

MFL Medium Term Plan - Y5/6 Cycle B

	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Big Concepts						
Topic	Buildings in towns, Asking Directions	Times of the day, Christmas in Spain	Sports, Future Tense, Numbers up to 30	Food, Dis/likes, Comparisons	Breakfast Time, Ingredients to make a dessert	Where we live, Weather, The Seasons
Vision and Rational	Children will be able to state several different types of buildings. Children will be able to ask a question.	Children will be able to state whether it is morning, afternoon, evening or nightime. Children will learn how Christmas is celebrated in Spain.	Children will be able to differ between what they are doing and what they are going to do. Children will build on previous learning from Autumn 1 and count up to 30.	Children will be able to describe food and express food likes and dislikes. Children will begin to be able to compare two items.	Children will be able to discuss their morning routine. Children will be able to follow instructional language.	Children will be able to describe where they live. Children will be able to state the weather and what season we are in.
Prior Knowledge	Previous accommodation topic vocabulary.	Classroom greetings. Christmas traditions/songs in Spain.	Hobbies Numbers.	Un/healthy foods topic knowledge from ¾ CycleB.	Types of food.	Vocabulary and grammar from previous units of work.
Key vocabulary	The school (el colegio), the shops (las tiendas), the cinema (el cine), the hospital (el hospital), the library (La Biblioteca), the church (La Iglesia), the supermarket (El supermercado), the bank (El Banco), the museum (El Museo).	The morning (La mañana), In the morning (por la mañana), the afternoon (la tarde), in the afternoon (por la tarde), the evening (la noche), in the evening (por la noche). Merry Christmas (Feliz Navidad)	Athletics (atletismo), badminton (bádminton), basketball (básquetbol), cheerleader (porrista), cricket (críquet), cycling (ciclismo), football (fútbol), swimming (natación), tennis (tenis).	el arándano (blueberry), la banana (banana), la cereza (cherry), la ciruela (plum), el coco (coconut), el durazno (peach), la frambuesa (raspberry), la fresa (strawberry), el kiwi (kiwi), la lima (lime), el limón (lemon), el mango (mango), la manzana (apple), el melón (melon), la naranja (orange), la pera (pear), la piña	Breakfast (desayuno), toast (tostada), porridge (papilla), fruit salad (ensalada de frutas), yogurt (yogur), cereal (cereal), orange juice (zumo de naranja), milk (leche), waffles (gofres), pancakes (panqueques). <u>Magdalena</u> Beat (batir), bowl (Cuenco), stir (remover),	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).

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				(pineapple), el plátano (banana) But (pero) Sin embargo (however)	sift (tamizar), pour (verter), half (medio), fifteen (quince), twenty (veinte), lemon (un limon), eggs (huevos), olive oil (aceite de oliva), flour (harina), caster sugar (azucar).	Spring (la primavera), Summer (el verano), Autumn (el otoño), Winter (el invierno).
Grammar points	To describe where you are going you can use the verb <i>ir</i>. This is an irregular verb, which means when talking in different tenses or about yourself it can look different. To say 'I go' in Spanish using the verb <i>ir</i> you say <i>Voy</i> (I go)	Use the verb <i>ser</i> (to be) when saying what time it is. If the time is one o'clock (or anytime between one o'clock and two o'clock), we give the time using <i>es la...</i> (it is...o'clock). For all other hours we preface the time with <i>son las</i>. ie It's one o'clock (<i>Es la una</i>), It's two o'clock (<i>Son las dos</i>), It's three o'clock (<i>Son las tres</i>), It's four o'clock (<i>Son las cuatro</i>).	Future tense in first person singular and plural (I and we): <i>voy/iremos, me quedo/nos quedaremos</i> Verbs: <i>ir, quedar, salir</i>.	Comparisons Conjunctions can also help you to join together two simple sentences or ideas to form an extended sentence. Look at the two sentences below. Can you remember which conjunctions to use in Spanish to join them together - <i>Me gustan los gatos</i> - <i>No me gustan los perros</i>. You could use either <i>pero</i> (but) or <i>sin embargo</i> (however): • <i>Me gustan los gatos pero no me gustan los perros</i> - I like cats but I don't like dogs • <i>Me gustan los gatos, sin embargo, no me gustan los perros</i> - I like cats, however, I don't like dogs	Some foods need to be plural because there are more than one. In this case, it's important to use the correct article. For plurals, instead of <i>la</i> use <i>las</i> and instead of <i>el</i> use <i>los</i>, for example: • <i>las patatas fritas</i> - chips • <i>las verduras</i> - vegetables • <i>los bocadillos</i> - sandwiches When saying what you like in plural, use <i>me gustan</i>, for example: • <i>Me gustan las patatas fritas</i> - I like chips • <i>Me gustan los bocadillos</i> - I like sandwiches	Recap of previous grammar points.