

## Teaching notes on 9.02 Past continuous/progressive in Latin

### Slide 1

Learning objective: To see how Latin expresses the past continuous tense then to sort and translate examples of it. In this lesson, we'll get to see the different endings Latin uses to express the past continuous/progressive.

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

[mouse-click] tigris mihi placet – I like tigers

[mouse-click] leo mihi placet – I like lions

### Slide 2



A game of Ecce Centurio to recap the unit's new Latin vocabulary.

### 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: aqua sub terra currit [The water runs under the ground.]

Slide 4: equum in campo invenis [You find a horse in the field.]

Slide 5: animum bonum habeo et bene lego [I have a good mind and I read well.]

Slide 6: tres amici dicunt, "lunam miram et stellas miras videmus!" [The three friends say, "We see the amazing moon and amazing stars!"]

Slide 7: equum vexatis? mali estis! [Are y'all annoying the horse? Y'all are bad!]

## Slide 8

Here we recap our learning about tenses from last week, specifically that the past continuous tense (also called the past progressive) expresses actions in the past that are ongoing or incomplete. In English, this is expressed as 'was doing' or 'were doing'.

## Slide 9

Going back to our Golden Rule, this slide prompts us to remember that Latin makes meaning not with word order but with word endings. Just as the ending of verbs can tell us who is doing the action, so too the endings can show us when the action happened.

## Slide 10

A comparison of what we know already alongside this unit's new grammar learning. Mouse-clicks set out the 'o, s, t' endings and then introduce the past continuous/progressive endings, drawing parallels between the two.

## Slide 11

...gives two examples of verbs ('ambulare', 'to walk' and 'scribere', 'to write') with the past continuous endings and their English translations. You can use 'ambulare' as a model and then see if the class can translate 'scribere'.



The students are then cued into their writing exercise, which starts with sorting Latin past continuous verbs by their ending and then moves on to translating them.

## Slide 12

The plenary slide:

**Question 1** If I called you 'vexatious', am I being nice? [no, it means annoying!]

**Question 2** Which two letters always appear in the Latin past continuous/progressive verb endings? ['ba']

**Question 3** quid tibi maxime placet, tigris aut leo? ['tigris!' for tiger fans and 'leo!' for lion lovers]