

Teaching notes on 15.05 Velle

Slide 1

Learning objective: To look at the verb 'velle' ('to want') and see how it pairs with the infinitive in Latin. This is the second of the two verbs this unit that pair with an infinitive (the other being 'posse', 'to be able'). Both 'posse' and 'velle' are slightly irregular, but, just as we saw with 'esse' in Unit 6, the verb endings follow a similar pattern to regular verbs.

After saying 'salve' to Lucundus, mouse-clicks on this slide will make Lucundus show a flag and then ask, 'estne hoc vexillum Hiberniae aut Belgicae?' ('Is this the flag of Ireland or Belgium?'). Students can reply, 'hoc vexillum Hiberniae est!' ('This is the flag of Ireland!').

The Scottish football team Hibernian gets its name from the Latin for Ireland since it was founded by Irish people living in Edinburgh.

Slide 2



A game of Word Roots Challenge introducing some of the unit's new Latin vocabulary and some ambitious English derivative 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.

Slides 3-7



Quick Fire Sentences including vocabulary new to this unit and also previously unencountered. A reminder of all the tense endings we've met so far will stay at the bottom of the screen. On mouse-click on each slide, a new word or words will appear in the New Words box. The final two sentences will feature variations of 'velle' ('to want'), which we'll explore in greater depth in this lesson.

Slide 3: gladiumne aureum meum invenire potuisti [Were you able to find my gold sword?]

Slide 4: montem niveum ascendere poteramus [We were able to climb the snowy mountain] (n.b. – the original Nivea hand cream is snow-white)

Slide 5: aeger sum itaque per vias ambulare non possum [I am ill so I can't walk through the streets]

Slide 6: regem in aula visitare volo [I want to visit the king in the palace]

Slide 7: senex qui fessus est dormire vult [The old man who is tired wants to sleep]

Slide 8

This slide explains how various forms of the verb 'velle' (to want) can be paired with the verb infinitive to show when someone wants to do something. Condensed versions of the last two Quick Fire Sentences illustrate this.

On mouse-click, all six of the present tense endings of 'velle' are shown, along with their translations. As Lucundus then points out, the endings are the same as we've seen previously, it's just that the beginning of the verb that can change (between 'vol-', 'vi-' and 'vul-'). This is similar to 'esse' (to be), the irregular verb encountered first in Unit 6 and 'posse' in this unit.

Slide 9

The students can then have a go at translating some velle-infinitive verb pairs:

- spectare volumus – we want to watch
- mutare vultis – y'all want to change
- iuvenis respondere vult – the young man wants to reply
- milites pugnare volunt – The soldiers want to fight
- in villa manere volo – I want to stay in the house
- fabulam narrare vis? – Do you want to tell the story?



The class is then cued onto the worksheet, where they will find two exercises based on 'velle.'

Slide 10

The plenary slide:

Question 1 What English word can you think of that come from the Latin 'velle' meaning 'to want'? (clue: a lot of them start with 'vol' because of 'volo [voluntary, volunteer, volition

Question 2 What do the astronauts want? [to see the stars]

Question 3 quid Latine est  ? [mutare]