

# Overview of Planning for Year Five

	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
<b>Which scheme of work will be used?</b>	Minimus Secundus (Book 2)	Minimus Secundus (Book 2)	Minimus Secundus (Book 2)	Minimus Secundus (Book 2)	Minimus Secundus (Book 2)	Minimus Secundus (Book 2)
<b>Which unit or chapter will be used?</b>	Chapter 1 Iulius: Last Days at Vindolanda	Chapter 2 Augustus: Iulius Joins the Army	Chapter 3 September: On the Move	Chapter 4 October: A New Way of Life in Eboracum	Chapter 5 November: News from Near and Far	Chapter 6 December: Time for Celebration
<b>Cultural Capital</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Revisiting knowledge about Roman settlements in Britain (focus on Vindolanda).</li> <li>Exploring mythology – Pegasus the wonder-horse.</li> <li>Revisiting knowledge about the Roman army.</li> <li>Exploring the English cognates of the Latin vocabulary taught in this chapter.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Exploring different Roman emperors and how they were perceived.</li> <li>Exploring mythology and key literature – Odysseus at sea.</li> <li>Building on knowledge of the Roman army from chapter 1.</li> <li>Exploring the English cognates of the Latin vocabulary taught in this chapter.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Understanding and exploring how Roman roads and other infrastructure was organized and built.</li> <li>Mythology/key literature – Exploring how it is believed that Zeus came to be.</li> <li>Exploring the English cognates of the Latin vocabulary taught in this chapter.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Exploring a Roman settlement in Britain (Eboracum/York).</li> <li>Understanding how historians and archeologists built their knowledge of Roman settlements.</li> <li>Mythology/key literature – Heracles and the Hydra</li> <li>Exploring the English cognates of the Latin vocabulary taught in this chapter.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Exploring key historical figures from Roman settlements in Britain (Lucius Duccius Ruffinus).</li> <li>Exploring the role the Roman army played in the expansion of infrastructure.</li> <li>Mythology and key literature – Demeter and Persephone</li> <li>Exploring the English cognates of the Latin vocabulary taught in this chapter.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Exploration of when and how Roman festivals were celebrated (focus on Saturnalia).</li> <li>Mythology/key literature – Saturn and the Golden Age.</li> <li>Exploring the English cognates of the Latin vocabulary taught in this chapter.</li> </ul>
<b>Grammatical knowledge</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Recapping and consolidating knowledge of present tense verb endings (from book 1).</li> <li>Recapping and consolidating the idea that in English, word order is important but that in Latin, word endings help us understand meanings.</li> <li>Proper nouns in English and Latin have a capital letter.</li> <li>How do you tell which noun is the subject and which is the object in Latin?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Recapping the concept of gendered nouns from book one but developing this to include neuter nouns.</li> <li>How to tell the difference between masculine and feminine nouns (in both their singular and plural forms).</li> <li>Translating sentences with adverbs and adjectives in masculine, feminine and neuter forms.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Understanding the infinitive form of a verb.</li> <li>Identifying impersonal forms of verbs.</li> <li>Recapping subject and object.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Understanding and translating sentences where some nouns have been replaced with personal pronouns.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Impersonal verbs</li> <li>Ensuring that our translations use the correct English word order.</li> <li>Identifying infinitive forms of verbs.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Practicing conjugation of verbs using verb endings already learned.</li> <li>Translating sentences using different word orders by identifying the endings of the subject/object appropriately.</li> </ul>
<b>Phonic knowledge</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Letters in Latin make the same sounds as they do in English (mostly).</li> <li>The letter c always makes a hard sound.</li> <li>The letter v always makes the same sound as a w does in English.</li> <li>The letter j doesn't exist in Latin – It would always be "iu"</li> <li>The digraph "ae" in Latin makes the same vowel sound as "eye" or "igh" in English.</li> <li>Consolidation of Phonic Knowledge from LKS2 (Minimus Book 1).</li> <li>Learning to read fluently in Latin and apply the phonic skills developed thus far.</li> </ul>					
<b>Key vocabulary*</b>	<b>Nouns:</b> clamorem – noise pompa – parade praefectus – commander ancillae – slave girls	<b>Nouns:</b> bellum – war dea – goddess imperator – emperor iter – journey	<b>Nouns:</b> fossam (f) – ditch maritus (m) – husband plaustrum (n) – wagon avia (f) – grandmother	<b>Nouns:</b> amicus (m) – friend amphoris (f pl) – jars clavi (m pl) – nails ferrarius (m) – blacksmith	<b>Nouns:</b> dies (m pl) – days iuvenis (m) – young man phalerae (f pl) – medals proelium (n) – battle	<b>Nouns:</b> cibus (m) – food lectus (m) – couch pilleus (m) – cap of freedom

<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>laridum – lard  ligna – logs  rogum – bonfire  silices – flints  silvam – forest</p> <p><b>Verbs:</b>  appropinquat – it approaches/is approaching  audiunt – they hear/are hearing  equitat – he rides/is riding  incedunt – they march/are marching.  colligate! – Collect!  ardet – it burns/is burning  currunt – they run/are running  facimus – we do/are doing  fundunt – they pour/are pouring  iactant – they throw/are throwing  nescio – I don't know.  terunt – they rub/are rubbing  truncant – they cut/are cutting</p> <p><b>Adjectives:</b>  agitati – excited  laeti – happy  omnes – all/everyone  praecipuus – special  calidum - hot</p> <p><b>Adverbs:</b>  tubito – suddenly  tum - then</p> <p><b>Other:</b>  ecce! – Look!  euge! – Hooray!  vale! – Goodbye!  cur? – Why?  alii...alii... - Some... others...  ita vero – yes  rem explicat – Explains the situation  hoc – this</p>	<p>mare – sea  pontem – bridge</p> <p><b>Verbs:</b>  aaedificant – they build  noli timere ! – Don't be afraid!  superant – they win  vado – I go</p> <p><b>Adjectives:</b>  notissimae – very famous  pericolosum – dangerous  sollicitus – worried</p> <p><b>Adverbs:</b>  ibi – there  semper – always</p> <p><b>Conjunctions:</b>  quod – because  quoque – also  sed - but</p> <p><b>Other:</b>  scilicet – of course  tam – so  bellum gerit – he is fighting a war  prope – near  trans – across  quid? – what?  quis? – Who?  ubi? – Where?</p>	<p>avus (m) – grandfather  cibus (m) – food  deae matres (f pl) – mother goddesses  obstetrix (f) – Midwife  pavo (m) – Peacock  triclinium (n) – Dining room</p> <p><b>Pronouns:</b>  mihi – for me  tibi – for you (singular)  vobis – for you (plural)  nobis – for us</p> <p><b>Verbs:</b>  accipiunt – they welcome  adiuvate! – Help!  adveniunt – they arrive  advesperascit – It's becoming dark  cavete! – Be careful!  decidit – It falls down  difficile est – It's difficult  intrate! – Come in!  necesse est – It's necessary  pluit – it is raining  sedet – It sits  tonat – it thunders  cantare – to sing  descendere – to climb down  propellere – to push  adest – It is here  consumunt – they eat  ero – I will be  inspiciunt – S/he inspects  revenit – S/he returns  sede! – Sit down!  propinare – to propose a toast  quiescere – to rest</p> <p><b>Adverbs:</b>  iterum – again  lente – slowly  tandem – at last  celeriter – quickly  cotidie – every day  minime - no</p> <p><b>Adjectives:</b>  limosus/a/um – muddy  lubricus/a/um – slippery  perterritus/a/um – frightened  tacitus/a/um – silent  gravidus/a/um – pregnant or heavy  modicus/a/um – ordinary</p> <p><b>Other:</b>  e – from  plus vini – more wine  quid agis? – What's the matter?  vir optime – sir</p>	<p>figlina (f) – Pottery workshop  figulus (m) – potter  flumen (n) – river  fornax (f) – forge  frumentum (n) – grain  horreum (n) – granary  naves (f pl) – ships  ollae (f pl) – pots  paterae (f pl) – bowls  vexilarius (m) – flag seller  digitis (m pl) – fingers  fabri (m pl) – workmen  ligna (n pl) – wooden planks  scarabaei (m pl) – beetles</p> <p><b>Adjectives:</b>  carus/a/um – expensive  foedus/a/um – disgusting  iucundus/a/um – lovely  malus/a/um – bad  milia - thousands</p> <p><b>Verbs:</b>  condere – to store  delent – they destroy  detrahunt – they remove  laborant – they work  noli tangere! – Don't touch!  sistite! – Stop!  veni! – Come!  lavare – to wash  tollere – to remove  facile est nobis – It is easy for us</p> <p><b>Other:</b>  tu – you (sg)  cum – with  mecum – with me</p>	<p>sacellum (n) – chapel  signifier (m) – Standard-bearer  signum (n) – military standard  stipendium (n) – pay (for soldiers)  titulus (m) – Inscription  Danuvius (m) – The river Danube  dux (m) – leader  epistula (f) – letter  pons (m) – bridge  saxum (n) – stone  scriba (m) – Secretary</p> <p><b>Verbs:</b>  curat – He looks after  custodit – he guards  erat – He was  volo – I want  vis – You want  facere – To make  invenire – To find  sculpere – to carve  mihi placet – I want (It pleases me  tibi licet – You are allowed  legit – She reads  pugno – I fight  Pugnant – They fight  tenet – she holds  transit – It crosses  laborare – to work  portare – to carry  ningit – It is snowing</p> <p><b>Adjectives:</b>  carissime – dearest  paucos – a few  tristis – sad  tutus/a/um - safe</p> <p><b>Prepositions:</b>  post – after  sub - under</p> <p><b>Adverbs:</b>  tam – so  tamen - however</p>	<p>saturnalia (n pl) – Saturnalia (festival in December)  anulus (m) – ring  dona (n pl) – presents  iocos (m pl) jokes  pila (f) ball</p> <p><b>Verbs:</b>  adsunt – They are here  detergit – He cleans up  fundit – He pours  gerit – She wears  gustat – He tastes  lacrimat – He cries  profundit – He spills  recumbit – She reclines  accipit – He receives  Invenire – To find</p> <p><b>Adjectives:</b>  benignus/a/um – kind  pulcher/pulchra/pulchrum – beautiful</p> <p><b>Adverbs:</b>  hodie – today  hilariter - cheerfully</p> <p><b>Pronouns:</b>  noster/nostra/nostrum – our  tuus/tua/tuum - your</p>
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