

Teaching notes on 6.04 More 'to be'

Slide 1

Learning objective: LO: To further read, translate and use the Latin verb 'to be'. So far, we've looked only at regular Latin verbs, but now we're ready to look at an irregular but important example – 'esse', 'to be'.

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



This slide recaps last week's learning of the Latin verb 'to be' (the infinitive form, 'esse' is made explicit in the title of the slide). You may want to draw attention to the fact that this infinitive is irregular because it ends in '-se' rather than '-re'.

On each mouse-click, a form of 'esse' and its English translation will appear until you have:

sum – I am

es – you are

est – he/she/it is

sumus – we are

estis – y'all are

sunt – they are

On mouse-click, a picture will appear on the left-hand side: pupils then perform the chant in the style of that picture:



robotically,



angrily,



shivering and



in hushed tones

The class can do the 'styles' chant all together, or each group/table can be allocated to do the chant in a particular style.

Slides 3-8



Quick Fire Sentences mixing up both 'esse' and the regular verb forms we've learned so far. 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. We've seen 'et' briefly before but you may want to point out that it means 'and' (in fact, the '&' symbol is a stylised 'E' and 't' written together). 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 (they have already recapped 'esse' in the previous slide).

The next mouse-click will bring up a series of 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: stellae sunt [They are stars, or There are stars.]

Slide 4: equum audis? [Do you hear the horse?]

Slide 5: reginae sumus [We are queens.]

Slide 6: vaccas et porcos numeratis [Y'all count the cows and pigs]

Slide 7: magus es [You are a wizard.]

Slide 8: vacca tres stellas celeriter numerat [The cow quickly counts three stars.]



The next mouse-click prompts the class to move onto their language worksheet.

Slide 9

The plenary slide:

Question 1 What does 'estis' mean in Latin? [Y'all are]

Question 2 What is the Latin for 'we are'? [sumus]

Question 3 equos amatis? [A whole question in Latin – Do you like horses? Further mouse-click will give the class the option of saying, 'ita vero!' ('Yes!') or 'minime!' ('No!').]