

## Medieval Latin Club, meeting 6d (1 hour)

### I. Vocab/Etymology (15 minutes):

#### A. Latin root: littera “letters”

- illiterate, literary, literature, literacy, literal, literally, literati, liberation
- Ask students to brainstorm derivatives.

#### B. Affixes in English words:

- i. Review the definitions of prefix, suffix, and root as needed.
- ii. Review affixes from 6a, 6b, and 6c.
- iii. Ask students to come up with their own examples of words with the given affixes. Ask them to explain how the affix affects the meaning of the word.

#### C. Vocab review:

- i. Word search with clues based on English and Spanish cognates
- ii. Identify vocab words from Medieval manuscripts (handout found on Bartholomew’s World website). Have students translate the word they identify and offer one derivative.

### II. Grammar (20 minutes):

#### A. Review grammar concepts from previous lesson:

- i. Review the forms of the infinitives and their uses (i.e. as complements of a certain class of verbs that requires an infinitive complement to complete its meaning).
- ii. Remind students of the difference between finite and non-finite verbs. When translating, they should always find the finite verbs first, and then look to the non-finite verbs to complete the meaning.
- iii. Remind students of the use for the vocative case.

#### B. Translate the Latin passage from the chapter. Have students read the Latin aloud and then translate.

#### C. New grammar concepts:

- i. Point out the relative clause in the translation passage beginning with quae. Note that relative clauses always have a finite verb that functions

within the clause. Note that quae matches in number and gender with its antecedent (puellas), but that its case reflects its function in the clause.

ii. Ask students about the phrase puella valde pulchra. What kind of construction do we find? Appositive, with the noun Iulia. Note that puella and pulchra match Iulia in case, number, and gender.

iii. Point out the phrase nomine Gaium. Gaium matches its antecedent amicum, and nomine is in the ablative case – the use of nomine in the ablative case was idiomatic, and should be translated “(Gaius) by name.”

### III. Medieval World (20 minutes):

Finish up any parts of the church lessons that are leftover (6a, 6b, 6c).

### IV. Conclusion (5 minutes)