

Overview of Planning for Year Six

	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Which scheme of work will be used?	Minimus Secundus (Book 2)	Minimus Secundus (Book 2)	Minimus Secundus (Book 2)	Minimus Secundus (Book 2)	Minimus Secundus (Book 2)	Minimus Secundus (Book 2)
Which unit or chapter will be used?	Chapter 7 Ianuarius: New Beginnings	Chapter 8 Februarius: Time for Some Greek	Chapter 9 Martius: Wonderful Days!	Chapter 10 Aprilis: Comings and Goings	Chapter 11 Maius: Timber into Stone	Chapter 12 Iunius: All Change for Pandora
Cultural Capital	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How were children treated in ancient Rome? What was it like to have a baby in ancient Rome? Mythology/key literature – Romulus and Remus. Exploring the English cognates of the Latin vocabulary taught in this chapter. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The relevance of the ancient Greek language during both Roman and modern times. An exploration of Roman seafaring. Why was Delphi a significant place for ancient Greeks and Romans? Mythology/key literature – Oceanus and Tethys Exploring the English cognates of Latin vocab taught in this chapter. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What was it like to welcome within ancient Roman culture? Why were the Romans fascinated by hunting? Mythology/key literature – Oeneus and the hunt for the Calydoneian Boar. Exploring the English cognates of the Latin vocabulary taught in this chapter. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exploring and debating the topic of slavery within the culture of ancient Rome. Mythology/key literature – The Beauty Contest (Hera, Athene, Aphrodite and the Golden Apple). Exploring the English cognates of the Latin vocabulary taught in this chapter. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction and infrastructure in Eboracum. The significance of Latin inscriptions that can be found across Eboracum. Mythology/key literature – Odysseus and the Cyclops. Exploring the English cognates of the Latin vocabulary taught in this chapter. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How and why were slaves freed within the ancient Roman culture? Debate and discussion around marriage and betrothal in the ancient Roman culture. Mythology/key literature – The marriage of Peleus and Thetis. Exploring English cognates of the Latin vocab taught in this chapter.
Grammatical knowledge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Translating sentences with impersonal and imperative verbs in the present tense. Translating sentences with negative forms of imperative verbs (e.g. Don't touch!). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An introduction to the imperfect tense (regular verbs only). Translating simple sentences in the imperfect tense by identifying the endings <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -bam -bas -bat -bamus -batis -bant 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Translating sentences with the imperfect tense (regular verbs only) that also include other familiar grammatical concepts. Translating sentences that include different forms of the imperfect tense where there is more than one verb in a sentence. Comparisons of the present and imperfect tense with regular verbs and irregular verbs. The verb esse (to be) in the imperfect tense. Translating compound verbs in the imperfect tense. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understanding different parts of verbs – participles. Identifying participles in their masculine and feminine forms. Analysing the endings of participles and the nouns they are describing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identifying and translating infinitives and imperatives independently. Discussion and independently finding different verb forms learned about so far. Gendered participles that behave like adjectives. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identifying the following grammatical forms learned about so far in the Minimus Secundus book: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Personal pronouns Singular imperative verbs Plural imperative verbs Negative imperatives. Impersonal verbs. Infinitives Participles Compound verbs Imperfect tense.
Phonic Knowledge	<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. Consolidation of Phonic Knowledge from LKS2 (Minimus Book 1). Learning to read fluently in Latin and apply the phonic skills developed thus far. 					
Key vocabulary*	Nouns: aqua (f) – water filia (f) – daughter gemini (m pl) - twins infans (m or f) – baby	Nouns: Caledonia (f) – Scotland deis (m pl) – To the gods Grammaticus (m) – Teacher litterae (f pl) – letters	Nouns: amici (m pl) - friends bullas (f pl) – lockets cognati (m pl) – relations crepundia (n pl) - rattles/toys	Nouns: atrium (n) – hall condiciones (f pl) – terms/agreement ornatrix (f) – hairdresser	Nouns: aedificum (n) – building agrimensores (m pl) – surveyors cervesia (f) – Beer designation (f) – plan	Nouns: liberta (f) – Freedwoman squalor (m) – mess testes (m pl) – witnesses flabellum (n) – fan

<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>sudarium (n) – towel avunculus (m) – uncle capra (f) – She goat cubiculum (m) – bedroom Lares (m pl) – The household gods stellas (f pl) – the stars terra (f) – ground</p> <p>Verbs: adiuva! – Help! advenit – He/she arrives dolet – He/she is in pain lavant – They wash mane! – Wait! adiuvare – to help arcessere – to call for timere – to be afraid erit – He/she will be involvit – He/She wraps up point – He puts tenet – he holds vagiunt – they wait</p> <p>Adjectives: alter/altera/alterum – another validus/a/um – strong fortis/fortis/forte – brave honestus/a/um – honourable/virtuous</p> <p>Other: huc illuc – here and there/up and down interea – Meanwhile hic/haec - this</p>	<p>nautae (m pl) – Sailors navis (f) – ship portus (m) – Harbour tabulae (f pl) – tablets tempestas (f) – storm annos (m pl) – years frondes (f pl) – leaves/herbs oraculum (n) – oracle Pythia (f) – Name of the priestess at Delphi responsa Apollonis – Apollo's answers sacerdos (f) – priestess tripode (m) - tripod</p> <p>Verbs: efflabat – It was blowing erat – It was habitas – You live iactabat – It was tossing navigabam – I was sailing orabam – I was praying pluebat – It was raining timebas – You were frightened volebam – I was wanting/I wanted donare – to give/donate gratis agree – to thank legere – to read consulebam – I was consulting discit – He learns mandebat – She was chewing proferebat – She was uttering sedebat – She was sitting scriber – to write necesse erit tibi – You will have to</p> <p>Adjectives: novis/nova/novum – new turbulentus/a/um – stormy ventosus/a/um – windy clarus/a/um - famous</p> <p>Adverbs: nuper – recently tandem – at last</p> <p>Others: has – these diu – for a long time praecipua – especially ante – before/ago</p>	<p>dies (m) – day dona (n pl) – presents gladius (m) – sword nomen (n) – name vila (f) - house aper (m) – boar canes (m pl) – dogs cervus (m) – deer domus (m) – home lepores (m pl) – hares perdices (m pl) – partridges retia (n pl) – nets segosi (m pl) – segosi (a breed of hunting dog) silva (f) – wood Silvanus (m) – God of hunting venabula (n pl) – hunting spears venatio (f) – hunt vertragi (m pl) – vertragi (another breed of hunting dog)</p> <p>Verbs: amo – I love dabant – They were giving eras – You (sg) were ero – I will be gerebant – They were wearing reveniebant – They were returning spargebat – He was sprinkling tenebat – He was holding veniebant – They were coming dare – to give aderam – I was there discedebant – They were leaving faciebas – You were doing olfaciebant – They were sniffing/smelling petebant – They were searching for portabam – I was carrying ululabant – They were howling cura! – Take care of!</p> <p>Adjectives: aenus/a/um – made of bronze duo/duae/duo – two ligneus/a/um – made of wood lustricus/a/um – of purification meus/a/um - my octavus/a/um - eighth</p> <p>Adverbs: fortasse – perhaps olim – at some time postridie – On the next day. calerrime – very quickly frustra – in vain</p> <p>Other: hic – these nobiscum – with us</p>	<p>catenis (f pl) – chains edicta (n pl) – placards mercatus (m) – market pretium (n) – price tribunal (n) – platform venalicius (m) – slave-dealer vita (f) - life</p> <p>Verbs: festinate – he hurries quaerit – He looks for para! – Prepare! quaere! – Look for! placetne tibi? – Does it please you? Is it ok with you? emere – to buy ducta – led empta – bought iussus – ordered missus – sent vocatus - called constituunt – They agree debemus – we must gerunt – they wear redeunt – they return scit – She knows positas – positioned/placed tradita – handed over vinctos – tied up</p> <p>Adjectives: carus/a/um – expensive ducentos – two hundred miser/a/um – unhappy solus/a/um – alone/lonely hispanicus/a/um – Spanish melior – better novus/nova/um - new</p> <p>Other: igitur – therefore a domino – by his master quam celerrime – As quickly as possible quanti est? – How much is she? ehem! – Aha! santis! – Enough! timide – timidly/nervously</p>	<p>groma (f) – groma (surveying instrument) lapicidinae (f pl) – quarry operarii (m pl) – labourers principa (n pl) – headquarters saccarii (m pl) – dockers terra (f) – ground Brigantes (m pl) – members of a British tribe castellum (n) – fortress descriptio (f) – drawing fragor (m) – crash loco (m) – place polyspaston (n) – crane porta (f) - gate</p> <p>Verbs: cessant – They stop complainant – They level confirmant – They check designamus – we design incipient – they begin inspiciunt – they inspect sculpunt – they carve tollunt – they lift iussi – ordered secta – cut tracta – dragged habent – they have omittunt – they drop servat – he saves stant – they stand tollunt – they lift deletum – destroyed percussus – struck pictam – drawn cavete! – Watch out!</p> <p>Adjectives: ignavus/a/um – lazy invitus/a/um – unwilling attonitus/a/um – astonished ingens – huge lapidus/a/um – made of stone ligneus/a/um – made of wood mirabile – amazing proprio – correct vivus/a/um - alive</p> <p>Adverbs: paene - almost</p>	<p>sponsa (f) – fiancée sponsus (m) – fiancée uxor (f) - wife</p> <p>Verbs: adiuvant – They help edunt – They eat eris - you (sg) will be important – She carries in esse – to be liberare – To set free/liberate facta – made celebremus – Let us celebrate! Let's party! erubescit – she blushes point – She puts tradit – He/she hands over</p> <p>Adverbs: ubique – everywhere statim - immediately</p>
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