Spanish – Year 5

Autumn 2	Tienes una mascota?					
Prior learning	Minibeasts were covered in Year 2 and animals in Year 3.					
Lesson objective	To introduce the unit and the aim of the lesson: to learn the 8 different pets in Spanish with their corresponding indefinite articles/determiners.	To introduce the 1st person verb conjugation Tengo (I have) so that pupils can express which pets they have in Spanish. They will also learn the conjunction y (and) to expand their descriptions.	To introduce the structure que se llama (that is called) so that pupils can expand their descriptions of the pets by introducing their names.	To introduce the negative structure No tengo… (I do not have…) so that pupils can express which pet(s) they do not have in Spanish, alongside which pet(s) they do have.	To introduce the conjunction pero (but) so that pupils can combine both positive and negative sentence forms expressing which pets they have and do not have in Spanish.	To revise all language covered so far and complete assessment for the unit.
Key vocabulary	¿Tienes una mascota? = Do you have a pet? un = a/an (masculine form) una = a/an (feminine form) un perro = a dog un gato = a cat un conejo = a rabbit un ratón = a mouse un hámster = a hamster un pez = a fish una cotorra = a parrot una tortuga = a tortoise	Tengo = I have y = and	que se llama = that is called	No tengo = I do not have	pero = but	
Creative context	Songs linked to lesson in Language Angels.	Songs linked to lesson in Language Angels.	Songs linked to lesson in Language Angels.	Songs linked to lesson in Language Angels.	Songs linked to lesson in Language Angels.	Songs linked to lesson in Language Angels.
Substantive knowledge	Know the nouns and indefinite articles for 8 common pets. Ask somebody if they have a pet and give an answer back.	Know the nouns and indefinite articles for 8 common pets. Ask somebody if they have a pet and give an answer back.	Know the nouns and indefinite articles for 8 common pets. Ask somebody if they have a pet and give an answer back.	Know the nouns and indefinite articles for 8 common pets. Ask somebody if they have a pet and give an answer back.	Know the nouns and indefinite articles for 8 common pets. Ask somebody if they have a pet and give an answer back.	Know the nouns and indefinite articles for 8 common pets. Ask somebody if they have a pet and give an answer back.

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	Say in Spanish what pet we have/do not have and give our pet's name. Start to use the simple conjunctions 'y' (and) and 'pero' (but) to make more complex and interesting sentences.	Say in Spanish what pet we have/do not have and give our pet's name. Start to use the simple conjunctions 'y' (and) and 'pero' (but) to make more complex and interesting sentences.	Say in Spanish what pet we have/do not have and give our pet's name. Start to use the simple conjunctions 'y' (and) and 'pero' (but) to make more complex and interesting sentences.	Say in Spanish what pet we have/do not have and give our pet's name. Start to use the simple conjunctions 'y' (and) and 'pero' (but) to make more complex and interesting sentences.	Say in Spanish what pet we have/do not have and give our pet's name. Start to use the simple conjunctions 'y' (and) and 'pero' (but) to make more complex and interesting sentences.	Say in Spanish what pet we have/do not have and give our pet's name. Start to use the simple conjunctions 'y' (and) and 'pero' (but) to make more complex and interesting sentences.
Disciplinary knowledge	Recommended phonics focus: CH J Ñ LL RR J sound in dibujar Ñ sound in hablar español Silent letters. 'H' is always a silent letter in Spanish (unless the word is of foreign origin). Hablar is pronounced ablar. Modal verb plus infinitive. Learning that sé (that comes from the modal verb saber and translates as 'I know how') is ALWAYS followed by a verb in its infinitive form in Spanish. The negative sentence structure in Spanish follows the rule of no plus the conjugated MODAL verb, sé, plus the INFINITIVE verb.	Recommended phonics focus: CH J Ñ LL RR J sound in dibujar Ñ sound in hablar español Silent letters. 'H' is always a silent letter in Spanish (unless the word is of foreign origin). Hablar is pronounced ablar. Modal verb plus infinitive. Learning that sé (that comes from the modal verb saber and translates as 'I know how') is ALWAYS followed by a verb in its infinitive form in Spanish. The negative sentence structure in Spanish follows the rule of no plus the conjugated MODAL verb, sé, plus the INFINITIVE verb.	Recommended phonics focus: CH J Ñ LL RR J sound in dibujar Ñ sound in hablar español Silent letters. 'H' is always a silent letter in Spanish (unless the word is of foreign origin). Hablar is pronounced ablar. Modal verb plus infinitive. Learning that sé (that comes from the modal verb saber and translates as 'I know how') is ALWAYS followed by a verb in its infinitive form in Spanish. The negative sentence structure in Spanish follows the rule of no plus the conjugated MODAL verb, sé, plus the INFINITIVE verb.	Recommended phonics focus: CH J Ñ LL RR J sound in dibujar Ñ sound in hablar español Silent letters. 'H' is always a silent letter in Spanish (unless the word is of foreign origin). Hablar is pronounced ablar. Modal verb plus infinitive. Learning that sé (that comes from the modal verb saber and translates as 'I know how') is ALWAYS followed by a verb in its infinitive form in Spanish. The negative sentence structure in Spanish follows the rule of no plus the conjugated MODAL verb, sé, plus the INFINITIVE verb.	Recommended phonics focus: CH J Ñ LL RR J sound in dibujar Ñ sound in hablar español Silent letters. 'H' is always a silent letter in Spanish (unless the word is of foreign origin). Hablar is pronounced ablar. Modal verb plus infinitive. Learning that sé (that comes from the modal verb saber and translates as 'I know how') is ALWAYS followed by a verb in its infinitive form in Spanish. The negative sentence structure in Spanish follows the rule of no plus the conjugated MODAL verb, sé, plus the INFINITIVE verb.	Recommended phonics focus: CH J Ñ LL RR J sound in dibujar Ñ sound in hablar español Silent letters. 'H' is always a silent letter in Spanish (unless the word is of foreign origin). Hablar is pronounced ablar. Modal verb plus infinitive. Learning that sé (that comes from the modal verb saber and translates as 'I know how') is ALWAYS followed by a verb in its infinitive form in Spanish. The negative sentence structure in Spanish follows the rule of no plus the conjugated MODAL verb, sé, plus the INFINITIVE verb.
Recorded learning	Grammar task: Divide page into two columns. One labelled un and one labelled una. Sort	Reading task: Use sheet 'Slide 51' trimmed and stick in books for pupils to read and answer.	Writing task: Cut out images from worksheet 'Writing task (Hard)' and stick in books. Underneath picture,	Writing task: Write a series of sentences about yourself, following the format of: 'My name is ? I am 10 years old. I	Listening task – no recorded learning.	END OF UNIT ASSESSMENT trimmed and stuck in books.

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	animals into the correct determiner column.		write Spanish sentences using the information.	have a and a? I do not have a ?		Self marked and corrected with purple pen.
Future learning						