

## Teaching notes on 6.02 Latin numbers

### Slide 1

Learning objective: To learn about Latin number words. NB This is not a lesson on the Roman numeral system, as that comes later on in the course, but rather the words for numbers.

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.

On mouse-click, a birthday cake will drop into lucundus hands as he tells us, 'mihi dies natalis est!' (It's my birthday!). 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. At this point, you can sing a Latin Happy Birthday to anyone in the class who's celebrating on that day. NB replace 'lucunde' 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 slightly different game of Word Roots Challenge to introduce Latin numbers.

Displayed around the screen are the Latin words for one to ten, plus a hundred and a thousand.

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. The pupils can then work out the translation of the number, which will be revealed on mouse-click.

### Slides 3-7



Quick Fire Sentences including number words. 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 of 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 3: tres tabernas video [I see three shops.]

Slide 4: quattuor rotas numeratis [Y'all count four wheels.]

Slide 5: octo sonos audimus [We hear eight sounds.]

Slide 6: femina decem gladios curat [The woman is looking after ten swords.]

Slide 7: mille magi cantant [A thousand wizards are singing.]



The students then move onto their number-related written exercise, which includes both derivation and translation work.

### Slide 9

The plenary slide:

**Question 1** How many legs do you think a centipede has? [100, from 'centum']

**Question 2** What is the Latin for eight (clue – sea creature)? [octo]

**Question 3** Name an animal that's a quadruped. [Anything with four legs, and you can make the connection between centipede and quadruped.]