

## Latin at Lloyd Williamson at Key Stage 2

### How and why do we teach Latin at Lloyd Williamson?

As the children move into Key Stage 2, they start to use the Beginners' Latin Course called Minimus, implemented by Classics for All at Oxford University.

The intention for the teaching of Latin at Lloyd Williamson is to teach children in a balanced and progressive way, using Latin to aid vocabulary development and give a deeper understanding to English and also helping children thrive when it comes to learning foreign languages like French and Spanish. Latin lies at the root of 60% of English words so studying it has a beneficial impact on the development and understanding of English vocabulary across a broad range of subjects including history, geography and science.

The Minimus Books are divided into Chapters that cover different aspects of language with related work to assess the children's understanding. In addition to the stories in each chapter, there is also information pertaining to Roman life and Greek and Roman Myths and Legends. The learning is revisited and revised in each chapter with vocabulary checklists to ensure that the pupils are consolidating the vocabulary they need to learn in order to progress.

#### **Minimus Book One**

	<b>Autumn Term</b>	<b>Spring Term</b>	<b>Summer Term</b>
<b>Year 3</b>	<b>Ch. 1 &amp; 2</b>	<b>Ch. 3 &amp; 4</b>	<b>Ch. 5 &amp; 6</b>
<b>Year 4</b>	<b>Ch. 7 &amp; 8</b>	<b>Ch. 9 &amp; 10</b>	<b>Ch. 11 &amp; 12</b>

## **Minimus Secundus Book**

**Year 5 Ch: 1 & 2**

**Ch: 3 & 4**

**Ch: 5 & 6**

**Year 6 Ch: 7 & 8**

**Ch: 9 & 10**

**Ch: 11 & 12**

### **Minimus – Starting out in Latin**

#### **Chapter 1: Meet the Family**

**Children are introduced to a real family who lived in a fort called Vindolanda near Hadrian's Wall in @ AD 100. Children learn the basic rules for Latin that a V was pronounced W and no soft C only a hard K. They did not have a J sound and the J is pronounced like a Y.**

**This chapter focuses on Nouns and Noun Endings – masculine and Feminine. They learn how to introduce themselves and family members. They learn about artefacts found in and around Vindolanda and that Romans celebrated birthdays and had parties. They learn to sing Happy Birthday in Latin and use Greetings.**

#### **Chapter 2: Food, Glorious Food!**

**All about Latin Food and Roman Dinner Parties.**

**In chapter 2 the children revisit nouns and are introduced to adjectives. The children learn adjectives to describe animals and one another. They learn that adjectives have the masculine and feminine endings. They begin to investigate Latin roots e.g. porcus is a pig. Equus is a horse.**

#### **Chapter 3: Work, Work, Work!**

**Chapter 3 focuses on verbs but revisits nouns and adjectives. Children begin to build up a bank of vocabulary. Children learn that in Latin the end of the verb shows who is doing the action and that**

the language does not have word for I, you or they but is expressed through the verb ending e.g. scribo I write, scribit he or she writes and scribunt they write.

#### **Chapter 4: The Best Days of Your Life**

Children learn about Roman School Life in Chapter 4 and consolidates previous learning of nouns, verbs and adjectives. They continue to look at Latin Roots.

#### **Chapter 5: Romans and Britons**

Chapter 5 introduces adverbs and the fact that they end in ER. The story includes links about life in Briton before and after the Roman Invasion and revises nouns, verbs and adjectives.

#### **Chapter 6: Off to Town**

The family go to Eboracum to go shopping. Eboracum is the Latin name for York. The children are introduced to a larger number of Latin nouns and learn how to talk about where they live. They look at Latin Roots e.g. habitat he lives and fractus – broken.

#### **Chapter 7: The Military Machine**

The historical aspect of this chapter is the Roman Army and concentrates on further verbs in the form of commands and orders – Imperatives. More nouns are introduced and children visit their bank of vocabulary. Plural forms of verb commands are taught e.g. veni! One person and venite! more than one person come! Children play Simo dicit to reinforce commands! Further investigations into the derivatives of English are explored e.g. milites and portare.

## **Chapter 8: Clean and Healthy**

Continuing with adverbs, this chapter is based around the Roman baths, health and exercise. It introduces longer statements and complex language. Children begin to write whole sentences in Latin and translate into English. More historic facts are introduced linked to modern life and Latin Roots continue to be investigated. Frigidarium cold room (fridge). A visit to the doctor consolidates commands and introduces further vocabulary.

## **Chapter 9: A Soldier's Life**

Prepositions are introduced in this chapter. Children begin to learn about place and position through the day in the life of a soldier. They continue to see the derivatives of English and links to prefixes e.g. circum – round and sub – under.

## **Chapter 10: How Beautiful**

In this chapter the children are introduced to conjunctions and begin to link two sentences in Latin together. They learn the Latin for because, but and although and begin to write and speak aloud longer linked sentences.

## **Chapter 11: A Sad Day**

The chapter looks at a death in Roman times and how people were remembered and honoured. The grammar focus is subject and object and how this can affect the way this changes the noun ending.

## **Chapter 12: Gods! Hear our prayers!**

The final chapter in Minimus focusses around religion in Roman Times. This chapter consolidates learning around the main word

classes – nouns, adjectives, verbs and adverbs, prepositions and conjunctions. The children now have learned a large amount of vocabulary in Latin and English through derivatives of language.

After each chapter, the children are also introduced to a Greek myth. Through the myths, the children are exposed to language links and historical facts. Extension work can be done using the myths as a springboard.

**Years 5 and 6 will start Minimus Secundus**

**Chapter 1: Iulius – Last Days at Vindolanda – Flavius is leaving Vindolanda – adjectives, adverbs and exclamations. Verbs specto, spectare and sum, es, est. Proper nouns and common nouns  
A special occasion and an important job**

**Chapter 2: Augustus Iulius joins the army –  
Gender, adjectives and adverbs  
A soldier at last  
The family says goodbye**

**Chapter 3: September: on the move –  
Infinitives and impersonal verbs – A difficult journey – Flavia is not well.**

**Chapter 4: October: a new way of life in Eboracum –  
Pronouns – Discovering Eboracum – The granary is destroyed**

**Chapter 5: November: News from near and far –  
Impersonal verbs, subjects and objects – myth of Demeter and Persephone – a letter from Dacia**

**Chapter 6: December: Time for celebration –  
Verb endings – it's the Saturnalia – time for presents**

**Chapter 7: Ianuarius : New Beginnings -The great day arrives and everyone welcomes the twins**

**Chapter 8 : Februarius: Time for some Greek – imperfect tense  
Rufus' first Greek lesson and Rufus learns his letters**

**Chapter 9: Martius: Wonderful days! Imperfect of esse and compound verbs  
The twins are named and time to go home**

**Chapter 10: Aprilis: Comings and goings! – participles  
Barates comes to buy and Slave girl wanted !**

**Chapter 11: Maius : Timber into Stone- Verb revision –  
The new Headquarters  
Some builders are better than others**

**Chapter 12 : Iunius : All change for Pandora -revision  
Freedom!  
The party continues**