

Teaching notes on 13.02 Simple past v past continuous

Slide 1

Learning objective: To understand different ways of expressing action in the past in English. Before starting to learn how to form a new past tense in Latin, we'll go over the difference between two past tenses in English.

After saying 'salve' to Lucundus, mouse-clicks on this slide will make Lucundus ask, 'quid heri faciebas? diligenter laborabas... aut segniter laborabas?' ('What were you doing yesterday? Were you working hard... or were you working sluggishly?') to which the pupil can reply 'diligenter laborabam!' ('I was working hard!') or 'segniter laborabam!' ('I was working sluggishly!'). This question and its responses are similar to the previous lesson but use a different tense (past continuous).

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. 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 will appear in the New Words box. The sentences (with the new, glossed words underlined) are:

Slide 3: medicus clarus infantem invalidum perite servat [The famous doctor skilfully saves the poorly child.]

Slide 4: sedemus quod fessi sumus [We are sitting down because we are tired.]

Slide 5: iuvenes spectabam quod ferociter pugnabant [I was watching the young men because they were fighting ferociously.]

Slide 6: navis per undas navigabat [The boat was sailing through the waves.]

Slide 7: *viam bonam monstro quod familia in hac urbe non habitat* [I am showing the right street because the family does not live in this city.]

Slides 8–9



'oculos celate!' ('Hide your eyes!') An observation and memory game.

Repeating the game we played in the last lesson of the unit, we see one version of an English sentence, followed by a prompt to close our eyes. The sentence (on mouse-click) is then replaced by one that is similar but that has some critical differences.

Slide 8: 'The boat was sailing through the waves' changes to 'The boat sailed through the waves.'

Slide 9: highlights the differences, the changing of the past continuous tense (was sailing) to a simple perfect tense verb (sailed), and also comments on how these verbs express actions that are either ongoing (PC) or completed (SP).



The class is then cued onto this lesson's written exercise, where they'll need to sort English verbs by tense (past continuous and simple perfect) and then change past continuous verbs in English to simple perfect ones.

Slide 10

The plenary slide:

Question 1 What English words can you think of that come from the Latin 'navis' meaning 'boat'? [navy, naval, navigate, navigation]

Question 2 How are the simple past and past continuous tenses different? [SP shows an action that is completed, PC shows an action that is ongoing]

Question 3 quid Latine est  ? [monstrare]