

Key Stage 2 Curriculum Expectations

Teaching may be of any modern or **ancient foreign language** and should focus on enabling pupils to make substantial progress in one language.

The teaching should provide an appropriate balance of spoken and written language and should lay the foundations for further foreign language teaching at key stage 3.

It should enable pupils to understand and communicate ideas, facts and feelings in speech and writing, focused on familiar and routine matters, using their knowledge of phonology, grammatical structures and vocabulary.

The focus of study in modern languages will be on practical communication. If an **ancient language is chosen** the focus will be to provide a **linguistic foundation for reading comprehension** and an **appreciation of classical civilisation**. **Pupils studying ancient languages may take part in simple oral exchanges, while discussion of what they read will be conducted in English. A linguistic foundation in ancient languages may support the study of modern languages at key stage 3.**

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 Languages – key stage 2 3 ♣

understand basic grammar appropriate to the language being studied, including (where relevant): feminine, masculine and neuter forms and the conjugation of high-frequency verbs; key features and patterns of the language; how to apply these, for instance, to build sentences; and how these differ from or are similar to English.

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

Knowledge expectations at Monksmoor

Red is language & Blue is cultural

Children know the English language gained a lot of Latin-derived vocabulary when French-speaking William the Conqueror took over the rule of England.

Children know English words that have a Latin root will have a connection both with the word's meaning and the letters used to spell it.

Children know the English language also contains words rooted in the Ancient Greek language.

Children know modern inventors, creators and authors still use Latin and Greek words for their ideas and characters.

Children know English uses word order to create meaning, but Latin uses word ending

Children know Verbs are 'doing' or 'being' words.

Children know and use (say) Latin verbs use endings to show who is doing the action.

Children know the beginning of the verb tells us what's happening.

Children know who the major Greek gods and goddesses are and their special powers.

Children know who Orpheus was and why he was famous.

Children know adverbs describe verbs and make them more interesting

Children can use Latin adverbs in sentences

Children know Romans used to write down curses on metal defixiones.

Children know Midas thought his golden touch was a blessing but it was actually a curse

Children know and use Latin nouns (that can be split into nouns ending in '-a' and nouns ending in '-us') in sentences

Children know Nouns can be doing the verb (subject) or receiving the action of the verb (object)

Children know Latin uses different noun endings to show subject and object and can use them in sentences

Children know the British queen Boudica rebelled against Roman rule but was unsuccessful