Números (numbers to 15) <u>Los Colores</u> rojo (red), azul (blue), verde (green), amarillo (yellow), negro (black), blanco (white), marrón (brown), violeta (purple), rosado (pink).	el arándano (blueberry), la banana (banana), la cereza (cherry), el coco (coconut), la frambuesa (raspberry), la fresa (strawberry), el kiwi (kiwi), el mango (mango), la manzana (apple), el melón (melon), la naranja (orange), la pera (pear), la piña (pineapple), el plátano (banana) La Pascua (Easter), Semana Santa (Holy Week), Felices Pascuas (Happy Easter), las procesiones (processions), los penitentes (penitents), pedir perdón (ask for forgiveness), rosquillas, torrijas, pestiños (traditional Easter sweets), celebrar (celebrate).	lunes (Monday), martes (Tuesday), miércoles (Wednesday), jueves (Thursday), viernes (Friday), sábado (Saturday), domingo (Sunday), enero (January), febrero (February), marzo (March), abril (April), mayo (May), junio (June), julio (July), agosto (August), septiembre (September), octubre (October), noviembre (November), diciembre (December).	Sun (El sol), Clouds (Las nubes), Rain (La lluvia), Thunder (El trueno), Lightning bolt (El rayo), Fog (La niebla), Snow (La nieve), Ice (El hielo), Cold (El frío), Wind (El viento), Storm (La tormenta), Hail (El granizo), Rainbow (Los arco iris).
Grammar points	Uno - if used to describe quantity or used as an article, it becomes "un" for masculine noun and "una" for feminine noun. For example, a cat – un gato; a house – una casa, one box – una caja, one book – un libro.	Questions in Spanish don't just need a question mark at the end, they also need one at the beginning of the sentence. The question mark at the beginning of the sentence must be upside down but the one at the end is just an ordinary question mark. Here are some examples: ¿Cómo te llamas? - What is your name?	/ll/ makes the 'y' sound ie yellow (Amarillo), name (llamo) /j/ makes the 'h' sound ie red (Rojo) /v/ Makes the 'b' sound ie twenty (veinte). /z/ /ce/ /ci/ all make the 'th' sound i.e. ten (diez), twelve (doce), five (cinco).	Just like in English, Spanish has definite and indefinite articles that come before a noun. These can either be singular or plural. <u>Definite articles</u> Definite articles refer to a specific noun like 'the dog'. Eg. (el perro) the dog, (el caballo) the horse, (la manzana) the apple, (la niña) the girl.	How to write dates and numbers in Spanish. And (y) Like in English, conjunctions can be used to help avoid repetition. For example, look at the two sentences below: - Me gustan las patatas fritas - I like chips - Me gusta la ensalada - I like salad



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		• ¿Cuántos años tienes? - How old are you? • ¿Cómo estás? - How are you? Any exclamation sentence in Spanish needs an upside down exclamation mark at the beginning and a normal exclamation mark at the end. Here are some examples: • ¡Hola! - Hello! • ¡Tengo hambre! - I'm hungry! • ¡Estoy fantástico! - I'm fantastic!	/h/ is always a silent sound unless followed by a /c/ in which case it makes a /ch/ sound i.e. see you later (hasta luego) , hour (hora).	Definite articles in Spanish such as el or la mean 'the'. The plural of these articles is los and las. Eg. (el gato) the cat, (los gatos) the cats, (la gallina) the hen, (las gallinas) the hens. <u>Indefinite articles</u> The indefinite article is the word for 'a' (or 'an') or 'some'. In Spanish the article is either masculine or feminine depending on the noun. Un is used for masculine nouns and una for feminine. When there is more than one, you can say say unos or unas, which means 'some'. Eg Un nino - the boy Unos ninos - the boys Una Nina - the girl Unas ninas - the girls.		You could join these two sentences together by adding the conjunction y (and) and removing the repetition of me gusta (I like): • Me gustan las patatas fritas y la ensalada - I like chips and salad
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