

LATIN

Level I

Latin Level I content standards provide students the framework to begin the study of a foundational language and the culture in which it originated. Basic pronunciation, grammar, vocabulary, and culture are included. Acquiring knowledge and skills at Level I also helps students to understand the English language and to use it more effectively. Upon completion of Level I, a student's proficiency level may range from Novice Low to Novice Mid in the Interpersonal mode, Novice High to Intermediate Low in the Interpretive mode, and Novice Mid in the Presentational mode.

The Latin teachers in the district maintain documents outlining the specific content of each standard (referenced below as: "The specific topics covered are determined in consultation with the entire Latin collaborative team.").

Integration of the Five Goal Areas

The effective implementation of this curriculum framework always will incorporate the five goal areas in every unit of learning. For example, the introduction of third declension nouns in Latin I could be accomplished in the following way.

Communication—Students will read (Interpretive mode) and compose (Presentational mode) Latin to develop their facility of third declension nouns.

Cultures—Students will read Latin texts about the family in daily life which contain third declension nouns.

Connections—The content of a text that students read can be compared to content in other disciplines (e.g., similarities and differences between ancient Roman and modern American families).

Comparisons—As students learn the third declension, they deepen their understanding of the differences between a highly inflected language (Latin) and English.

Communities—Students consciously apply their knowledge of the Roman family when they study historical family structures (e.g., nuclear family structures in China).

By means of this integration, in each of the five goal areas *students can . . .*

Communication

Interpersonal Mode

1. Respond appropriately to simple questions, statements, commands, or non-verbal stimuli.
 - a. Greet people and introduce self to others.
E.g., *salvē, salvete.*
 - b. Answer simple questions in single words or short phrases.
E.g., Q: *Quid est nōmen tibi?* A: *Nōmen mihi est.*
 - c. Answer simple questions relevant to a reading or lesson.
E.g., Q: *Quis est in villā?* A: *Agricola est in villā.*

Interpretive Mode

2. Read and understand appropriate Latin vocabulary, inflectional systems, and syntax.
 - a. Summarize and translate passages of Latin composed or adapted for acquisition of content and language skills appropriate for Level I; appropriate grammar and syntax needed for this translation are determined in consultation with the entire Latin collaborative team.
 - b. Answer questions in Latin or English about short passages of Latin composed or adapted for acquisition of content and language skills appropriate to Level I.
E.g., who are the main characters (answered by identifying nouns)? What does a character do (answered by translating a main verb)?

Presentational Mode

3. Use correct pronunciation to read Latin sentences and phrases aloud.
4. Produce Latin sentences at the Novice Mid Level.
 - a. Write short messages in Latin on familiar topics or topics studied.
E.g., write basic sentences about self, school, or community.

Cultures

5. Investigate and describe elements of Roman daily life; the specific topics covered are determined in consultation with the entire Latin collaborative team.
6. Investigate and describe the most important Greco-Roman deities, including their characteristics, duties, and associated myths; the specific topics covered are determined in consultation with the entire Latin collaborative team.
7. Investigate and describe elements of Roman material culture; the specific topics covered are determined in consultation with the entire Latin collaborative team.

Connections

8. Locate historically important cities and major geographical features of Italy and Western Europe, and describe their ancient and modern significance; the specific topics covered are determined in consultation with the entire Latin collaborative team.
9. Identify Latin influences on other disciplines.
E.g., roman numerals, metric prefixes (mathematics), anatomical terminology, and names of planets (science).
10. Identify evidence of contributions of Roman civilization and language to diverse cultures.
E.g., architectural sites in Western Asia, North Africa, and Europe; and artistic interpretations of classical themes during the Renaissance.
11. Recognize plots and themes of Greco-Roman myths and their influence in literature, art, and music.

Comparisons

12. Recognize Latin derivatives, cognates, and language patterns in English and other languages.
E.g., mottoes, phrases, abbreviations, roots, prefixes, and suffixes.
13. Identify similarities of their own culture to that of the Greco-Roman world.
E.g., architecture, daily life, themes and heroes of classical mythology.

Communities

14. Identify world languages and communities connected by their common origin in Latin language and Greco-Roman culture.
E.g, Spanish, French, Italian, Portuguese, and Romanian.
15. Identify professional fields that employ Latin terminology.
E.g., medicine, law, pharmacy, engineering, and science.
16. Connect with personal interests using knowledge of Latin and the Greco-Roman world.
E.g., participation in junior classical league activities and the Latin club.