

Teaching notes on 9.01 Tenses

Slide 1

Learning objective: To explore how time of action is expressed in English verbs. This lesson acts as a warm-up to this unit's main point of learning, how to express the past continuous/past progressive in Latin

After saying 'salve' to Lucundus, mouse-clicks on this slide will make Lucundus ask, "quid tibi maxime placet... canis aut feles?" This means (literally) "What (quid) is pleasing (placet) to you (tibi) the most (maxime), canis (dog) or (aut) cat (feles)?" or, in more natural English, "What do you like best, dogs or cats?" Mouse-click reveals the possible replies:

[mouse-click] canis mihi placet – I like dogs

[mouse-click] feles mihi placet – I like cats

Slide 2



A game of Word Roots Challenge introducing some new Latin vocabulary and some ambitious English words. Displayed around the screen are some new Latin words.

On mouse-click, an English derivative (and its definition) of one of these Latin words will appear on the screen. Pupils have to work out from which one the English word is derived. On second mouse-click, the English word will make its way to its root word. As an extension, pupils can explain the connection between the root word and its English derivative, or even think of more English words deriving from the Latin ones. Pupils can also identify to which word class these new words belong. You can also ask your students why they think that the word for 'friend' has both -a and -us endings [because friends can be both male and female].

Slides 3-7



Quick Fire Sentences mixing up both 'esse', the regular verb forms we've learned so far and the new vocabulary. All the vocabulary is listed by word class and picture-cued at the left of the screen, but you may want to check the class remember the English meanings of the words. The pupils are cued to start the o-s-t chant by the appearance (on mouse-click) of the familiar picture in the top right-hand corner (they have already recapped 'esse' in the previous slide). They are then cued on further mouse-click to chant through 'esse' 

robotically,  angrily,  shivering and  in hushed tones

The next mouse-click will bring up a series of sentences with the verb appearing first. Encourage the class to translate the verb before clicking to add further words to the sentence. The sentences are:

Slide 3: circum villam novam ambulo [I walk around the new house.]

Slide 4: novam lunam super campo videtis? [Do y'all see the new moon over the field?]

Slide 5: amicus bonus est et animum bonum habet [The friend is good and has a good soul/good mind.]

Slide 6: gladium sordidum sub terra invenis [You find a dirty sword under the ground.]

Slide 7: reginam iratam vexamus [We annoy the angry queen.]

Slide 8

In this unit, we're going to learn a new tense in Latin so first of all, we'll recap on what tenses tell us and then have a look at examples of how we express past, present and future tenses in English.

Slides 9-18



The Tense Hat Game. You will need a bag containing three hats: a Roman centurion helmet, representing the *past*, a cap 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 appearing on the board. 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.

Oh, I see - present tense (cap)

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

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

Slide 18

On the final sentence of the Tense Hat Game, we see:

You were shouting so loudly! - past tense (helmet)

But there is another way to express this sentence in the past:

You shouted so loudly!

On mouse-click, each of these past tense sentences will be annotated to show that “You were shouting so loudly!” is the past progressive/past continuous tense, where action is ongoing in the past, and that “You shouted so loudly!” is the past perfect tense, where the action in the past is finished.



The class are then prompted to move onto the written worksheet, which gets them to categorise verbs by tense and then to change past perfect verbs in sentences into the past continuous.

Slide 19

The plenary slide:

Question 1 If I called you ‘amicable’, am I being nice? [Yes, because ‘amicus’ and ‘amica’ mean ‘friend’].

Question 2 What does the tense of a verb tell us? [When the action happened]

Question 3 quid tibi maxime placet, canis aut feles? [‘canis!’ for dog-lovers and ‘feles!’ for cat people]