

Slide 1

This term's work will include learning a new tense in Latin (the past continuous/progressive), and so we begin this lesson by reinforcing the concept in English. The cultural segment looks at Aristotle's notion of 'meden agan', 'nothing to excess', getting the pupils to think about personality characteristics and whether Aristotle's ideas are relevant to today's society.

Slide 2

Roman register.

Slide 3

Word Roots Challenge. This slide introduces some of the new vocabulary we're going to use this term.

anima, life/spirit - animate, animation, animal, unanimous ('of one spirit/mind')

invitare, to invite - invite, invitation, inviting

fortunatus, lucky - fortunate, fortune

solus, alone - sole, solo, solitary, solitude

audire, to hear - audio, audible, audience

totus, whole - total, totally

corona, crown - coronation, corona

locus, place - location, locate, local

clamare, to shout - clamour, exclaims

Slide 4

Quick Fire Verbs. A familiar whiteboard game by now, but using the three new verbs we've just encountered:

audio - I hear

clamant - they shout

invitamus - we invite

clamatis - y'all (you plural) shout

invito - I invite

audit - he/she/it hears

invitat - he/she/it invites

clamas - you shout

Slide 5

Spot the Verbs. Ahead of looking at tenses, this slide consolidates pupils' knowledge that a verb is a 'doing' or a 'being' word. Get the students to come and point to/underline the verbs in this word cloud, which are:

eat

pulled

went

asking

goes

tried

got

[discussion] What word class do you think 'yellow' is? [This is an interesting discussion, as 'yellow' can be an adjective ("The book is yellow"), it can be used as a noun ("Please pass me the yellow") and even as a verb ("The pages of the old book had yellowed over time"). It's always interesting to talk about the flexibility of language: the words 'hoover' and 'Google' started out as nouns, but now they are used as verbs meaning 'to vacuum' and 'to do an Internet search'.

[discussion] 'he pulls' and 'he pulled' are the same verb, but what is different about them? [The happen at different times, one in the past one in the present - they use different tenses.]

Slides 6-16

This is the Tense Hat Game. The teacher has three hats in a bag: your Roman centurion helmet, representing the past, a cap or bobble hat representing the present, and a pair of silver robot antennae representing the future. The selected pupil (volunteering/pick-sticks/chosen by teacher) is given the bag, and has to choose the correct hat to put on according to the tense of the sentence. When they've done one sentence, the bag is passed on to someone else for the next sentence.

The dog is listening to its owner - present tense (cap)

I went to the ice cream shop - past tense (helmet)

The dog was happily munching his food - past tense (helmet)

I will see you next Saturday - future tense (antennae)

Did you remember your book? - past tense (helmet): a bit trickier as the question inverts the verb

My gran is going to get me a big present this year - future tense (antennae): 'going to' is an alternative way of forming the future tense.

We are tying our shoelaces - present tense (cap)

On Monday, the weather will be great - future tense (antennae)

Oh, I see - present tense (cap)

I invited my friend over for tea - past tense (helmet)

You were shouting so loud - past tense (helmet)

Slide 17

Here is a sentence pair, both of which use the verb 'shout'. Ask the class which hat you should be wearing for both of these sentences: hopefully they'll choose the helmet, as they're both in the past tense.

[discussion] Both of these verbs mean the same thing, and they both happened in the past, so what's the difference between them? ['shouted' happened once, the the action was finished, but 'was shouting' went on for a longer time]

On mouseclick, 'shouted' and 'was shouting' will be circled, and on further mouseclicks, 'shouted' will be identified as past perfect ('perfectus' in Latin means 'finished') and 'was shouting' will be identified as past progressive/past continuous, i.e. an action that was ongoing in the past.

NB The terms past progressive and past continuous are interchangeable and are both used in the KS2 curriculum. This course will gravitate toward the term 'past continuous' as it gives a clearer idea of the 'continuing' action.

Slide 18

...gives a view of this week's language exercise. The first part is a sorting task, a little like the Tense Hat Game, sorting verb phrases by tense. The second exercise gets the pupils to change past perfect verbs in a sentence into past progressive.

Slide 19

...gives the answers, for self-marking.

Slide 20

Introduces today's cultural segment. One of the world's greatest philosophers was the Ancient Greek Aristotle, who thought a lot about the question, "How should people be good?" He came to the conclusion that being a good person is all about balance, and to do nothing to excess ('meden agan'). This idea has been very influential in Western philosophy and literature.

[discussion] Can you think of a story where someone is an extreme character (e.g. too proud, too greedy), and this character has to learn a lesson about how to be a better person? [There are so many, from Hamlet and Othello to a lot of the Mr Men stories! You could tie in a book that the class are currently reading or have recently read]

Slide 20

On mouse-click, this slide shows the desirable 'middle ground' of a characteristic, then its 'too little' version, and then its 'too much' version. Use the first one (bravery) as an illustration, and then give the children the handout [wk24_aristotle.pdf](#)

[STAR] Discuss with a partner what you think the missing descriptions are.

Once the class have filled these in, review and discuss! Focus points for the discussion could include:

Do you think this applies to modern society?

Is there a situation you think it would be good to be too much or too little of something?