Teaching notes on 13.05 The simple past – the next level!

Slide 1

Learning objective: To encounter Latin verbs that act slightly differently to verbs we've already seen in the simple past tense.

After saying 'salve' to Iucundus, mouse-clicks on this slide will make Iucundus ask, 'quid heri fecisti? scripsisti? cucurristi? musicam fecisti? saltavisti? ambulavisti?' ['What did you do yesterday? Did you do some writing? Go for a run? Make music? Dance? Go on a walk?'] to which the pupil can reply 'scripsi' [I did some writing], 'cucurri' [I went for a run], 'musicam feci' [I made music], 'saltavi' [I danced] ambulavi [I went for a walk] or 'aliter feci!' ('I did something else.'). As in previous conversations in intro slides in this unit, the simple past tense being used here. This lesson will go on to explore how some past tense forms can look a little different to what we've seen in previous lessons (like 'scripsi', 'cucurri' and 'feci' here).

Slide 2

🤓💬 A game of Word Roots Challenge in reverse, recapping on the 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 3–8

🤓💬 Quick Fire Sentences including vocabulary previously unencountered. The oral verb rehearsals no longer feature, but a reminder of all the tense endings we've met so far will stay at the bottom of the screen. On mouse-click on each slide, a new word or words will appear in the New Words box. The sentences here feature all three verb tenses (with the new, glossed words underlined):

Slide 3: in Africa habitabam sed nunc in Britannia habito [I was living (*or* used to live) in Africa but now I live in Britain.]

Slide 4: heri mater et pater mihi canem dederunt [Yesterday mum and dad gave a dog to me.] n.b. The students may need a little help in working out that 'dederunt' comes from 'dare'.

Slide 5: femina per vias ambulabat. <u>subito</u> <u>clamorem</u> audivit [The woman was walking through the streets. Suddenly she heard an uproar.]

Slide 6: iuvenis "<u>heri</u> montem ascensi!" dicit [The young man says, "Yesterday I climbed a mountain!"]

Slide 7: per totam urbem cucurristis? non <u>credo</u>! [Y'all ran through the whole city? I don't believe (it/you).]

Slide 8

This slide recaps how verbs we've seen so far form the simple past by inserting the letter 'v' before the simple past endings (i, isti, it, imus, istis, erunt). On mouse-click, we'll also run through verbs that do slightly different things, changing a letter/sound in the middle of the word, or by adding a bit onto the front.

Slide 9

🤓 Even though these 'strange' simple past versions do change a bit more oddly from their present tense forms, they don't change so much that you can't match them up. At the top of this slide are five verbs in their infinitive form: stare (to stand), currere (to run), ridere (to laugh), consumere (to eat/drink/consume) and facere (to make/do). On mouse-click, a simple past verb will pop up and students have to match it to the verb from which they think it comes. The simple past verbs are kept in the first person singular for simplicity's sake. Once the students have an answer, on second mouse-click the SP verb will move to its correct infinitive.

📝 The class is then cued onto this lesson's written exercise, which builds on this task of matching a simple past verb to its present tense equivalent and translating.

Slide 10

The plenary slide:

Question 1 What English words come from the Latin 'fabula' meaning 'story'? [fable, fabulous, confabulation]

Question 2 Name one Latin verb that doesn't show the simple past by using the letter 'v'. [Any from the exercise sheet they've just done!]

Question 3 quid Latine est ⛵ ? [navis]