

Teaching notes on 12.06 The history of Cleopatra

Slide 1

Learning objective: To record more vocabulary in our mini dictionaries, to use this knowledge and the glossing technique to translate the history of Cleopatra. The written exercise in this lesson is again 100% in Latin.

After saying 'salve' to Lucundus, mouse-clicks on this slide will make Lucundus ask, "esne*... felix aut infelix?" ("Are you ... lucky or unlucky?") to which the pupil can reply 'felix sum' or 'infelix 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 'felix' gives us the English words 'felicitous' and 'felicitations', as well as the names Felix and Felicity.

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

Slides 2-4



Quick Fire Sentences including vocabulary previously unencountered, some of the unit's vocabulary and the concepts encountered in Unit 12 (negatives, commands, conjunctions). These sentences are also intended to help warm up for the written exercise. 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 2: rex Aegypti ridet quod novam filiam habet [The king of Egypt is smiling/laughing because he has a new daughter.]

Slide 3: numquam in proelio victi sumus [We are never defeated in battle.]

Slide 4: femina non lacrimat sed ferociter dicit, "noli me vexare!" [The woman does not cry but ferociously says, "Don't annoy me!"]

Slide 5



Time for the pupils to record this unit's vocabulary in the relevant mini dictionary sections. The words are clustered in word class groups:

Verbs – pugnare (to fight), regere (to rule over), finire (to finish/end)

Nouns – pax (peace), lingua (tongue/language), dux (leader), populus (people)

Adjectives – gratus/grata (thankful/grateful), probus/proba (honest), victus/victa (defeated), cautus/cauta (careful), quietus/quieta (calm), paratus/parata (ready)

Negatives – non (not), numquam (never), nemo (no-one), noli(te)...! (don't...!)

Conjunctions – sed (but), quod (because), itaque (so/therefore)

Slide 6



A mouse-click walk-through, showing how to complete the Cleopatra worksheet which, for the first time, contains only Latin:

1. Read the Latin and, using the new vocabulary at the bottom of the page, write a translation. The students may need to use their mini-dictionaries to look up any words they've forgotten
2. Draw pictures that illustrate the scene or action in each panel.
3. A handy guide to all of the characters involved will also pop up.

Slide 7

This slide displays the text of the written exercise. Each Latin sentence, when clicked on, will reveal the English translation. This means that if there's a particular sentence that the class is stuck on during their translation, you can click and reveal that individual sentence. Otherwise, use this clickable slide to go through the whole translation with the class once they've finished.

Slide 8

The plenary slide:

Question 1 What was the name of both Cleopatra's father and brother? [Ptolemaius or Ptolemy]

Question 2 How did Cleopatra die? [She killed herself with poison – she didn't want to be taken as a prisoner by the Romans]

Question 3 quid Latine est  ? [pax]