Competences common to lexis, syntax, morphology, texts and cultural background

By translating Latin texts pupils improve their mother tongue competence and increase their reading competence.
By acquiring single elements of Latin pupils are able to recognize the common principles of Latin.

1) Lexis

Competences:

Pupils are able
to acquire a basic vocabulary by working on Latin texts.

Contents:

Basic vocabulary
about 400 words

Word fields:
Same stem or family

2) Morphology

Competences:

Pupils are able

to acquire forms of nouns, verbs, adjectives, pronouns, prepositions and conjunctions by working on Latin texts under instruction.

Contents:

Word classes: verbs, nouns, adjectives, pronouns, adverbs, prepositions, conjunctions, interjections, numerals

Verbs:
Conjugations:

conjugate verbs with stems in -a, -e, -i and consonants
conjugate esse and ire + Composita
tenses: present tense, simple future, past tense, perfect, pluperfect, future perfect
mood: indicative, imperative
genus verbi: active voice

infinitives: perfect and present
participles: perfect and present
  Recognition of *–nd- forms*
Nouns:
Declensions:

First declension or a-declension (ends in Nom./Gen. Sg. on -a, -ae)

Second declension or o-declension (ends in Nom./Gen. Sg. on –us, -i; -(e)r, -i; –um, -i)

Third declension or consonant declension: The third declension includes several classes of stems:

a) Pure consonant stems: with Abl. Sg. **–e;** Gen. Pl. on **-um**
Masculines are nouns with –or,-oris: scriptor,-oris; -os,-oris, mos, moris; -er, -eris: carcer, carceris

Feminines are nouns with –s, -x: laus, laudis; lex, legis; libertas,-atis
with –o, -inis: magnitudo, -inis; origo,-inis

Neuters are nouns with –men, -minis: nomen, nominis
-us, -eris: genus, -eris;
-us, -oris: tempus, temporis; corpus, corporis;
-us, -uris: ius, iuris
-ur, -uris; fulgur, fulguris

b) Mixed stems: nouns with two or more consonants before –is in Gen. Sg. as pars, partis f.*; ars, artis f.*with Abl. Sg. **–e;** Gen. Pl. on **-ium**

c) I-stems: Parisyllaba with Nom. Sg. **–is** or **–es (mostly f.); Neuters** with Nom. Sg. on **–e, -al, -ar** with Abl. Sg. **–i;** Gen. Pl. on **–ium**

Fourth declension or u-declension ends in Nom./Gen. Sg. –us, -us; **(mostly m.)** and –u,-us; **(n.)**
Fifth declension or e-declension ends in Nom./Gen. Sg. –es, -ei; **(mostly f.)**

Adjectives: Adjectives of the first and second declensions end in –us, -a, -um (some adjectives end in -er instead of –us in Nom. Sg. m. as *liber, asper, ruber*).
Adjectives of the third declension are conveniently classified according to the number of endings in the Nominative Singular, namely *one, two or three (ingens, ingens, ingens; fortis, fortis, forte; acer, acris, acre).*

Pronouns: Personal pronouns , Possessive pronouns, Relative pronouns
Adverbs, Conjunctions, **Prepositions, Interjections** are the four parts of speech that do not admit inflection and are often called Particles.

Numerals: Cardinal numeral adjectives

3) Syntax

Competences:

Pupils are able
to understand that syntax treats the structure and word order of sentences.

Contents:
Predicate:
General rule with the verbs of motion:
on the question *quo is?* – response: in + Acc.
on the question *ubi es?* – response: in + Abl.;
on the question: *unde venis?* – response: e(x) +Abl.
on the question: *qua is?*- response: per +Acc.

Exceptions:
Names of towns, smaller islands and peninsulas as Corinthus, -i, Rhodus, -i, as well as nouns domus, -us, f., rus, ruris, n., humus, -i, f.

quo is? (without in) *Athenas, Carthaginem, Corinthum, Rhodum, domum, rus, humum*
ubi es? – Abl. loci (without in) *Athenis, Carthagine* but Locative for singularia tantum a- and o-declensions and for domus, rus, humus: *Romae, Corinthi, Rhodi, domi, ruri, humi*

unde venis? - Ablativus separationis – (without ex) *Athenis, Carthagine, Corintho, Rhodo, domo, rure, humo*

The general words loco, locis, parte, also many words modified by totus or even by other adjectives as *hoc loco*, *totis castris*

Subject: Noun, pronoun, verb (infinitive), adjective, numeral used as subject

Object: Noun, pronoun, adjective, numeral used as object with accusative, with dative, with genitive

Main clauses: The **indicative** is used in statements and direct questions; the **imperative** is used in commands.

Subordinate clauses: The **indicative** is used in definite relative clauses, definite temporal clauses (with *ubi, postquam, ut*), conditional clauses, causal clauses, concessive clauses with *quamquam*.

4) Texts

Competences:

Pupils are able
to use different kind of methods to work with a text to improve their social and personal competences.

Contents:

Textbook or personal manuscript written by the teacher

5) Cultural background

Competences:

Pupils are able
to connect important fields of ancient life with knowledge acquired in history,
to recognize elements of Roman culture, which have influence until now.

Contents:

According to available material