Teaching notes on 12.02 Negative prefixes

Slide 1

Learning objective: To discover how Latin makes opposite adjectives (antonyms) using prefixes and to translate these adjectives using a variety of English words. Building on last lesson's work on negatives, we investigate how Latin systematically creates adjectival antonyms.

After saying 'salve' to Iucundus, mouse-clicks on this slide will make Iucundus ask, "esne*… audax aut inaudax?" ("Are you … brave or not brave?") to which the pupil can reply 'audax sum' or 'inaudax 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 Latin word 'audax' gives the lovely English synonym for brave, 'audacious'.

* -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 some of the vocabulary from the last lesson. 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: parati sumus quod cauti sumus [We are ready because we are careful. N.B. the adjectives are plural because 'we' must be plural]

Slide 4: draco quietus numquam pugnat [A calm dragon never fights.]

Slide 5: proba regina populum gratum diu regebat [The honest queen was ruling over a grateful people for a long time.]

Slide 6: nemo regem victum <u>adiuvabat</u> [No-one was helping the defeated king. N.B. Although the adjective 'victum' and noun 'regem' belong together, they don't rhyme. This is because the third group nouns have different endings to '-us' nouns and adjectives.

Slide 7: pater <u>cenam</u> non finit et gratae estis [Dad is not finishing the dinner and y'all are grateful]

Slide 8

In this lesson's new learning, we're going to look at another way of turning a Latin sentence by making adjectives into their opposites by adding the prefix 'in-' or 'im-' (just like in English we often add 'un-' to create an antonym.

On mouse-clicks, the adjectives we've just met will be turned into their opposites by the addition of a prefix.

Slide 9

🤓In the previous slide, we saw how we can simply translate an 'opposite' adjective by using the word 'not'. However, we can also flex our vocabulary muscles and find different English synonyms. At the bottom of the screen are some synonyms for the 'not…' translations and the class can now match them up. When you click on a blue word, it will move to the correct synonym.

📝 The class is then cued onto this lesson's written exercise, working with Latin antonyms and their translation.

Slide 10

The plenary slide:

Question 1 What English words can you think of that come from the Latin 'cautus' meaning 'careful? [caution, cautious, cautionary, precaution]

Question 2 What prefixes make a Latin adjective into its antonym/opposite? [in- and im-]

Question 3 quid Latine est 🧘🏾‍♂️? [quietus/quieta (calm)]