

KS4 Curriculum Information – Latin

The main purpose of the GCSE Latin course in Year 10 is to develop the skills required for translating and comprehending unseen Latin text. In Year 11 pupils are equipped to read original extracts from stories and poems by Roman authors and to develop an appreciation of the styles of writing that are used.

Through the Latin texts which are studied in both years pupils develop an understanding of life in Rome during the 1st century AD and they focus on particular aspects of the classical world as part of their GCSE preparation.

Please find below details of the topics and grammar features studied in Years 10 and 11:

Year 10 – Autumn Term

The city of Rome – the Forum Romanum, heart of Rome and the empire.

The dedication of the arch of Titus commemorating the conquest of Judaea.

Noun endings for all five noun declensions.

Present and Imperfect passive verbs.

Year 10 – Spring Term

Roman building techniques.

The city of Rome – its splendour and squalor. Patronage – the duties of patrons and clients.

Perfect and pluperfect passive verbs.

Ablative absolute phrases.

Indirect Commands and Purpose Clauses.

Year 10 – Summer Term

The structure of Roman society.

Some Roman popular beliefs including astrology, Stoicism and Mithraism.

Deponent verbs.

Future tense, including future participles

Year 11 – Autumn Term

Study of prose set texts for the GCSE Latin literature component.

Daily routine for Roman citizens and their wives. Shops, businesses and streets.

Revision of all verb tenses, including the subjunctive and irregular verbs.

Revision techniques. Mock GCSE exam.

Year 11 – Spring Term

Study of verse set texts for the GCSE Latin literature component.

Slaves, freed slaves and patronage.

Revision of pronouns, comparative and superlative adjectives and indirect statements.

Year 11 – Summer Term

Exam preparation –

Component 1 (50%) - Unseen translation and comprehension

Component 2 (30%) - Themed Literature

Component 3 (20%) - Roman Civilisation