

## Teaching notes on 12.05 Conjunctions

### Slide 1

Learning objective: To encounter and translate Latin conjunctions. Once we know a few conjunctions, our Latin sentences can get even longer! The course introduced the conjunction 'et' ('and') back in Unit 6, and now we can add three more conjunctions to our repertoire.

After saying 'salve' to Lucundus, mouse-clicks on this slide will make Lucundus ask, "esne\*... diligens aut indiligens?" ("Are you ... hard-working or not?") to which the pupil can reply "diligens sum" or "indiligens 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 'diligens' gives us the English word 'diligent' which has a lovely multi-layered meaning of being both hard-working and conscientious.

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

### Slide 2



A game Word Roots Challenge in reverse, recapping on some of the vocabulary encountered in the current unit. Rather than giving the students some English vocabulary to match up with the correct Latin root, this slide pops up a Latin word and picture stimulus. Once you've checked that the students understand the meaning of the Latin word, you can ask them (individually, in pairs or table teams) to write down as many words as they can think of in English that come from that Latin root. As more Latin words appear, the list will get longer. Once all the words are displayed, go round the class and collect all the derivative English words written down and see how many you have (maybe even see which student/pair/team has the most).

If you're ever unsure whether an English word comes from a particular Latin root, either you or the students can research it using Google and the search term 'etymology'.

### Slides 3-6



Quick Fire Sentences including vocabulary previously unencountered and some of the unit's vocabulary. After running through the oral verb rehearsals (which can be removed if the students no longer need them), on mouse-click on each slide, a new word or words will appear in the New Words box. The sentences (with the new, glossed words underlined) are:

Slide 3: duces pugnant quod pacem non amant [The leaders are fighting because they do not love peace.]

Slide 4: pater infantem inquietum audit et, "nox est! dormi! noli me vexare!" dicit [The dad hears the restless child and says, "It's night! Go to sleep! Don't bother me!"

Slide 5: sol lucebat sed aves non cantabant [The sun was shining but the birds were not singing.]

Slide 6: femina canem sororis curabat itaque canis feminam amabat [The woman was looking after her sister's dog so the dog loved\* the woman.]

\* - although 'amabat' is in the past continuous tense, in English it sometimes feels more natural to translate using the perfect. English often uses the perfect tense for ongoing states of mind whereas other languages use the past continuous (e.g., he loved the cinema, she believed he was an alien).

## Slide 7

Recapping the previous Quick Fire Sentences, mouse-clicks show how Latin uses conjunctions just like English to co-ordinate and/or subordinate.

The four Latin conjunctions we'll work with in this lesson are the co-ordinating conjunctions 'et' ('and') and 'sed' ('but'), and the subordinating conjunctions 'quod' ('because') and 'itaque' ('so' / 'therefore').

## Slide 8

...gives the class practice at recalling and using these four conjunctions. The English translation of each conjunction is revealed if you click the Latin conjunction.



The class then work on a similar task for their written exercise, choosing the best conjunction and second half to complete a sentence. As mentioned on the worksheet, there are multiple possibilities so answers will vary.

## Slide 9

The plenary slide:

**Question 1** What is the job of a conjunction? [To join two words, phrases or sentences and sometimes to give information about the relationship between the two joined phrases or sentences]

**Question 2** Name a Latin conjunction and what it means in English. [et – and, sed – but, itaque – so/therefore, quod – because]



**Question 3** quid Latine est  ? [pugnare (to fight)]