Teaching notes on 13.03 The simple past tense in Latin

Slide 1

Learning objective: To encounter how Latin shows the simple past by changing parts of the verb.

After saying 'salve' to Iucundus, mouse-clicks on this slide will make Iucundus ask, 'quid heri consumpsisti? uvas? panem? pomum? caseum? piscem?' ('What did you eat yesterday? Grapes? Bread? An apple? Cheese? Fish?') to which the pupil can reply '[name of food] consumpsi' ('I ate [name of food]') or 'aliter consumpsi!' ('I ate something else.'). Hopefully, following the last lesson in the unit, the pupils will recognize 'heri' as 'yesterday' and will be prompted to recognise that the simple past tense being used here. This lesson will go into detail on all of the simple past Latin endings.

Slide 2

🤓💬 A game of Word Roots Challenge recapping some of the unit's new Latin vocabulary and introducing some ambitious English derivative words. Displayed around the screen are some new Latin words, this time without their English meanings.

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: miles fabulam celeriter narrat et ad terram decidit [The soldier tells the story quickly and falls down to the ground.]

Slide 4: cur canem sub lecto celabas? [Why were you hiding the dog under the bed?]

Slide 5: ridemus quod amicum ridiculum spectamus [We're laughing because we're watching a funny friend.]

Slide 6: dux cautus clamat, "milites, audite! gladios et hastas portate!" [The careful leader shouts, "Soldiers, listen! Carry swords and spears!"]

Slide 7: <u>hodie</u> porcos numero sed <u>heri</u> vaccas <u>numeravi</u>* [Today I am counting the pigs but yesterday I counted the cows.]

* although we do actually know the verb 'numerare', it is glossed here because it is being shown in the simple past tense which we'll explore in the next few slides.

Slide 8

Using the last Quick Fire Sentence as a model, this slide compares the Latin verb ending in the present tense (plus the two ways we can translate them in English) to the verb ending in the simple past tense. Mouse-click compares the English translations of the verbs, pointing out the tense names.

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…goes into more detail on how Latin makes the simple past tense. Just like the present tense and the past continuous tense, the endings of the verb change to show who is doing the action of the verb:

i – I, isti – you (s), it (he/she/it), imus (we), istis (y'all/you plural) and erunt (they)

Something else happens to the verb, too. Mouse-click shows how the letter 'v' appears in the middle of the verb to indicate that this is the simple past. We'll find out later on in this unit that not all verbs do this in the simple past (such as 'consumpsi' in this lesson's LO slide), but a lot do, so this is a good place to start.

Mouse-click then models how 'amare' (to love) changes and translates in the simple past:

amav**i** – I loved, amav**isti** – you loved, amav**it** – he/she/it loved, amav**imus** (we loved), amav**istis** (y'all loved), amav**erunt** (they loved)

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…models the verb 'audire' (to hear) in a similar manner. Pupils can be asked to translate the verbs as they appear if they seem comfortable with the new learning.

Slide 11

Practice translating the simple past using a mixture of verbs. On mouse-click, an SP verb in Latin will appear. Pupils can use the verbs at the top of the screen and the endings at the bottom to practice. The verbs are:

- amavi – I loved
- celaverunt – they hid
- audvisti – you(s) heard
- servavit – he/she/it saved
- amavistis – y'all loved
- celavimus – we hid

📝 The class is then cued onto this lesson's written exercise, a mixture of sorting, matching and translating simple past Latin verbs.

Slide 10

The plenary slide:

Question 1 What English words can you think of that come from the Latin 'celare' meaning 'to hide'? [cellar, conceal]

Question 2 What letter of the alphabet can pop up in the middle of a Latin verb that shows us it's in the simple past tense? [V]

Question 3 quid Latine est 💁🏼‍♀️👜 ? [portare]