Teaching notes on 12.01 Negatives

Slide 1

Learning objective: To discover how to use and how to translate negatives in Latin sentences.

After saying "salve" to Iucundus, mouse-clicks on this slide will make Iucundus ask, "esne*… patiens aut impatiens?" ("Are you … patient or impatient?") to which the pupil can reply "impatiens sum" or "patiens sum". The starter slides in this unit will cover vocabulary related to negatives and opposites to tie in with one of the unit's key themes. The similarity between the Latin and the English words is obvious – "patiens" comes from "pati" (to suffer), which also gives us the word "passion".

* -ne on the end of the first word automatically turns it into a question.

Slide 2

🤓💬 A game of Word Roots Challenge introducing some new Latin vocabulary that we'll be using in this unit and some ambitious English derivative 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 including vocabulary previously unencountered and, in a couple of the sentences, possessive nouns will also drop in. After running though the oral verb rehearsals (which can be removed if the students no longer need them), on mouse-click on each slide, a new word will appear in the New Words box. The sentences (with the new, glossed words underlined) are:

Slide 3: canis aquam avide finit [The dog eagerly finishes the water.]

Slide 4: regina quieta populum bene regebat [The calm queen was ruling over the people well.]

Slide 5: pacem in villa matris semper invenio [I always find peace in mother's house.]

Slide 6: tres linguas noscis? ingeniosus es! [You know three languages? You are clever!]

Slide 7: dux militum clamat, "bene in <u>proelio</u> pugnabatis!" [The leader of the soldiers shouts, "You were fighting well in the battle!"]

Slide 8

In this lesson's new learning, we're going to look at three words that can turn a Latin sentence negative. On mouse-click, up pop:

- **non** (not) – still used in English today in phrases such as "non-uniform" and "non-conformist"
- **numquam** (never)
- **nemo** (no-one) – this word is associated with the famous fish in a roundabout way. Jules Verne named his sci-fi hero "Captain Nemo" to add an air of mystery. This name with its nautical associations then got taken up by Disney for the character of Nemo in "Finding Nemo". In a lovely, circular way, Nemo (the fish) considers himself a bit of a "nobody" with his tiny fin.

On mouse-clicks, some of the sentences that we've seen in previous slides appear and are turned negative by the insertion of one of these three words.

 The class is then cued onto this lesson's written exercise, working with negative Latin sentences.

Slide 9

The plenary slide:

Question 1 What English words can you think of that come from the Latin "populus" meaning "people"? [population, populous, populace, populist, popular]

Question 2 Name one Latin word that lets you make a sentence negative. [non (not), nemo (no-one), numquam (never)]

Question 3 quid Latine est ? [finire]