

Teaching notes on 6.05 The myth of Hercules

Slide 1

Learning objective: To record more vocabulary in our mini dictionaries and to use this knowledge to read and illustrate the myth of Hercules.

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 the previous weeks' learning of the Latin verb 'to be.'

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 3-7



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: equi fortiter laborant [The horses work bravely.]

Slide 4: unus medicus decem feminas salutatur [One doctor greets ten women.]

Slide 5: equus sum et hortum amo [I am a horse and I love the garden.]

Slide 6: regina est et villam bene curat [She is a queen and she looks after the house well.]

Slide 7: septem medici et tres reginae aquam consumunt [Seven doctors and three queens drink the water.]



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

Slide 8



Time for the pupils to record this unit's vocabulary in the relevant mini dictionary sections. Before the pupils write in the words and their English meanings, run through them on the board: unus (one), duo (two), tres (three), quattuor (four), quinque (five), sex (six), septem (seven), octo (eight), novem (nine), decem, (ten), centum (hundred), mille (thousand), et (and), esse (to be), ita vero (yes) and minime (no).

Slide 9



A walk-through, showing how to complete the Hercules worksheet:

1. Read the story, remembering or working out what the Latin words mean (these are words that they've just put in their dictionaries, so they should hopefully recall them).
2. Draw pictures that illustrate the scene or action in each panel.
3. Fill in the English meaning of the Latin words at the bottom.

Slide 10

The plenary slide:

Question 1 How many years are in a decade? [ten, from the Latin 'decem'.]

Question 2 What is the Latin word for the number seven? [septem]

Question 3 Name one of the beasts that Hercules defeated. [In our story, we looked at the Hydra, Cerberus and the Nemean Lion, although there are others – a homework research task, perhaps?]