

## Teaching notes on 13.07 The highlights of Greek theatre

### Slide 1

Learning objective: To record more vocabulary in our mini dictionaries, to use this knowledge and the glossing technique to translate a fact sheet about Greek plays. 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, 'quid heri 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 is being used here.

### Slides 2–4



Quick Fire Sentences including vocabulary previously unencountered, some of the unit's vocabulary and the concepts encountered in Unit 13 (simple past tense). These sentences are also intended to help warm up for the written exercise. On mouse-click on each slide, a new word or words will appear in the New Words box. The three sets of tense endings also appear at the bottom of the slide to support the students. The sentences (with the new, glossed words underlined) are:

Slide 2: senes fabulas claras in theatro spectabant [The old men were watching (/used to watch) famous stories in the theatre.]

Slide 3: feminae lacrimant quod milites saevi urbem deleverunt [The women are crying because the savage soldiers have destroyed the city.]

Slide 4: iuvenis dixit, "pater meus clarus erat!" [The young man said, "My father was famous!"]

### 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* – celare (to hide), narrare (to tell), portare (to carry), servare (to save), sedere (to sit), spectare (to watch), monstrare (to show)

*Nouns* – fabula (story), senex (old man), iuvenis (young man), unda (wave), via (street), navis (boat)

*Adjectives* – clarus/clara (famous, *sometimes* clear)

## Slide 6



A mouse-click walk-through, showing how to complete the Greek Theatre worksheet which 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 writers featured 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** Name one Ancient Greek playwright. [Sophocles, Euripides, Menander, Aristophanes]

**Question 2** What do Ancient Greek frogs say? ["Brekekekex! Koax! Koax!" (apparently)]

**Question 3** quid Latine est  ? [senex]