Name of Course: Beginning Latin

Course Overview:
This one-trimester Beginning Latin course introduces students to basic Latin grammar structures and vocabulary. In addition, students will gain knowledge of aspects of Roman culture focusing on the time period around 80 A.D.

Unit of Study	Essential Question(s)	Content/Skill/Concept	Instructional Strategies
The Building Blocks of Latin Grammar	What rules govern pronunciation of Latin words? How do nouns, adjectives, verbs, linking verbs, subjects, and complements operate in simple Latin sentences? What connection exists between the meaning of certain Latin words and the English words that are derived from them?	• Pronunciation of Latin vowels, consonants, and dipthongs • Rules for syllabication • Definitions of the parts of speech: nouns, adjectives, verbs • Present-tense verbs can be translated in multiple ways • Definition of “subject” and “linking verb” • Third person singular and plural verb endings (-t and -nt) • Concept that sentence word order can be changed without changing meaning. • Geography of Roman Empire, Italy, and Campania-Baie during 80 C.E. • Structure of a Roman family	• Verbal reading aloud of story written in Latin • Translation of story written in Latin • Oral response in Latin to questions asked in Latin about the story • Review of grammar rules and explanations • Translation of English sentences into Latin, based on vocabulary from story • Sharing definitions and derivations of specific English words that connect to Latin vocabulary from this unit.
Singular and Plural Nouns and Adjectives Direct Objects	How are nouns and adjectives (1st and 2nd declension) transformed from singular to plural? How do direct objects function in a sentence? What forms do direct objects take?	• Singular and plural noun and adjective endings (1st and 2nd declension.) • -ne ending for questions • Vocative case form for 2nd declension singular • Singular direct objects (accusative case	• Strategies remain the same throughout the course

		for 1st, 2nd, and 3rd declension) ● Transitive and intransitive verbs ● Roman dress	
Verb Forms: First and Second Person Singular and Infinitives	How are the first-and second-person singularverbs formed? How are infinitive verbs formed? How do complementary infinitives function in sentences?	● Complementary infinitive ● First and second person singular verb endings (-o/-m, -s)	● Strategies remain the same throughout the course
Determining Gender of Nouns and Adjectives	How can the gender of 1st and 2nd declension nouns and adjectives be determined? How do infinitives function with the phrase *necesse est*? How can the gender of 3rd declension nouns be determined through their modifying 1st and 2nd declension adjectives? When are the nominative and accusative cases used?	● Gender of nouns and adjectives (1st and 2nd declensions) ● Use of infinitive with the impersonal phrase *necesse est* ● Using gender of adjectives to determine gender of 3rd declension nouns ● Subjects and complements take the nominative case ● Direct objects take the accusative case ● Plural accusative case forms for 1st, 2nd, and 3rd declension ● Role of slaves in Roman life ● The Roman villa	● Strategies remain the same throughout the course
Verb Forms: First and Second Person Plural Vocative Noun Forms	How are the first- and second-person plural verbs formed? What are the present indicative forms of the irregular verb *sum*? How are vocatives formed?	● First and second person plural verb endings (-mus, -tis) ● Vocative forms are the same as nominative forms except for previously learned 2nd declension singular ● Two exceptions to the rule for forming vocatives are that 2nd declension nouns ending in -ius and the adjective *meus* have vocatives in -i ● The story of Aeneas ● The power of *pater* in Roman culture	● Strategies remain the same throughout the course
	What is the function of prepositional phrases in a	● Form and function of prepositional	● Strategies remain the same throughout

Prepositional Phrases Ablative Case	sentence? Which prepositions take the accustive case? Which prepositions take the ablative case? How are ablative case endings formed for 1st, 2nd, and 3rd declension?	phrases ● Prepositions that take the accusative case ● Prepositions that take the ablative case ● Singular and plural forms for ablative case (1st, 2nd, and 3rd declension) ● Major Roman gods and goddesses	the course