

World Languages
Latin II
Unit 2: Comparison of Adjectives

Essential Understandings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The degree to which a noun possesses an adjectival condition is expressed as positive, comparative, and superlative. ▪ A different inflection determines the degree of the adjective, and then it is declined normally to agree with the noun.
Essential Questions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ How can the different degrees of adjectives be expressed in a language that does not contain intensifying adverbs?
Essential Knowledge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Latin adjective must agree with nouns/pronouns in gender, case, and number. ▪ Most Latin adjectives compare normally; a few are partially regular and partially irregular, and a handful is totally irregular. Even those decline normally. ▪ Adverbs formed from adjectives may also be compared in Latin.
Vocabulary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>Terms:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ degree, positive, comparative, superlative, intensifying adverbs.
Essential Skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Form comparatives and superlatives from Latin adjectives and adverbs, regular and irregular. ▪ Make them agree with nouns/pronouns which they modify. ▪ Recognize and accurately translate these forms when encountered in readings.
Related Maine Learning Results	<p><u>World Languages</u></p> <p>A. Communication</p> <p>A3. Presentational</p> <p>Students express their own thoughts to describe and narrate in oral and written presentations using strings of sentences and/or short paragraphs and with sufficient accuracy in form and pronunciation that could be understood by native speakers accustomed to interacting with language learners.</p> <p>a. Read authentic passages aloud with appropriate pronunciation, phrasing, and intonation.</p> <p>f. Paraphrase and/or summarize texts orally or in writing in a presentational format using the target language or English.</p> <p>A4. Language Comparisons</p> <p>Students use their understanding of the nature of language to enhance their communication in the target language.</p> <p>a. Compare a variety of grammatical structures and syntax between languages.</p> <p>b. Identify examples of vocabulary in both languages that do not translate directly from one language to another.</p> <p>c. Use idiomatic expressions and/or proverbs in the target language.</p> <p>d. Identify examples of how vocabulary (in English and the</p>

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	target language) that convey different meanings in different contexts.
Related Maine Learning Results	<p>C. Connections</p> <p>C1. Knowledge of Other Learning Results Content Areas</p> <p>Students use the target language to enhance their knowledge of other Learning Results content areas.</p> <p>a. Provide examples of grammatical knowledge acquired in the target language that are used to achieve a better understanding of grammatical structures in English.</p> <p>b. Provide examples of information gathered through target language resources that are applied in other Learning Results content areas.</p>
Sample Lessons And Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lecture ▪ Games ▪ Practice worksheets ▪ Readings
Sample Classroom Assessment Methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Grammar drills ▪ Quizzes and tests ▪ Homework grades ▪ Reading grades
Sample Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>Other Resources:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Teacher created materials
Technology Link	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ http://www.brunswick.k12.me.us/curriculum