Year 8 Curriculum Overview – Spanish 2023-24

Y8 Spanish	Term 1a	Term 1b	Term 2a	Term 2b	Term 3a	Term 3b
Unit Title	Mi Insti	Mi Insti	Dieta y salud	Dieta y salud	Por fin de vacaciones	Por fin de vacaciones
Number of lessons	4	4	3	2-3	3	3
Curriculum Content	School subjects and opinions, describing your timetable in Spanish and telling the time.	Describing your school environment, extra-curricular activities and discussing future plans.	Talking about what you eat and drink using comer and beber. Giving opinions on food + negatives. Ordering food in a restaurant	Talking about a healthy diet. Describing parts of the body and talking about illnesses.	Talking about transport and travel. Describing holiday activities. Giving an extended holiday description.	Describing a past holiday. Getting to know Guatemala.
Cultural capital						
Knowledge Organiser	Mi insti	Mi insti				

Todo lo que estudio

las asignaturas	*subjects*
la clase	*class*
¿Qué estudias?	*What do you study?*
Estudio…	*I study...*
la biología	*biology*
las ciencias	*sciences*
el dibujo	*art*
la educación física	*P.E.*
el español	*Spanish*
la física	*physics*
el francés	*French*
la geografía	*geography*
la gimnasia	*gymnastics, P.E.*
la historia	*history*
los idiomas	*languages*
la informática	*ICT*
el inglés	*English*
las matemáticas	*maths*
la música	*music*
la química	*chemistry*
el teatro	*drama*
la tecnología	*technology*
el colegio	*school*
estudiar	*to study*
el instituto	*school*
obligatorio/a	*compulsory*
me aburre	*it bores me*
me anima	*it cheers me up*
me apasiona	*it's a passion of mine*
me da igual	*it's all the same to me*
me entretiene	*it entertains me*

Mi horario escolar

la hora	*time*
¿Qué hora es?	*What time is it?*
Es/Son…	*It is...*
¿A qué hora…?	*At what time...?*
A la/las	*At...*
y cuarto	*quarter past*
y media	*half past*
menos cuarto	*quarter to*
el día	*day*
especial	*special*
el horario	*timetable*
el recreo	*break*
los domingos	*on Sundays*
los sábados	*on Saturdays*

Lo que hay en mi insti

las instalaciones	*facilities*
¿Qué hay en tu instituto?	*What is there in your school?*
los aseos	*toilets*
el aula	*classroom*
la biblioteca	*library*
la cancha (de baloncesto)	*(basketball) court*
el comedor	*canteen*
el gimnasio	*gym*
el laboratorio	*laboratory*
la planta baja	*ground floor*

la sala de profesores	*staff room*
el salón de actos	*theatre*
las taquillas	*lockers*
el uniforme	*uniform*
se debe/no se debe	*you must/you must*
se puede/no se	*not*
puede	*you can/you cannot*
charlar	*to chat*
comer chicle	*to chew gum*
comer en el comedor	*to eat in the canteen*
correr por los pasillos	*to run down the corridor*
ensuciar las instalaciones	*to dirty/damage the facilities*
estar en silencio	*to be silent*
gritar en clase	*to shout in class*
hacer los deberes	*to complete your homework*
prestar atención	*to pay attention*
respetar a los profesores	*to respect the teachers*
ser educado/a	
ser maleducado/a	*to be polite*
ser puntual	*to be rude*
usar el móvil	*to be on time*
	to use your mobile

Y después de las clases…

cocinar	*to cook*
memorizar	*to memorise*
participar	*to participate*
tener que	*to have to*

tener tiempo	*to have time*
la actividad	*activity*
anual	*annual*
las artes marciales	*martial arts*
el campeonato	*championship*
el club…	
…de ajedrez	*chess club*
…de cine	*film club*
…de deberes	*homework club*
…de literatura	*book club*
…de fotografía	*photography club*
la excursión	*excursion*
extraescolar	*extracurricular*
la jornada	*day*
las manualidades	*craft*
el partido	*match*
el taller	*workshop*
el viaje	*trip*

USING THE VERB ESTUDIAR

The forms below can be used for any regular -ar verbs.

Present - Estudiar	
I study	Estudio
You study	Estudias
He studies	Estudia
We study	Estudiamos
You all study	Estudiáis

USING EXCLAMATIONS WITH QUÉ

¡Qué…! Can be followed by an adjective or a noun to make exclamations in Spanish.

- ¡Qué interesante! *How interesting!*
- ¡Qué calor! *How hot!*
- ¡Qué estadio! *What a stadium!*
- ¡Qué pueblo bonito! *What a pretty town!*

Note that the adjective must still agree with what it describes:

BEFORE - AFTER

Antes de and después de are followed by the infitive form of the verb to mean ‘before -ing’ and ‘after -ing’.

- Antes de ver la tele
- Before watching TV

- Después de estudiar
- After studying

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They study	Estudian	Me encanta la música. ¡Qué divertida!	**Opinion phrase** • *Me gusta – I like* • *Me encanta – I love* • *Me chifla – I like* • *Me flipa – I like* • *Me fascina – It fascinates me* • *Odio – I hate* • *Detesto – I hate* • *Prefiero –I prefer*
Near future – Estudiar			
I am going to study	Voy a estudiar		
You are going to study	Vas a estudiar		
He is going to study	Va a estudiar		
We are going to study	Vamos a estudiar		
You are going to study	Vais a estudiar		
They are going to study	Van a estudiar		
Imperfect		**TELLING THE TIME**	**Reason**
I used to study	estudiaba	Use es to mean it is when referring to one o'clock, and son for all other times. • Es la una. – It's one o'clock • Son las dos – It's two oclock.	• *Porque - because* • *Ya que - because* • *Puesto que - because* • *Pero - but* • *Sin embargo - However*
Conditional			
I would study	estudiaría	State the hour before the minutes, and link them with y "past" or menos "to". • Es la una y cuarto. – It's quarter past one. • Son las cuatro menos veinte – It's twienty to four. To say ar what time you do things, swap es or son with a: • Tengo matemáticas **a** las ocho. • Mi hermana tiene historia **a** la una.	**Adjective** • *Aburrido - boring* • *Divertido - fun* • *Entretenido - entertaining* • *Diferente - different* • *Interesante - interesting* • *Pequeño - small* • *Grande - big*

INGREDIENTES		LAS COMIDAS		DIETA SANA – Healthy diet		PARTES DEL CUERPO – Body parts
el agua *water*	the	almorzar beber	to have lunch to drink	la energía la grasa	the *energy* the *fat*	

la bebida	the *drink*	cenar	to have dinner	el mineral	the *mineral*	el brazo	the *arm*
		comer	to eat	el nutriente	the *nutrient*	la cabeza	the *head*
la leche	the *milk*	desayunar	to have breakfast	la porción	the *portion*	el codo	the *elbow*
el zumo	the *juice*	merendar	to snack	la proteína	the *protein*		
piña	the pi*neapple*	(afternoon)		diario/a	daily	el cuello	the *neck*
		tomar	to have/take	grasiento/a	fatty	el dedo	the *finger*
el arroz	the *rice*	la cena	dinner	lácteo/a	dairy		
la carne	the *meat*	la comida	the *lunch* / the *food*			el dedo del pie	the *toe*
		el desayuno	the *breakfast*				
la ensalada	the *salad*	la merienda	the *(afternoon) snack*	PEDIR COMIDA EN UN RESTAURANTE		la espalda	the *back*
				Ordering food in a restaurant		el estómago	stomach
la fruta	the *fruit*	mi plato favorito *my favourite dish*					
el marisco	the *seafood*			¿qué desea?	what *would you like?*	el hombro	the *shoulder*
		SABORES - Tastes					
las patatas fritas	the *chips*			¿qué va a tomar?	what *are you going to have?*	la mano	the *hand*
		amargo/a	bitter				
el pescado	the *fish*	asqueroso/a	disgusting	el primer/segundo plato	the *first/second course*	la nariz	the *nose*
el pollo	the *chicken*	delicioso/a	delicious				
		dulce	sweet	el postre	the *dessert*	el pie	the *foot*
el queso	the *cheese*	insípido/a	bland/*tasteless*	alérgico/a	allergic	la pierna	the *leg*
				el apetito	the *appetite*	la rodilla	the *knee*
salchichas	sausages	picante	spicy	el/la camarero/a	the *waiter*		
		sabroso/a	tasty	la cuenta	the *bill*	los oídos	the *ears*
el salmón	the *salmon*	salado/a	salty	el menú	the *menu*		
		tradicional	traditional	servir	to *serve*	los ojos	the *eyes*
la sopa	the *soup*			el/la vegano/a	the *vegan (he/she)*	el tobillo	the *ankle*
		LA DIETA – The diet					
el tomate	the *tomato*			fresco/a	fresh		
		aconsejable	advisable				
la tostada	the *toast*	esencial	essential	FREQUENCY ADVERBS		CONJUNCIONES	
		ideal	ideal				
verdura	vegetable	importante	important	siempre	always	Y	and
				nunca	never	o	or

el yogur	the	recomendable		de vez en cuando	from time to time	pero	but
yogurt		recommended		a menudo	often	sin	embargo
la cebolla	the	variado/a	varied	a veces	sometimes	however	
onion		nutritivo/a	nutritious	normalmente	usually	además	also
el champiñón		poco sano/a	unhealthy			también	too
mushroom		saludable	healthy				
los guisantes	the	sano/a	healthy				
peas							
el pimiento	the						
pepper							
el plátano	the						
banana							
el refresco	the *fizzy*						
drink							
la hamburguesa							
hamburger							
el helado	the *ice*						
cream							
el huevo	the *egg*						
la manzana	the						
apple							
el pan	the						
bread							
la sardina	the						
ardine							
el aceite	the *oil*						
el caramelo	the						
sweet							
la comida rápida	fast						
food							
Name:							
VERBS RELATING TO FOOD AND DRINK		TÚ AND USTED, VOSOTROS AND USTEDES		MUCHO AND POCO		DOLER IN THE PRESENT TENSE	

Comer	To eat/have lunch
Beber	To drink
Desayunar	To have breakfast
Cenar	To have dinner
Tomar	To have

Almorzar – to have lunch
Alm**ue**rzo, alm**ue**rzas, alm**ue**rza…
Merendar – to have a snack (afternoon)
Mer**ie**ndo, mer**ie**ndas, mer**ie**nda…

It is important to avoid translations into Spanish that are too literal, e.g. 'I have' is usually tengo, but not when talking about what you eat and drink.

The article "the" (el, la, los, las) is not used after these verbs:

Como patatas.

Tú (you) and **vosotros** (you, plural) are commonly used in Spanish. **Usted** (you, polite form) and **ustedes** (you, plural, polite form) are used if the speaker wishes to show more respect, for example, when asking to someone thay have just met, or older people.

The **usted** form of any verb is the same as the **él/ella** form (the third-person singular)

Usted bebe	You drink
Usted estudia	You study

The **ustedes** form is the same as the **ellos/ellas** form (third-person plural)

(Ustedes) desayunan cereales
You (pl.) eat cereal for breakfast
(Ustedes) hacen atletismo
You (pl.) do athletics

MUCHO means *a lot*
Bebes mucho – you drink a lot

POCO means *little* or *not a lot*
Comen muy poco – they eat very Little

MUCHO and **POCO** must agree with any noun they describe:
Como much**a fruta**
Comemos poc**os tacos**

<u>NEGATIVE EXPRESSIONS</u>

How to form a negative sentence:

No me gusta el arroz – I don't like rice
Nunca como ceviche – I never eat ceviche
No bebo **ni** zumo **ni** leche – I do not drink either juice nor milk
No me gustan **nada** los champiñones – I don't like mushrooms at all.

Nada is also used to mean *nothing* or *anything* in a negative sentence:

No como **nada** – I eat nothing

Keep in mind the article (el, la, los, las) is <u>compulsory</u> after these verbs:

No me gusta nada **la** cebolla.

The verb **doler** works in the same was as gustar

Doler	To hurt
Me duele	It hurts me
Te duele	It hurts you
Le duele	It hurts him/her
Nos duele	It hurts us
Os duele	It hurts you (pl.)
Les duele	It hurts them

Me duele la rodilla – my knee hurts
Te duele el pie – your foot hurts

Add an **-n** for plural formations.

Me duele**n las rodillas** – my knees hurt
Nos duele**n los pies** – our feet hurt

TO GO – IR

Here is the conjugation of the verb ir in present tense:

I go	Voy
You go	Vas
He/she goes	Va
We go	Vamos
You go (pl.)	Vais
They go	Van

The preposition a (to), en (by) and con (with) are used regularly in constructions with ir. It is important that you use them correctly.

Voy de vacaciones	I go on holiday
A Tenerife	To Tenerife
Con mi hermano	With my brother
En avión	By plane

SOLER

The verb soler is used to describe what you or others usually do. It is formed by choosing the appropriate form of the verb in the present tense and following it with an infinitive.

I usually	Suelo + inf
You usually	Sueles + inf
He/she usually	Suele + inf

This verb is a very effective way to avoid over using normalmente.

Normalmente tomo el sol en la costa.
I normally sunbathe at the coast.

Suelo tomar el sol en la costa.
I usually sunbathe at the coast.

PRETERITE TENSE REGULAR VERBS

This tense is used to describe actions completed at a fixed point in time or during a specific period. To form it, remove the –ar, -er or –ir of the infinitive and add the following endings.

	-ar	-er/-ir
I	-é	-í
You	-aste	-iste
He	-ó	-ió
We	-amos	-imos
You (pl.)	-asteis	-isteis
They	-aron	-ieron

Hablar > hablé (I spoke)
Comer > comiste (you ate)
Escribir > escribió (he wrote)

In Spanish parts of the body are not combined to possessive adjectives (my, your, his…)

Me duele **la** cabeza – My head hurts

PRETERITE TENSE IRREGULAR VERBS

Ir is a highly irregular verb in the preterite tense. It is very useful for narrating events. It should be learnt from memory and used lots in your speaking and writing.

Note that it is identical to the verb ser (to be) in the preterite tense.

Fui	I went	I was
Fuiste	You went	You were
Fue	She went	She was
Fuimos	We went	We were

But:

A pie	On foot

Fuiste	You went	You were
Fueis	They went	They were
Fueron		

Mi primo fue a la fiesta.
My cousin went to the party.

Mi primo fue feliz en Argentina.
My cousin was happy in Argentina.

EL TRANSPORTE

el autocar the *coach*
el avión the *plane*
el barco the *boat*
la bicicleta the *bicycle*
el coche the *car*
la motocicleta motorbike
el tren the *train*
voy... *I go/I'm going...*
...a pie on foot
...en autocar by coach
...en avión by plane

EXPRESIONES ÚTILES

unas vacaciones en la playa a *beach holiday*
un viaje cultural a *cultural trip*
el año pasado last year
el mes pasado last month
en mis últimas vacaciones *on my last holiday*
el verano pasado last summer
una escapada a la ciudad a *city break*

VERBOS ÚTILES – USEFUL VERBS

estar de vacaciones to be on holiday
ir de vacaciones to go on holiday
ir de visita to pay a visit
alojarme en un hotel to stay in a hotel
comer en restaurantes típicos to eat in typical restaurants
ir de compras a mercados to go shopping in markets
jugar al vóley-playa to play beach volleyball
nadar en el mar *to swim in the sea*
pasear por la playa *to stroll along the beach*
sacar fotos to take photos
tomar el sol to sunbathe

QUÉ VER – WHAT TO SEE

hacer una visita guiada to take a guided tour
observar la naturaleza to observe nature
planear to plan
subir una montaña to climb a mountain

...en barco by boat
...en bicicleta by bike
...en coche by car
...en motocicleta by motorbike
...en tren by train

LOS PAÍSES

Alemania Germany
Egipto Egypt
Escocia Scotland
Estados Unidos USA
Francia France
Gales Wales
Grecia Greece
Inglaterra England
Irlanda Ireland
Italia Italy
Turquía Turkey

visitar los monumentos históricos
to visit historical monuments
bailar en una discoteca
to dance in a night club
comprar recuerdos
to buy souvenirs
hacer ciclismo *to go cycling*
nadar en la piscina
to swim in the pool
probar la gastronomía local
to try the local cuisine
sacar selfis to take selfies
salir con los amigos
to go out with friends
ver un partido
to watch a match

la deforestación
the *deforestation*
el delfín
the d*olphin*
la experiencia
the *experience*
el hostal
the *hostel*
el mono capuchino
the *capuchin* monkey
la rana venenosa
the poisonous *frog*
el río Amazonas
the Amazon river
la selva tropical
the *tropical rainforest*
la tribu
the *tribe*
el tucán
the *toucan*
el valle
the *valley*

el vuelo
the *flight*
al aire libre
in the open air
la barbacoa
the *barbecue*
el camping
the *campsite*
la isla
the *island*

la arena
the *sand*
la estrella
the *star*
el plato
the *dish*
el puerto
the *port*