

## **NHSG** Key Stage 3 Unit Overview for Y9 Latin

Scheme of Learning	Year 9 Latin		
Learning outcomes	<ul> <li>Knowledge and understanding of Grammar headings (see Knowledge below)</li> <li>Capacity to relate grammatical structures (and related terms) to comparable expression in English and other languages, including for the analysis of meaning.</li> <li>The ability to read and write indicative and modal forms of Latin expression including subjunctive clauses relating ideas and intentions.</li> <li>Incidental knowledge and understanding of the broad structure of Romano-British history and cultural inheritance.</li> </ul>		
Key Question	<ul> <li>How are narratives and ideas expressed in Latin in ways that are either similar to or different from English?</li> <li>Using the subjunctive for Indirect (Reported) Questions</li> <li>What was life like for Roman Legionaries?</li> </ul>		
Knowledge	<ul> <li>Stage 24: cum + Subjunctive</li> <li>Stage 24: Noun / Adjective / Verb opposites</li> <li>Stage 25: Indirect questions;</li> <li>Stage 25: Forming Subjunctive</li> <li>Stage 25: Actor nouns – masculine / feminine</li> </ul>	• History: Legionary Soldiers	
Ongoing Assessment	<ul> <li>In-class: whiteboards for word formation; hands-down checking; arbitrary student selection.</li> <li>Weekly Assessment: On-going short homeworks; self-reviewed; peer-marked; in-class teacher monitoring;</li> <li>Monthly/Half-Termly: vocabulary tests; teacher marking incl. intermediate assessments.</li> <li>Misconceptions: Differences from English, e.g. range of meaning of verb tenses; absence of articles; significance of agreement; word order vs word ending.</li> <li>Homework – weekly.</li> <li>Revision checklists – are in course textbook.</li> </ul>		
Key Assessment	<ul> <li>End-of-module/chapter and end-of-year assessments requiring: vocabulary knowledge, recognition of word formation and understanding of grammar governing word order, usage and idiom: comprehension, translation from and to target language. Criteria are those of GCSE.</li> <li>Assessments can be formal out of class or in class as preferred by school.</li> <li>Assessments will be of sufficient difficulty to separate students across wide range of outcomes.</li> <li>Data will be assessed across cohorts (not just classes) to ensure accurate picking up of difficulty and success.</li> </ul>		
Clear sequencing of content	<ul> <li>Content moves naturally from the most common and clearest in terms of patterning and familiarity to the least common and most unusual from an English language perspective.</li> <li>Content also moves from simpler to the more complex expression.</li> <li>Exercises repeatedly revisit and reinforce prior grammar and vocabulary.</li> </ul>		

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	SoL moves inexorably towards GCSE and beyond.
	<ul> <li>Vocabulary is built regularly – a list and test for each of 8 chapters.</li> </ul>
	Regular wisdom from the teacher will promote the true idea that most jobs simply require people who can     understand, process and report on information.
Links to Careers	<ul> <li>Such jobs might include: Civil Servant, Lawyer, Politician, Policy Adviser, Business/Strategy Consultant, Marketing Executive, Media Specialist (from TV/Film to Comms/Social), almost any job that involves research and/or analysis.</li> <li>It will then be pointed out that Latin is especially good at developing one's intellectual, analytical, logical and expressive skills.</li> </ul>
	Periodic reference is made and contrasts / comparisons drawn with other cultures globally and historically in relation to:
	• Female agency, e.g. official Roman limitations for women; actual examples of independence.
	Gender Roles, e.g. express roles for men and women but dovetailing indicated in trade illustrations.
Diversity and Inclusion	• Sexual identity, e.g. limited scope within Roman world but sexuality was more fluid and role-based.
	• Cultures: Rome in conflict or trade and diplomacy, e.g. North Africa, Persia/South Asia; also, movement of peoples
	with army across empire, e.g. Syrians on Tyne; Septimius Severus as Emperor.
	Heritage: consideration of imperial absorption of conquered cultures and dissemination of ideas.
	Official Website with online books and supporting activities, including vocabulary.
	<ul> <li><u>https://www.clc.cambridgescp.com/online-activities</u></li> </ul>
	Media files – sound files of all texts.
Additional support	Bookmark summarising grammar.
	<ul> <li>PP Support: Focus is literate and cultural: selected lessons dedicated to English grammar and terms; activities dedicated to interaction with historical segments in the text book, incl. projects.</li> </ul>
	• SEND Support: Focus is on processing: personal copies / enlargements / coloured backgrounds as appropriate; extra time in assessments as required.
	Coursebook History segments lead to end-of-term project and/or presentation, e.g.
	Write a speech by a Briton for or against Roman occupation.
	In class enrichment is offered, often with materials:
	Wordsearches and Crosswords (for Vocabulary reinforcement)
Challenge	Latin Quick Quizzes for contextual Knowledge
Chanlenge	Ancient Graffiti for non-aristocratic/non-literary representation (and linguistic interest)
	Historic Primary Sources in Translation
	Latin Poetry selections and Art combined with English literary translation
	Also, and occasional:
	'Newspaper' articles on Ancient History

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•	Latin Drama – scenes to	perform	/ speaking competitions

Latin Drama – scenes to perform / speaking competition
 Looking specifically at Pompeian Art and Archaeology