

Teaching notes on 3.04 The Myth of Midas

Slide 1

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

Mouse-click on this slide will also make lucundus say 'salvete!' ('sal-way-tay') to the class. This means 'hello!' The pupils can reply by saying 'salve!' ('sal-way'). 'Salve' is the greeting used to one person and 'salvete' is a greeting to more than one.

Our extended 'chat' with lucundus. A further mouse-click makes him ask, 'quid agistis?' (how are you?) (n.b. the -tis on the end of agistis shows us that he's asking all of us. If he was just asking one person, it would be, 'quid agis?') Mouse-clicks model two replies, one for if the pupil is feeling 'bene' (well) and one for if the pupils is doing 'male' (badly). We'll be looking in detail at adverbs in this lesson and the next.

Slide 2

The next slide click brings up the chant picture cue for the pupils but without the words to the chant. If you do need these, click the mouse and they'll appear. 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."

Slide 3



A game of Quick Fire Verbs plus adverbs! The vocabulary is picture-cued at the top of the screen, but you may want to check the class remember the English meanings of the words.

The next mouse-click will bring up a series of verb-adverb sentences – they are:

facile curo [I look after easily], fortiter ridet [he, she or it laughs bravely], optime cantas [you sing very well], celeriter damus [we give quickly], optime curant [they look after very well] and facile datis [y'all give easily]

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. There are eight adverbs - bene (well), celeriter (quickly), facile (easily), fortiter (bravely), irate (angrily), male (badly) and optime (very well) – and two new verbs – curare (to look after/take care of) and dare (to give).

Slide 5



A walk-through, showing how to complete the myth of Midas 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.

Slide 6

The plenary slide:

Question 1 If I 'celeriter rideo', what am I doing and how am I doing it? [I am laughing quickly]

Question 2 Which Greek god granted Midas his wish? [Dionysus]

Question 3 What did Midas wish for? [For everything he touches to turn to gold] Was it a curse or a blessing? [some may hold out for blessing, but I'm going with curse!]