Teaching notes on 6.01 Recap of work so far

Slide 1

Learning objective: To revisit and practice the grammar and vocabulary we've learned so far.

Mouse-click on this slide will also make Iucundus 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 change to the usual conversation starter follows, although feel free to still do the 'salve, quid agis?' exchange and the Roman register ('adsum!') and/or 'saluto' response. On mouse-click, a birthday cake will drop into Iucundus hands as he tells us, 'mihi dies natalis est!' (It's my birthday!). See if the class can infer what he is saying, either by the cake clue or by association of the Latin words to their English derivatives (dies – diary, natalis – nativity, native). The next mouse-click will bring up the appropriate Latin response, 'felix dies tibi sit!' (Have a happy birthday!), followed by the words to the familiar Happy Birthday song in Latin, with which the class can join in. 'Felix' is the Latin for 'happy', which is where we get the word 'felicitous' and the name 'Felicity'.

From this point, you can sing a Latin Happy Birthday to anyone in the class who's celebrating on that day. NB replace 'Iucunde' with the name of the person being celebrated. If you use their Roman names, the boys' names will end in '-e' as this ending shows that we're talking to that person. So if a boy was called Fabius, we'd address him directly as 'Fabie' ('fab-ee-ay'). Girls' names stay the same ('-a' on the end).

Slide 2

🤓💬 A game of Word Roots Challenge recapping on some old Latin vocabulary in order to introduce some ambitious English words. Displayed around the screen are some (hopefully!) familiar Latin words, but you may want to check that pupils can remember what they mean.

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.

Slide 3

🤓💬 A gap-fill exercise recapping the important grammar rules learned over the previous units. After the students have had time to read the sentences and think about which word is missing, mouse-click will reveal the answers.

Slides 4-8

🤓💬 Quick Fire Sentences. 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.

The next mouse-click will bring up a series two-, three- and four-word 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 4: victoriam amamus [We love victory.]

Slide 5: facile villas vides [You easily see the houses.]

Slide 6: sonos auditis? [Do y'all/you all hear the sounds?] This is the first time we've seen a Latin question but the students should manage to invert the English to turn it into a question.

Slide 7: femina aquam dat [The woman gives the water.]

Slide 8: feminae porcos irate numerant [The women angrily count the pigs.]

✏️ The students then move onto their written exercise.

Slide 9

The plenary slide:

Question 1 In which month is your 'dies natalis'? [answer with birthday month in English]

Question 2 If I optimize my walk to school, what am I doing? [making it better]

Question 3 cantare amatis? [This is the first novel question the class have had fully in Latin! Do y'all like to sing? The answer could be yes or no, and if the students want to answer in Latin, they can say 'ita vero!' for 'yes' or 'minime!' for 'no'.]