

SCHOOL OF ART HISTORY, CLASSICS AND RELIGIOUS STUDIES

Classics Programme

LATI 104: ELEMENTARY LATIN

**TRIMESTER 2 2010
12 July – 13 November**



Names and contact details

Lecturer: Prof. Art Pomeroy (course co-ordinator)
OK 509, phone: 463 6781
Arthur.Pomeroy@vuw.ac.nz

Office hours: Monday-Friday 11-12; afternoons (1-4) by appointment

Class times and locations

Time & place: MTRF 10 – 10:50am, Old Kirk 501

Trimester dates 12 July – 15 October 2010

Mid-term break: 23 August – 5 September 2010

Study week: 18 -22 October 2010

Examination period: 22 October – 13 November 2010

Essential and Recommended Texts

M. Balme and J. Morwood (eds.), *Oxford Latin Course*, 2nd edition (Oxford University Press 1996), Parts II and III. Part III will also be used as one of the texts for LATI 213 in 2003.

For the first two weeks of trimester all undergraduate textbooks and student notes will be sold from the Memorial Theatre foyer, while postgraduate textbooks and student notes will be available from the top floor of Vicbooks in the Student Union Building, Kelburn Campus. After week two all undergraduate textbooks will be sold from vicbooks and student notes from the Student Notes Distribution Centre on the ground floor of the Student Union Building.

Customers can order textbooks and student notes online at www.vicbooks.co.nz or can email an order or enquiry to enquiries@vicbooks.co.nz. Books can be couriered to customers or they can be picked up from the shop. Customers will be contacted when they are available. Opening hours are 8.00 am – 6.00 pm, Monday – Friday during term time (closing at 5.00 pm in the holidays). Phone: 463 5515.
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Communication of additional information

Any additional information (terms lists, changes, unofficial exam results, etc) will be posted on the Classics notice board on the FIFTH floor of OLD KIRK. A notice giving examination times and places for all courses taught in the Classics will also be posted there when this information is available.

Withdrawal from the Course

Information on withdrawals and refunds may be found at <http://www.victoria.ac.nz/home/admisenrol/payments/withdrawalsrefunds.aspx>

Learning Objectives

LATI 104 builds on LATI 103 and thereby aims:

- (i) to continue the study of Latin grammar and syntax, with concentration on reading passages of connected prose, in order to give every student a better understanding of the nature of the Latin language.
- (ii) to give students wishing to continue with Latin next year the necessary level of competence to read basic authors in the original.

The main focus will be on reading, understanding, and translating Latin, with an emphasis on understanding morphology, grammar, and syntax within a

literary context. Students who pass this course should have a basic understanding of the elements of Latin. With the aid of a dictionary a student should be able to read the more straightforward Roman authors. Additionally, they should attain the necessary level of competence to continue at 200 level, reading the works of individual authors more extensively.

Relationship between assessment and course objectives

The assessment and internal course work (including non-assessed exercises & drills) are designed to allow both student and lecturer to evaluate progress in accomplishing the objectives of the course. As a result, you are expected to learn vocabulary, to prepare for, to attend, and to participate in classes.

Course Delivery

This course combines lecture (based on prepared assignments) with in-class practical work, mostly translation and exercises in morphology and syntax. All students are expected to participate in these exercises on a routine basis.

Course Content

Herewith the content of the course by way of reference to the textbook. It is possible that our coverage of the text may vary somewhat from this schedule. However, *neither the dates of the tests nor the due dates of the assignments will change*. You should consider those dates fixed as you organise your term.

OXFORD LATIN COURSE—PART II

Week 1:	M 12 Jul	Ch 26 Idus Martiae ; present participle	Ex. 26.1-3
	T 13 Jul	Ch 26 Caesaris funus	Ex. 26.4-6
	Th 15 Jul	Ch 27 ... discedere parat ; future tense	Ex. 27.1-3
	F 16 Jul	Ch 27 Idus Martiae ; future perfect	Ex. 27.4-6
Week 2:	M 19 Jul	Ch 28 ... ad Graeciam navigat ; relative clauses	Ex. 28.1-2
	T 20 Jul	Ch 28 ... Athenas advenit	Ex. 28.3-4
	Th 22 Jul	Ch 29 Academia ; <i>ater, uter, uterque</i>	Ex. 29.1-2
	F 23 Jul	Ch 29 ... ad Tironem scribit	Ex. 29.3-4
SHORT TEST NO. 1			
Week 3:	M 26 Jul	Ch 30 Horatiae nuptiae ; passive participle	Ex. 30.1-4
	T 27 Jul	Ch 30 Respublica; Fabella	Ex. 30.5-8
	Th 29 Jul	Ch 31 Brutus ; perfect, fut., pluperf. passives	Ex. 31.1-3
	F 30 Jul	Ch 31 ... Bruto se coniungit	Ex. 31.4-5

Week 4:	M 2 Aug	Ch 32 Bellum civile ; pres., fut., imperf. pass.	Ex. 32.1-2
	T 3 Aug	Ch 32 Mors Ciceronis ; passive subjunctive	Ex. 32.3-5
	Th 5 Aug	Ch 33 Scintilla epistolam scribit	
	F 6 Aug	Ch 33 Cena Trimalchionis	
		SHORT TEST NO. 2	

OXFORD LATIN COURSE—PART III

Week 5:	M 9 Aug	Ch 34 ... Delphos visit ; subjunctive; purpose	Ex. 34.1-4
	T 10 Aug	Ch 34 ... ire parat ; imperfect subj.	Ex. 34.5-8
	Th 12 Aug	Ch 35 Quintus militat ; indir.comm.; plperf.	Ex. 35.1-5
	F 13 Aug	Ch 35 Lucilius ... instituit ; passive subjunct.	Ex. 35.6-8
Week 6:	M 16 Aug	Ch 36 Scintilla desperat ; deponents.; pass.infin.	Ex. 36.1-3
	T 17 Aug	Ch 36 Fabella ; passive imperatives	Ex. 36.4-6
	Th 19 Aug	Ch 37 Philippi ; ablative absolute	Ex. 37.1-3
	F 20 Aug	Ch 37 Brutus vincitur ; semi-deponent verbs	Ex. 37.4-7
		SHORT TEST NO. 3	

~~~~MID-TRIMESTER BREAK—23 AUGUST-5 SEPTEMBER 2010~~~~

|         |          |                                                           |            |
|---------|----------|-----------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| Week 7: | M 6 Sep  | Ch 38 ... <b>Athenas fugit</b> ; future participle        | Ex. 38.1-2 |
|         | T 7 Sep  | Ch 38 ... <b>in Italiam redit</b>                         | Ex. 38.3   |
|         | Th 9 Sep | Ch 39 ... <b>Venusiam revisit</b> ; ind. qu., perf. subj. | Ex. 39.1-2 |
|         | F 10 Sep | Ch 39 ... <b>parentes suos quaerit</b>                    | Ex. 39.3-5 |

|         |           |                                                         |            |
|---------|-----------|---------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| Week 8: | M 13 Sep  | Ch 40 ... <b>amico veteri occurrit</b> ; semi-deponents | Ex. 40.1-2 |
|         | T 14 Sep  | Ch 40 ... <b>a senatore vexatur</b>                     | Ex. 40.3-5 |
|         | Th 16 Sep | Ch 41 ... <b>carmina facit</b> ; indirect statement     | Ex. 41.1-2 |
|         | F 17 Sep  | Ch 41 ... <b>amicitiam Quinti petit</b>                 | Ex. 41.3-5 |
|         |           | SHORT TEST NO. 4                                        |            |

|         |          |                                                     |                |
|---------|----------|-----------------------------------------------------|----------------|
| Week 9: | M 20 Sep | Ch 42 ... <b>ad patriam revenit</b>                 | Ex. 42.1-2     |
|         | T 21 Sep | Ch 42 ... <b>carmine celebrat</b>                   | Ex. 42.3       |
|         | W 23 Sep | Ch 43 ... <b>Maecenati commendatur</b> ; result cl. | Ex. 43.1       |
|         | F 24 Sep | Ch 43 ... <b>in numerum accipit</b>                 | Ex. 43.2, P.S. |

|          |           |                                                     |                |
|----------|-----------|-----------------------------------------------------|----------------|
| Week 10: | M 27 Sep  | Ch 44 ... <b>Brundisium fecit</b> ; conditional cl. | Ex. 44.1-2     |
|          | T 28 Sep  | Ch 44 ... <b>Octaviano reconciliat</b>              | Ex. 44.3       |
|          | Th 30 Sep | Ch 45 ... <b>quodam vexatur</b> ; subj. in main cl. | Ex. 45.1-3     |
|          | F 1 Oct   | Ch 45 ... <b>effugere cupit</b>                     | Ex. 45.4, P.S. |
|          |           | SHORT TEST NO. 5                                    |                |

|          |         |                                     |            |
|----------|---------|-------------------------------------|------------|
| Week 11: | M 4 Oct | Ch 46 ... <b>rusticus fit</b>       | Ex. 46.1-2 |
|          | T 5 Oct | Ch 46 <b>Fons Bandusiae</b>         | Ex. 46.3   |
|          | W 7 Oct | Ch 47 <b>Actium</b> ; cum/dum       | Ex. 47.1-2 |
|          | F 8 Oct | Ch 47 ... <b>proelium describit</b> | Ex. 47.3   |

|          |          |                                                            |  |
|----------|----------|------------------------------------------------------------|--|
| Week 12: | M 11 Oct | <b>Appendix I: Aen. 6.851-3; Augustus Res Gestae 25-30</b> |  |
|          | T 12 Oct | <b>Appendix I: Aen. 1.276-96; Aen. 6.788-853</b>           |  |
|          | W 14 Oct | <b>Appendix I: (... pacem appellant)</b>                   |  |
|          | F 15 Oct | <b>Appendix I: Tacitus, Agr</b>                            |  |

### **Grievance Procedures**

If you have any academic problems with your course (such as too much work compared with other similar courses, poor teaching quality, unfair assessment, or poor feedback on assignments), you should talk to the lecturer concerned or, if you are not satisfied with the result of that meeting, see the the Head of School, SACR (Chris Marshall, Religious Studies) or the Associate Dean of Students (Jim Collinge) within the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences. Your class representative can assist you with this process.

### **Mandatory Course requirements**

*All students must complete each element in the assessment* (see below). Students must attain a total of at least 50% over all assessments in order to pass the course.

### **Assessment**

The assessment in this course aims to establish the extent to which a student can demonstrate her or his developing knowledge of the Latin language. Assessment is designed to help the student and the lecturer evaluate progress in three key areas as well as to provide a final grade. The main areas to be tested are: (i) learning of vocabulary and grammar; (ii) understanding of how vocabulary and grammar are used, tested by the translation of simple sentences of Latin to English or English to Latin; and (iii) application of the student's knowledge, by translating longer passages from Latin into English.

Learning Latin and gaining fluency is a cumulative process. Each step builds on the previous one and is increased through preparation and practice. Unless there are exceptional circumstances, it is highly recommended that students prepare for the final examination by attending at least 75% of all classes and complete all preparation for each class—as well as participate in each class. In-term short tests must have be taken on the day set, unless there are medical or other demonstrable extenuating circumstances. Variances will be considered upon application—preferably before the event.

INTERNAL ASSESSMENT, 40%—5 x .5 hour short tests will be written in class as listed below. Only the best 4 of the 5 will count for assessment. Each will count for 10% of the total marks of the course.

All assessment will be graded and returned to students in the following class where possible.

Short-test 1: Friday 23 July

Short-test 2: Friday 6 August

Short-test 3: Friday 20 August

Short-test 4: Friday 17 September

Short-test 5: Friday 1 October

FINAL EXAMINATION, 60%—1 x 3 hour paper to be sat on the date in the examinations period arranged by the Faculty of Humanities & Social Sciences examinations officer. The format will be finalized later but the exam will include a section formatted similarly to the short tests, which will focus specifically on the chapters covered in the last two weeks of term. The major portion of the examination, however, will be comprehensive.

### **Expected Workload**

It is strongly recommended that students attend 90% of the classes offered in this course. The cumulative process of language learning requires constant application and it is very difficult to catch up, which means that poor attendance and poor preparation usually entail poor performance in the assessments.

Since the university-wide model for workload is 10 hours of work per point, a 20 point class such as this will require about 200 hours work. This is likely to be around 13 hours a week during semester, 14 hours in the study break, and 30 hours in the study/examination period.

**PREPARATION FOR CLASS:** Learning languages is a cumulative process. Each step builds on the previous one and is consolidated through practice. It is highly recommended that students attend and participate in all classes and complete all preparation for each class. No one will be penalized for making errors in class (better there than on a formal assessment), so don't avoid class simply because you're not so prepared as you should like to be. Do not get left behind! If you 'take a rest' – for even just half a week – you may not be able to catch up afterwards. If you *do* keep up, of course, you are likely to enjoy success.

The single most beneficial thing you can do in learning a language is to work on it every day. Beginning language courses require constant learning, practice and revision. **An average student should spend no less than twelve hours per week on this course.** Any less than this will very likely mean falling behind. The assessment consists of several short tests and assignments, rather than one larger final examination, to encourage you to prepare, practise and revise regularly.

**HOMEWORK:** You must prepare the translations and exercises assigned for each class. It is your responsibility to see that you understand by the end of each class what errors you have made in your preparation and why. Don't be afraid to ask questions! You are unlikely to be the only one confused, so please ask in class if you don't get it.

**EXERCISES:** For each lesson there are exercises at the end of the book which give practice on Latin grammar and morphology. You are responsible for learning the paradigms, forms and vocabulary in the lessons as well. There is also a Reference Grammar section with tables that summarise all of the word-forms that you need to know. The more practice you get, the more comfortable you will be with the material. We will do most of the exercises in class, and you are expected to attempt answers.

**PRACTICE:** Reading over Latin can only get you so far and it will prove fruitless to hope that information will transfer itself into your brain by osmosis. It always pays to write things down, to draw up lists and tables, to

ask and answer questions, to quiz a friend—in short, anything that promotes *active* engagement with the language.

Note that the *Oxford Latin Course* contains short supplementary passages on Roman culture in each lesson. While you will not be tested on any of this material, I strongly urge you to read these passages and to raise any questions that arise in class. One obvious goal of learning Latin is to gain an understanding of Roman civilisation.

**PREPARING A TRANSLATION:** When you are asked to ‘prepare’ a piece of Latin, this means that you should work your way thoroughly through it, looking up any words that you do not know and trying to understand how they fit together and what each sentence means. You should come to class ready to attempt to translate the Latin into English.

Preparation can be time-consuming. You will need to make a note of what each unfamiliar word seems to mean. There are different opinions about the best way to keep notes: some people just make a list of the unfamiliar vocabulary, for instance, while others write in the text, in pencil, the meaning of anything they have looked up.

You may find it helpful to write out a separate English translation of the whole passage. But you should not refer to this translation when in class. Simply reading from your translation will do nothing for your grasp of Latin. In fact, you will be expected to translate in class without reading your translation.

It is advisable to make notes on any parts of the Latin you did not initially understand as we go over them in class. Going over previous class translations is a very useful way of preparing for tests, since doing so fixes the grammar and vocabulary in your mind, and helps you to develop a feel for the language.

**VOCABULARY LEARNING:** Learning vocab is the part of learning any language that takes the most discipline. It is ongoing, persistent, and inevitable. You can *never* afford to skimp on it. Spend time after every class learning vocabulary, and make sure that you can still remember the vocabulary from a previous chapter, since these words carry on throughout the course. Ensure that you can translate both ways—Latin to English *and* English to Latin. Then you will be learning *actively*, rather than just recognising words *passively*. You are also very likely to be tested on your skills in translating from English into Latin. It will help to maintain your own vocab list. Not only will you will have a full list of all the words you need to know, but the act of recording them will help you to learn them.

### **Students with Special Requirements**

Students with any other special requirements should contact the programme administrator to discuss these as soon as possible. Contact should also be made with the VUW Disability Support services by ringing 463 6070 or emailing at [disability@vuw.ac.nz](mailto:disability@vuw.ac.nz). The offices of the disability support services are on the ground floor of the Robert Stout building. The staff can arrange note taking, transport, support groups and special facilities, as well as give general help and advice.

All students in Classics are welcome to use audiotapes to record lectures. If you want to do so, please see the programme administrator and complete a disclaimer form, which advises of copyright and other relevant issues.

### **Class representative**

A class representative will be elected at the first class. The class representative provides a communication channel to liaise with the course coordinator in behalf of the students. The representative's name and contact details will be available to VUWSA, the Course Coordinator and the class.

### **Statement on Legibility**

Students are expected to write clearly. Where work is deemed 'illegible', the options are:

- the student will be given a photocopy of the work and asked to transcribe it to an acceptable standard (preferably typed) within a specified time frame after which penalties will apply;
- the student will be given a photocopy of the work and asked to transcribe it to an acceptable standard (preferably typed) and lateness penalties apply;
- if the student does not transcribe it to an acceptable standard, the work will be accepted as 'received' (so any associated mandatory course requirements are met) but not marked.

### **General University Statutes and Policies**

Students should familiarise themselves with the University's policies and statutes, particularly the Assessment Statute, the Personal Courses of Study Statute, the Statute on Student Conduct and any statutes relating to the particular qualifications being studied; see the *Victoria University Calendar* or go to the Academic Policy and Student Policy sections on:

<http://www.victoria.ac.nz/home/about/policy>

The AVC(Academic) website also provides information for students in a number of areas including Academic Grievances, Student and Staff conduct, Meeting the needs of students with impairments, and student support/VUWSA student advocates. This website can be accessed at:

[http://www.victoria.ac.nz/home/about\\_victoria/avcademic/Publications.aspx](http://www.victoria.ac.nz/home/about_victoria/avcademic/Publications.aspx)

### **Academic Integrity and Plagiarism**

Academic integrity means that university staff and students, in their teaching and learning are expected to treat others honestly, fairly and with respect at all times. It is not acceptable to mistreat academic, intellectual or creative work that has been done by other people by representing it as your own original work.

Academic integrity is important because it is the core value on which the University's learning, teaching and research activities are based. Victoria University's reputation for academic integrity adds value to your qualification.

The University defines plagiarism as presenting someone else's work as if it were your own, whether you mean to or not.



'Someone else's work' means anything that is not your own idea. Even if it is presented in your own style, you must acknowledge your sources fully and appropriately. This includes:

- Material from books, journals or any other printed source
- The work of other students or staff
- Information from the internet
- Software programs and other electronic material
- Designs and ideas
- The organisation or structuring of any such material

Find out more about plagiarism, how to avoid it and penalties, on the University's website: <http://www.victoria.ac.nz/home/study/plagiarism.aspx>