

Latin End Points

As this is a newly implemented language, all KS2 year groups are working on the end point of Y3 in 2021/22. The future progression is as follows:

	2021/2022	2022/2023	2023/2024	2024/2025
Year 3	Year 3	Year 3	Year 3	Year 3
Year 4	Year 3	Year 4	Year 4	Year 4
Year 5	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 5
Year 6	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6

End points are as follows:

Year 3	
Listening	Listening – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand simple questions in Latin • Understand simple instructions in Latin Responding – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Respond orally to simple questions in Latin Respond physically to simple instructions
Speaking	Patterns of Latin – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accusative singular noun ending –m • Present tense (regular) verb endings • Songs and rhymes Sounds in Latin – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ‘v’ in Latin is pronounced ‘w’ in English • Meaning of Latin words • Derivations from Latin Rules of spoken Latin – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Correct pronunciation of 3 short sentences • Verb at end of sentence Latin vocabulary – Knowledge of 50 Latin words
Reading	Reading Latin words and Phrases – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Translation of simple Latin sentences • Linking Latin words, where possible, with English • Translating simple text from Latin to English Vocabulary development – Use wordlists accompanying textbook stories.
Writing	Application of Latin in writing and basic pronunciation to communicate basic meaning <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communicate simple ideas using short sentences Descriptive vocabulary – Make a simple statement which describes a place, person, thing or action
Grammar	Latin Grammar and English Grammar – similarities and differences. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Present tense (regular) verb endings • In English, it is the agent (e.g. I, you, he/she/it, we, you (pl.)/they) which changes. In Latin, it is • the verb ending (e.g. –m/-o, -s, -t, -mus, -tis, -nt). • accusative singular noun ending –m • Imperative verb endings • e.g. –a, -ate!; -e, -ete!; -i, -ite! • English does not differentiate between commands to one person or to a group of people. • You singular and plural

Year 4	
Listening	<p>Listening –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand simple questions in Latin • Understand simple instructions in Latin <p>Responding –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Respond orally to simple questions in Latin <p>Respond physically to simple instructions</p>
Speaking	<p>Patterns of Latin –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accusative singular noun ending –m • Present tense (regular) verb endings • Songs and rhymes <p>Sounds in Latin –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 'v' in Latin is pronounced 'w' in English • Meaning of Latin words • Derivations from Latin <p>Rules of spoken Latin –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Correct pronunciation of 3 short sentences • Verb at end of sentence <p>Latin vocabulary –</p> <p>Knowledge of 50 Latin words</p>
Reading	<p>Reading Latin words and Phrases –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Translation of simple Latin sentences • Linking Latin words, where possible, with English • Translating simple text from Latin to English <p>Vocabulary development –</p> <p>Use wordlists accompanying textbook stories.</p>
Writing	<p>Application of Latin in writing and basic pronunciation to communicate basic meaning</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communicate simple ideas using short sentences <p>Descriptive vocabulary –</p> <p>Make a simple statement which describes a place, person, thing or action</p>
Grammar	<p>Latin Grammar and English Grammar – similarities and differences.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Present tense (regular) verb endings • In English, it is the agent (e.g. I, you, he/she/it, we, you (pl.)/they) which changes. In Latin, it is • the verb ending (e.g. –m/-o, -s, -t, -mus, -tis, -nt). • accusative singular noun ending –m • Imperative verb endings • e.g. –a, -ate!; -e, -ete!; -i, -ite! • English does not differentiate between commands to one person or to a group of people. • You singular and plural

Year 5	
Listening	<p>Listening –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand more complex questions in Latin <p>Responding –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Respond orally using simple Latin sentences of five or more words.
Speaking	<p>Patterns of Latin –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender of nouns and adjectives • Infinitive ending (regular) –re • Songs and rhymes <p>Sounds in Latin</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lengthening effect of macra on vowels • Meaning of Latin words • Derivations from Latin

	<p>Rules of spoken Latin –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Correct pronunciation of 6 short sentences • Appropriate intonation for questions and commands <p>Latin vocabulary – Knowledge of 50 Latin words</p>
Reading	<p>Reading Latin words and Phrases –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Translation of simple Latin sentences • Linking Latin words, where possible, with English • Translating simple text from Latin to English <p>Vocabulary development – Make educated guesses for meaning of new Latin words, but confirm correct meaning by consulting word list</p>
Writing	<p>Application of Latin in writing and basic pronunciation to communicate basic meaning –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communicate more complex ideas using conjunctions <p>Descriptive vocabulary – * Describe a person, place, thing or action using at least three descriptive sentences</p>
Grammar	<p>Latin Grammar and English Grammar – similarities and differences.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • x In Latin, infinitives (regular) end –re. In English, we add ‘to’ before the meaning of the verb e.g. audire – to hear, facere – to do, ponere – to put • Verb to be in present tense sum – I am es - you are (s.) est – he/she/it is sumus – we are estis – you are (pl.) sunt – they are • Adjectival agreement for masculine, feminine and neuter nouns

Year 6	
Listening	<p>Listening –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand more complex questions in Latin <p>Responding –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Respond orally using simple Latin sentences of five or more words.
Speaking	<p>Patterns of Latin –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender of nouns and adjectives • Infinitive ending (regular) –re • Songs and rhymes <p>Sounds in Latin</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lengthening effect of macra on vowels • Meaning of Latin words • Derivations from Latin <p>Rules of spoken Latin –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Correct pronunciation of 6 short sentences • Appropriate intonation for questions and commands <p>Latin vocabulary – Knowledge of 50 Latin words</p>
Reading	<p>Reading Latin words and Phrases –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Translation of simple Latin sentences • Linking Latin words, where possible, with English • Translating simple text from Latin to English <p>Vocabulary development – Make educated guesses for meaning of new Latin words, but confirm correct meaning by consulting word list</p>
Writing	<p>Application of Latin in writing and basic pronunciation to communicate basic meaning –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communicate more complex ideas using conjunctions <p>Descriptive vocabulary – * Describe a person, place, thing or action using at least three</p>

	descriptive sentences
Grammar	<p>Latin Grammar and English Grammar – similarities and differences.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• x In Latin, infinitives (regular) end –re. In English, we add ‘to’ before the meaning of the verb e.g. audire – to hear, facere – to do, ponere – to put• Verb to be in present tense sum – I am es - you are (s.) est – he/she/it is sumus – we are estis – you are (pl.) sunt – they are <p>• Adjectival agreement for masculine, feminine and neuter nouns</p>