

LATIN

Level II

In Latin Level II, students build upon what they have learned in Level I, and begin more advanced study of Roman life, history, and mythology. Level II includes the study of advanced grammar, an expansion of students' Latin vocabulary, and the reading of authentic Roman writers. As students progress from adapted to authentic texts, they deepen and expand their familiarity and knowledge of the ancient world. Successful completion of Level I is a prerequisite for enrollment in Level II. Upon completion of Level II, a student's proficiency level may reach at least Novice Mid in the Interpersonal mode, Intermediate Low in the Interpretive mode, and Novice Mid to Novice High 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 subjunctive purpose clauses in Latin II could be accomplished in the following way.

Communication—Students will read (Interpretive mode) and compose (Presentational mode) Latin to develop their facility of purpose clauses.

Cultures—Students encounter purpose clauses in texts either adapted from authentic Roman sources or about Roman culture.

Connections—The content of a text that students read can be compared to content in other disciplines (e.g., George Washington's use of Cincinnatus).

Comparisons—As students learn the Latin purpose clause, they also learn how English expresses purpose.

Communities—Students consciously apply purpose clauses to their English papers or engage the Roman milieu in their history courses (e.g., Cincinnatus).

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

Communication

Interpersonal Mode

1. Ask and answer highly predictable and formulaic questions in Latin.
 - a. Answer simple questions using short Latin sentences.
E.g., Q: *Quid hodiē agēmus?* A: *Latīnam hodiē legimus.*
 - b. Formulate simple questions and responses relevant to a reading or lesson.
E.g., Q: *Ubi Caesar pugnābat?* A: *Caesar in Galliā pugnābat.*

Interpretive Mode

2. Read, understand, and translate Latin at an Intermediate Low level.
 - a. Summarize and translate passages of adapted or unadapted Latin appropriate to their level; 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 to demonstrate understanding of adapted or unadapted Latin appropriate to their level.

E.g., why does a character do an action (answered by reading a purpose clause in a passage)?
When did this action happen (answered by reading a *cum* clause in a passage)?

Presentational Mode

3. Produce Latin messages at a Novice Mid to Novice High Level.
 - a. Write short messages and notes in Latin on familiar topics.
E.g., a short and simple Latin sentence that summarizes a previous reading.

Cultures

4. Explain the significance of people, events, social structures, and political terms in Roman history; the specific topics covered are determined in consultation with the entire Latin collaborative team.
5. Compare the actions of Roman heroes and historical figures and explain the differences; the specific topics covered are determined in consultation with the entire Latin collaborative team.

Connections

6. Locate historically significant cities, countries, and geographical features of the ancient Mediterranean world, and describe their relationship to their modern counterparts when applicable; the specific topics covered are determined in consultation with the entire Latin collaborative team.
7. Investigate and describe Latin influences on modern academic disciplines, world languages such as English and the Romance languages, history, and philosophy.
E.g., similarities and differences between modern and Roman military tactics.
8. Describe Roman influences on contemporary arts and culture.
E.g., the television series *Rome*, the movies *Gladiator*, *Cleopatra*, and *Troy*, and contemporary youth literature.

Comparisons

9. Compare language patterns of Latin and their own language.
E.g., differences in the way Latin and English express indirect statements.
10. Use Latin prefixes, suffixes, and roots to expand English vocabulary.
11. Compare the geography and social, political, legal, military, and economic systems of the Roman world to systems of the modern world.
E.g., compare a map of the provinces of the Roman Empire to a modern map of the Mediterranean region.

Communities

12. Identify ways the study of Latin is beneficial to the study of other languages.
E.g., similarities between the vocabulary of Latin and the Romance languages, as in the Latin word *homo*, the Spanish word *hombre*, and the French word *l'homme*.
13. Connect with personal interests using knowledge of Latin and the Greco-Roman world.
E.g., participation in activities such as the Junior Classical League certamen competitions.