



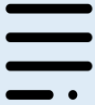


## Foreign Languages (FL) Subject Progression:

		Year 3 & 4	Year 5 & 6
	<b>Translation</b>	Children begin to translate simple Latin words and phrases into English. They start with basic vocabulary, such as everyday objects, numbers, and family members. As they progress, children learn to translate short sentences, focusing on word-to-word translation and the relationship between Latin and English. They also begin translating simple sentences from Latin to English, gradually building their skills to handle short phrases with straightforward grammar.	Children refine their translation skills, working with more complex Latin sentences and expanding their vocabulary. They translate longer and more detailed sentences, focusing on both accuracy and meaning. Children begin translating short paragraphs or extracts from classical texts, considering the tone, context, and nuances of the Latin language. They recognise patterns and appearance of Latin language. Children also start translating texts from Latin to English, paying attention to the grammar and structure of both languages.
	<b>Language Influence</b>	Children explore how Latin has influenced the English language, identifying common words and roots. They recognise Latin-based vocabulary in English (e.g., "video," "audible"), understanding how Latin roots have shaped English words. As they continue, they begin to identify Latin influences on other European languages such as French, Spanish, and Italian, exploring cognates and the impact of Latin on these languages.	Children develop a deeper understanding of how Latin influences modern languages, particularly English and other Romance languages. They explore Latin roots, prefixes, and suffixes in greater depth, analysing their influence on words across various languages. Children also investigate how Latin has shaped the vocabulary of academic, scientific, and legal fields, and they begin to appreciate the historical importance of Latin in shaping modern language.
	<b>Culture &amp; History</b>	Children are introduced to Roman culture, including Roman gods, mythology, and the everyday life of the Romans. They explore topics like Roman food, clothing, and entertainment, and learn about the Roman army, society, and structures. They also start to connect the language they're learning with the historical and cultural practices of the ancient Romans, recognising how language and culture are intertwined.	Children delve further into Roman culture and history. They study the expansion of the Roman Empire. Children examine the Romans' impact on architecture, engineering, and philosophy, and explore how Roman contributions are still evident in modern society. They also gain a more comprehensive understanding of the legacy of Roman culture in the world today.
	<b>Vocabulary &amp; Grammar</b>	Children start building basic Latin vocabulary, including nouns, verbs, and adjectives related to everyday life. They begin to understand Latin noun endings, noun cases (nominative and accusative), and verb conjugations in the present tense. Children also start forming simple sentences using subject-verb-object order, with a focus on vocabulary related to common themes like family, animals, and simple actions.	Children deepen their knowledge of Latin vocabulary and grammar, expanding their word bank to include more advanced nouns, adjectives, and verbs. They learn about additional noun cases and continue to practice verb conjugations in multiple tenses, including present, past, and future. They also refine their understanding of how nouns and adjectives agree, and work with more complex sentence structures. Children begin to learn irregular Latin verbs and focus on building a strong, versatile vocabulary.
	<b>Sentence Structure</b>	Children begin to learn about basic Latin sentence structures, focusing on subject-verb-object order. They form simple sentences and explore how Latin uses word endings and word order to convey meaning. Children also learn how adjectives agree with nouns, and start using conjunctions to join ideas and form slightly more complex sentences.	Children refine their understanding of Latin sentence structure, moving beyond simple sentences to more complex constructions. They learn to use subordinate clauses, indirect speech, and different conjunctions to link ideas. Children explore the flexibility of Latin word order, practicing the positioning of words to convey different meanings or emphasis. They also begin translating more intricate English sentences into Latin, experimenting with complex sentence structures and paying attention to the subtleties of Latin syntax.