

KS4 Spanish KO Year 9 2024 onwards

Year 9 Knowledge Organiser Autumn 1 – Foundation Revision module

What you will learn	Key language	Grammar	Phonics
<p>How language works: the basic components of a sentence, how they fit together, sentence structure, basic tense concepts.</p> <p>Revision of basic personal information. (name, age, where you live, birthday, description, basic likes and dislikes).</p> <p>Developing study skills including dictionary skills and revision strategies/file.</p> <p>Intro to Kerboodle online textbook and resources.</p>	<p><u>Grammatical terminology:</u></p> <p>Nouns</p> <p>Pronouns</p> <p>Articles – definite and indefinite</p> <p>Adjectives</p> <p>Verbs - Infinitives:</p> <p>Adverbs</p> <p>Prepositions</p> <p>Cardinal numbers (1-30)</p> <p>Dates and times (12/24hr)</p> <p>Using <i>tener</i> (to have) to say how old you are and <i>ser</i> (to be) to tell the time.</p>	<p>Grammar terminology (nouns, gender, articles, interrogatives, regular verbs in the present tense, irregular verbs (<i>ser</i>, <i>estar</i>, <i>tener</i>) .</p>	<p>Revisit key phonics from KS3:</p>

Year 9 Knowledge Organiser Autumn 2 – Unit 1: Identity and relationships with others

What you will learn	Key language	Grammar	Phonics
<p>To describe your nationality, gender and orientation, personal beliefs, equality, physical descriptions, character and personality, and that of others.</p> <p>To describe members of your family or friends in detail.</p> <p>To say what activities you do with others.</p> <p>To describe your friendships with others, giving reasons for getting on/not getting on with people.</p> <p>To describe the qualities of a good friend.</p> <p>To describe the qualities of an ideal partner and give reasons why. To name different types of partnership with advantages and disadvantages.</p>	<p>Numbers</p> <p>Months</p> <p>Aunque (although, even though)</p> <p>Como (like, as)</p> <p>Mientras (while, whilst)</p> <p>O (or)</p> <p>Para (so that, in order that)</p> <p>Pero (but)</p> <p>Porque (because)</p> <p>Que (that, who)</p> <p>Si (if, whether)</p> <p>Y (and)</p>	<p>Ser, tener (present tense)</p> <p>Adjectival phrases (regular adjective agreement, position, uses of <i>ser</i> and <i>estar</i> and comparison)</p> <p>Articles</p> <p>Formation of feminine and plural nouns</p> <p>Possessive adjectives</p> <p>Adverbial phrases (phrases, position and comparative structures)</p> <p>Modal verbs (<i>poder</i> and <i>querer</i> + infinitive)</p> <p>Higher tier only</p> <p>Adjectival phrases (lo + adj, possessive adjectives (mío/a/ os/as, tuyo, suyo, nuestro, vuestro), regular superlative adjectives and irregulares (el mejor, el peor))</p> <p>Prepositions (antes de + infinitive, después de + infinitive, syntax of prepositions in questions)</p> <p>Higher-only pronouns (see specification for full list)</p>	<p>a</p> <p>e</p> <p>i</p> <p>o</p> <p>u</p>

Year 9 Knowledge Organiser Spring – Unit 2: Healthy Living and Lifestyle

What you will learn	Key language	Grammar	Phonics
<p>Give preferences for food and drink.</p> <p>Discuss attitudes to fast-food, cooking, smoking/vaping, drugs, alcohol, and consequences.</p> <p>Refer to physical and mental well-being, reasons for staying healthy and consequences of not staying healthy.</p> <p>Describe sporting activities and ways of keeping fit.</p> <p>Compare past and present lifestyle choices and future intentions.</p>	<p>(No) ni... (ni)... (nor, or (after negative verb) neither...nor...)</p> <p>No (no, not)</p> <p>Nunca, (no) nunca (never)</p> <p>Jamás (never)</p> <p>Hace falta + (infinitive) (it's necessary (+ verb))</p> <p>Hay que (you must (general), one must)</p> <p>Deber ((to) have to, must having to)</p>	<p>Word order of singular reflexive pronouns in one and two verb constructions (me, te, se)</p> <p>Negatives (no, (no) nada, (no) nunca, (no) nadie, (no) ninguno)</p> <p>Imperfect tense (1st, 2nd and 3rd person singular and irregular verbs <i>ser</i>, <i>ir</i> and <i>ver</i>)</p> <p>Impersonal verbs (se puede, se necesita)</p> <p>Modal verbs (<i>deber</i> and <i>tener que</i> + infinitive)</p> <p>Higher tier only</p> <p>Impersonal verbs (falta, hace falta, vale la pena)</p> <p>Reflexive use of plural forms of pronouns (nos, os, se)</p> <p>Negatives (ya no, (no) tampoco, (no)...ni..., (no) ni...ni...)</p> <p>Imperfect tense (1st, 2nd and 3rd person singular and plural, and irregular verbs <i>ser</i>, <i>ir</i> and <i>ver</i>)</p>	<p>r-</p> <p>-r</p> <p>rr</p> <p>r-</p> <p>word initial r-</p> <p>-r- following consonants n, l or s</p>

Year 9 Knowledge Organiser Summer - Unit 3: Education and Work

What you will learn	Key language	Grammar	Phonics
<p>Express opinions about school subjects, homework, school rules, uniform, exams and teachers.</p> <p>Describe weekly routine including school day, activities in school including timetable, sporting activities and clubs.</p> <p>Refer to primary school days.</p> <p>Refer to education post-16: options available, advantages and disadvantages, future intentions and plans.</p> <p>Give opinions on different jobs, including advantages and disadvantages.</p> <p>Describe personal qualities, qualifications.</p> <p>Refer to ideal job/personal ambitions and skills required.</p> <p>Recognise opportunities to work abroad/use language skills and give opinions.</p>	<p>Telling the time</p> <p>¿Qué hora es? (what time is it?)</p> <p>A la/las (at)</p> <p>En punto (o'clock)</p> <p>Y cuarto (quarter past)</p> <p>Y media (half past)</p> <p>Menos cuarto (quarter to)</p> <p>De la mañana (in the morning)</p> <p>De la tarde (in the afternoon/evening)</p> <p>Hora (hour)</p> <p>Months</p> <p>Bastante (quite (+ adjective), quite a lot, enough)</p> <p>Demasiado(s) (too much (many) + noun, too much, too + adjective)</p> <p>Mucho(s) (much, a lot (many))</p> <p>Poco(s) (little, not much (few, not many))</p>	<p>Subject pronouns</p> <p>Present tense (regular and irregular verbs like <i>encontrar, pensar, pedir, poner, conocer, estar, hacer, ir, ser</i> and <i>tener</i>)</p> <p>Simple future tense (1st, 2nd and 3rd person singular and irregular verbs <i>tener, hacer, poder, poner, haber, querer</i> and <i>saber</i>)</p> <p>Conditional tense (1st, 2nd and 3rd person singular and irregular verbs <i>tener, hacer, poder, poner, haber, querer</i> and <i>saber</i>)</p> <p>Impersonal verbs (hay, hay que)</p> <p>Present continuous (regular and irregular verbs like <i>leer</i> and <i>pedir</i>)</p> <p>Immediate future tense (ir a + infinitive)</p> <p>Imperfect tense (1st, 2nd and 3rd person singular)</p> <p>Higher tier only</p> <p>Impersonal verbs (parece, basta)</p> <p>Present tense (verbs like <i>recoger</i> (j))</p> <p>Simple future tense (1st, 2nd and 3rd person singular and plural, and irregular verbs <i>saber, querer, venir, decir</i> and <i>salir</i>)</p>	<p>ñ</p>