

Teaching notes on 4.01 Nouns recap

Slide 1

Learning objective: To revisit the noun word class and to sort nouns by gender

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?'). NB 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).

Slide 2



Straight into a warm-up 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 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.

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

bene ridet [he/she/it laughs well], *bene cantatis* [y'all sing well], *male dant* [they give badly], *male canto* [I sing badly], *laete ridemus* [we laugh happily], *laete das* [you give happily].

Slide 3



To introduce some of this unit's vocabulary, the pupils now play a game of *Ecce Centurio*, with one student at the front being the centurion and barking out the Latin words to which the rest of the class must mime appropriately. You can also use this slide as a stimulus for word roots discussions as all of these Latin words have English derivatives (some listed below). Some of these words have been encountered in Unit 1.

aqua [water] – aquatic, *Aquarius*, aquarium, Aquafresh, Aquaman, aqueduct

medicus [doctor] – medic, medical, medicine

vacca [cow] – vaccine, vaccination

equus [horse] – equestrian, equine

femina [woman] – feminine, feminist, female

porcus [pig] – pork, porcupine, porcine, porcelain

maga [witch] – magic, magical

magus [wizard] – as maga plus mage, Magi

On further mouse-click, the students will be prompted to identify which word class is represented here – nouns.

You can also ask the students to sort the nouns into two groups according to their endings. They should notice that the nouns group into those ending in -a (which are feminine nouns) and those ending in -us (which are masculine nouns). Sometimes the gender of Latin nouns is logical (e.g. femina) but sometimes there seems to be no logic at all (e.g. aqua)!

Slide 4



This game solidifies pupils' understanding of the concept of nouns in English. Pupils stand up and when each word appears, sit down if it's a noun. Teacher gives the correct word class for each word after the pupils have 'voted'.

For an extension, you could ask, 'What particular kind of noun is "Batman"?' [proper noun] and 'What particular kind of noun is "bravery"?' [abstract noun].

Slide 5

To extend the number of nouns we have to work with, we're all going to get a Roman name (aka a proper noun).

Using the Roman Name Picker found on the main MC page (under 'Ancillary Materials'), pupils choose a number (red squares for girls' names, blue squares for boys'). NB The file needs to be in slideshow mode for this to work. Once the pupils all have a Roman name, the next slide in the file shows what these names mean:

male version	female version	meaning
Aemilius	Aemilia	rival
Albus	Alba	white/bright
Antonius	Antonia	old Roman nobility name
Aquilinus	Aquilina	eagle
Augustus	Augusta	great
Aurelius	Aurelia	golden
Blandus	Blanda	charming
Caelius	Caelia	heavenly
Camillus	Camilla	old Roman nobility name
Celsus	Celsa	tall
Decimus	Decima	tenth child
Domitius	Domitia	tame
Fabius	Fabia	bean (!)
Faustus	Fausta	lucky
Flavius	Flavia	Golden haired

Florianus	Floriana	flower
Germanus	Germana	brother/sister
Hadrianus	Hadriana	From Hadria (N. Italy)
Hilarius	Hilaria	cheerful
Hortensius	Hortensia	garden
Iulius	Iulia	to do with Jupiter, king of the gods
Iunius	Iunia	to do with Juno, queen of the gods
Laurentius	Laurentia	from Laurentum (city near Rome)
Lucius	Lucia	light
Lucretius	Lucretia	wealthy
Marcus	Marca	to do with Mars, god of war
Marinus	Marina	sea
Maximus	Maxima	greatest
Octavius	Octavia	eighth child
Paulus	Paula	humble
Primus	Prima	first child
Priscus	Prisca	ancient
Quintus	Quinta	fifth child
Rufinus	Rufina	red haired
Secundus	Secunda	second child
Severus	Severa	stern, serious
Tacitus	Tacita	quiet
Tiberius	Tiberia	River Tiber (in Rome)
Valerius	Valeria	strong, healthy
Varius	Varia	versatile
Vitus	Vita	life

On mouse-click, students will be prompted to say how the girls' names all end [a] and how the boys' names all end [us]. This is another example of how changing the ending of a word can give us information in Latin; in this instance, the gender of a person. If you look at the words 'magus' and 'maga' that we encountered earlier, you'll see that they are just different genders of essentially the same thing (i.e. a person who does magic).



Mouse-click then prompts the pupils to move onto their written exercise.

Slide 6

The plenary slide:

Question 1 Can you think of an English word that comes from the Latin 'aqua' (water)?
[aquarium, aquatic, etc etc]

Question 2 What is a noun? [a person, place or thing – or whatever paradigm you use in the class!]

Question 3 The two types of Latin nouns you've met today end in which letters? [-a for feminine nouns, -us for masculine nouns]