

Slide 1

Intro slide. In this lesson, we carry on our work with past continuous verbs in Latin, using a game to help learn the endings, distinguishing present from past continuous tenses, and translating the verbs singly and in sentences. The culture segment takes a look at the Ancient Greek myths attached to constellations, many of which still bear their names from Greek and Roman times.

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Roman register.

Slide 3

Explosive Endings, a game designed to help the class remember the past continuous endings. Here are the rules:

- (1) Get the pupils to all stand up behind their chairs.
- (2) Appoint a 'Primus' or 'Prima' ('leader') on each table or row (depending on how your classroom is laid out).
- (3) Starting with the teacher, and followed by the Primus/Prima on the first table, the class recite, "bam," "bas," "bat" etc. in order, each pupil taking an ending. When a table finishes, the Primus/Prima on the next table picks up, so you'll have something a bit like this:

Teacher: bam!

Table 1 Primus pupil: bas!

Table 1 pupil b: bat!

Table 1 pupil c: bamus!

Table 1 pupil d: batis!

Table 2 Primus: bant!

Table 2 pupil b: bam!

Table 2 pupil c: bas!

etc. etc. until all the pupils on the last table have had a go, then it goes back to the Primus/Prima on the first table.

- (4) HOWEVER! The rule is that if you're the one who says, "bam!" you've 'exploded' and you have to sit down – you're out of the game. This continues until you have only two players: then it's a face-off to see who wins!

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A recap of previous weeks' learning on the distinction (in English) between two past tenses: the past perfect and the past continuous (past progressive). Mouse-clicks will highlight the difference between the two, and will restate the notion that the past continuous indicates a sense of ongoing action, whereas the past perfect conveys completion of an action ('perfectus' in Latin means 'completed' or 'totally done').

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Quick Fire Verbs. A familiar whiteboard game by now, but this time, there's a big difference:



What's different about this game of Quick Fire Verbs? [It's a mixture of present and past continuous verbs.]

As usual, check the understanding of the infinitive forms of *consumere* (to eat), *curare* (to look after/take care of) and *dare* (to give). Remind the pupils to look at the beginning of the verb to see *what's* happening, and at the end of the verb to see not only *who's* doing it, but also *when* it's happening.

consumebam - I was eating

curant - they take care of/look after

consumimus - we eat

curatis - y'all (you plural) take care of/look after

dabat - he/she/it was giving

dabamus - we were giving

dat - he/she/it gives

curabas - you were taking care of/looking after

Slide 6-8

A look at today's written exercises (wk26_P_PC_sort_trans.pdf).



- Exercise 1 involves sorting by tense
- Exercise 2 involves translation of a single verb (either present or PC)
- Exercise 3 involves translating a sentence containing a present or PC verb

There are also two more extension exercises in the worksheet. The answers are contained in wk26_P_PC_sort_trans_answerkey.pdf for teacher marking, or for peer/class marking...

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...contain the answers, including those for the extension exercise.

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...introduces our cultural topic for today: constellations, their names and the Ancient Greek myths behind them.



[Mouse click] This is a 'stella' - can you remember what 'stella' means in Latin? [star]

[Mouse click] A group of stars is called a constellation. The 'con' bit of the word is a Latin prefix meaning 'together', so a 'con-stellation' is when several stars are grouped together.



Can you think of any other English words that have the prefix 'con' (or 'com') and have something to do with 'together' (or 'with')? [There are loads! For example:

- congregation - a gathering of people together, especially in a church
- contribute - when you give something to join together with other things
- conference - when lots of people get together to discuss and learn
- concrete - a material that makes things stick together
- construct - to put materials together in a structure
- community - a group of people who live together
- communicate - to exchange ideas together
- combat - a fight with someone else
- combine - to put things together

There really are loads! This also makes a good research task for pupils, using a dictionary to look at the roots of words starting 'com' or 'con'.]

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This slide shows a constellation map for the Northern Hemisphere. Where these constellations appear in the sky is dependent on what time of year it is.

[Mouse click] One of the easiest constellations to spot is Ursa Major, which means the Big Bear. This constellation is also known as The Big Dipper because it looks a bit like a kitchen ladle, or The Plough, because it looks like an old-fashioned plough.



Which do you think it looks more like, a ladle, a plough or a bear?

The Ancient Greeks had their own myth for why they could see something shaped like a bear (well, at least that's what *they* saw it as!) in the night sky. Mouse click reveals the story, which you can read out, or get a pupil to read to the class.



Can you see where this constellation appears in the map on the right? [mouse click circles it]

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The same for the Hercules constellation. Again, you or a pupil can read the story.

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...shows wk26_constellations.pdf, where the pupils are given six more constellations and their myths, and they then have to find them in the sky map on the right. Once they've had a go, the answers are given in the next slide.



You could also ask these questions, if time allows:

- What, or rather who, do you know called Draco? [Draco Malfoy from Harry Potter]
- What English word can you think of that comes from 'cygnus' meaning 'swan'? [cygnet]
- What English word can you think of that comes from 'canis' meaning 'dog'? [canine, like your canine teeth, otherwise known as 'dog teeth']

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The plenary, three questions as usual:

1. If a Latin verb ends in 'bam', who was doing it? And when were they doing it? [I, in the past, as it's a past continuous (progressive) ending]
2. What's English word comes from the Latin word 'stella'? What does 'stella' mean? [constellation (or stellar, interstellar, Stella), star]
3. Name one constellation named after an animal. [Ones we've seen today are Ursa Major (The Big Bear), Cetus (The Whale), Draco (The Dragon), Canis Major (The Big Dog), Pegasus, Cygnus (The Swan).