

### **Slide 1**

Intro slide. This lesson recaps the Latin present tense verb endings that were learned last week, and introduces the notion of animal compound words that take their components from ancient Greek.

### **Slide 2**

Roman register: to maintain pupils' memories of their Roman names, the teacher calls the Roman register, with pupils responding, "adsum!"

### **Slide 3**

This slide introduces the new game, Ecce Centurio ("Look at the centurion!"). This game supports (in a fun way!) the learning of the course's Latin vocabulary. The teacher (or a pupil, if confident) comes to the front, dons the centurion's helmet and calls out a word on the board. The class must then mime the Latin word (if anyone makes a sound, they are out). The first time this is played, briefly go through the words' meaning with the class (remembering that all of these verbs are in the infinitive 'to do' form). At first, the words are accompanied by images, but these are taken away by the end of the course. This lesson's words are verbs as this is what is being covered in this session:

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

After the game is played, recap what each of the words means and to which word class they all belong. N.B. all Latin words are pronounced phonetically and are accessible to readers of all abilities.



Discussion point: If time allows, pupils can suggest English words that they think might come from these Latin verbs.

### **Slide 4**

...recaps the first Latin Golden Rule (word ending not word order).

### **Slide 5**

...recaps the second Latin Golden Rule (word ending not word order).

### **Slide 6**

This slide runs through the Latin verb endings with (on mouse click) their English pronoun. The final image prompts the class to run through the chant they learned last week: starting off tapping out the rhythm of 'We Will Rock You', the teacher leads the class in the chant of 'o, s, t' etc. (see the Teacher Video files for a reminder).

### **Slide 7**

This slide recaps how 'amare' (to love) changes with the different verb endings. Prompt the pupils to say what they think the Latin words mean.

### **Slide 8**

This slide takes away the endings crib. The six present tense version of 'amare' (to love) will appear with translations on mouse click. Pupils can respond orally or write English translations down on individual whiteboards.



This leads into the lesson's written exercise (wk4\_verb\_endings.pdf), with extension (wk4\_verb\_endings\_extn.pdf). The first exercise prompts the students to look carefully at the verb endings and sort the verbs by person. No translations are required. The extension sheet takes the extra step by asking for the English translation of twenty Latin verbs. All answers are supplied on the answer key sheets.

### **Slides 9-13**

The following slides introduce our topic segment by considering compound words in the shape of animals drawing their names from Greek. Some are real (hippopotamus, hippocampus), but some are mythological (Cyclops, Minotaur, pterippos).



Discussion point: Are the creatures in each of these slides real or imaginary?

### **Slide 14**

After these examples of compound words, pupils are shown the task about to be set them. They are given ten compound creature names and are asked to cut up the component parts of the names...

### **Slide 15**

...and mix them up to make a new creature, which they can then illustrate.



Give out wk4\_creature\_creation.pdf, scissors, glue and coloured pencils. HA students can annotate their pictures with further facts and backstory about their novel creature. If there is time, students can present their creations to the class. The pictures from this exercise make wonderful display materials.

### **Slide 16**



The plenary, which takes the form of three questions:

1. If a Latin verb ends in 'o', who is doing it? ['I']
2. What does 'amare' mean in English? [to love]

3. What does the 'hippo' in 'hippopotamus' mean? [horse]