

Trimester 1 2013

# LATI 103

## Introduction to Latin



### COURSE PRESCRIPTION

An introduction to the Latin language for beginners, with emphasis on the acquisition of basic reading skills.

### TRIMESTER DATES

TEACHING DATES: 4 March to 7 June 2013  
EASTER BREAK: 28 March to 3 April 2013  
MID-TRIMESTER BREAK: 22–28 April 2013  
STUDY WEEK: 10–14 June 2013  
EXAMINATION PERIOD: 14 June to 3 July 2013

### WITHDRAWAL DATES

Information on withdrawals and refunds may be found at

<http://www.victoria.ac.nz/home/admisenrol/payments/withdrawalsrefunds>

### CLASSES

Mon., Tues., Thurs., Fri., 9.00–9.50am  
MY 632

### CONTACT DETAILS

Alex Wilson (coordinator)  
Email: [alexander.wilson@vuw.ac.nz](mailto:alexander.wilson@vuw.ac.nz)  
Phone: 463 8044  
Office: OK 519

### TEXTBOOK

Balme, M., and J. Morwood. *Oxford Latin Course*, Parts I and II (Oxford).

All undergraduate textbooks and student notes will be sold from the Memorial Theatre Foyer from 11 February to 15 March 2013, while postgraduate textbooks and student notes will be available from vicbooks' new store, Ground Floor Easterfield Building, Kelburn Parade. After week two of the trimester all undergraduate textbooks and student notes will be sold from vicbooks, Easterfield Building.

Customers can order textbooks and student notes online at [www.vicbooks.co.nz](http://www.vicbooks.co.nz) or can email an order or enquiry to [enquiries@vicbooks.co.nz](mailto:enquiries@vicbooks.co.nz). Books can be couriered to customers or they can be picked up from nominated collection points at each campus. Customers will be contacted when they are available.

Opening hours are 8.00am–6.00pm, Monday–Friday during term time (closing at 5.00pm in the holidays). Phone: 463 5515.

## **TEACHING & LEARNING SUMMARY**

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This course is taught via a seminar format in which the lecturer assists in explaining Latin grammar, vocabulary and translation; students participate fully in all activities such as explanation and learning, as well as reading and translating sentences and passages. Students are expected to bring all homework assignments, completed in advance, to class.

### **LEARNING OBJECTIVES**

LATI 103 aims to provide a grasp of the basic elements of classical Latin, and most importantly the tools to read and understand simple Latin. We cover approximately 40% of Latin grammar and syntax. Students who successfully complete LATI 103 will have a sound comprehension of Latin.

### **EXPECTED WORKLOAD**

The average student should expect to need to spend approximately 200 hours in total on this course. This is an average of 16 hours *per week*, including 4 hours per week for classes and in-class assessment and 12 hours per week for self-directed study (preparation for class, revision for tests and general study.)

## **ASSESSMENT**

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**CRITERIA:** The assessment in this course 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:

1. memorisation of vocabulary and grammar;
2. understanding of how vocabulary and grammar are used, tested by the translation of simple sentences of Latin into English or English into Latin; and
3. broader application of the student's knowledge, by translating longer passages from Latin into English or English into Latin.

LATI 103 is 100% internally assessed.

**4× IN-CLASS QUIZZES:** (12.5% each = 50%)

1. Tuesday 12 March, in class.
2. Friday 5 April, in class.
3. Friday 10 May, in class.
4. Friday 24 May, in class.

Four 20-minute quizzes (worth 12.5% each) assessing comprehension of recently-studied material (see the Proposed Schedule, page 6), through vocabulary and grammar exercises, including translation of short passages from Latin to English and/or English to Latin. These quizzes are primarily intended to reinforce vocabulary and grammar on a regular basis, though some revision of earlier material may be necessary.

**1× MID-TRIMESTER TEST:** (20%)

1. Friday 19 April, in class

A 30-minute test (worth 20%) will test all material covered in the first half of the course,

**1× FINAL TEST:** (30%)

1. Friday 7 June, in class

A 45-minute test (worth 30%) will test all material covered in the second half of the course..

## **PENALTIES**

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All tests must be taken on the day set, unless there are medical or other demonstrable extenuating circumstances. Variances will be considered upon application—ideally in advance.

## **MANDATORY COURSE REQUIREMENTS**

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There are no mandatory course requirements for this course.

## LANGUAGE LEARNING

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**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. 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. I recommend that you put in 2–4 hours daily, in addition to class time. 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 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.

**NOTEKEEPING:** It is a good idea to maintain a reference grammar of your own. Not only will your own Reference Grammar be laid out as you want it, so you can find what you are looking for much more quickly and understand it more easily, but also writing things out helps you learn them. Use a folder subdivided into sections (e.g. ‘Nouns’, ‘Verbs’, ‘Miscellaneous’, etc.) where you can add pages to each section as we cover more material. I know it sounds a bit like primary school, but coloured pens and highlighters really help a lot.

**PREPARING A TRANSLATION:** ‘Preparing’ a piece of Latin means working 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 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. Do not write out a separate English translation of the whole passage. Simply reading in class 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 30–60 minutes after every class learning vocabulary. Learn words from the chapter covered that day (about 10 words/day) 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 learn them.

#### **CLASS REPRESENTATIVE**

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A class representative will be elected in the first class, and that person's name and contact details will be available to VUWSA, the Course Coordinator and the class.

#### **COMMUNICATION OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**

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Additional information will be posted on the Classics Programme noticeboard (on Old Kirk, fifth floor) and on Blackboard.

#### **STATEMENT ON LEGIBILITY**

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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.

#### **ACADEMIC INTEGRITY AND PLAGIARISM**

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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>

#### **WHERE TO FIND MORE DETAILED INFORMATION**

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Find key dates, explanations of grades and other useful information at [www.victoria.ac.nz/home/study](http://www.victoria.ac.nz/home/study). Find out how academic progress is monitored and how enrolment can be restricted at [www.victoria.ac.nz/home/study/academic-progress](http://www.victoria.ac.nz/home/study/academic-progress). Most statutes and policies are available at [www.victoria.ac.nz/home/about/policy](http://www.victoria.ac.nz/home/about/policy), except qualification statutes, which are available via the *Calendar* webpage at [www.victoria.ac.nz/home/study/calendar](http://www.victoria.ac.nz/home/study/calendar) (See Section C).

Other useful information for students may be found at the Academic Office website, at [www.victoria.ac.nz/home/about/avcademic](http://www.victoria.ac.nz/home/about/avcademic).

## MATERIAL COVERED

<b>OLC ch.</b>	<b>Grammar</b>
1	nominative case (subject) word order with complements
2	accusative case (object) word order with objects
3	declensions (1 <sup>st</sup> & 2 <sup>nd</sup> ) conjugations gender (masculine, feminine) adjectives (agreement)
4	singular and plural <i>ille</i>
5	present tense, all persons, 1 <sup>st</sup> -4 <sup>th</sup> conjugations irregular verb ( <i>sum</i> ) ablative case prepositions ( <i>in, ad, ex, ab, cum</i> )
6	infinitives mixed conjugation vocative case questions (interrogatives, <i>-ne</i> suffix)
7	3 <sup>rd</sup> declension (consonant- & i-stems) irregular verbs ( <i>possum, eō</i> )
8	imperatives prepositions ( <i>per, circum, prope</i> ) compound verbs (prepositions, <i>re-, con-</i> )
9	genitive case (possessive) adverbs
10	neuter gender
11	dative case (indirect object, verbs, motion, "for")
12	<i>est</i> and <i>sunt</i>
13	subordinate clauses relative pronoun ( <i>quī, quae, quod</i> )
14	demonstrative pronouns ( <i>is, ille</i> ) personal and reflexive pronouns possessives (adjectives, <i>eius</i> )
15	irregular verbs ( <i>volō, nōlō</i> ) irregular imperatives demonstrative pronouns ( <i>hic, ipse</i> )
17	tenses imperfect tense perfect tense (uses and regular formations, <i>sum</i> )
18	perfect stems (unchanged stems) numbers time expressions meanings of the perfect tense
19	perfect stems (lengthened vowels) pluperfect tense expressions of place, locative case
20	perfect stems (reduplication) 4 <sup>th</sup> declension
21	perfect stems ( <i>-vī/-ivī, -uī</i> ) 5 <sup>th</sup> declension
22	perfect stems ( <i>-sc-</i> verbs) ablative case (separation, place, time)
23	irregular verb ( <i>ferō</i> ) ablative uses (instrument, manner, quality)

## PROPOSED SCHEDULE

The dates of assessment items are fixed; other items are subject to change, which will be announced in class & on Blackboard if necessary.

WEEK	DATE	OLC	
1	M. 4 March		Introduction, Pronunciation
	Tu. 5		Grammar Basics
	Th. 7	ch. 1	<i>Scintilla and Horatia at home</i>
	F. 8	ch. 2	<i>Argus steals the dinner</i>
2	M. 11	ch. 3	<i>Quintus helps his father</i>
	Tu. 12	ch. 3	<i>Flaccus Quintum laudat; Quiz</i>
	Th. 14	ch. 4	<i>Scintilla and Horatia at the fountain</i>
	F. 15	ch. 4	<i>Flaccus goes to the pub</i>
3	M. 18	ch. 5	<i>Market Day</i>
	Tu. 19	ch. 5	<i>Fabella: To the fish stall</i>
	Th. 21	ch. 6	<i>The school of Flavius</i>
	F. 22	ch. 6	<i>Flavius decides to tell a story</i>
4	M. 25	ch. 7	<i>The siege of Troy</i>
	Tu. 26	ch. 7	<i>Fabella: lūdus Flāvii</i>
Easter Break: 28 March–3 April			
	Th. 4 April	ch. 8	<i>The death of Hector</i>
	F. 5	ch. 8	<i>The ransom of Hector; Quiz</i>
5	M. 8	ch. 9	<i>The fall of Troy</i>
	Tu. 9	ch. 9	<i>Aenēas ex urbe Trōiā fugit</i>
	Th. 11	ch. 10	<i>Polyphēmus</i>
	F. 12	ch. 10	<i>Fabella: Aeneas escapes from Polyphemus</i>
6	M. 15	ch. 11	<i>The meeting of Dido and Aeneas</i>
	Tu. 16	ch. 11	<i>Aeneas tells of the fall of Troy</i>
	Th. 18	ch. 12	<i>Infelix Dīdō</i>
	F. 19	ch. 12	<i>Mors Dīdōnis; Mid-Trimester Test</i>
Mid-trimester Break: 22–28 April			
7	M. 29	ch. 13	<i>Fābula trīstis</i>
	Tu. 30	ch. 13	<i>Psūchē maritum perdit</i>
	Th. 2 May	ch. 14	<i>Parilia</i>
	F. 3	ch. 14	<i>Quintus milites spectat</i>
8	M. 6	ch. 15	<i>Cincinnātus; Cincinnātus Rōmam servat</i>
	Tu. 7	ch. 16	<i>Cloeliae virtus</i>
	Th. 9	App.	<i>Cicerōnis filius</i>
	F. 10	App.	<i>Cicerōnis filius; Quiz</i>
9	M. 13	ch. 17	<i>Comitia</i>
	Tu. 14	ch. 17	<i>Decimus Quintum lacessit</i>
	Th. 16	ch. 18	<i>Quintus domo discedit</i>
	F. 17	ch. 18	<i>Quintus paterque in periculum cadunt</i>
10	M. 20	ch. 19	<i>Rōma</i>
	Tu. 21	ch. 19	<i>Quintus domum novam invenit</i>
	Th. 23	ch. 20	<i>Lūdus Orbiliī</i>
	F. 24	ch. 20	<i>Quintus miser est; Quiz</i>
11	M. 27	ch. 21	<i>Marcus Quintum domum suam invitāt</i>
	Tu. 28	ch. 21	<i>Marcus Quintum patri commendat</i>
	Th. 30	ch. 22	<i>Lūdī circēnsēs</i>
	F. 31	ch. 22	<i>Scintilla ad Flaccum scribit</i>
12	M. 3 June		<i>Queen's Birthday</i>
	Tu. 4	ch. 23	<i>Marcus Quintum ad balnea dūcit</i>
	Th. 6		<i>Review</i>
	F. 7		<b>Final Test</b>