Foreign Language   Brunswick School Department
Latin 2
Unit 1: Uses of the Cases

Essential Understandings	▪ Latin nouns, pronouns, and adjectives occur in five different cases, which denote the relationship of the noun to the verb o f the clause. These cases are indicated by the inflection or ending on the noun. Nouns and adjectives fall into five groups, called declensions, which each use one set of inflections. ▪ Latin sentences do not rely on word order to express syntax, but on noun inflection. The cases have both basic and specific uses.
Essential Questions	▪ How does a reader tell the difference between two different uses in the same cases? ▪ How is this reflected in translation? ▪ How can this help the student in English?
Essential Knowledge	▪ Latin nouns, pronouns, and adjectives occur in five different cases, which denote the relationship of the noun to the verb o f the clause. These cases are indicated by the inflection or ending on the noun. Nouns and adjectives fall into five groups, called declensions, which each use one set of inflections. ▪ Latin sentences do not rely on word order to express syntax, but on noun inflection. The cases have both basic and specific uses.
Vocabulary	▪ Terms: o case, inflection, declension, nominative, subject, predicate, genitive, possessive, partitive, objective, descriptive, dative, indirect object, reference, certain adjectives, agent, accusative, direct object, duration of time, extent of space, subject of the infinitive, exclamation, place to which, ablative, separation, locative, accompaniment, means, manner, agent, comparison, absolute, vocative, locative
Essential Skills	▪ Identify specific uses of the cases in English and Latin.

Related Maine Learning Results	World Languages
	A. Communication
	  A4. Language Comparisons
	    Students use their understanding of the nature of language to enhance their communication in the target language.
	    a. Compare a variety of grammatical structures and syntax between languages.
	    b. Identify examples of vocabulary in both languages that do not translate directly form one language to another.
	    c. Use idiomatic expressions and/or proverbs in the target language.
	    d. Identify examples of how vocabulary (in English and the target language) that convey different meanings in different contexts.

Related Maine Learning Results	C. Connections 　C1. Knowledge of Other Learning Results Content Areas 　　Students use the target language to enhance their knowledge of other Learning Results content areas. 　　a. Provide examples of grammatical knowledge acquired in the target language that are used to achieve a better understanding of grammatical structures in English. 　　b. Provide examples of information gathered through target language resources that are applied in other Learning Results content areas.
Sample Lessons And Activities	▪ Lecture ▪ Games ▪ Readings
Sample Classroom Assessment Methods	▪ Games ▪ Tests ▪ Readings
Sample Resources	▪ Other Resources: 　o Teacher created materials
Technology Link	▪ http://www.brunswick.k12.me.us/curriculum