

Course: Latin

Instructor: Mr. Kenneth Trani

Expectations

Classroom Behavior -- It is expected that all students will act with respect toward the teacher and all other members of the class.

Although water may be drunk during class, no other liquids are permitted without the approval of the school nurse. Gum chewing and eating are also not permitted; however, with the permission of the nurse, hard candy may be used when needed.

The desks are not waste baskets! Please dispose of any trash in the waste basket either before or after class. Also, desks may be used to store books overnight only with the teacher's permission.

Class Participation -- All students are expected to contribute to class discussions. Class participation does not mean that the teacher reaches into your throat to extract an answer or a comment; it means that you, the student, volunteer the same. Asking relevant questions is as important as answering them and counts toward class participation, as does respectfully commenting on what another person has said.

Class participation also includes having the correct materials for each class. This includes the correct book; paper for note taking, quizzes, or tests; and something which to write. Except for work required to be typewritten, all written work must be done neatly in pencil or *blue* or *black ink*.

Homework -- Students are required to have all homework assignments completed on the due date. Incomplete assignments, as well as assignments not done at all, will adversely affect one's end-of-term grade. If a student is absent, assignments are expected on the date she returns to class. (In the event of protracted absences, special arrangements may be made ahead of time.)

Grading: The trimester grade is determined by a combination of assessment methods. The weighting factors are as follows:

Daily preparation and classwork	10%
Quizzes	25%
Tests	40%
Mid-year/FinalExam	25%

Please note that cheating is totally unacceptable. A score of zero will be given for any assignment, quiz, or test on which a student has cheated. She will also have to make up that work at a later date for no credit whatsoever.

Purpose: At one time, studying Latin was part of virtually every "educated" person's schooling. Nowadays, however, many consider Latin a "dead language" that not even priests and medical professionals use any more. Although Latin has not been commonly spoken for centuries, it still lives on, in one way or another, in English as well as in the so-called "Romance" languages (French, Spanish, Portuguese, Italian, and Romanian). In fact, because approximately 60 percent of English words derive from Latin or Latin roots, a knowledge of Latin vocabulary can enhance one's knowledge of English as well as one's ability to recognize the meanings of unknown words that derive from Latin. Also, Latin is a language with a strict grammatical structure; therefore, studying Latin aids immeasurably in the understanding of English grammar and thus in one's ability to communicate in both spoken and written English. For these reasons, as well as for the enormous impact that Roman civilization had on European and American cultures, a knowledge of Latin still has an important part to play in an "educated" person's schooling.

Text: John C. Traupman, *Latin Is Fun*

Tentative Schedule for Latin

First Trimester

August/September -- Pronunciation; Latin and English; Nouns (First and Second Declensions); Plurals; Third Declension; the Accusative Case; Neuter Nouns; Ablative and Vocative Cases

October -- Agreement of Adjectives; First-Conjugation Verbs; Prepositions With the Accusative and Ablative; "Yes" or "No"

November -- More Verbs; Second Conjugation; How to Count

Second Trimester

November -- More and More Verbs; Third Conjugation; "Be" and "Can"

December -- Fourth Conjugation; the Genitive Case; More Verbs; Fourth-Declension Nouns

January -- The Dative Case; Possessive Adjectives; Telling Time; Fifth Declension

Third Trimester

February -- Imperfect Tense; Adverbs

March -- Imperative; the Verb *ferre*

April -- Perfect Tense; Pronouns

May -- Superlatives; Conjunctions

Outline for Latin

Please note that in all lessons, the primary focus will be on the following: 1) vocabulary, specifically how a great many English words derive from Latin roots and bases, 2) grammar and how understanding Latin grammatical forms will aid in understanding English grammar, and 3) translation from Latin to English and vice-versa. Vocabulary work will be the most important factor because a knowledge of Latin vocabulary will help immeasurably in the acquisition of a good English vocabulary.

I. Part One

- A. Latin and English
 - 1. Words that are the same or similar in Latin and English
 - 2. Plural of nouns
 - 3. Accusative case
- B. The Roman family
 - Plural of nouns (continued)
- C. School
 - 1. Neuter nouns
 - 2. Ablative and vocative cases
- D. Description
 - Agreement of adjectives

II. Part Two

- A. Verbs
 - 1. How to express action
 - 2. First-conjugation verbs
- B. Where is . . . ?
 - Prepositions with the accusative and ablative
- C. More verbs
 - 1. How to ask questions and say "yes" or "no"
 - 2. Second-conjugation verbs
- D. One, two, three, . . .
 - 1. How to count
 - 2. Numbers I to XXX

III. Part Three

- A. More and more verbs
 - Third-conjugation verbs
- B. To be or nor to be
 - 1. The verbs *esse* and *posse*
 - 2. Professions and trades
- C. The fourth family of verbs
 - 1. Fourth-conjugation verbs
 - 2. The verb *to go*
- D. Parts of the body
 - The genitive case

IV. Part Four

- A. Food and colors
- B. Nature
 - 1. Fourth-declension nouns
 - 2. The dative case
- C. My home
 - Possessive adjectives
- D. Hours, days, months, seasons
 - 1. Telling time
 - 2. Fifth-declension nouns

V. Part Five

- A. More numbers
 - Imperfect tense
- B. Religion
 - Adverbs
- C. Navigation
 - Imperative
- D. Animals
 - The verb *ferre*

VI. Part Six

- A. Clothing and accessories
 - Perfect tense
- B. The ancient city
 - Pronouns
- C. The military
 - Superlatives
- D. The Roman world
 - Conjunctions