



Curriculum map - SPANISH

YEAR 10	AUTUMN 1	AUTUMN 2	SPRING 1	SPRING 2	SUMMER 1	SUMMER 2
TOPIC(s)	Me, My Family & Friends	Me, My Family & Friends	Hometown, Neighbourhood & Region	Hometown, Neighbourhood & Region	Leisure	Lifestyle
What students will know	Grammar revision Personal information Family Physical descriptions Personality	Relationships Future plans Marriage/Partnership	Countries Towns Places in town Directions House Rooms Bedroom & Furniture	Chores Time Daily Routine Weather Shopping for food Shopping for clothes	Sports Hobbies Music Films TV Literature Food & Mealtimes Eating Out	Body Injury Illness Healthy living Smoking Alcohol Drugs
What students will be able to do	<i>tener, ser</i> and <i>estar</i> present tense possessive adjectives adjective agreement and position rules reflexive verbs: <i>casarse/enfadarse/llevarse bien con</i> comparatives <i>más que/menos que</i> ; adverbs of frequency regular verbs in present tense; direct object pronouns interrogative words such as <i>quién, cómo, cuántos, qué, cuándo</i>	revisiting adjectives to describe and use of <i>que</i> to describe ideal partner and enhance descriptions Gerund revision of future tense to outline future plans direct and indirect object pronouns	<i>hay</i> , prepositions <i>poder</i> + infinitive irregular verbs <i>ir/hacer</i> <i>los/las que</i> + verb; <i>gustar</i> enhancing descriptions using <i>que</i> demonstrative adjectives <i>este, esta, estos, estas, ese, esa, esos, esas</i> interrogatives <i>dónde</i> and <i>por qué</i>	weather expressions with <i>hacer</i> use of <i>unos/unas</i> for some expressions of quantity	consolidation of present tense including irregular verbs <i>salir, querer, preferir, ver, dar</i> extend range of two verbs together future tense introduced eg weekend plans adverbs such as <i>por lo general</i> formation of regular adverbs such as <i>normalmente</i> clauses introduced by <i>cuando</i> and <i>si</i> disjunctive pronouns such as <i>conmigo</i> and <i>para mí</i>	recap on <i>deber/tener que</i> + infinitive/ <i>hay que</i> + infinitive and introduce conditional forms – affirmative and negative <i>es mejor/sería mejor</i> negative <i>nunca</i> previous health habits using imperfect tense reflexive constructions such as <i>se puede, se necesita</i> present continuous