

Teaching notes on Useful to Know: Maths

Slide 1

Learning objective: To explore the roots of modern maths words and to read about the life of the mathematician Hypatia.

After saying 'salve' to Lucundus, mouse-clicks on this slide will make a doctor pop up and say, "eheu! Lucundus aeger est! quid sibi dolet...nasum aut lingua?" ("Oh no! Lucundus is poorly! What's hurting him... his nose or his tongue?"). After looking at the picture of the poorly Lucundus, students can reply, "nasum sibi dolet!" ("His nose is hurting him!").

Slide 2

A game of Word Roots Challenge showing some Latin and Greek root vocabulary for maths-related 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/Greek ones.

Slides 3–6



Quick Fire Sentences 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 3: femina in Alexandria quae urbs magna erat habitabat [The woman lived in Alexandria which was a big city.]

Slide 4: femina rara erat quod philosophiam scivit [The woman was unusual because she knew philosophy.]

Slide 5: dux malus quem femina vexabat feminam necare voluit [The evil leader, whom the woman annoyed, wanted to kill the woman.]

Slide 6: iuvenes feminam claram quae in via ambulabat ceperunt [Some young men seized the famous woman who was walking in the street.]

Slide 7



A mouse-click walk-through, showing how to complete the Life of Hypatia worksheet:

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.

Slide 8

These slides display 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 9

The plenary slide:

Question 1 The trapezium gets its name from which piece of household furniture? [Table, which is trapeza in Greek]

Question 2 In which city did Hypatia live? [Alexandria]

Question 3 Name one thing Hypatia was good at. [maths, philosophy, talking to people]