



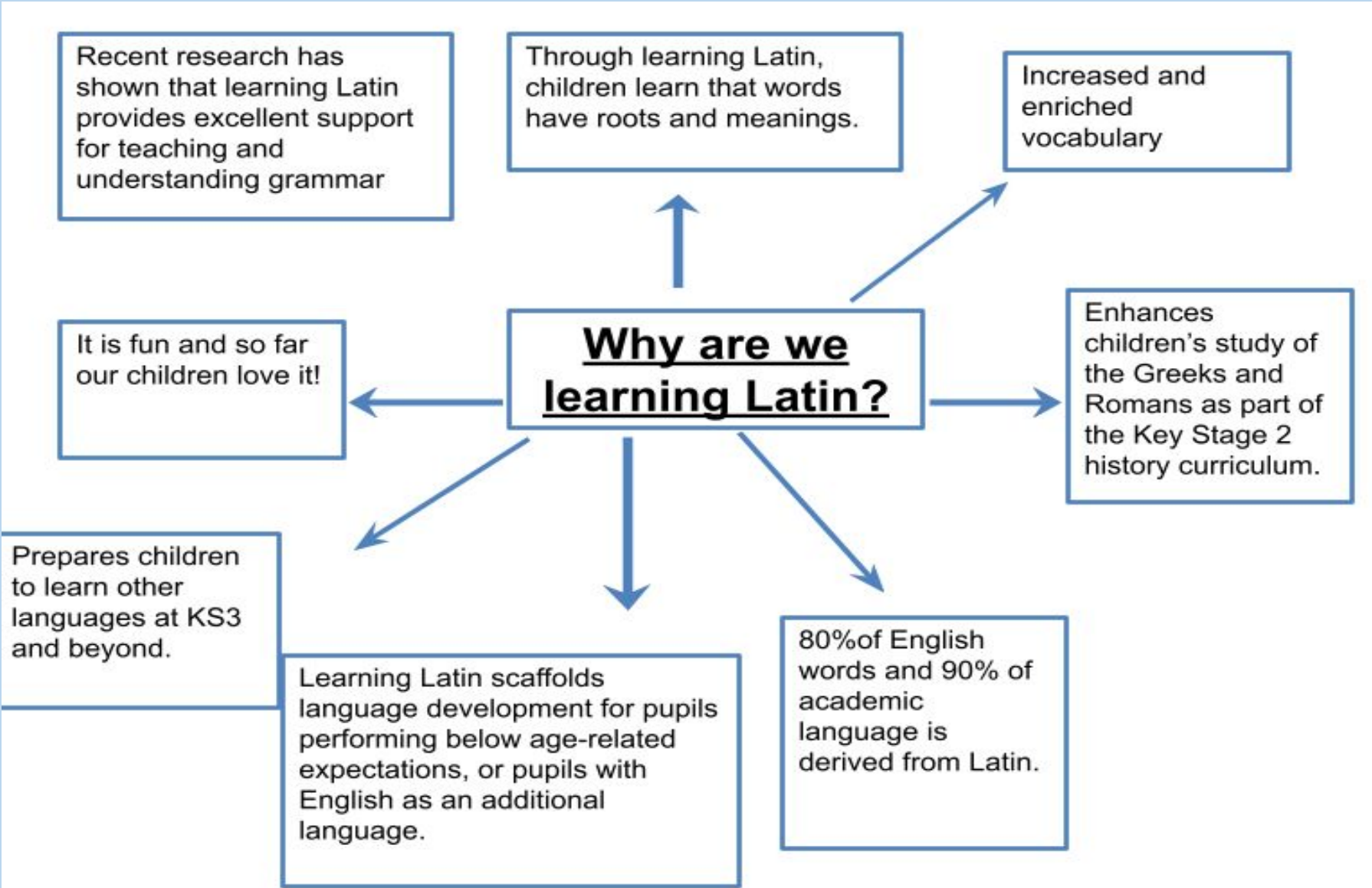
Latin



At St Anne's we intend to give our children knowledge of the ancient Latin language to enable them to make links with global languages. Latin is a language that has formed the basis for many modern languages and the English we predominantly speak today. At St Anne's, we believe it is vital for our children to understand where our language originated from and how it has developed over the years. By understanding the language of Latin, our children can make strong links to grammar and spelling; develop their reading and writing across all subject areas.

"If you talk to a man in a language he understands, that goes to his head. If you talk to him in his own language, that goes to his heart." - Nelson Mandela

We have adapted our curriculum in the study of classics with a main focus on learning to read, write and speak Latin, as well as build our understanding of Roman History and Ancient Greek Myths. We recognise this benefits our children in many ways and provide them with the tools they need to acquire language skills across the curriculum.



Vision: At St Anne's R.C Primary School, we believe it is vital for our children to understand where our language originated from and how it has developed over the years.

Our Language curriculum offers a high-quality education where pupils gain an stronger understanding of grammar and spelling to support their reading and writing across all subject areas. At our school, we feel that this particularly important.

Concepts: Units of work are planned following the National Curriculum, underpinned by our curriculum drivers, and line with neighbouring schools who teach Latin. This ensures our Language curriculum is coherently planned and delivered. Every unit has a focus on the listening, speaking, reading and writing of Latin.

The units of work are built upon through year groups 4- 6 in Key Stage 2, to allow our children to continue to develop and strengthen their understanding.

Design: Our Language curriculum is structured through the Minimus scheme of teaching Latin, vocabulary rich with an emphasis on oracy, explores exciting historical myths and legends from Ancient Greece and Rome, and provides historical knowledge of the Romans in Britain. This enables our children to leave St. Anne's with a strong foundation for learning other languages, as well as a more secure understanding of the English grammar and vocabulary.

Vocabulary: Each topic is bursting with rich vocabulary to broaden the children's understanding of Latin and how the words we use today are heavily rooted from the Latin language. Vocabulary rich knowledge organisers support each unit of work.

Languages Intent

Pupils will:

- ❑ listen attentively to spoken language and show understanding by joining in and responding
- ❑ explore the patterns and sounds of language through songs and rhymes and link the spelling, sound and meaning of words
- ❑ engage in conversations; ask and answer questions; express opinions and respond to those of others; seek clarification and help*
- ❑ speak in sentences, using familiar vocabulary, phrases and basic language structures
- ❑ develop accurate pronunciation and intonation so that others understand when they are reading aloud or using familiar words and phrases
- ❑ present ideas and information orally to a range of audiences
- ❑ read carefully and show understanding of words, phrases and simple writing
- ❑ appreciate stories, songs, poems and rhymes in the language
- ❑ broaden their vocabulary and develop their ability to understand new words that are introduced into familiar written material, including through using a dictionary
- ❑ understand basic grammar appropriate to the language being studied, including (where relevant): feminine, masculine and neuter forms and the conjugation of high-frequency verbs; key features and patterns of the language; how to apply these, for instance, to build sentences; and how these differ from or are similar to English.

Key concepts:

- Listening
- Speaking
- Reading
- Writing

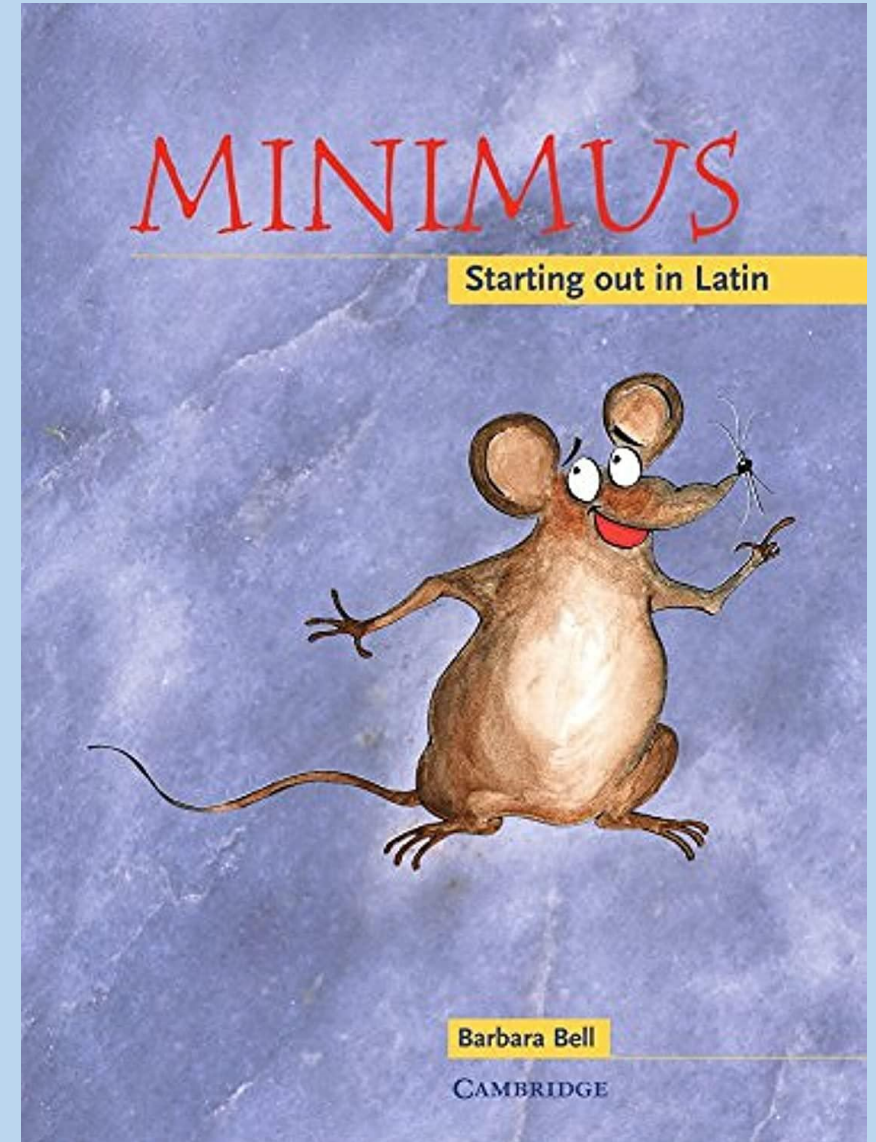
These key concepts are revisited within and across year groups so that children can relate information and ideas to each other and make sense of them.

Topics

Latin will follow the topics set out in the Minimus scheme of work.

These will be taught with focus towards the National Curriculum and Language Intent.

They are designed to build children's understanding of the history of Latin, whilst being relevant, engaging and meaningful as they build a wealth and depth of vocabulary through listening, speaking, reading and writing the language.



KS2

From Years 4 – 6 , children will deepen their understanding of the Latin language, with a focus of oracy and scaffolded I say, You say approach to teaching. Children will also deepen their knowledge of Roman history and Ancient Greek myths, as well as expand their understanding of the Latin root vocabulary that we use today.






Year 4 will focus on Chapter 1, making links to their study of the Romans and the Ancient Greece.

As the years progress and Latin is embedded, the intent is that children will have a deep understanding of the language, Roman History and Ancient Greek Mythology, through study of the KS2 Minimus book 1.

St. Anne's Ancient Languages Latin Curriculum

Minimus Book 1	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Year 4		Chapter 1 Meet the Family Roman Studies		Chapter 1 Ancient Greece Myth -Perseus and Medusa		
Year 5	Chapter 1 Meet the Family	Chapter 2 Food, Glorious Food	Chapter 3 Work, Work, Work	Chapter 4 The best days of your life	Chapter 5 Romans and Britons	Chapter 6 Off to Town
Year 6	Chapter 7 Military Machine	Chapter 8 Clean and Healthy	Chapter 9 A Soldier's Life	Chapter 10 How Beautiful	Chapter 11 A Sad Day Gods!	Chapter 12 Hear Our Prayers!

Approach to teaching Latin

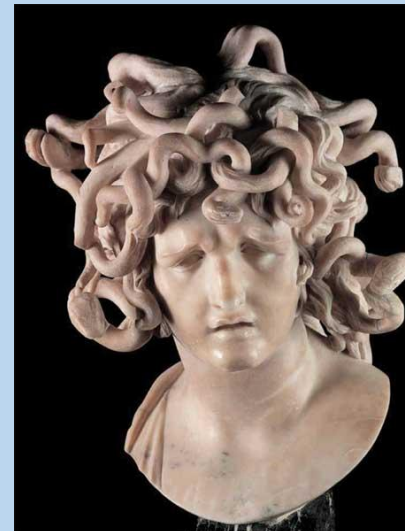
				
Knowledge organiser	Listening	Speaking	Reading	Writing

Make connections
Retrieval practise

Year 4 Overview

After their study of the Romans, children will be introduced to Latin and the Minimus family through Minimus Et Cetera books and the scheme of learning; building their understanding of Roman Britain and myths from Ancient Greece.

This will prepare them for future learning of Latin in UKS2 - Years 5 and 6.



Year 4 Overview

- Children will build an understanding of the Romans in Britain.
- They will learn: nouns for the family, how to introduce themselves and common greetings in Latin.
- The children will also learn about the Ancient Greek Myth of Medusa and Perseus, linking to their history study of Ancient Greece.
- All lessons will have a vocabulary focus, to build a bank of vocabulary, and oracy (I say, You say) in the classroom, to build our children's spoken language and communication skills.

Year 5 Overview

- Children will revisit learning from the previous year; Roman Britain, the family, nouns and adjectives.
- They will be introduced to verbs and adverbs, the Roman military, Roman baths and doctors
- They will consolidate their understanding of adverbs and imperatives.
- All lessons will have a vocabulary focus, to build a bank of vocabulary, and oracy (I say, You say) in the classroom, to build our children's spoken language and communication skills.

Year 6 Overview

- Children will continue to develop their understanding of the characters in the Minimus scheme and will be introduced to adverbs.
- The children will find out about the Roman Empire's military, through their learning of Latin imperatives. And will learn about Roman baths and doctors, to consolidate their understanding of adverbs and imperatives. They will be taught about a Roman soldier's life, whilst exploring Latin prepositions.
- In the jewellery and clothing unit, the children will be taught about Latin conjunctions. Concluding units will cover death, burial and religion, which will let the children gain an understanding of order and support related Religious Education topics.
- All lessons will have a vocabulary focus, to build a bank of vocabulary, and oracy (I say, You say) in the classroom, to build our children's spoken language and communication skills.

Progression in Languages

Area of focus	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Listening	Listen carefully and follow simple commands (e.g. put your hands up, stand up)	Play games that require active and attentive listening (e.g. 'True or False', 'Simon Says' or 'Bingo').	Interpret simple dialogue, instructions and messages. Listen to some speech and note down information, the main points or interesting detail.
Speaking	Respond to what they see and hear by answering a question, using modelled responses.	Engage in a simple conversation with a partner, including asking/answering simple questions and expressing likes, dislikes and feelings.	Speak with increasing confidence and fluency in a range of circumstances.
Reading	Read words and phrases in a familiar text.	Pick out specific details from longer passages of familiar language (e.g. name, place and cost).	Read simple texts independently, showing understanding of familiar words and phrases, using bilingual dictionary or glossary to look up new words and phrases.
Writing	Label items and select appropriate words to complete short sentences. Make simple signs that include words and phrases regularly used in class.	Write down sentences and familiar phrases correctly, including some from memory, and contribute to group writing.	Write a short text on a familiar topic, adapting and substituting words for effect/clarity. Use a dictionary or glossary to check words and phrases.
Spelling	Spell key words and phrases correctly, being aware of symbols (e.g. acute, grave and circumflex accents in French)	Use a dictionary or glossary to check a spelling.	Spell an increasing number of words correctly in a short piece of writing.
Vocabulary	Describe objects using simple phrases. Use simple phrases.	Integrate previously learnt language with newly learnt language, using a dictionary to look up unknown words.	Use a widening vocabulary, referring to bilingual dictionaries and glossaries for alternatives. Manipulate language, using vocabulary and structures for a range of purposes and audiences.

Grammar	Use modelled preposition and pronouns. (E.g. the pen/it is on the table).	Recognise and understand infinitive verbs, nouns and adjectives.	Conjugate verbs for person and then tense.
Pronunciation	Pronounce single words and key phrases correctly.	Use accurate pronunciation so that others understand, self-correcting as necessary.	Use accurate pronunciation and intonation by listening to modelled examples (e.g. native speakers and recordings).
Descriptions	Describe a place using key words and phrases.	Describe the actions of a person or object using appropriate words and phrases.	Describe people, places, objects and actions orally, and then apply to writing.
Appreciation	Listen attentively to/watch short scenarios in a given language, using a range of pictures/animations to support.	Listen to, learn by heart and respond to songs, poems or stories, and listen for certain details, information, repeated or rhyming words.	Listen attentively to identify cultural features of a story, poem or song, such as the type of street/housing.
Presenting/performing	Present a short description to a familiar audience, using learnt words and phrases.	Perform or present a song, poem or story, as part of a group, to a specific audience.	Perform and present ideas and information to wider range of audiences.

Example of Latin Lesson on Year 6



Chapter 7 - Commands

Friday 12th September 2025

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Success Criteria

- Recap previous Chapter and lesson key vocabulary
- Know what is a command is
- Translate Latin commands
- Identify whether a command is singular or plural

Retrieval Practice

Chapter 6 Vocabulary - Quiz

1	arma	
2	ludus	
3	stilus	
4	cera	
5	gladius	

Last Lesson Vocabulary - Review Quiz



WORDS TO HELP

quid est?
galea
gladius
pīlum
scūtum
cavē!

lōrīca
siste!
pugiō
relinque!
periculōsus
ecce!

Lesson Focus - Oracy - I say, You Say

Knowledge Organiser - Commands

Commands

When you order someone to do something.

In English, we use imperative verbs when giving a command.

Knowledge Organiser - Commands

Commands

When you someone to do

In English, we use when giving a command.

Scaffolded Learning - My Turn, Your Turn

My Turn - Commands

Add an imperative verb to make these sentences into a command:

_____ the ingredients together properly.

Your Turn - Commands

Add an imperative verb to make these sentences into a command:

_____ your homework by Wednesday.

Grammar

Simō dicit (Simon says)

This game will help you to remember the command words. Your teacher will give you some orders. If she says **Simō dicit** followed by an order, you must do as she tells you. If she doesn't say **Simō dicit** first, do nothing! Listen carefully, because she will try to catch you out! She will use the plural form of the Latin commands when she talks to the whole class.

veni!

siste!

relinque!

redi!

cave!

surge!

ecce!

Grammar

If you want to give a command to **more than one person** in Latin, you add **-te** to the end of the command. This is called the **plural form**.

veni! = come!
(one person)



venite! (veni + te) = come!
(more than one person)



Task

7 a. These orders are a mix of singular (given to one person) and plural (given to more than one person). Sort them into the correct box. See *Minimus* p41 for help with the endings.

relinque!	audite!	sistite!	sumite!	audi!	cave!
redi!	veni!	demitte!	procede!	venite!	portate!
singular order			plural order		

1. Draw a table with two columns in your book one with the heading Singular Order and the other with the heading Plural Order.
2. Sort the orders into the correct columns of your table.





veni! = come!
(one person)





venite! (veni + te) = come!
(more than one person)

Chapter 7 Vocabulary - Quiz



Remember! Commands end in a vowel and are followed by an exclamation mark. When a command is given to more than one person, it ends in **-te**.



WORDS TO REMEMBER

weapons

galea

gladius

pīlum

scūtum

pugiō

lōrica

commands

audīte!

redīte!

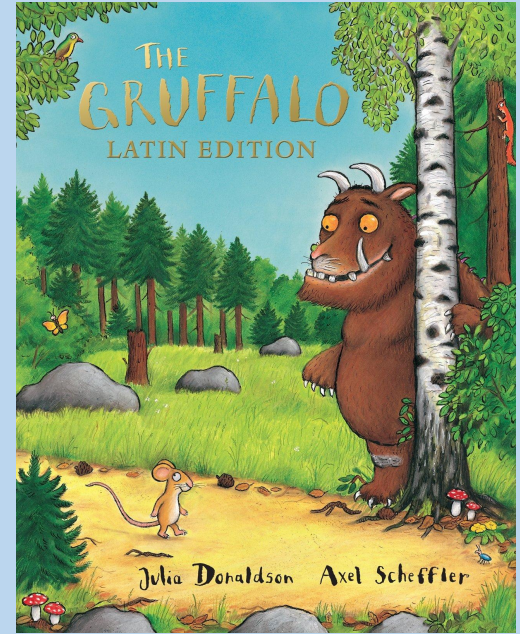
siste!

prōcēdite!

Enrichment opportunities

Latin picture books – The Gruffalo.

Reading and studying Ancient Greek and Roman Myths.



Celebration outcomes

- Roman day with Latin learning
- KS2 presentation of Mini Plays to other Year groups through Latin play/celebration
- Share a Latin Picture Book – The Gruffalo

Impact statement

- In lessons there are many opportunities for children to express their opinions and also share any knowledge they already have. This provides key opportunities for teachers to identify any gaps in knowledge and also assess where there may be misconceptions on the subject matter. As we are aware that many historical concepts are difficult for children, lessons feature many texts, videos, images or real examples of sources and demonstrations of the topic.
- At the end of a unit of work children will complete a short assessment that will test the knowledge of Latin vocabulary, grammar and stories.
- Our end of unit quizzes, provide information to the following teacher about which areas are well remembered and understood and which areas could be the focus of retrieval practice the next year.

Assessment

- Teacher assessed through lesson
- Work in exercise books
- End of Chapter Assessments
- Vocabulary Tests/ Quizzes
- Oracy/ spoken Latin

Support

Staff support

National curriculum

Websites

Minimus pupil book, teacher handbook and website

Medium term plans

Subject leader

Google drive folders

History and Latin books purchased

USEFUL WEBSITES FOR LATIN

- <https://www.primarylatinproject.org/copy-of-useful-links-and-resources>
- <https://www.primarylatinproject.org/resources>
- <https://www.primarylatinproject.org/grants>
- <https://www.primarylatinproject.org/minimus>
- <https://www.theclassicslibrary.com/play-time-extra-a-new-collection-of-latin-plays/>
- https://www.amazon.co.uk/Classroom-Tree-Bulletin-Board-Scholastic/dp/0439537886/ref=sr_1_17?dchild=1&keywords=tree+display+school&qid=1614876808&sr=8-17
- <http://www.minimuslatin.co.uk/downloads-for-teachers.html>
- <https://docs.google.com/presentation/d/1JWH5cmkV5c8ETI9hPmTHC31M8IH6m5p5y-IF1qigJBs/copy?usp=sharing>
- <http://www.minimuslatin.co.uk/fun-stuff.html>
- <https://classicsforall.org.uk/my-school-wants-classics/resources-0/key-stage-1-2-resources>

General:

Read and Respond from Marcia Williams Greek myths [Read & Respond: Greek Myths - Scholastic Shop](#)

Marcia Williams Romans teaching notes [Teacher's notes and bookings - Marcia Williams](#)

A pronunciation guide, some KS1 flashcards, Latin conversation:

<https://maximumclassics.com/et-cetera/>

Read through of chapter 1 in Minimus (good for sharing but also for pronunciation) [Minimus story read-throughs – Maximum Classics](#)

Basic pronunciation guide:

http://www.minimuslim.co.uk/uploads/2/2/6/1/22616882/minimus_pronunciation_guide_-_short_version.pdf

Free word roots worksheets and posters [KS2-3 Word Roots – Maximum Classics](#)

Interactive Roman Name picker <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1-WtQsv-J9Sm2zHp4cKmkjQ3BEeOe8Dbi/view?usp=sharing>

Root words

<https://membean.com/treelist>






<https://maximumclassics.com/ks2-3-word-roots/>

Latin audio






<https://www.duolingo.com/skill/la/Introduction/1>

[LIGHTBULB LANGUAGES](#)

What it takes to be a Language in UKS2...

	Knowledge Organiser	Knowledge and key facts help you find out what life was like during the Roman Empire and how Latin has developed over time.
	Listening	Listen attentively and show understanding by joining in and responding. Know how to recognise patterns and sounds of the language. Appreciate stories, songs, poems and rhymes in Latin.
	Speaking	Know how to engage in conversation through asking and answering questions, expressing opinions and responding to others. Speak in sentences using basic language structures. Develop accurate pronunciation.
	Reading	Know how to read words/phrases and simple stories carefully and show an understanding of basic grammar.
	Writing	Know how to write using basic grammatical structures. Know how to understand new words by making links with where the word was rooted.

What it takes to be a Language in LKS2...

	Knowledge Organiser know different facts
	Listening	Listen carefully. Join in and respond to stories, songs, poems and rhymes in Latin.
	Speaking	Engage in conversation by asking and answering questions, expressing opinions and responding to others.
	Reading	Read carefully and show an understanding of basic grammar.
	Writing	Write in basic sentences with correct grammar. Build your vocabulary by recognising root words and making connections.