

Overview of Planning for Year Three

	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Which scheme of work will be used?	Minimus – Starting Out in Latin (Book 1)	Minimus – Starting Out in Latin (Book 1)	Minimus – Starting Out in Latin (Book 1)	Minimus – Starting Out in Latin (Book 1)	Minimus – Starting Out in Latin (Book 1)	Minimus – Starting Out in Latin (Book 1)
Which unit or chapter will be used?	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
Cultural Capital	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overview of why the Romans were in Britain. Major Roman settlements in Britain (focus on Vindolanda). Discussion of slavery in Roman society. Mythology/key literature – Perseus and Medusa 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further discussion of societal roles in Roman culture (including slaves and Governors). Roman food culture (feasting and unusual foods including peacock). Mythology/ley literature – Daedalus and Icarus. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Why do the two male slaves in the story come from different places? Discuss diversity across settlements within the Roman Empire. Why could some slaves read and others couldn't? Mythology/key literature – Pandora's Box 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Education within affluent Roman families. Historical artefacts such as stilus and wax tablets. Mythology/key literature – Echo and Narcissus. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Societal roles including military positions, farming, charioteering. What did the Romans think of the Britons and their country? Historical artefacts from Vindolanda – writing tablets. What were Roman villas and Roman settlements like? Focus on mosaics and roads. Mythology/Key literature – A traveller's tale. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Major settlements in Roman Britain (focus on Eboracum or York). What was Shopping like in Roman Britain? Travel – How was it different from how it is today? What is a stilus/wax tablet and why were they used? An overview of other major settlements across the Roman Empire. Mythology/Key literature – Acteon and Diana.
Grammatical knowledge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Focus on “sum” (I am) in multiple different contexts. Extension – “sumus” (we are). The only time we ever use capital letters in Latin is for proper nouns. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Masculine nouns can be identified by their “us” ending. Feminine nouns can be identified by their “a” ending. A masculine noun must be described by a masculine adjective and a feminine noun must be described by a feminine adjective. The ending of a noun and the adjective that describes it must “agree” (match). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduction to verb endings (present tense regular verbs in the first person only). Examples including purgo (I clean), coquo (I cook) and lego (I read). Consolidation of “esse” (to be) in the present tense. Consolidation of masculine and feminine adjectival endings from chapter 2. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Extending knowledge of present tense endings for regular verbs (now this will not be limited to the first person). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Extending and applying knowledge of present tense verb endings in sentences that make use of all different persons. Translation of sentences that include masculine and feminine nouns (and agreeing adjectives). Translation of sentences that include simple adverbs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An introduction to plural noun forms. Consolidation of the verb “esse” (to be). Consolidation of verb endings for regular, present tense verbs.

<p>Phonic knowledge</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Letters in Latin make the same sounds as they do in English (mostly). • The letter c always makes a hard sound. • The letter v always makes the same sound as a w does in English. • The letter j doesn't exist in Latin – It would always be “iu” • The digraph “ae” in Latin makes the same vowel sound as “eye” or “igh” in English. 					
<p>Key vocabulary</p> <p>*Macrons and other accents will be taught to children in UKS2, but they have been removed from all planning and skills progression documentation.</p>	<p>Nouns: mater – mother pater – father filia – daughter filius – son infans – little child servi - slaves diem natalem – birthday soror – sister anima - soul</p> <p>Verbs: sum – I am es – you are (sg) sumus – we are estis – you are (pl) habeo – I have</p> <p>Other: quis es? – Who are you? (sg) qui estis? – Who are you? (pl) Vindolandae – At Vindolanda carissima – dearest iii idus – the eleventh salve – Hello (sg) salvete – hello (pl) omnes – everyone expectatissimus – very welcome donum – a gift/present tibi – for you felix dies tibi sit! – Happy birthday! gratias tibi ago – I thank you quam pulcher – how beautiful sed – but quid? – What? Famosa – famous sedate! – Sit down! olim – Once upon a time.</p>	<p>Nouns: villa - house hortus – garden tunica – dress miles – soldier vespa – wasp Balaena - whale cuniculus – rabbit Delphinus – dolphin porcus - pig caseus – cheese servi – slaves cibus - food</p> <p>Adjectives: sordida/sordidus – dirty squalidus - messy fessi – tired parva/parvus – small maxima/maximus – very big improba/improbus - naughty benigna/benignus – friendly magna/magnus – big</p> <p>Other: eheu! – Oh dear! Euge! – Hooray! vir optime - sir surge! – Get up! nunc – now noli tangere – Don't touch! omnes silent – Everyone is silent redi – go back cubiculum – bedroom noli lacrimare – don't cry scilicet – of course rident – smiles praecipue - especially</p>	<p>Nouns: ancilla – slave girl</p> <p>Verbs: facis – You are doing scribo – I am writing scribit – He/she is writing spectat – He/she is watching purgo – I am cleaning lego – I am reading legit – He/she is reading verro – I am sweeping intrat – He/she is entering laborant – they are working rident – they are smiling legis – You read coquis – You cook</p> <p>Adjectives: nova – new Validus - strong</p> <p>Adverbs: subito - suddenly nunc – now semper - always</p> <p>Other: quod – because minime! – No!</p>	<p>Nouns: tesserae - mosaics</p> <p>Verbs: docet – teaches dormio – I sleep lacrimo – I cry laboro – I work scribe – I write lego – I read sedeo – I sit rideo – I smile ludo – I play</p> <p>Adjectives: laeta/laetus – happy irata/iratus – angry fatigata/fatigatus – bored</p> <p>Other: cur? – Why? ita vero – yes</p>	<p>Nouns: tesserae – mosaics viae – streets villae - houses</p> <p>Verbs: equito – I ride colo – I farm pugno – I fight</p> <p>Adjectives: directae – straight commodae - comfortable</p> <p>Adverbs: celeriter - quickly ferociter - fiercely diligenter - carefully</p> <p>Other: ita vero – yes nobiscum – with us</p>	<p>Nouns: arma – weapons ludi – games ludus - game pilulae – beads stilus – pen gladius - sword stili – pens cerae – wax tablets cera – wax tablet amica/amicus - friend</p> <p>Verbs: vado – I am going habitat – He lives</p> <p>Adjectives: variae – colourful acutus/acuta – sharp fractus/fracta – broken obesus/obesa – fat durus/dura – tough callidus/callida - clever</p> <p>Other: Eboracum – to York ibi – there ita vero - yes</p>