

Knowledge Mat: Spanish – Year 9

Key Knowledge

Term 1 (Mod 3/4)

- Revisiting regular/irregular verbs.
- Using adjectives and agreement
- To be : ser vs estar
- Using opinion phrases with the infinitive verb.
- Using prepositions.
- Using stem-changing verbs
- Using reflexive verbs.
- Revisiting the near future tense
- Using the Preterite Tense

Term 2 (Mod 5)

- Using stem-changing verbs.
- Irregular verbs 'ir', salir and 'hacer'.
- Using numbers to tell the time.
- Using the future tense
- Using all 3 tenses together
- Thinking about GCSE Options.

Term 3 (Mod 6)

- Using comparatives
- Using a wider range of conjunctions to include more detail.
- Irregular verb 'querer'
- Using the 'conditional' tense

Wider Experiences / Try To Do...

- Visit a Spanish Tapas bar - homework
- Research: Spanish Schools
- Project work: A Spanish city and its festivals
- Watch a Spanish film with subtitles
- Mary Glasgow magazines
- YouTube in Spanish
- Talks from KS4 students re. MFL @ GCSE.

The big questions:

What can I use to help me to decide if my verb is regular or irregular?

How can I learn the verb endings?

How can I show variety in my work when expressing opinions?

Is my adjective correct? Is my noun masculine or feminine?

What tense do I need?

Have I demonstrated my knowledge of all 3 main tenses?

Vocabulary

Regular/irregular verbs: follow a pattern that can be applied to other -ar, -er, -ir verbs whereas irregular verbs have to be learnt separately.

Future tense: used to say what is **going to** happen or what someone is **going to** do. (e.g. voy a comer = I'm going to eat)

Preterite Tense: the main past tense to describe what someone did or what happened. (e.g. comí una manzana - I ate an apple)

Conditional Tense: used to say what someone *would do* or what *would happen* in the future. (e.g. viviría - I would live en España - I would live in Spain)

Stem-changing verbs: some verbs in the present tense have a spelling change in the stem (the stem is the part of the verb that you add the endings to, e.g. pensar = to think -> pienso = I think)

Prepositions: used to say where things are, e.g. la lámpara está **encima de** la mesa - the lamp is **on** the table).

Reflexive verbs: describe an action you do to yourself, e.g. to get *yourself* up, to shower *yourself*. They need an extra pronoun before the verb, e.g. **me** ducho (I shower **myself**)

Adjectives: describe things, people etc. In Spanish the adjective *changes* depending on who/what is being referred to. E.g. un hombre alto/una mujer alta - a tall man/a tall woman.

Comparatives: are types of adjectives. You use them to compare two or more people or things, e.g. más + adjective + que - more.. than

Conjunctions: words used to connect ideas together in a sentence, e.g. pero - but, sin embargo - however.