



LEVEL 3/4 • TRANSITIONING/REFINING

Communication in classical languages (Latin) acknowledges the importance of the three modes of communication, that is, Interpersonal, Interpretive, and Presentational modes. Since the written messages of the ancient world are the major sources of knowledge of the Roman language, a greater emphasis is given to reading as the primary form of communication in a classical Latin class. However, Latin was once a living language, widely spoken throughout the world and continues to influence the English language today. To hear and speak the sounds of Latin, to imitate the cadence of spoken Latin in poetry and song, and to write sentences in Latin are also important aspects in the study of the language in that they help to contribute to the improvement of reading in Latin.

STANDARDS AND COMPETENCIES

- 1. INTERPERSONAL – Students use their knowledge of Latin to enhance their communication skills in English.**
 - a. Students read Latin prose and poetry aloud with attention to such features as meter, meaningful phrase grouping, and appropriate voice inflection.
 - b. Students recognize and appropriately use Latin phrases and expressions in modern-day English.

- 2. PRESENTATIONAL SPEAKING – Students use Latin orally as part of the language learning process.**
 - a. Students sing or recite passages in Latin modeling correct pronunciation.
 - b. Students read out loud from authentic Latin texts modeling correct pronunciation.

- 3. PRESENTATIONAL WRITING – Students use written Latin as part of the language learning process and can paraphrase and translate content.**
 - a. Students can translate longer and more complex passages from Latin to English and from English to Latin.
 - b. Students can appropriately use Latin phrases and expressions in their own writing.

- 4. INTERPRETIVE LISTENING – Understand spoken words, phrases, and simple sentences related to topics studied and vocabulary learned.**
 - a. Students can respond appropriately to increasingly complex commands, statements, questions, or non-verbal stimuli in Latin.
 - b. Students recognize and produce the sounds and correct intonation of Latin.

- 5. INTERPRETIVE READING – Understand written words, phrases, and simple sentences related to topics studied and vocabulary learned.**
 - a. Students recognize Latin roots in English words to derive meaning of unfamiliar words or explain the etymology of familiar words.
 - b. Students demonstrate understanding of authentic Latin texts by answering questions in English.