

Teaching notes on 4.02 Subject & object recap

Slide 1

Learning objective: To revisit the ideas of subject and object nouns

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.

A further mouse-click makes Lucundus 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).

And now one step further for the new unit. Lucundus will catch his 'Roman register' and will ask, "quis adest?" ('Who is here?'). You can now take the register using the pupils' new Roman names, to which they can call, 'adsum!' ('I am here!') in response.

Slide 2



This lesson's warm-up is a game of Word Roots Challenge. Displayed around the screen are some familiar Latin words with picture clues.

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.

At the end of the game, a further mouse-click will prompt the class to say what kind of word class is represented by the Latin words. They are all nouns.

Slide 3



Quick Fire Verbs has now become Quick Fire Sentences! 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 noun-verb sentences. They are:

medicus videt [the doctor sees], femina laborat [the woman works], porcus amat [the pig loves], maga videt [the witch sees], femina videt [the woman sees], maga laborat [the witch works].

Slide 4

An animated recap of the importance of word order in English, highlighting the position and the role of the subject and the object in a sentence...

Slide 5

...which of course does not apply in Latin, where word endings are where we pick up grammatical information. We've seen how this applies to verbs, and now we'll see how it applies to nouns too.

Slide 6

Another heavily animated slide to illustrate the role of word endings in indicating whether a noun is the subject or object in a Latin sentence. Two sentences will appear, both in English and in Latin, the second one with the same words but with subject and object reversed. See if the pupils can spot the endings rule for showing a noun that's the object. On mouse-click, it will be confirmed that an 'm' on the end of the noun shows that it's the object receiving the action of the sentence.



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 'porcus' (pig)? [pork, porcupine, porcine, porcelain]

Question 2 When a noun is the subject of a sentence, what is it doing? [it is doing the action /it is in charge of the verb]

Question 3 What letter on the end of a Latin noun shows you it's the object of the sentence (having the action done to it)? [m]