

## Example of Key Stage 4 Student Work – Latin

The following gives some examples of the level of work covered in Latin in Key Stage 4, including details of how we expect students to set out their work and engage with feedback received. Students who follow these steps, review their targets for development and respond to the individual feedback they have been given, will make the most progress.

**Work is neatly presented and has a date and underlined title.**

**The learning objective of the lesson is recorded.**

**Teachers may record when they have given verbal feedback to a student in a lesson.**

**Students ensure key grammatical points are clear, neat and highlighted, which is important for reference and revision.**

**Work is spaced out and green pen is used to show engagement with feedback within lessons.**

The image shows a student's handwritten work on lined paper. At the top right, the date '19/11/24' is written. The title 'Imperfect modal verbs' is underlined. Below it, the learning objective 'To recognise and translate imperfect modal verbs' is written. A table is drawn with three columns: 'volo', 'nolo', and 'possum'. The rows list the subject pronouns: 'I', 'You', 'S/He', 'We', 'You(pl)', and 'They'. The table contains the Latin forms for each verb and subject. Below the table, there are three exercises: 1a) 'The slave was not able to see the sun', 1b) 'Bregans was not able to carry the wine-jar', 2a) 'Rufilla wanted to buy a villa near the city', and 2b) 'We did not want to return'. At the bottom, there is a Latin sentence: 'Leones gladiatorem pugnare volebant sed imperator nolebat videre.' A green arrow points to the word 'videre' with the note 'Modal verb goes after the verb (normally in infinitive)'. There are several smiley face stickers and a speech bubble that says 'Verbal feedback given'.

	volo	nolo	possum
I	volebam	nolebam	poterem poteram
You	volebas	nolebas	poteras
S/He	volebat	nolebat	poterat
We	volebamus	nolebamus	poteramus
You(pl)	volebatis	nolebatis	poteratis
They	volebant wanted was wanting	nolebant wanted (not) was not wanting	poterant was able/could

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1a) The slave was not able to see the sun ✓  
1b) Bregans was not able to carry the wine-jar ✓  
2a) Rufilla wanted to buy a villa near the city ✓  
2b) We did not want to return ✓

Leones gladiatorem pugnare volebant sed imperator nolebat videre. ✓  
Modal verb goes after the verb (normally in infinitive)

Verbal feedback given

Teacher marked work

H/W 6 mark style a 4/6 T:3 FOT:C

Firstly, spread across lines 3-5, we can see the use of the superlatives "maxime" (very greatly), and "summa", "summa" which mean very great. These superlatives are used by Pliny to emphasize just how pleased he is with his wife. As superlatives are used to show that something is in the largest form. Furthermore, in lines 3-4, the tricolon of "dignam patre, dignam te, dignam avo", which means [she is] worthy to be [ ] worthy of her father, worthy of you

A target is given using a code. Students then complete a follow up task, which may take the form of an instruction, extension, or question asking students to explain core grammar rules.

Pliny uses the word *adde* in the sentence of "si grandis rebus, pulchris directoribus sedet. landscape melis and dominum curibus existit" (meaning that Calpurnia sits nearby watching by a curtain) during Pliny's speech when Pliny gives a recital and awards the prize he receives by placing "discretare velis" next to "si grandis rebus". By doing this, he reflects how close to Pliny Calpurnia is sitting and awaiting praise for him. This shows her love for Pliny and makes the scene more vivid by reflecting how close Calpurnia is to Pliny, both physically and metaphorically.

FOT: Pliny uses the superlative "andissimum" (very) to place an emphasis on and reflect how eager Calpurnia is that during Pliny's speech this reflects the love that she shows for Pliny and so makes the scene vivid as it creates an image of anxiety in the reader's mind

Follow up tasks are completed in green pen.

Follow up tasks for Target Test 1: Diogenes

- What do these nasty little words mean?
  - olim
  - tandem
  - tamen

at once, sometime ago at least however ✓
- What is the difference between plurimi and multi?
- What three possible ways of translating the Imperfect tense should you consider?
  - 
  - 
  -
- Write out the present and imperfect tenses of the verb 'to want'.
 

	volo	volebam
you	vis	volebas
he/she	vult	volebat
we	volumus	volebamus
You pl	vultis	volebatis
they	vultent	volebant