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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* |