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# **TABLE OF CONTENTS**

[F–10 AUSTRALIAN CURRICULUM: Latin language support resource 3](#_Toc142388000)

[Introduction 3](#_Toc142388001)

[Language structures and features 4](#_Toc142388002)

F–10 AUSTRALIAN CURRICULUM: Latin language support resource

Introduction

This Latin Language resource was developed to support teachers as they plan teaching and learning programs to implement the Australian Curriculum: Latin. It is optional and includes illustrative examples and suggestions for a sequential development of language structures and features.

Content is presented in 2 broad levels – beginner/intermediate and intermediate/advanced – and is independent of the year bands and the time spent on task.

Teachers can use suggestions in the resource to assist their planning of programs based on the AC: Latin. The resource may assist teachers to meet the diverse language needs and learning backgrounds of students at different entry points into second-language learning.

For example:

* a Year 9 student is learning Latin for the first time. The teacher can use the cognitive demand of the Years 9 and 10 curriculum achievement standards and content descriptions, supported by the beginner/intermediate language structures and features, to cater for the linguistic needs of the student.

This resource provides language structures and features that are neither exhaustive nor mutually exclusive. The 2 levels demonstrate how a particular structure or feature could be developed at different stages of a continuum of second-language learning.

Language structures and features

Table 1 begins with ‘Conventions of phonological and orthographic systems’ followed by structures and features organised in alphabetical order.

Table 1: Language structures and features

|  |
| --- |
| **Language structures and features** |
| Conventions of phonological and orthographic systems | **Beginner/Intermediate** | **Intermediate/Advanced** |
| **letters, sounds and pronunciation*** sound and pronunciation of the 23 letters Roman letters of the alphabet
* pronunciation of *c, u/v, g*
* pronunciation of short and long vowels, for example, *mater, pater*
* pronunciation of dipthongs, for example, *ae, eu, au, ui,* in *Caecilius*
* *i* as a vowel and as a consonant, for example, *intrat; ianua*
* pronunciation of *h* at the start of words, for example, *in horto*
* absence of the definite and indefinite article in Latin
* absence of capitalisation, except for proper nouns
* use of enclitics, for example, *-que, -ne*
 | reading aloud and performing * rolled or trilled *r*
* consonant combinations/clusters as in *ingens, magnus, urbs*
* elision of words in spoken Latin where there are 2 consecutive vowels such as vowel before final *m* followed an initial vowel, final vowel followed by an initial *h*
* absence of punctuation in original Latin
* spoken stress of Latin, for example*, spec-tá-tor,* compared with *péc-tor-a*
* variation of Latin word order to create effect, emphasis, tone

for recognition and/or modelled use* metre of Roman poetry, for example, dactylic hexameter, elegiac couplets
 |
| Adjectives |  declension forms, agreement and position of adjectives* use of adjectives to describe nouns, for example, *canis est fortis*
* placement of adjectives in relation to nouns, for example, *puella laeta est in tablino, magnus leo est in pictura*
* first, second and third declension forms, for example, *bonus, bona, bonum, tristis, triste*
* agreement of adjectives and nouns in number, gender and case
* singular and plural adjective forms, for example, *iratus, irati*
* masculine, feminine and neuter forms, for example, *iratus, irata, iratum*
* case forms for adjectives, such as nominative, vocative, accusative, genitive, dative, ablative, for example, *iratus, iratus, iratum, irati, irato, irato*
* degrees of adjectives – positive, comparative and superlative – for example, *iratus, iratior, iratissimus,* *fortis, fortior, fortissimus*
* possessive adjectives, for example, *meus, tuus, noster, vester*
* demonstrative adjectives, for example, *hic, ille, is*
* numerical adjectives such as cardinal and ordinal numbers, for example, *unus*, *primus*
 | **more complex adjectives*** reflexive adjectives, for example,*suus, sua, suum*
* placement of adjectives in poetry for dramatic effect, for example, *media in via*
* agreement of first, second and third declension adjective forms with nouns from different declensions, for example, *mercator ebrius*
* irregular first/second and third declension forms, for example, *pulcher pulchra pulchrum; ingens ingentis*
* application of first and second declension adjective endings to superlative adjectives and application of third declension adjective endings to comparative adjectives
* possessive adjectives, for example, *suus*
* irregular comparisons of adjectives, for example, *magnus, maior, maximus; parvus minor, minimus; bonus, melior, optimus; malus, peior, pessimus; difficilis difficilior difficillimus*
 |
| Adverbs | commonly used adverbs* use of adverbs to modify verbs
* common adverbs, for example, *semper, hodie, celeriter*
* degrees of adverbs – positive, comparative and superlative – for example, *irate, iratius, iratissime; fortiter, fortius, fortissime*
 | more complex use of adverbs* use of adverbs to modify verbs, adjectives and adverbs, for example, *tam dives, Roma* *est* *maior multo quam oppidum*
* formation of adverbs in different degrees of adverbs – positive, comparative and superlative
* adverbs denoting time, such as *tum, deinde*
* irregular comparisons of adverbs, for example, *magnopere magis maxime; paulum minus, minime; bene melius, optime, male peius pessime, multum plus, plurimum*
 |
| Affixes | prefixes * prefixes added to verbs and adjectives, for example, *advenit, perterritus*
* suffixes/enclitics, for example, *estisne, paterque*
 | more specialised use of prefixes* prefixes can change meaning, for example, *venio, invenire*
* assimiliation of final consonant of a prefix and first consonant of a verb, for example, *ad+loquor=alloquor, ex+fero=effero*
* vowel changes when a prefix is added, for example, *facere* becomes *conficere, capere* becomes *incipere*
 |
| Case usage | function of cases* nominative case
* subject of verb, for example, *pater in villa dormit*
* complement of subject with *esse*, for example, *vir est pater*
* in apposition to subject, for example, *vir, pater, in villa dormit*
* vocative case
* direct address, for example, *domine, veni!*
* accusative case
* direct object of verb, for example, *puella villam intrat*
* governed by a preposition, for example, *in villam*
* genitive case
* possession, for example, *villa patris*
* descriptive, for example, *femina magnae prudentiae*
* dative case
* indirect object of verb, for example, *femina pecuniam mercatori dat*
* dependent on certain verbs, for example, *puer patro credit*
* ablative case
* governed by a preposition, for example, *in villa*
 | more complex case usage* accusative case
* duration of time, for example, *tres dies*
* exclamation, for example, *me miserum!*
* subject of the infinitive in indirect statement, for example, *credo iuvenem e villa discedere*
* genitive case
* partitive, for example, *plus argenti*
* dependent on certain verbs and adjectives, for example, *memor belli*
* dative case
* possession, for example, *liber mihi est*
* ablative case
* place where, for example, *terra*
* time when, within which, for example, *quarto die, tribus diebus*
* comparison, for example, *templum est altius villa*
* dependent on certain verbs and adjectives, for example,

  *dignus honore* ablative absolute, for example, *urbe deleta** accompaniment, for example, *cum amico*
* agent, for example, *a domino vocatus*
* instrument, for example, *ferro interfectus*
* means, for example, *callidate interfectus*
* separation, for example, imperator Roma *discessit*
* locative case
* place where, for example, *Romae, humi*
 |
| Comparison | simple comparisons* use of *quam* to compare, for example, *pater est senior quam filius*
 | more complex comparisons* use ablative case to compare, for example, *pater est senior filio*
 |
| Conjunctions | commonly used conjunctions* conjunctions to join nouns or clauses in compound sentences, for example, *et, et ... et ..., nam, enim, sed, tamen,* for example, *puellae et feminae sunt in foro; canis e villa currit et in via dormit.*
 | **complex sentences*** subordinating conjunctions in complex sentences such as *ut, cum, si, postquam, quamquam,* for example, *si hoc dixit, erravit.*
 |
| Interrogatives | commonly used interrogatives* interrogative words, for example, *quis? cur? ubi?*
* interrogative enclitic, for example, *esne contentus?*
 | **additional forms of interrogatives*** interrogative words, for example, *qualis? quantus? quot? quotiens? quo? Unde? quomodo? quando?*
* interrogative pronouns, for example, *quis, quis, quid*
* interrogative adjectives, for example, *qui, quae, quod*
 |
| Nouns | forms of nouns* characteristics of nouns in Latin, for example, singular and plural; gender, for example, masculine, feminine, neuter; case, for example, nominative, vocative, accusative, genitive, dative, ablative
* noun inflections for all cases in singular and plural in first, second and third declensions, for example, *puella, puella, puellam, puellae, puellae, puella /puellae, puellae, puellas, puellarum, puellis, puellis*
* noun inflections for all cases in singular and plural of neuter nouns of the second and third declension, for example, *bellum, bella*
* rules for determining gender, for example, most nouns in the first declension are feminine, most nouns in the second declension are masculine or neuter
 | more complex forms of nouns* locative case, for example, *Romae* (at Rome), *ruri* (in the country)
* noun inflections for all cases in singular and plural in fourth and fifth declension nouns, for example, *exercitus, exercitus, exercitum, exercitus, exercitui, exercitu/exercitus, exercitus, exercitus, exercituum, exercitibus, exercitibus*
* noun inflections for all cases in singular and plural of neuter nouns of the fourth declension, for example, *genu, genua*
* irregular gender, such as, masculine nouns of the first declension, for example, *nauta, poeta,* and nouns which can be either gender, for example, *canis, parens*
* common features of word families of nouns, verbs and adjectives, for example, *terror, terreo, territus*
 |
| Numbers | cardinal and ordinal numbers* cardinal numbers 1–20, for example, *unus, duo, tres*
* ordinal numbers, for example, *primus, secundus, tertius*
* Roman numerals, for example, *I, V, X, L, C, M*
 | additional forms and use of numbers* cardinal numbers 1–100, for example, *centum*
* ordinal numbers 1st–20th, for example, *vicesimum*

**for recognition and/or modelled use** * numbers in phrases to express distance, capacity, time and price, for example, *duo milia passuum*
* numeral adverbs, for example, *semel, bis, ter, quater*
* conventions of Roman calendar
 |
| Prepositions | commonly used prepositions* use of prepositions to govern nouns
* common prepositions, for example, *ad, prope, cum*
* prepositional phrases, for example, *per urbem, e foro*
 | function of prepositions* with different cases such as the accusative and ablative
* accusative case to denote motion towards with prepositions such as *in, sub, super, subter,* for example, *vir in villam ambulat*.
* ablative case to denote rest with prepositions such as *in, sub, super, subter,* for example, *vir in villa manet*.
* placement of prepositions within a prepositional phrase, for example, *media in via*
 |
| Pronouns | **commonly used pronouns*** personal pronouns and pronominal adjectives, for example, *ego, tu, nos, vos, meus, tuus, noster, vester*
* interrogative pronouns, for example, *quis, quis, quid*
* demonstrative pronouns, for example, *hic, haec, hoc, ille, illa, illud*
* relative pronouns, for example, *qui, quae, quod*
 | more complex pronouns* emphatic pronouns, for example, *ipse, ipsa, ipsum; idem, eadem, idem*
* personal pronouns, for example, *is, ea, id*
* reflexive pronoun, for example, *se*

for recognition and/or modelled use* indefinite pronouns, for example, *quisquam, quisquam, quicquam; quisque, quaeque, quidque*
 |
| Sentence structures |  commonly used sentence structures* identification of the subject of a verb in a simple sentence
* identification of common word order, for example, subject+direct object+indirect object+verb
* statements, for example, *ancilla dominum videt*.
* questions, for example, *ubi est pater? laboratne hodie?*
* commands, for example, *ad forum festinate! noli manere!*
* compound sentences, for example, *puer in horto stat et canem spectat.*
* complex sentences involving subordinate clauses, for example, *servus est perterritus, ubi dominum audit ormercator, quem heri vidi, navem Syriam habet.*

types of clauses* temporal clauses using *postquam, ubi* and an indicative verb*,* for example, *postquam femina villam intravit*
* concessive clauses using *quamquam* and an indicative verb, for example, *quamquam dominus erat iratus*
* causal clauses using *quod* and an indicative verb, for example, *quod puer erat fessus*
* **r**elative clauses using the relative pronoun, for example, *vir, qui librum mihi dedit*
 | **more complex sentence structures*** identification of subordinate clauses in a complex sentence, for example, relative, causal, temporal, concessive and conditional clauses
* periodic sentences involving sophisticated structures, for example, *miles, cantans in castra, vestimenta lavabat.*
* participial phrases, for example, *venalicius, a leone petitus* ...
* ablative absolute, for example, *te duce*

complex clauses* temporal clauses such as those using*cum* and a subjunctive verb*,* for example, *cum custodes dormirent*
* concessive clauses using *cum* and a subjunctive verb*,* for example, *cum dominus esset iratus*
* causal clauses using *cum* and a subjunctive verb, for example, *quod puer esset fessus*
* purpose/final clauses using *ut* or negative *ne* and a subjunctive verb, for example, *cives ad forum festinaverunt ut nuntium audirent*
* purpose/final clauses using the relative pronoun and a subjunctive verb, for example, *dominus servum misit qui filium inveniret*
* result/consecutive clauses using *ut* or negative *ut ... non* and a subjunctive verb, for example, *tantus erat clamor ut cives nuntium non audirent*
* indirect command using *ut* or negative *ne* and a subjunctive verb, for example, *imperator militibus imperavit ut redirent*
* indirect questions using an interrogative and a subjunctive verb, for example, *nemo sciebat quis appropinquaret*
* conditional clauses using *si, nisi*, for example, *si hoc fecisset, stultus fuisset*

**for recognition/modelled use*** indirect statements, for example, *magister scivit puerum abesse.*
 |
| Verbs | tenses and conjugations* first, second and third person singular and plural present conjugation, for example, *laboro, laboras, laborat, laboramus, laboratis, laborant*
* regular conjugations, first, second, third, mixed, fourth, for example, *laboro, laborare; moneo, monere; traho, trahere; capio, capere; audio, audire*
* formation of irregular verbs, for example, *sum, esse; possum, posse; volo, velle; nolo, nollo; malo, malle*
* tenses in the indicative mood such as present, imperfect, perfect, pluperfect, for example, *laborat; laborabat; laboravit; laboraverat*
* imperative in the singular and plural in each conjugation, for example, *labora, laborate; mone, monete; trahe, trahite; audi, audite*
* present infinitives, such as a prolative infinitive, for example, *audire non possum*
* impersonal expressions, for example, *placet mihi*
 | **conjugation of more complex tenses and moods*** principal parts of verbs in all conjugations, for example*, laboro, laborare, laboravi, laboratus; traho, trahere, traxi, tractus*
* tenses in the indicative mood such as future simple for first, second and third, fourth conjugation, future perfect, for example, *laborabo, laborabis, laborabit; traham, trahes, trahet;* and future perfect, for example, *laboravero, laboraveris, laboraverit*
* formation of irregular verbs, for example, *eo, ire; fero, ferre*
* moods such as indicative, subjunctive, imperative
* active and passive voice forms for all tenses, for example, *voco, vocor; vocavi, vocatus sumdeponent*
* verb forms and principal parts, for example, *loquor, loqui, locutus sum*
* participles in different tenses and voices, such as present active, future active, perfect passive, perfect active, for example, *portans, portaturus, portatus; locutus*
* infinitives in different tenses and voices, such as present active, present passive, perfect active, perfect passive, future active, future passive, for example, *portare, portari, portavisse, portatus esse, portaturus esseportatum iri*
* formation and use of gerunds and gerundives, such as the gerundive of obligation, for example, *urbs nobis delenda est*

**for recognition/modelled use*** tenses of verbs in the subjunctive mood, such as present, perfect
* tenses of verbs in the subjunctive mood, such as imperfect, pluperfect
* use of infinitive in indirect statements, for example*, imperator credit hostem advenire*
 |