

Firs Primary School Subject Curriculum and Progression

MFL

Key Stage 2

National Curriculum

Pupils should be taught to:

- listen attentively to spoken language and show understanding by joining in and responding
- explore the patterns and sounds of language through songs and rhymes and link the spelling, sound and meaning of words
- engage in conversations; ask and answer questions; express opinions and respond to those of others; seek clarification and help*
- speak in sentences, using familiar vocabulary, phrases and basic language structures
- develop accurate pronunciation and intonation so that others understand when they are reading aloud or using familiar words and phrases*
- present ideas and information orally to a range of audiences*
- read carefully and show understanding of words, phrases and simple writing
- appreciate stories, songs, poems and rhymes in the language
- broaden their vocabulary and develop their ability to understand new words that are introduced into familiar written material, including through using a dictionary
- write phrases from memory, and adapt these to create new sentences, to express ideas clearly
- describe people, places, things and actions orally* and in writing

The starred () content above will not be applicable to ancient languages.*

Year 3/4 Cycle A – Latin (Maximum Classics)

Autumn 1

- Discovering Language: Our First Words
- Young Interpreters Training
- the Classical in modern objects & language
- order v. inflection, Roman names
- Latin verb endings, Greek alphabet

Autumn 2

- verb endings, mythological creatures
- verb endings, Greek gods & vases
- verb endings, make mosaics of your name
- adverbs, Bath and curse tablets
- nouns (subject & object), Roman games
- feminine ‘a’ nouns, Roman army & catapult

Spring 1

- masculine ‘us’ nouns, the body
- basic sentences, Plato & being good
- Roman food tasting/cookery masculine ‘us’ nouns, the body
- language recap of last term’s work
- Latin and Greek number cognates
- ‘esse’, ‘to be’ (irregular Latin verb)

Spring 2

- to be’, Greek dinosaur compounds
- language recap, Olympic Games
- to be, writing self-descriptions
- to be (guess who), Linnaean classification
- adjectival agreement, Homeric epic
- adjectival agreement, Homeric epic

Summer 1

- prepositions, Epic Top Trumps
- the Roman art of millefiori & pot-making practical
Note: Polymer clay is needed for this lesson!
- verb tenses, Aristotle’s golden mean
- past continuous, Aristotle & the nature of reality
- past continuous, constellation myths
- trickier Latin language sentences

Summer 2

- language recap, Roman numerals
- possessive nouns (English and Latin)
- possessive nouns, Pythagoras & triangles
- possessive nouns, myth of Persephone
- language recap & complex sentence translation

- Roma language and culture (2 weeks)

Year 3/4 Cycle B – German (Early Start)

Autumn 1

- Discovering Language: Sounds and Signs - Active introduction to language learning (and deaf signing).
- Young Interpreters Training

- Greetings
- Saying goodbye
- How are you?
- What’s your name?

Autumn 2

- Numbers (1-12)
- How old are you?
- Christmas in Germany (German carols and traditions)

Spring 1

- Where do you live?
- Days of the week
- What’s the weather like?

Spring 2

- What’s the weather like?
- The alphabet
- My Family

Summer 1

- Numbers 13-31
- Colours

Summer 2

- Have you got a pet?
- Consolidation and assessment

- Roma language and culture (2 weeks)

Year 5 – Spanish (Early Start)

Autumn 1

- Discovering Language: Sounds and Signs – Words are Cool!
- Young Interpreters Training

- Spanish Greetings
- Saying goodbye
- Asking people how they are

Autumn 2

- What’s your name?
- Numbers to 12
- How old are you?
- Christmas in Spain

Spring 1

- My family
- Brothers and sisters

Spring 2

- Have you got a pet?
- Colours
- Months of the year

Summer 1

- Numbers 13-31
- When’s your birthday?
- Days of the week

Summer 2

- What’s the date today?
- Weather
- Assessment Performance (videoed presentation) – weather forecast

- Roma language and culture (2 weeks)

Year 6 – Russian (Soroka)

Autumn 1

- Discovering Language: Sounds and Signs – The Story of Writing
- Young Interpreters Training
- Russian Greetings/introducing yourself

Autumn 2

- What is he/she going?
- Manners/greetings
- Classroom equipment
- Numbers 1-10
- How old are you?
- Gender
- Plurals for nouns and verbs
- Christmas in Russia

Spring 1

- Objects
- Interrogative and affirmative sentences
- Incentive sentences
- What is it?/Do you have...?
- Revision of introductions

Spring 2

- Food
- Interrogative and negative sentences
- Adjectives (colours)
- Gender of nouns and adjectives
- Easter in Russia

Summer 1

- My family
- Gender of possessive pronouns
- Adjectives (sizes)
- Pets

Summer 2

- Verbs
- My hobbies
- Time of day
- Time
- Prepositional case of nouns
- Clothing
- Weather
- Assessment performance

Year 3

- Respond to simple questions with support from a spoken model or visual clue
- Respond to spoken instructions
- Recognise numbers 1–20 Discriminate sounds and identify meaning when items are repeated
- several times
- Greet others with confidence and reply to the questions
- Know a well-known children’s song in language studied
- Sing a song from memory, with clear pronunciation
- Identify common nouns
- Begin to know some key vocabulary
 - e.g. body parts, colours
- Sequence written instructions
- Recognise some familiar words in written form
- Recognise and read known sounds within words
- Read some key vocabulary
- Write some of the numbers to 20 from memory
- Experiment with writing simple words Copy accurately in writing some keywords
- Copy or label using single words or short phrases
- Understand and start to use some basic core structures
- Start to understand cultural similarities and differences and how festivals are celebrated
- Understand the differences in social conventions when people greet each other

Year 4

- Identify and pronounce accurately the names of some
- countries and towns
- Sing a song from memory on a related topic
- Listen with care
- Listen to a story and select keywords and phrases from it
- Ask and answer simple questions with correct intonation
- Remember a sequence of spoken words
- Speak clearly and confidently
- Initiate a conversation when working with a partner
- Express opinions
- Understand words displayed in the classroom
- Research additional vocabulary using a dictionary
- Read familiar words and join in with a non-fiction text / story
- Write familiar words and simple phrases from a model
- Understand and write a short email using structures learnt
- Understand the main core structures and begin to use some actively.
- Identify phonemes that are the same as or different from English or other languages they know
- Identify countries where selected language is spoken
- Investigate aspects of lifestyle in selected country e.g. food or leisure activities
- Investigate weather patterns of select country

Year 5

- Understand numbers in multiples of 10 up to 100
- Understand and give simple directions
- Say that they don’t understand and ask for something
- to be repeated
- Give information
- Use short sentences when asking and answering questions
- Prepare a short talking task alone or with a partner and present this with reasonable pronunciation
- Listen to a story or poem and identify key words and phrases
- Show understanding of a short text containing familiar and unfamiliar language
- Retrieve information from a text
- To make predictions based on existing knowledge
- Read aloud to a partner or small group
- Write a simple poem
- Write short sentences in a presentation or booklet
- Write simple instructions accurately
- Write sentences on a range of topics using a model
- Use agreements of adjectives
- Manipulate language by changing an element in a sentence
- Look at further aspects of everyday lives from the perspective of someone from another country
- Learn about places of interest/ importance within the county studied

Year 6

- Follow short descriptions in order to find specific information
- Devise and perform a short sketch in role play situation
- Demonstrate creativity and imagination in using known language in new contexts
- Listen attentively and understand more complex phrases and sentences
- Understand longer and more complex phrases or sentences
- Use spoken language confidently to initiate and sustain conversations and to tell stories
- Prepare a short presentation on a familiar topic
- Be understood when speaking in a different language
- Use knowledge of word order and sentence construction to support the understanding of written text
- Read and understand the main points and some detail from a short-written passage
- Read aloud with confidence
- Write sentences using some description
- Apply a range of linguistic knowledge to create simple, written pieces that can be understood
- Use dictionaries to support writing
- Understand and use negatives
- Recognise patterns in the foreign language
- Present information about an aspect of culture
- Compare and contrast countries where language is spoken with this country
- Investigate famous people / events from the chosen country to be studied
- Investigate cultural differences

Vocabulary (Tier 2 and 3)

Autumn 1

Influence
 Ancient Greece
 Ancient Rome
 Ancient
 Modern
 Language
 Culture
 Etymology
 Connection
 Roots
 Old English
 Middle English
 Modern English
 Chronology
 Timeline
 Empire

 Gender
 Masculine
 Feminine
 Word order
 Word ending
 Meaning
 Inflection
 Subject
 Verb
 Object
 Translation

 Alphabet
 Present tense
 Pronoun
 Proper noun
 Abstract noun
 Singular
 Plural

Autumn 1

Communicate
 Purpose
 Inform
 Express
 Influence
 Aesthetics
 Sociable
 Expression
 Gesture
 Speech
 Written
 Emoji
 Eye contact
 Intonation
 Sign Language
 Sign
 Symbol
 Interpret
 Interpreter

 Hallo (hello)
 guten Tag (good day)
 guten Morgen (good morning)
 guten Abend (good evening)
 Frau (Miss/Mrs/Ms)
 Herr (Mr)

 Tschüs (bye)
 auf Wiedersehen (goodbye)
 danke (thanks)

 wie geht's? (how are you?)
 es geht (ok)
 gut, danke (good thanks)
 sehr gut (very good)
 nicht so gut (not good/well)

Autumn 1

English
 Anglo-Saxon
 Celtic
 Modern
 Alphabet
 Literal
 Translation
 Originate
 Grammar
 Subject
 Verb
 Object
 Gender
 Masculine
 Feminine
 Neuter
 Global

 hola (hello)
 buenos días (good morning)
 buenas noches (good evening)

 adiós (goodbye)
 hasta luego (see you later)
 hasta mañana (see you tomorrow)
 buenas noches (goodnight)
 gracias (thank you)

 ¿qué tal? (how are you?)
 bien (well/good)
 muy bien (very well/ very good)
 no muy bien (not very well/ not very good)
 ¿y tú? (and you?)

Autumn 1

Здравствуй! (hello/hi)
 Здравствуйте! (hello)
 Привет! (hi)
 До свидания! (Good bye!)
 Пока! (Bye-bye!)
 Как тебя зовут? (What is your name?)
 Меня зовут....(My name is...)
 Привет, я Аня! (Hello! I am Anya.)
 Вова (Vova)
 Вика (Vika)
 Максим (Maksim)
 Кто это? (Who is it?)
 Это....(it is ...)
 Да, правильно! (Yes, you are right!)
 Нет, неправильно! (It is wrong!)

<p>Autumn 2</p> <p>verb mythology mythological compound word pronoun word ending amare (to love) curare (to look after/take care of) dare (to give) habitare (to live - inhabit, rather than be alive) laborare (to work) ridere (to laugh/smile) videre (to see)</p> <p>amamus (we love) vident (they see) laboras (you (s) work) video (I see) laborat (he/she/it works) laborant (they work) amo (I love) Gods/Goddesses</p> <p>Word roots habitare, to live (dwell) – inhabit, habitat, habitation laborare, to work – labour, laborious, laboratory (lab) videre, to see - vision, visible, invisible, visor, video cantare, to sing – chant, enchant, incantation curare, take care of – care, cure damus (we give) rident (they laugh/smile) cantas (you (s) sing) rideo (I laugh/smile) datis (y'all/you (pl) give) cantat (he/she/it sings) cantant (they sing) do (I give) mosaic</p> <p>adverbs bene (well) - benefit, beneficial, benefactor) optime (very well) - optimist, optimal, optimise, male (badly) - maleficent, malevolent celeriter (quickly) – accelerate irate (angrily) – irate laete (happily)</p> <p>subject object noun proper noun abstract noun function infinitive verb habeo (I have) dant (they give) amamus (we love) habetis (y'all/you (pl) have)</p>	<p>und dir? (and you?)</p> <p>ich heiße (my name is) ich bin (I am) wie heißt du? (what is your name?) das ist.. (that is..) ja (yes) nein (no)</p> <p>Autumn 2 0 - null 1 - eins 2 - zwei 3 - drei 4 - vier 5 - fünf 6 - sechs 7 - sieben 8 - acht 9 - neun 10 - zehn 11 - elf 12 - zwölf plus (add) mal (times) minus (subtract) 2 plus 2 ist.....(2 + 2 is...)</p> <p>ich bin (10) – (I'm 10)) wie alt bist du? (how old are you?)</p> <p>der Heiligabend (Christmas Eve) der erste Weihnachtstag (Christmas Day) der zweite Weihnachtstag (Boxing Day) Stille Nacht, Heilige Nacht (Silent Night. Holy Night) Tannenbaum (Christmas tree)</p> <p>Spring 1 wo wohnst du? (where do you live?) ich wohne in ... (I live in ...) Names of German towns: Boppard, Koblenz, Köln, Bremen, Leipzig, München, Berlin</p> <p>Montag (Monday) Dienstag (Tuesday) Mittwoch (Wednesday) Donnerstag (Thursday) Freitag (Friday) Samstag (Saturday) Sonntag (Sunday) was ist heute? (what day is it today?) heute ist ... (today is...) das Wochenende (the weekend)</p> <p>wie ist das Wetter? (what's the weather like?) es ist schön (it's nice) es ist schlecht (it's nasty) es ist warm (it's warm) es ist kalt (it's cold) es ist sonnig (it's sunny) es ist windig (it's windy) es regnet (it's raining)</p>	<p>Autumn 2</p> <p>me llamo ... (my name is) ¿cómo te llamas? (what's your name?) yo soy ... (I'm) ¿quién es? (who's that?) es (Daniel) (it's) Señor (Mr) Señora (Mrs) Señorita (younger women/girls) Si (yes) No (no)</p> <p>0 - zero 1 - uno 2 - dos 3 - tres 4 - cuatro 5 - cinco 6 – seis 7 – siete 8 - ocho 9 - nueve 10 - diez 11 - once 12 – doce Y (plus) Menos (minus)</p> <p>(Yo) tengo 10 años (I'm 10) ¿Cuántos años tienes? (How old are you?)</p> <p>¡Feliz navidad! (Merry Christmas) La nochebuena (Christmas Eve) El Día de Navidad (Christmas Day) Un portal de Belén (nativity scene) El día de los Santos inocentes (Fool's Day) La noche vieja (New Year's Eve)</p> <p>Spring 1</p> <p>mi padre (my father) mi madre (my mother) mi hermano (my brother) mi hermana (my sister) mi abuelo (my grandfather) mi abuela (my grandmother) mi familia (my family) papa (dad/daddy) mama (mum/mummy) el padre (the father) la madre (the mother) el hermano (the brother) la hermana (the sister) el abuelo (the grandfather) la abuela (the grandmother) mi tío (my uncle) mi tía (my aunty) mi primo (my cousin (m))</p>	<p>Autumn 2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> What is he/she going? <p>Что она/он делает?(What is she/he doing?) Вика/Аня/ она сидит, ест, идёт, бежит, спит, читает (Vika, Anya/she sits, eats, walks, runs, sleeps, reads)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Manners/greetings <p>Доброе утро! (Good morning!) Как дела? (How are you?) Спасибо, хорошо. (Thank you, I am ok.) А у тебя? (And you?) Тоже хорошо. Спасибо! (I am ok as well, thank you)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Classroom equipment <p>Карандаш (a pencil) Стул (a chair) Стол (a table) Линейка (a ruler) Ластик (a rubber) Портфель (a book bag) Ручка (a pen) Книга (a book) Что это? (What is it?) Это....(It is...)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Numbers 1-10 <p>1- Один 2- Два 3 -Три 4 -Четыре 5 -Пять 6 -Шесть 7 -Семь 8 -Восемь 9 -Девять 10 -Десять 11 -Одиннадцать</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> How old are you? <p>Сколько тебе лет, Аня? (How old are you, Anya?) Мнелет. (I am ... years old.) Мне тоже лет. (I am ...years old too.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gender <p>Мальчик (a boy) Девочка (a girl) Он/она (he/she)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plurals for nouns and verbs <p>Мальчик/мальчики (a boy/ boys) Девочка/девочки (a girl/ girls) Он, она/они (he/she/they) Девочки/ мальчики едят, бегут, читают, спят, идут, сидят (Girls/boys eat, run, read, sleep, walk, sit)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Christmas in Russia <p>С новым годом! (Happy New Year!) Дед Мороз (Father Frost) Снегурочка (Snow Maiden) Ёлочка (a Christmas tree) Песня: (a song) В лесу родилась ёлочка, В лесу она росла Зимой и летом стройная зелёная была. Теперь она нарядная на праздник к нам пришла И много-много радости детишкам принесла! (The forest raised a Christmas tree, 'twas silent and serene In winter and in summer It was slender and so green.</p>
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<p>amat (he/she/it loves) do (I give) dat (he/she/it gives) habes (you(s) have) aqua (water) sonus (sound) femina (woman) digitus (finger) maga (witch/sorceress) equus (horse)</p> <p>curo (I look after/take care of) vident (they see) curamus (we look after/take care of) curatis 9y'all/you (pl) look after/take care of) habet (he/she/it has) habeo (I have) videt (he/she/it sees) vides (you(s) see) stella (star) rota (wheel) regina (queen) Army Discipline Tactics Weapons Invasion</p> <p>Spring 1</p> <p>Masculine Laboro (I work) Rident (they laugh/smile) Habitamus (we live/inhabit) Laboratis (y'all/you (pl) work) Habitat (he/she/it lives/inhabits) Rideo (I laugh/smile) Ridet (he/she/it smiles/laughs) Laboras (you(s) work) sonus (sound) digitus (finger) medicus (doctor) equus (horse) gladius (sword) porcus (pig) ventus (wind) pedes - pedestrian oculus – binoculars dentes – dentist, dental nervi – nervous collum – collar</p> <p>Philosophy Plato Moral Dilemma Verb Noun Object Subject</p>	<p>es schneit (it's snowing)</p> <p>Spring 2 wie ist das Wetter? (what's the weather like?) es ist schön (it's nice) es ist schlecht (it's nasty) es ist warm (it's warm) es ist kalt (it's cold) es ist sonnig (it's sunny) es ist windig (it's windy) es regnet (it's raining) es schneit (it's snowing)</p> <p>wie schreibt man? (how do you write/spell?) der/ein Buchstabe (the/a letter of the alphabet)</p> <p>die Familie (family) der Vater (father) die Mutter (mother) der Bruder (brother) die Schwester (sister) der Opa (grandfather) die Oma (grandmother) das ist mein/meine (that is my...) ich habe (I have) ich habe keine (I have no) hast du Geschwister? (have you any brothers or sisters?)</p> <p>Summer 1 13 dreizehn 14 vierzehn 15 fünfzehn 16 sechzehn 17 siebzehn 18 achtzehn 19 neunzehn 20 zwanzig 21 einundzwanzig 22 zweiundzwanzig 23 dreiundzwanzig 24 vierundzwanzig 25 fünfundzwanzig 26 sechsundzwanzig 27 siebenundzwanzig 28 achtundzwanzig 29 neunundzwanzig 30 dreißig 31 einunddreißig</p> <p>blau (blue) weiß (white) rot (red) schwarz (black) gelb (yellow) grün (green) orange (orange) rosa (pink) grau (grey) braun (brown) lila (mauve) was ist deine Lieblingsfarbe? (what is your favourite colour?)</p>	<p>mi prima (my cousin (f))</p> <p>un hermano (a/one brother) una hermana (a/one sister) dos hermanos (two brothers) dos hermanas (two sisters) Tengo dos (hermanos) (I have two (brothers)) ¿Tienes hermanos? (Have you any brothers or sisters?) No tengo hermanos (I haven't got any brothers or sisters)</p> <p>Spring 2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have you got a pet? • Colours • Months of the year <p>¿Tienes alguna mascota? (Have you got a pet?) un perro (dog) un gato (cat) un periquito (budgie) un hámster (hamster) un conejo (rabbit) un pez (fish) una tortuga (tortoise) (Yo) tengo un(a)... (I've got/I have a...) Ésta es mi (tortuga) (This is my (tortoise)) Éste es mi (hámster) (This is my (hamster)) se llama + name of pet (he/she's called ...) ¿qué es? (what is it?) es (un gato) (it's (a cat)) un conejillo de Indias (guinea pig) un ratón (mouse) una serpiente (snake)</p> <p>Summer 1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Numbers 13-31 • When's your birthday? • Days of the week <p>Summer 2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What's the date today? • Weather • Assessment Performance (videoed presentation) – weather forecast 	<p>And now it comes to visit us, With lights and garlands bright, While all the children dance and sing To greet it with delight!</p> <p>Spring 1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Objects <p>Что это? (What is it?) Это.... (IT is a...) Мяч (a ball) Машина (a car) Лодка (a boat) Самолёт (an aeroplane) Кукла (a doll) Компьютер (a computer) Велосипед (a bike) Яблоко (an apple) Письмо (a letter) Зонтик (an umbrella) Слон (An elephant) Ящик (a box/ a chest) Апельсин (an orange)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interrogative / affirmative / incentive sentences <p>У тебя есть...? (Have you got...?) Да, у меня есть....(Yes, I have...) Дай, пожалуйста... (Give me please...) На, возьми. (Take it.) У тебя есть....(You have a...) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revision of introductions <p>Это Аня.Ей девять лет. (This is Anya. She is 9 years old.) Его зовут Максим/Вова. (His name is Maksim/Vova.) Ему семь лет. (He is 7 years old.) Её зовут Аня/Вика. Her name is Anya/Vika.) Ей девять лет. (She is 9 years old.) Меня зовут.... (My name is...) Мне лет. (I amyears old)</p> <p>Это мальчик. Его зовут...Емулет. У него есть ... (It is a boy. His name is... He is ...years old. He has got a....)</p> <p>Это девочка. Её зовут...Ей....лет. Она ест яблоко. (It is a girl. Her name is...She is ...years old. She is eating an apple.)</p> <p>Он читает письмо. (He is reading a letter.)</p> <p>Spring 2</p> </p>
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<p>Sentence Debate</p> <p>Aqua (water) - aquarium, aquatic, Aquarius, Aquafresh, aquapark, sub-aqua Habitare (to live) - habitat, inhabit, habitation Villa (house) - villa, village Videre (to see) - vision, visible, invisible, visor, video curare (take care of) – care, cure Maximus (very big) - Max, maximise, maximum Porcus (pig) – pork, porcupine, porcine (pig-like) Verb Doing Being Singular Plural Habeo (I have) Dant (they give) Amamus (we love) Habetis (y'all/you (pl) have) Amat (he/she/it loves) Do (I give) (da-o turns to do as the a and o elide) Dat (he/she/it gives) Habes (you(s) have)</p> <p>Number cognates Decem (ten) – December, decade (10 years), decimal, decibel Unus (one) - unique, unicorn (creature with one horn), unify, universe, university Quinque (five) – quintuplets/quins, quintet Centum (hundred) - century, cent (one hundredth of a dollar/euro), centimetre, centenary, centipede (creature with a hundred legs – pedes=feet in Latin) octo (eight) – October (originally the eighth month in the Roman calendar), octopus, octogenarian Mille (thousand) – millennium, millisecond, millimetre, milligram, millipede, million Novem (nine) – November (which was originally the ninth month in the Roman calendar) Consume (eat) Currunt (they run) Videmus (we see) consumitis (y'all/you (pl) eat) videt (he/she/it sees) curro (I run) currit (he/she/it runs) consumes (you(s) eat)</p> <p>laudo (I praise) consumunt (they eat) laudamus (we praise) currunt (y'all/you (pl) run) Laudat (he/she/it praises) Consume (I eat) Consumit (he/she/it eats) Curris (you(s) run) sum (I am) es (you are) est (he/she/it is) sumus (we are) estis (y'all are)</p>	<p>meine Lieblingsfarbe ist... (my favourite colour is...)</p> <p>Summer 2</p> <p>der Hund (dog) der fisch (fish) der Vogel (bird) der Hamster(hamster) die Katze (cat) die maus (mouse) das kaninchen (rabbit) das Meerschweinchen (guinea pig) hast du ein Haustier? (have you got a pet?) Ich habe keine Haustier (I have no pets) Mein Lieblingsstier ist... (my favourite animal is...)</p> <p>Roma Gypsy Roma Traveler Ethnicity Country Language Dialect Culture Discrimination Celebration Diversity</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food Что мы едим? (What are we eating?) Что ты ешь? (What are you eating?) Мы едим...(We are eating...) Я ем... (I am eating...) Ты ешь... (You are eating...) Он/она ест...(He/she is eating...) Что ты пьешь? (What are you drinking?) Что мы пьем? (What are we drinking?) Мы пьем... (We are drinking...) Ты пьешь... (You are drinking...) Я пью...(I am drinking...) Кофе (coffee) Чай (tea) Вода (water) Бутерброд (a Sandwich) Яйцо (an egg) Рис (rice) Хлеб (bread) Молоко (milk) • Interrogative and negative sentences У тебя вода? (Have you got water?) Нет, у меня чай. (No, I have tea.) Ты пьешь...? (Are you drinking....?) Да, я пью...(Yes, I am drinking...) Я тоже пью... (I am drinking.... as well.) Они пьют... (They drink...) Они не пьют.. (They don't drink...). Да, правильно. (Yes, you are right!) Нет, неправильно. (No. It`s wrong.) • Adjectives (colours) Цвета (colours) Какого цвета...? (What colour is...?) Черный (black) Белый (white) Голубой (blue) Зелёный (green) Желтый (yellow) Красный (red) • Gender of nouns and adjectives Яблоко зелёное (an apple is green) Молоко белое (milk is white) Машина зелёная (a car is green) Лодка зелёная (a boat is green) Зонтик зелёный (an umbrella is green) Рис белый (rice is white) Какое? (Which one?) • Easter in Russia Красить яйца (painting eggs) Кулич (Easter bread) Пасха (Easter) С пасхой! (Happy Easter!) Христос воскрес! (Christ is risen!) Воистину воскрес! (Truly risen!) <p>Summer 1</p>
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sunt (they are)
 ita vero (yes)
 minime (no)
 Linnaean classification
 Classify
 Scientists
 Group
 Ability
 Qualities
 Characteristics

Homer
 Epic
 Poem
 Saga
 Iliad
 Odyssey

Spring 2

sum (I am)
 es (you are)
 est (he/she/it is)
 sumus (we are)
 estis (y'all are)
 sunt (they are)
 amo (I love)
 sunt (they are)
 habemus (we have)
 amatis (y'all/you (pl.) love)
 est (he/she/it is)
 sum (I am)
 habet (he/she/it has)
 habes (you(s) have)
 triceratops = three (tri) horned (cerat) face (ops)
 tyrannosaurus rex = king (tyranno) lizard (saurus) rex
 brontosaurus = thunder (bronto) lizard (saurus)

ventus (wind)
 laudare (to praise)
 audire (to listen/hear) (new word, cognates include audio, audible)
 curare (to look after/care)
 luna (moon)
 videre (to see)

primus/prima (first) – prime [number, minister], primary [school, colours], primarily, primates, primitive, primrose
 malus/mala (bad) – malformed, malaria, malicious, Maleficent, malnutrition, malfunction
 mirus/mira (amazing) – miracle, admire, mirror
 secundus/secunda, (second), secondary, millisecond
 frigidus/frigida (cold) – fridge, refrigerate
 tertius/tertia (third) – tertiary
 bonus/bona (good) – bonny, bonanza, bonbon, bonus, bonafide
 quartus/quarta (fourth)
 quintus/quinta (fifth)
 sextus/sexta (sixth)
 septimus/septima (seventh)
 octavius/octavia (eighth)

- My family
 Моя семья (My family)
 Папа (Dad)
 Мама (Mum)
 Бабушка (Grandma)
 Дедушка (Grandpa)
 Дочь (Daughter)
 Сын (Son)

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- Gender of possessive pronouns
 Это моя семья. (This is my family.)
 Вот мои папа и мама. (There are my dad and mum.)
 Мой папа/ дедушка/брат/сын
 (My dad/grandpa/brother/son)

Моя мама/ бабушка/сестра/дочь
 (My mum/ grandma/sister/daughter)
 Я её дочь. (I am her daughter)
 Я его дочь (I am his daughter)
 Моя (my – feminine singular)
 Моё (my- neuter singular)
 Мой (my – masculine singular)
 Мои (my- plural , all genders)

- Adjectives (sizes)
 Высокое/Низкое (Tall/high, short)
 Длинный/Короткий (long/short)
 Маленький/ большой (small/big)
 Хвост (tail)
 Дерево (tree)
 Коробка (box)
 У тебя есть...? (Have you got...?)
 Да, есть. (Yes, I have...)

- Pets
 Животные (pets/animals)
 Любит (Likes/loves)

Моя кошка любит играть/есть/спать
 (My cat likes to play/eat/sleep.)

Моя собака (My dog)

Summer 2

<p>amat (he/she/it loves) habent (they have) amant (they love) amo (I love) est (he/she/it is) sum (I am) habet (he/she/it has) habeo (I have) estis (you(pl) are) sumus (we are) ita vero (yes) minime (no) Linnaean classification Classify Scientists Group Ability Qualities Characteristics</p> <p>Homer Epic Poem Saga Iliad Odyssey Adjectival agreement Subject Object Noun Trojan Horse Siege Cyclops Masculine Feminine Singular Plural</p> <p>Summer 1</p> <p>sub (under) – submarine, subway, substandard numerare (to count) – number, numerator ad (to) – Advent, advertisement per (through) – perspective, Perspex, perspire, permanent, person laudare (to praise) – applaud circum (around) – circumference, circumstance, circumnavigate e/ex (out/out of) – exit, ex- (i.e. former) post (after) – post meridiem (p.m.) <i>n.b. post (mail, letters) is more likely connected with postis (=doorpost) and ponere (to place)</i> super (above) – Superman, superhuman, supernatural sordidus/sordida (dirty) – sordid prepositions time space</p>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Verbs Я читаю/пью/ем (I read, drink, eat) My hobbies Газета (newspaper) Что ты любишь делать? (What do you like to do?) <p>Я люблю читать книги/газеты. (I like to read books/newspapers)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Time of day Доброе утро! (Good morning!) Добрый день! (Good afternoon!) Добрый вечер! (Good evening!) Доброй ночи! (Good night!) Облако (cloud) Небо (sky) Солнце (the sun) Дом (a house) Окно (a window) Река (a river) Time Что ты делаешь в 6 часов? (What are you doing at 6 o'clock?) <p>В 3 часа я в школе (At 3 o'clock I am at school.)</p> <p>сплю/обедаю/гуляю/иду домой/ем/читаю (sleeping/having dinner/ playing outside/ walking home/eating, reading)</p> <p>Сколько времени? (What time is it now?) Который час? (What time is it now?) Один час (1 o'clock) Два/три/четыре часа (2/3/4 o'clock) Пять/шесть/семь/восемь/девять/десять/одиннадцать/двенадцать часов (5/6/7/8/9/10/11/12 o'clock)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prepositional case of nouns Облако (cloud) Солнце (the sun) Самолёт (an aeroplane) Папа/мама (dad/mum) Кошка/собака (cat/dog) Мяч (a ball) Машина (a car) Лодка (a boat) Где моя кошка? (Where is my cat?) Вы не видели мою кошку? (Have you seen my cat?) Может она? (Maybe it is...) Играет на траве (playing on the grass) Сидит на дереве (sitting on the tree) На кухне/на столе (in the kitchen/ on the table) В коробке/ в лодке (in the box/ in the boat) Clothing Одежда (clothing) Брюки (trousers) Блузка (blouse) Платье (dress) Джинсы (Jeans) Рубашка (shirt)
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<p>artefact millefiori replica</p> <p>past continuous/progressive tense anima (life/spirit) - animate, animation, animal, unanimous ('of one spirit/mind') invitare (to invite) - invite, invitation, inviting fortunatus (lucky) - fortunate, fortune solus (alone) - sole, solo, solitary, solitude audire (to hear) - audio, audible, audience totus (whole) total, totally corona (crown) - coronation, corona locus (place) - location, locate, local clamare (to shout) - clamour, exclaims philosophy literature balance excess influential characteristic middle ground society Aristotle audiebam (I was listening/hearing) clamabant (they were shouting) invitabamus (we were inviting) clamabatis (y'all (you plural) were shouting) audiebat (he/she/it was hearing) invitabam (I was inviting) invitabat (he/she/it was inviting) clamabas (you (singular) were shouting) experience reality Plato Allegory Metaphor Construct Perspective Purpose</p> <p>Present tense Past continuous tense (past progressive) Past perfect tense Constellation Myth consumebam (I was eating) curant (they take care of/look after) consumimus (we eat) curatis(y'all (you plural) take care of/look after) dabat (he/she/it was giving) dabamus (we were giving) dat (he/she/it gives) curabas (you were taking care of/looking after) prefix con (together)</p> <p>luna (moon) – lunar, lunatic ridere (to laugh/smile) – deride, ridiculous, ridicule, risible malus/mala (bad) – malicious, malware, maleficent, malcontent digitus (finger) – digit, digital</p>			<p>Футболка (t-shirt) Юбка (skirt) Носки (socks) Кроссовки (trainers) Туфли (shoes) Паша (Pasha) Даша (Dasha) Катя (Katya) Соня (Sonya) Миша (Misha) Костя (Kostya) Кто носит белые кроссовки? (Who is wearing white trainers?) Ты в чём? (What are you wearing?/ Where are you?) Я в доме/в машине (I am at home/ in the car) Я в платье/ в юбке (I am wearing a dress/ a skirt)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weather <p>Тебе тепло/холодно/жарко? (Are you warm/cold/hot?) Сандалии (sandals) Зима (winter) Весна (spring) Лето (summer) Осень (autumn) Дождь (rain) Снег (snow) Мороз (frost) Гроза (thunderstorm) Град (hail) Ветер (wind) Летнее платье (summer dress) Тёплая куртка (warm coat)</p> <p>Assessment performance</p>
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campus (field) – university campus, camping, camp
sub (under) – submarine, subway, substandard, subtract, submerge
maximus/maxima (very big) – maximum, Max (boy’s name), max, maximise
ventus (wind) – ventilation, vent
circum (around) – circumference, circumnavigate, circumspect
porcus iratus (angry pig)
vacca sordida (dirty cow)
vaccae iratae (angry cows)
porci sordidi (dirty pigs)
noun
adjective
singular
plural
masculine
feminine

Summer 2

decem (ten) – December*, decimal, decade, decagon, decathlon
unus (one) – unique, unit, unicycle, universe, unison, union, unicorn
quinque (five) – quintuplets/quins, quintet
centum (hundred) – century, centurion, centimeter, cent, centipede, centenary, percent
octo (eight) – October*, octopus
mille (thousand) – millimeter, million, millipede, millennium, millefiori
novem (nine) – November
Roman numeral

Possession

Possessive nouns

Locus (place) - location, local, locate

Stella (star) – Stella (girl’s name), constellation, interstellar

frigidus/frigida (cold) – fridge, refrigerate

habitare (to live) – inhabit, habitat, inhabitable

mirus/mira (amazing) – miracle, miraculous, admire corona

(crown) – coronation, corona

videre (to see) – vision, visible, video, visor

numerare (to count) – number, numerical

via (street) – via (i.e. by way of), viaduct

digitus (finger) – digit (finger or number), digital,

prestidigitator

past continuous tense

audiebam (I was listening)

clamant (they shout)

es (you (singular) are)

cantamus (we sing)

clamabatis (y’all (you plural) were shouting)

audit (he/she/it hears/is listening)

canto (I sing)

est (he/she/it is)

cantabat (he/she/it was singing)

clamas (you (singular) shout)

philosopher

Pythagoras

Theorem
Mathematical
Apostrophe

Myth
Persephone
Hades
Underworld
God
Goddess

porcupine - porcus, pig
digit - digitus, finger
malady - malus, bad
fridge - frigidus/frigida, cold
lunatic - luna, moon
reign - regina, queen
maximise - maximus, very big
miracle - mirus/mira, amazing
sum (I am)
es – (you are)
est – (he/she/it is)
sumus (we are)
estis (y'all are)
sunt (they are)

metamorphoses
Ovid
Icarus
Daedalus
Labyrinth
Minotaur
Weaver
Sculpter
Audaci (daring) - audacious, audacity
Altius (higher) - altitude, altimeter
Odoratas (fragrant) - odour, deodorant,
Penna (feather) - pen
Nudos (bare) - nude, nudity
Quatit (shook) - quake, earthquake
Nomen (name) nominate, nomination
Aqua (water) - aquatic, aquarium, aquamarine

