

## Teaching notes on 2.06 The Myth of Orpheus

### Slide 1

Learning objective: To record more vocabulary in our mini dictionaries and to use this knowledge to read and illustrate the myth of Orpheus.

### Slide 2

The verb endings recap. On mouse-click, the six English pronouns will appear (including y'all!).

Then on mouse-click above each pronoun will appear the Latin verb ending that corresponds. So:

- If a verb ends in 'o' it means I am doing it
- If it ends in 's' it means you are doing it (just one of you)
- If it ends in 't', it means he, she or it is doing the verb (don't worry about which one to choose for now, we'll learn about that in time)
- If it ends in 'mus', then we are doing the verb
- If it ends in 'tis', then y'all are doing it
- If the verb ends in 'nt', then they are doing it

The next mouse click brings up the chant picture cue for the pupils. Start the rhythm, tap-tap-clap, tap tap-clap. When everyone has joined in, start the sing along (to the tune of We Will Rock you) "o, s, t, mus, tis, nt / I, you, he, we, y'all, they." Invite the pupils to join in to refresh their memory of the verb endings. The letters are on the board as a visual support.

### Slide 3



Building on the skills developed in lesson 2.05, the students will play a game of Quick Fire Verbs. Working with three Latin verbs (cantare, habitare, amare), they will decode the various forms. The key instruction is that students need to look at the beginning of the word to see what's happening and the end of the word to see who's doing it. On mouse-click, a new verb form will appear.

The verbs are: cantat [he/she/it sings], habitant [they live], habitamus [we live], amas [you love], cantamus [we sing], amo [I love], habitatis [y'all live], cantas [you sing] and amat [he/she/it loves].

#### Slide 4



Time for the pupils to record this unit's vocabulary in the relevant mini dictionary sections. Before the pupils write in the words and their English meanings, just run through them on the board. They are laborare (to work), videre (to see), ridere (to laugh), amare (to love), habitare (to live) and cantare (to sing).

#### Slide 5



A walk-through, showing how to complete the worksheet:

1. Read the story, remembering or working out what the Latin words mean (these are words that they've just put in their dictionaries, so they should hopefully recall them).
2. Draw pictures that illustrate the scene or action in each panel.
3. Fill in the English meaning of the Latin words at the bottom.

The students may need a little support in reading the names of some of the characters such as Orpheus ('or-fee-uss') and Eurydice ('you-rid-iss-ee').

#### Slide 6

The plenary slide:

**Question 1** What English words come from the Latin 'habitare', to live? [inhabit, habitat, cohabit, habitation]

**Question 2** What was the skill for which Orpheus was famous? [music/singing]

**Question 3** How did Orpheus break his bargain with Hades? [he looked back at his wife before they'd left the Underworld]