Resources Starter Pack

- Sample lesson plans and session ideas for beginners' Latin
- Ideas/strategies for embedding Latin into MFL or English lessons
- Further resources for teaching Latin

Lesson Plan 1: **Exploring Latin**	RESOURCES: Introduction to Latin PPT 'Romans: gone but not forgotten' worksheets (1.1) 'Cerberus' worksheet
An initial lesson to introduce students to the study of Latin. The first section on the influence of the Romans could be taken as a separate lesson if appropriate. **1 hour total (or 2 x 30 mins)**	DIFFERENTIATION: o Think-Pair-Share: use mixed ability pairings o Targeted questioning o Vocabulary prompts o Exit cards

Learning objectives: to explore how the Romans have influenced the modern world; to be able to recognise key differences between English and Latin

What will I do to enable learning?	How will I check learning?
Self-starter activity: Display the images on slide 1 via whiteboard (or print them off and place around the room). Ask students to think about how these images might be linked to each other and to the study of Latin/Classics.	Targeted questioning

Part 1: What is Latin? What is Classics?
• Each student to joy down a few ideas on a post-it. Stick on whiteboard.
• Stand Up, Hand Up, Pair Up: form pairs and assign labels A&B
   o   A tells B what they know about Latin (30 secs)
   o   B tells A what they know about the Romans (30 secs)
   o   Choose a few pairs to feedback. Each person must summarise what their partner has told them
	Ask each student to place their post-it on the whiteboard. Share key ideas.
	
	Peer feedback

Part 2: The legacy of the Romans *[N.B: This activity could equally be done for homework]* • Distribute 'The Romans: gone but not forgotten' worksheets • 5 mins individual work • 5 mins work in pairs (swap pen colour) • Choose pairs to share their answers for certain boxes. Transfer answers to a larger whole class grid.	Different colour pens used to judge progress made individually and in pairs.

Part 3: The Latin Language
• Read out the Latin passage to the whole class.
• Encourage observations:
   o   Why do you think some sentences start with a capital letter and some don't?
   o   Does Latin have a word for 'THE'?
   o   Look at sentence 2: does Latin use the same word order as English?
   o   Why is 'sedet' used in sentence 2 but 'sedent' is used in sentence 3?
• THINK-PAIR-SHARE: explore meanings of 'canis', 'servus' and 'coquus'
• Individuals: use vocabulary list to translate this passage
	Targeted questioning
	
	Written response

Final plenary/review: Each student completes 3-2-1 exit card	Check levels of understanding shown on exit cards.

Lesson Plan 2: **Who is doing what?**	RESOURCES: Nouns worksheet (1.2) A4 paper and marker pens Matching cards - vocabulary
A basic introduction to noun endings; understanding the concept of subject and object. **30 mins**	DIFFERENTIATION: - Targeted questioning - Alternative dominoes starter activity for more able groups

Learning objectives: to compare the structure of English and Latin sentences; to be able to identify the subject and object in basic Latin sentences.

| What will I do to enable learning?	How will I check learning?
Self-starter activity Card matching activity in pairs/table groups (dominoes alternative for more able groups) – place English and Latin words on different cards and students have to match them correctly. Encourage students to make links between other modern languages if possible (eg. mater – mère)	Targeted questioning
Key vocab: mater (mother), pater (father), filius (son), filia (daughter), canis (dog), servus (slave), puella (girl), puer (boy)	
Main activity: noun endings (SUBJECTS AND OBJECTS*) *you may choose to introduce the terminology 'nominative' and 'accusative' now or at a later stage* Recap the observations made in the previous lesson about the differences between English and Latin (e.g. Latin has no word for 'the', the word order is different, the endings of verbs change) Give example sentence: *mater puellam videt* **ASK:** Who sees whom? How do you know? Why did we use 'puella' in the starter activity but it's 'puellam' in this sentence? Discuss the way in which English relies on word order to convey meaning ('The mother sees the girl') whereas Latin uses noun endings. Compare with *'puella filium videt'*. Use the terms **SUBJECT** and **OBJECT** to explain the difference between 'puella' and 'puellam' Students complete TASK A and TASK B individually on their worksheet.	Targeted questioning Written responses
Final plenary/review: Write words on A4 pieces of paper: Subject: PATER, SERVUS, ANCILLA Object: FILIAM, PUERUM, PUELLAM, Verbs: PORTAT (carries), AGITAT (hunts, chases), SALUTAT (greets) Give each piece of paper to a different student and ask them to make 3 Latin sentences as a group. Check students' translations are correct. All students to write one thing they have learnt this lesson on a post-it.	Visual check for correct sentences. Answers on a post-it

The Romans: gone but not forgotten!

They might have lived over 2000 years ago but their myths and culture are all around us in our lives today if you know where to look. Complete the boxes below using the clues you are given.

One chocolate brand named after a Roman god	One girl's name which comes from a Roman word or name	One film which is based on stories from Roman myths
One modern sport influenced by a Roman form of entertainment	One Latin word or phrase regularly used in English	Something found in space named after a Roman god
One road originally built by the Romans	One French or Spanish word which comes from Latin	One modern way in which Roman numerals are used
One series of books with characters, settings or plot influenced by the Romans	One month of the year which gets its name from a Roman god or man	One British town originally built by the Romans (try to give its Roman name too)
One famous person who studied Classics at university	One thing that was invented or introduced to Britain by the Romans	One country (NOT in modern-day Europe) which was part of the Roman empire

Nouns: people, places and things

Can you guess the meaning of these Latin nouns?

mater	pater	servus
filia	filius	canis
puella	puer	ancilla
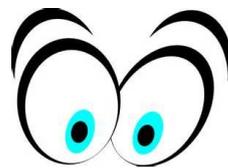
videt = he/she sees

*we get words like 'video' and 'vision' from this Latin word

Who is seeing whom?

1. mater puellam videt = The mother sees the girl.

BUT…surely in the table above, the word for 'girl' is 'puella'?

Label the **SUBJECT** and the **OBJECT** in each sentence.

2. puella filium videt = The girl sees the brother.

In English, we use word order to show what we mean: the person who is doing the 'seeing' comes first in the sentence before the verb. We call this person the **SUBJECT.**

Latin doesn't do this. Instead Latin nouns change their endings to show meaning. The person who is being seen by someone else is called the **OBJECT.** In these Latin sentences, the object gains an 'm'.

TASK A: Spot the mistakes in the Latin sentences and correct them:

pater filia videt = The father sees the daughter.

filiam servus videt = The daughter sees the slave

TASK B: Translate these sentences into Latin!

The dog sees the slave. _____

The mother sees the slave-girl. _____

Latin Roots

Step 1: How many of these words can you define? Rate your understanding of each word using the red (no idea), amber (sort of) and green (I know it!) scale.

Word	Attempt 1: RED/AMBER/GREEN	Attempt 2: RED/AMBER/GREEN
Servitude		
Feline		
Horticulture		
Squalid		
Magnitude		
Benign		
Felicitous		
Loquacious		
Vivacious		
Pugnacious		
Salutation		
Valediction		
Garrulous		
Pacifist		
Senile		
Number of greens?		

Step 2: Look at these Latin words and their meanings:
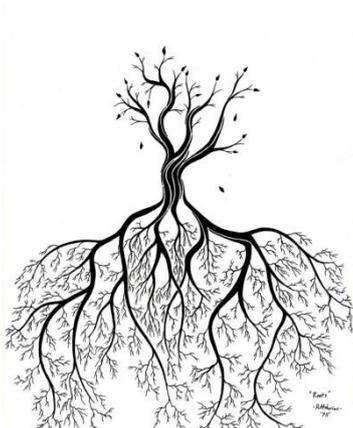
Latin word	English translation
Servus	slave
Feles	cat
Hortus	garden
Squalor	filth
Magnus	big, great
Bene	well
Felix	happy, favourable, lucky
Loquor	I speak, say
Vivus	alive, living
Pugna	fight, battle
Salute	I greet
Vale	goodbye, farewell
Garrulous	talkative, chattering
Pax	peace
Senex	old man

Step 3: English Words
Now that you have thought about definitions and seen these Latin hints, can you work out what the underlined words mean and rephrase the sentence?

1. The girl spent her life in servitude.

    ....

2. Fluffy was feline in appearance.

    ....

3. He was an expert in horticulture.

    ....

4. The living conditions were most squalid.

    ....

5. It was a matter of the greatest magnitude.

    ....

6. The woman looked at the boy with a benign smile.

    ....

7. The view was the room's only felicitous feature

    ....

8. He was a particularly loquacious individual.

    ....

9. She dazzled me with her vivacious personality.

    ....

10. He began the letter with a formal salutation.

    ....

11. The cat left us without a valediction.

    ....

12. The garrulous child struggled to finish the 'sponsored silence'.

    ....

13. Japan is a pacifist country.

    ....

14. Curley is a pugnacious character.

    ....

15. Our old dog is developing signs of senility.

    ....

Step 4: Go back to the table at the beginning. Now fill in the 'attempt 2' column. How many definitions do you know now?

Finding the links

Place a different key word in each of the 7 hexagons. These could be key words from a Classical Civilisation or Ancient History topic. Alternatively, if used in an English or MFL class, you could focus on vocabulary and use the hexagons to illustrate links between Latin and English or other languages. In the grid below, explain how each word is linked to the one next to it, e.g. for A, you would explain how the word in the centre hexagon links to the word in the top hexagon.

A	B	C
D	E	F
G	H	I
J	K	L

Pete's Lesson Toolbox @LessonToolbox
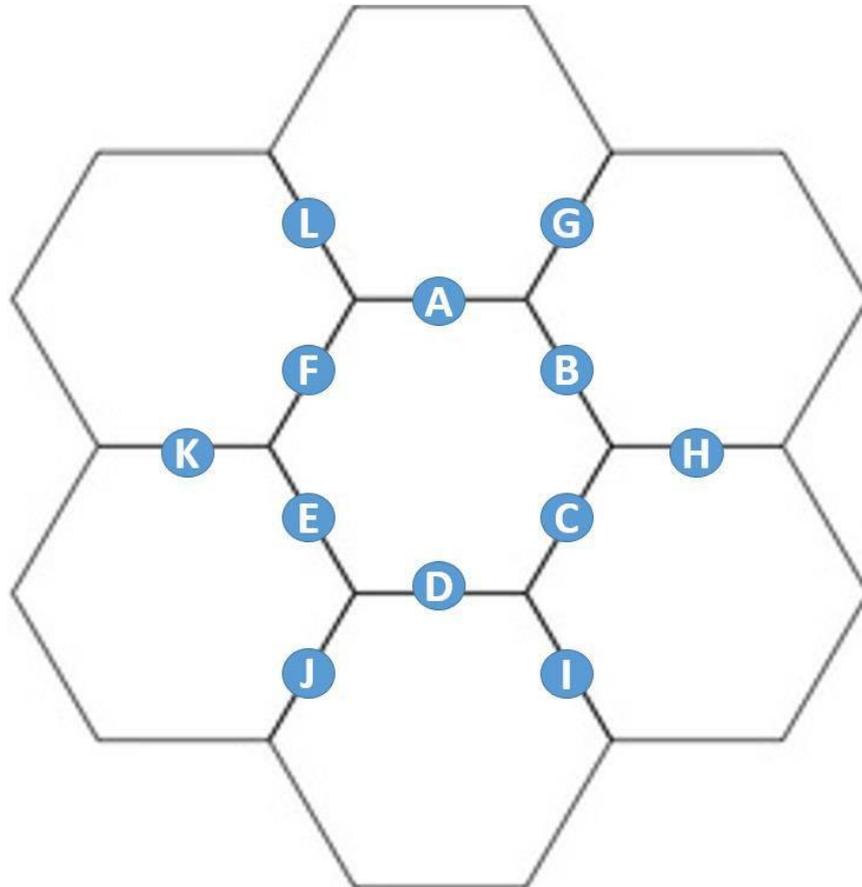
Matching pairs

Match the English words to their Latin ancestors. Then guess the meaning of the Latin words. As an extension, students could then think of words in other languages which are derived from the Latin words in each set.

Set 1

umbrella	flos
army	nox
servant	saccus
flower	sonus
flume	magus
constellation	umbra
nocturnal	coma
comb	arma
sonic	flumen
sack	stella

magic	servus

Set 2

delete	celer
factory	gladius
narrator	delere
gem	meminisse
accelerate	timere
donate	dicere
gladiator	extendere
memory	gemma
extension	facere
timid	narrare
dictionary	donum

Vocabulary dominoes

1) Each domino has a Latin word on one side, and an English word on the other.

2) The students must decide on the order in which to place the dominoes so that each Latin word is placed next to its English equivalent.

3) Of course, the final Latin word must correspond to the first English word, forming a closed loop.

1 english | latin	english | latin
english | latin	e | l
e | l	e | l
e | l	e | l
e | l	e | l

Jade Coles (Classics Library)
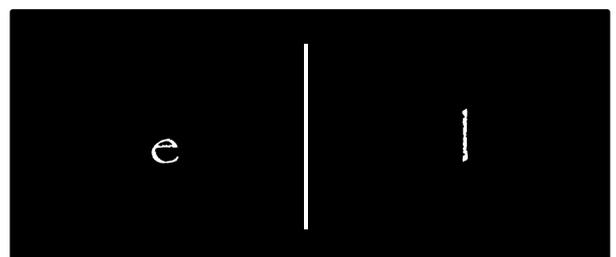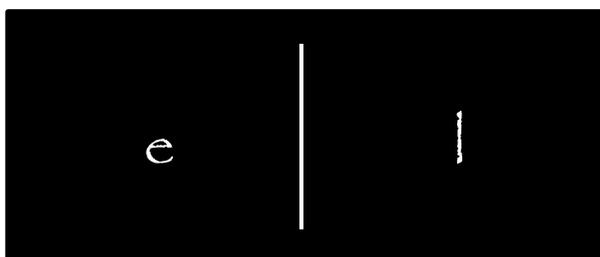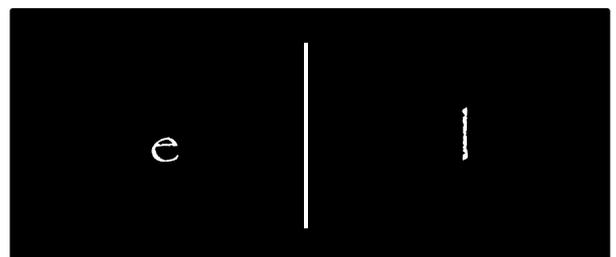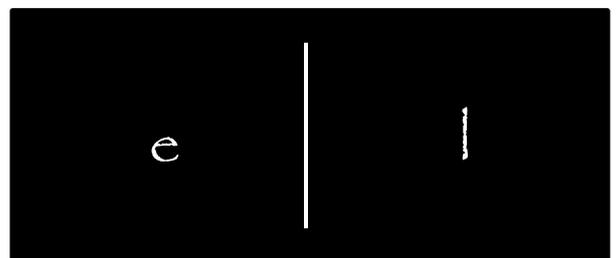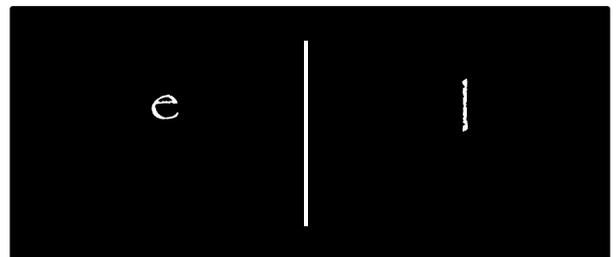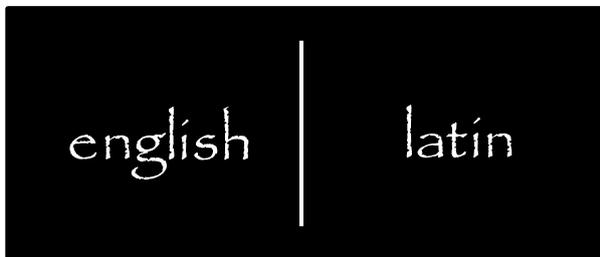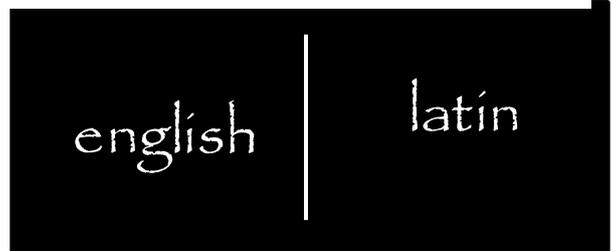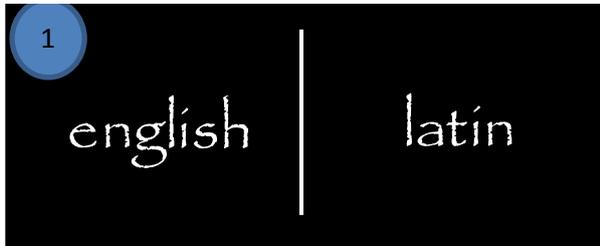
Word of the Week/Day

This activity can work very well as a **regular 5-10 minute starter in English lessons.**

Students should have a regular place to record their 'Word of the Week' work. Mini-booklets, which students make and decorate themselves, tend to work very well. Spelling tests could then be set from the words generated over the course of a few weeks/unit of work.

1. Choose a Latin word and display its meaning on the board as students enter the classroom. This is your 'word of the week'.

2. Individually, students then think of as many different English words which are derived from the Latin word.

3. Students pick 2 of these words and create their own sentences using these words.

4. Whole class feedback: pick students to share their sentences

5. Rewards for the most imaginative sentence or best English word.

6. Create a class leader board.

Further resources for teaching Latin

The resources and worksheets in this pack are based on my own experience of teaching Latin and English at secondary level. Some resources have been adapted from existing material on The Classics Library.

If you are interested in taking Latin further in your school, the following external resources may be of interest.

Textbooks/courses

The Cambridge Latin Course: a comprehensive beginner's course for Latin. The core resource is a series of 5 textbooks. Supporting print materials such as Teacher Guides and Independent Learning Manuals are also available, as well as fantastic online resources www.cambridgescp.com.

Minimus: 'Starting out in Latin' is a unique course for 7-10 year olds, providing a lively introduction to the Latin language and the culture of Roman Britain with a highly illustrated mix of comic strips, stories and myths. 'Minimus Secundus' continues the course up to 13.

Imperium Latin: a new Latin course which is highly resourced and written to make fullest use of modern technology. Its texts follow the life of the Emperor Hadrian, from his early childhood to his later years, as he became the most powerful man in the Roman world.

Useful websites

www.theclassicslibrary.com – a fantastic website containing thousands of resources for Classics teaching and useful forums for the sharing of information and ideas.

http://irisproject.org.uk/ - resources, worksheets, games for the teaching of Latin, Greek, Ancient civilisations and storytelling

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