

Teaching notes on 10.01 A new kind of noun

Slide 1

Learning objective: To encounter a new group of nouns and their singular subject endings. In this unit we'll be looking at a third group of nouns that don't end in -a or -us.

After saying 'salve' to lucundus, mouse-clicks on this slide will make lucundus ask, 'quid Latine est [picture cue]?' ('What is the Latin for ...?'). Students will be given a clue as to the start of the word: 'est c.....' – ('it is a ...'). The answer here is 'canis'.

Slide 2

A game of Word Roots Challenge introducing some new Latin vocabulary and some ambitious English words. Displayed around the screen are some new Latin words.

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. Pupils can also identify to which word class these new words belong.

Slides 3-7

Quick Fire Sentences containing both present and past continuous/ progressive verbs. All 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. They are then cued on further mouse-click to chant through 'esse' robotically, angrily, shivering and in hushed tones. Finally, on the cue, the students can play a game of Explosive Endings to remind themselves of the past continuous.

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: infans hortum delebat [The child was destroying the garden.]

Slide 4: rex bonus es et reginam amas [You are a good king and you love the queen.]

Slide 5: gladios novos in taberna ponebam [I was putting the new swords in the shop.]

Slide 6: mater currebat et pater ambulabat [The mother was running and the father was walking.]

Slide 7: vivi sumus! urbs mira est! [We are alive! The city is amazing!]

Slide 8

One mouse-click, students are prompted to think about which word class is represented by five of the new words we've encountered in this lesson. They're all nouns, but Lucundus asks us to think about how they're different from the nouns we're used to...

Slide 9

These nouns are different because of the way they end – the examples here end in -r, -s and -x. This is different to the -a and -us endings we're used to. Mouse-click tells us that nouns in this third group can end in lots of ways, that they can be masculine or feminine and that in this unit we'll learn more of them and how they change their endings (similar to -a and -us nouns but with a few differences).



The class are then prompted to move onto the written worksheet, which gets them to translate sentences containing the new vocabulary, but only in the singular and subject. Over the course of this unit, we'll gradually see how the third noun group acts when it's plural and object.

Slide 10

The plenary slide:

Question 1 Do you live in a suburban area? [or perhaps you live in an urban area or even a rural one (rus=Latin for countryside)]

Question 2 In the new third group of nouns we've met today, what sorts of letters can nouns end in? [so far we've seen -r, -s and -x]

Question 3 quid Latine est 🍼? [infans]