



Unit Objective:

To talk simply about your/a family in Spanish.

By the end of this unit we will be able to:

- Remember the nouns for family members in Spanish from memory.
- Describe our own or a fictitious family in Spanish by name, age and relationship.
- Count up to 100 in Spanish.
- Understand possessive adjectives better in Spanish ('my' form only).

Skills we will develop:

We will learn to talk and write with more accuracy, fluency and confidence on the topic of family. We will also increase our knowledge of how the Spanish language works by understanding better the role of different words in a sentence. Remembering that nouns have gender and that this impacts the choice of articles and possessives adjectives. Improving our ability to choose these words carefully, applying growing grammatical awareness and using them with higher accuracy.

Activities we will complete:

Activities to help learn the nouns and articles/determiners for key members of the family. Learning how to say what our/a family members are called and how old they are. Lots activities to help understand better how to use a possessive adjective (the word for 'my') accurately in Spanish. The reading and listening tasks will be more challenging building up to the final task of a written and/or oral presentation on our/a family.

Phonics & pronunciation we will see:

Recommended phonics focus: CA CE CI CO CU

- **CA** sound in *única*
- **CI** sound in *cien*
- **CO** sound in *único*
- **CU** sound in *cuarenta, cincuenta*
- **Stress Placement.** Words that end in a consonant (apart from 'n' or 's' should be stressed on the last syllable as in the word. For words that end in a vowel or 'n' and 's' it is normally the second to last syllable like **her-man-o, her-man-a** (remembering silent 'h' in Spanish unless a foreign origin word).
- **Accents** can only be written over vowels in Spanish and indicate the vowel is stressed – regardless of the other rules! As seen in **tí-o** and **ú-ni-ca**.

Vocabulary we will learn & revisit:

We will revisit basic personal details (name/age/where you live/nationality) and learn the nouns and articles/determiners for family members, he/she is called and numbers 1-100 plus how to say how old we are. All on the Vocabulary Sheet.

Grammar we will learn & revisit:

Nouns, articles/determiners & possessive adjectives. Exploring possessive adjectives in Spanish with a focus only on 'my'. Understanding that there are two words in Spanish **mi** and **mis** for our one word 'my' in English.

Year 4 – Autumn 2 – My Family – Spanish – Knowledge Organiser



Spanish

Spanish	English
la familia	the family
el padre / el papá	the father / the dad
la madre / la mamá	the mother / the mum
el hermano	the brother
la hermana	the sister
el abuelo	the grandfather
la abuela	the grandmother
el tío	the uncle
la tía	the aunt
el padrastro	the stepfather
la madrastra	the stepmother
el hermanastro	the stepbrother / halfbrother
la hermanastra	the stepsister / halvesister
el hijo	the son
la hija	the daughter
el primo	the cousin (male)
la prima	the cousin (female)

los padres

los hermanos

los abuelos

vocabulary

grammar

To fully understand the role of gender and plurality in the choice of possessives.

mi hermano  **mi hermana** 

Singular possessive adjective

mis abuelos 

To move from the 1st person conjugation of high-frequency verbs to 3rd person singular.

tengo **tiene**

I have *he/she has*

phonics

ca sound in: • única

ci sound in: • cin 100

co sound in: • único

cu sound in: • cuarenta 40
• cincuenta 50

accents Accents indicate the vowel is stressed. As seen in the words tí-o and ú-ni-ca.

stress placement Words that end in a vowel, 'n' or 's' are normally stressed on the second to last syllable like her-ma-no.

The 2 words for the possessive adjective 'my' in Spanish.

mi **mis**

High-frequency verbs

se llama **tiene**

he/she is called *he/she has*

Numbers 1-70 in Spanish:

10 20 30 40 50 60 70

INTERCULTURAL KNOWLEDGE:
Christmas:
Food and traditions in Spanish-speaking countries.

