

Unit	Lesson	Lesson Details	Lesson Objectives/Instruction
<b>Unit 19 (Lessons 1-10): 3rd principal part</b>			
<b>Unit 19 (Lessons 1-10): 3rd principal part: Vocabulary Activities</b>			
		Vocabulary Topic: 3rd principal part	Students review and understand vocabulary through activities such as matching, writing, speaking, reading, and pronunciation practices
<b>Unit 19 (Lessons 1-10): 3rd principal part: Grammar Activities</b>			
		Grammar Pattern: Perfect tense	This concept is practiced through matching and translation exercises. Reading and listening comprehension exercises involving the vocabulary and grammar from this unit are also provided to students.
<b>Unit 19 (Lessons 1-10): 3rd principal part: Culture Activities</b>			
			Culture: The 12 Tables - In ancient Rome, the senators wanted everyone to know the laws, so the senators wrote the laws down on 12 ivory tablets, or tables, and posted them in the center of the town for everyone to read. These laws are known as the 12 Tables.
<b>Unit 19 (Lessons 1-10): 3rd principal part: Stretch, Stories, and Explore Activities</b>			
		Stretch Activity: Roman numerals review #1-2,999	Modern people usually think of Roman numerals as addition and subtraction rather than as shorthand for tally marks. People follow a simple pattern: if the symbol for a smaller number follows that of a larger number, they add both the numbers together. If the symbol for the smaller number is before the larger number, they subtract the smaller one from the larger one.
<b>Unit 19 (Lessons 1-10): 3rd principal part: Latin Phrases/LOL</b>			
		Group 30	A friend of the court is an expert who comes into the court and gives background information that the court may need for the case. The person is not involved in the case in any way. Students pretend that they are an amicus curiae. In Latin, they list five things that they could be called into the court to tell them about. They use a dictionary or look up Latin words online.
<b>Unit 19 (Lessons 1-10): 3rd principal part: Assessments</b>			
		Speaking Quiz	A multiple choice test is given to assess students' understanding of the vocabulary and grammar topics from the unit. Students learn the perfect tense of the verb. Students record themselves giving the forms of the perfect tense and the translations. Use the verb <i>festinō, festināre, festināvī</i>
<b>Unit 20 (Lessons 11-20): Coordinating conjunctions &amp; Adjectives</b>			
<b>Unit 20 (Lessons 11-20): Coordinating conjunctions &amp; Adjectives: Vocabulary Activities</b>			
		Vocabulary Topic: Coordinating conjunction & Adjectives	Students review and understand vocabulary through activities such as matching, writing, speaking, reading, and pronunciation practices
<b>Unit 20 (Lessons 11-20): Coordinating conjunctions &amp; Adjectives: Grammar Activities</b>			
		Grammar Pattern: Comparative Adjectives	This concept is practiced through matching and translation exercises. Reading and listening comprehension exercises involving the vocabulary and grammar from this unit are also provided to students.
<b>Unit 20 (Lessons 11-20): Coordinating conjunctions &amp; Adjectives: Culture Activities</b>			
			Culture: Roman Kingdom: Ancient Roman history is divided into three time periods. Students look at the Kingdom today.
<b>Unit 20 (Lessons 11-20): Coordinating conjunctions &amp; Adjectives: Stretch, Stories, and Explore Activities</b>			
		Stretch Activity: Dialogue: More Gladiator Games	Students listen to a dialogue that is a conversation between two friends in Rome, Quintus and Marcus. Quintus and Marcus are talking about the gladiator games. Students listen to vocabulary words from this week in the dialogue.

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<b>Unit 20 (Lessons 11-20): Coordinating conjunctions &amp; Adjectives: Latin Phrases/LOL</b>			
		Phrases about history	<p>Students learn the phrase, respice, adspice, prospice, meaning "look to the past, look to the present, look to the future." They focus on history this week. Students write three sentences in Latin based on the following guidelines. 1. In sentence one, respice (look to the past, i.e., tell about something in your history) and write a short sentence using the perfect tense. 2. In sentence two, adspice (look to the present, i.e., tell something about your life now) and write a short sentence using the present tense. 3. In sentence three, prospice (look to the future, i.e., tell something about your future life) and write a short sentence using the future tense. Students use their dictionary or online dictionary for vocabulary help.</p>
<b>Unit 20 (Lessons 11-20): Coordinating conjunctions &amp; Adjectives: Practice Speaking</b>			
			<p>Students learn the comparative adjective. Students record themselves saying the comparative of the following adjectives both in English and Latin (the masculine/feminine form and the neuter form). tristis, triste; longus, a, um; fatigatus, a, um</p>
<b>Unit 20 (Lessons 11-20): Coordinating conjunctions &amp; Adjectives: Assessments</b>			
			<p>A multiple choice test is given to assess students' understanding of the vocabulary and grammar topics from the unit.</p>
<b>Unit 21 (Lessons 21-30): Clothing</b>			
<b>Unit 21 (Lessons 21-30): Clothing: Vocabulary Activities</b>			
		Vocabulary Topic: Clothing	<p>Students review and understand vocabulary through activities such as matching, writing, speaking, reading, and pronunciation practices</p>
<b>Unit 21 (Lessons 21-30): Clothing: Grammar Activities</b>			
		Grammar Pattern: Personal pronouns ego and to	<p>This concept is practiced through matching and translation exercises. Reading and listening comprehension exercises involving the vocabulary and grammar from this unit are also provided to students.</p>
<b>Unit 21 (Lessons 21-30): Clothing: Culture Activities</b>			
			<p>Culture: Roman Clothing - Students look at customs in ancient Roman dress.</p>
<b>Unit 21 (Lessons 21-30): Clothing: Stretch, Stories, and Explore Activities</b>			
			<p>How to Wrap a Toga</p>
<b>Unit 21 (Lessons 21-30): Clothing: Latin Phrases/LOL</b>			
			<p>Students learn about clothing. One of the phrases they learn is vestes virum facit, which means "the clothes make the man." This means that what one wear tells a lot about oneself. Students compare the clothing that the Romans wore with what they wear today. They use the Latin words for the Roman clothing and then describe their clothing, using Latin words that they find in the dictionary when they need to. Students compare at least five pieces of Roman clothing with their own. If there is no Latin word for the piece of clothing they are describing, they use the English.</p>
<b>Unit 21 (Lessons 21-30): Clothing: Assessments</b>			
		Speaking Quiz	<p>A multiple choice test is given to assess students' understanding of the vocabulary and grammar topics from the unit.</p>
			<p>Students learn the 1st and 2nd person singular pronouns (ego and tu). Students record themselves saying the pronouns in Latin only. Speak slowly and clearly!</p>

Unit	Lesson	Lesson Details	Lesson Objectives/Instruction
<b>Unit 22 (Lessons 31-40): Domus (Home)</b>			
<b>Unit 22 (Lessons 31-40): Domus (Home): Vocabulary Activities</b>			
		Vocabulary Topic: Domus (Home)	Students review and understand vocabulary through activities such as matching, writing, speaking, reading, and pronunciation practices
<b>Unit 22 (Lessons 31-40): Domus (Home): Grammar Activities</b>			
		Grammar Pattern: Personal pronouns nos and vos; Locative	This concept is practiced through matching and translation exercises. Reading and listening comprehension exercises involving the vocabulary and grammar from this unit are also provided to students.
<b>Unit 22 (Lessons 31-40): Domus (Home): Culture Activities</b>			
			Culture: Architecture - Roman architecture is based on Greek architecture and it's pretty easy to see a lot of similarities. Romans used columns and marble just like the Greeks did, but there are at least two big differences between Greek and Roman architecture: arches and concrete.
<b>Unit 22 (Lessons 31-40): Domus (Home): Stretch, Stories, and Explore Activities</b>			
		Stretch Activity: A Roman house	Students learn Latin words for different parts of the house. They take a look at the floor plan of a Latin house so they can see how all those rooms would have fit together.
<b>Unit 22 (Lessons 31-40): Domus (Home): Latin Phrases/LOL</b>			
		phrases on building, if we can	Students learn about Roman homes. They learn the phrase, domus dulcis domus, which means, "home sweet home." They write a chart comparing their house with the ancient Roman house.
<b>Unit 22 (Lessons 31-40): Domus (Home): Practice Speaking</b>			
			Students learn the 1st and 2nd person plural pronouns. Students record themselves saying them.
<b>Unit 22 (Lessons 31-40): Domus (Home): Assessments</b>			
			A multiple choice test is given to assess students' understanding of the vocabulary and grammar topics from the unit.
<b>Semester 1 Midterm (Lessons 41-45)</b>			
<b>Semester 1 Midterm (Lessons 41-45) Assessments</b>			
		Midterm Exam	A multiple choice test is given to assess students' understanding of the vocabulary and grammar topics from the previous units.
		Speaking Exam	Students complete four sentences by filling in the missing form of the Latin word. They give the translation and record themselves speaking both the Latin and the English.
		Writing Exam	Students pretend that they are a friend of the court (an expert who comes into the court to give background information that the court may need for the case). In Latin, they list five things they could be called into the court to tell them about. They may use a dictionary to look up Latin words.
<b>Unit 23 (Lessons 46-55): Elected Officials</b>			
<b>Unit 23 (Lessons 46-55): Elected Officials: Vocabulary Activities</b>			
		Vocabulary Topic: Elected Officials	Students review and understand vocabulary through activities such as matching, writing, speaking, reading, and pronunciation practices
<b>Unit 23 (Lessons 46-55): Elected Officials: Grammar Activities</b>			
		Grammar Pattern: Personal pronoun is, ea, id singular and plural	This concept is practiced through matching and translation exercises. Reading and listening comprehension exercises involving the vocabulary and grammar from this unit are also provided to students.
<b>Unit 23 (Lessons 46-55): Elected Officials: Culture Activities</b>			
			Culture: Roman Republic - Students learn about the elected officials in the Roman Republic. Let's They take a closer look at the Republic today.

Unit	Lesson	Lesson Details	Lesson Objectives/Instruction
Unit 23	<b>(Lessons 46-55): Elected Officials: Stretch, Stories, and Explore Activities</b>		
		Stretch Activity: Dialogue: In the House	Today's dialogue is between Silvia and her mother. Students read along with the Latin as they listen to the audio. They see how much Latin they can understand without seeing any English.
	<b>(Lessons 46-55): Elected Officials: Latin Phrases/LOL</b>		
		Phrases on the Republic	Students learn about the duties of elected officials in the Roman Republic. One of these duties was the censor, whose job was to conduct a census in ancient Rome. In a census, the country or state adds up the members in each household for public records. This week, students pretend they are a censor and conduct a census in their house. They list the titles, names (first only) and ages of the members of their family. They can include pets if they wish.
Unit 23	<b>(Lessons 46-55): Elected Officials: Assessments</b>		
		Speaking Quiz	A multiple choice test is given to assess students' understanding of the vocabulary and grammar topics from the unit. Students learn the 3rd person singular and plural pronoun. Students record themselves saying all the forms in Latin for both the singular and plural pronouns.
<b>Unit 24 (Lessons 56-65): Quaestus (Jobs)</b>			
Unit 24	<b>(Lessons 56-65): Quaestus (Jobs): Vocabulary Activities</b>		
		Vocabulary Topic: Quaestus (Jobs)	Students review and understand vocabulary through activities such as matching, writing, speaking, reading, and pronunciation practices
Unit 24	<b>(Lessons 56-65): Quaestus (Jobs): Grammar Activities</b>		
		Grammar Pattern: Pluperfect Tense	This concept is practiced through matching and translation exercises. Reading and listening comprehension exercises involving the vocabulary and grammar from this unit are also provided to students.
Unit 24	<b>(Lessons 56-65): Quaestus (Jobs): Culture Activities</b>		
	Culture: Burial Practices - Students learn more about Roman funerals.		
Unit 24	<b>(Lessons 56-65): Quaestus (Jobs): Stretch, Stories, and Explore Activities</b>		
	Stretch Activity: Roman numeral review		
Unit 24	<b>(Lessons 56-65): Quaestus (Jobs): Latin Phrases/LOL</b>		
		Seen or Heard Phrases	Students have learned quite a few phrases so far. They tell what phrases they have heard or seen in their lives that they have learned.
Unit 24	<b>(Lessons 56-65): Quaestus (Jobs): Practice Speaking</b>		
	Students learn the pluperfect tense of the verb. Students record themselves giving the forms of the pluperfect tense and the translations. Use the verb bibō, bibere, bibī.		
Unit 24	<b>(Lessons 56-65): Quaestus (Jobs): Assessments</b>		
	A multiple choice test is given to assess students' understanding of the vocabulary and grammar topics from the unit.		

Unit	Lesson	Lesson Details	Lesson Objectives/Instruction
<b>Unit 25 (Lessons 66-75): Milites (soldier)</b>			
<b>Unit 25 (Lessons 66-75): Milites (soldier): Vocabulary Activities</b>			
		Vocabulary Topic: Milites (soldier)	Students review and understand vocabulary through activities such as matching, writing, speaking, reading, and pronunciation practices
<b>Unit 25 (Lessons 66-75): Milites (soldier): Grammar Activities</b>			
		Grammar Pattern: Relative pronoun singular	This concept is practiced through matching and translation exercises. Reading and listening comprehension exercises involving the vocabulary and grammar from this unit are also provided to students.
<b>Unit 25 (Lessons 66-75): Milites (soldier): Culture Activities</b>			
		Culture: Roman Army	
<b>Unit 25 (Lessons 66-75): Milites (soldier): Stretch, Stories, and Explore Activities</b>			
		Stretch Activity: Culture Report: Compare soldiers between cultures	Students write 4-5 paragraphs comparing and contrasting the Roman army with another famous army from history. This assignment requires outside research. Students can compare jobs, weapons, tactics, uniforms, or anything else they think is interesting. Their Culture Report will be written in English, but they need to use at least 10 Latin words. They make sure to italicize all the Latin words they use. They must use the five Latin words provided. The other five words can be any noun, verb, adjective, or adverb they've learned so far this year. The Culture Report will be 4-5 paragraphs of at least 4 sentences each.
<b>Unit 25 (Lessons 66-75): Milites (soldier): Latin Phrases/LOL</b>			
		Change to phrases on soldiers or army	Students learn the phrase, vires armis contant, which means "the strength (of the state) depends on the army." In Latin, students describe their strengths, their talents and some hobbies that they have. They write at least five sentences using a dictionary or an online dictionary as needed.
<b>Unit 25 (Lessons 66-75): Milites (soldier): Assessments</b>			
		Speaking Quiz	A multiple choice test is given to assess students' understanding of the vocabulary and grammar topics from the unit. Students learn the relative pronoun (singular) forms. Students record themselves saying the Latin forms.
<b>Unit 26 (Lessons 76-85): Milites continued</b>			
<b>Unit 26 (Lessons 76-85): Milites continued: Vocabulary Activities</b>			
		Vocabulary Topic: Milites continued	Students review and understand vocabulary through activities such as matching, writing, speaking, reading, and pronunciation practices
<b>Unit 26 (Lessons 76-85): Milites continued: Grammar Activities</b>			
		Grammar Pattern: Relative pronoun plural	This concept is practiced through matching and translation exercises. Reading and listening comprehension exercises involving the vocabulary and grammar from this unit are also provided to students.
<b>Unit 26 (Lessons 76-85): Milites continued: Culture Activities</b>			
		Culture: Galic Wars	

Unit	Lesson	Lesson Details	Lesson Objectives/Instruction
<b>Unit 26 (Lessons 76-85): Milites continued: Stretch, Stories, and Explore Activities</b>			
		Stretch Activity: Culture Report due	Students compare and contrast the ancient Roman army with another army from history. They can compare jobs, weapons, tactics, uniforms, or anything else they think is interesting. Their Culture Report will be written in English, but they need to use at least 10 Latin words. They must use the five required Latin words given and then the other five words can be any noun, verb, adjective, or adverb they've learned so far this year.
<b>Unit 26 (Lessons 76-85): Milites continued: Latin Phrases/LOL</b>			
		LOL: Pacem Praepara!	Students learn the phrase, qui desiderat pacem praeparet bellum, which means "those who want peace should prepare for war." In Latin they write five ways in which they could prepare for war. They use the vocabulary they are learning and they use the imperative form and Accusative cases.
<b>Unit 26 (Lessons 76-85): Milites continued: Practice Speaking</b>			
			Students learn the plural form of the relative pronoun. Students record themselves saying both the singular and plural forms of the relative pronoun. They do not include the English translation.
<b>Unit 26 (Lessons 76-85): Milites continued: Assessments</b>			
			A multiple choice test is given to assess students' understanding of the vocabulary and grammar topics from the unit.
<b>Unit 27 (Lessons 86-90): Semester 1 Final Review and Test</b>			
<b>Unit 27 (Lessons 86-90): Semester 1 Final Review and Test: Assessments</b>			
		Semester 1 Final Exam	Final multiple choice exam: assesses the students' understanding of the vocabulary and grammar topics of the first semester.
		Semester 1 Final Writing Exam	Students pretend that they are a censor and conduct a census in their house. They list the titles, names (first only), and ages of the family members.
		Semester 1 Final Speaking Exam	Students fill in the given sentence with the correct pronouns, translate them and then record themselves saying the sentences in both Latin and English.
<b>Unit 28 (Lessons 91-100): Corpus (Body)</b>			
<b>Unit 28 (Lessons 91-100): Corpus (Body): Vocabulary Activities</b>			
		Vocabulary Topic: Corpus (Body)	Students review and understand vocabulary through activities such as matching, writing, speaking, reading, and pronunciation practices
<b>Unit 28 (Lessons 91-100): Corpus (Body): Grammar Activities</b>			
		Grammar Pattern: All forms of esse- to be	This concept is practiced through matching and translation exercises. Reading and listening comprehension exercises involving the vocabulary and grammar from this unit are also provided to students.
<b>Unit 28 (Lessons 91-100): Corpus (Body): Culture Activities</b>			
			Culture: Medical terms - Most medical terms are actually Greek or Latin words.
<b>Unit 28 (Lessons 91-100): Corpus (Body): Stretch, Stories, and Explore Activities</b>			
		Stretch Activity: Song: Caput, Humerus, Genu, Pes	Students record themselves singing a verse of Caput, Humerus, Genu, Pes.

Unit	Lesson	Lesson Details	Lesson Objectives/Instruction
		<b>Unit 28 (Lessons 91-100): Corpus (Body): Latin Phrases/LOL</b> LOL: Monstrum	Students learn body parts in Latin. They create a monster and describe it by using Latin words. They tell how many heads, eyes, and feet it has. They can also include what color eyes, hair, and teeth it has. Students write at least five complete sentences.
		<b>Unit 28 (Lessons 91-100): Corpus (Body): Assessments</b>  Speaking Quiz	A multiple choice test is given to assess students' understanding of the vocabulary and grammar topics from the unit. Students learn the imperfect and future tense of the verb "to be." They compose five sentences with the different tenses of the verb "to be." Students use the following adjectives to complete the sentences: Students record themselves saying both the Latin and the English translations of the sentences they write.
<b>Unit 29 (Lessons 101-110): Natura (Nature)</b>			
		<b>Unit 29 (Lessons 101-110): Natura (Nature): Vocabulary Activities</b> Vocabulary Topic: Natura (Nature)	Students review and understand vocabulary through activities such as matching, writing, speaking, reading, and pronunciation practices
		<b>Unit 29 (Lessons 101-110): Natura (Nature): Grammar Activities</b> Grammar Pattern: Demonstrative pronoun "hic- this" singular	This concept is practiced through matching and translation exercises. Reading and listening comprehension exercises involving the vocabulary and grammar from this unit are also provided to students.
		<b>Unit 29 (Lessons 101-110): Natura (Nature): Culture Activities</b> Culture: Roman Empire	
		<b>Unit 29 (Lessons 101-110): Natura (Nature): Stretch, Stories, and Explore Activities</b> Stretch Activity: Song: Mica, Mica Parva Stella	
		<b>Unit 29 (Lessons 101-110): Natura (Nature): Latin Phrases/LOL</b>  Group 23	Students learn words in nature. In Latin they describe a view from one of the rooms in their house. They use adjectives that they have learned and the nouns from their vocabulary list this week. They include at least five nouns and adjectives in their description.
		<b>Unit 29 (Lessons 101-110): Natura (Nature): Practice Speaking</b>	Students learn the demonstrative pronoun, hic, (singular) forms. Students record themselves saying the Latin forms. Do not include the English translation. Speak slowly and clearly, please!
		<b>Unit 29 (Lessons 101-110): Natura (Nature): Assessments</b>	A multiple choice test is given to assess students' understanding of the vocabulary and grammar topics from the unit.
<b>Unit 30 (Lessons 111-120): Medicus (Doctor)</b>			
		<b>Unit 30 (Lessons 111-120): Medicus (Doctor): Vocabulary Activities</b> Vocabulary Topic: Medicus (Doctor)	Students review and understand vocabulary through activities such as matching, writing, speaking, reading, and pronunciation practices
		<b>Unit 30 (Lessons 111-120): Medicus (Doctor): Grammar Activities</b> Grammar Pattern: Demonstrative pronoun "hic- this" plural	This concept is practiced through matching and translation exercises. Reading and listening comprehension exercises involving the vocabulary and grammar from this unit are also provided to students.

Unit	Lesson	Lesson Details	Lesson Objectives/Instruction
<b>Unit 30 (Lessons 111-120): Medicus (Doctor): Culture Activities</b>			Culture: Superstitions - Students learn that people back then used a lot of anecdotal and superstitions practices in their medicine and that some of their superstitious are still around today.
<b>Unit 30 (Lessons 111-120): Medicus (Doctor): Stretch, Stories, and Explore Activities</b>			
		Stretch Activity: Periodic table	Most of the elements' names and abbreviations are derived from Greek and Latin or other ancient origins.
<b>Unit 30 (Lessons 111-120): Medicus (Doctor): Latin Phrases/LOL</b>			
		LOL: Infirmus	Students learn phrases and vocabulary that have to do with medicine. They pretend that they need to go to the doctor. Using the vocabulary from this week and looking up other words as needed, students describe their symptoms in Latin. They start with the line, "Sum infirmus hodie," which means, "I am sick today." They write at least five additional sentences.
<b>Unit 30 (Lessons 111-120): Medicus (Doctor): Assessments</b>			
		Speaking Quiz	A multiple choice test is given to assess students' understanding of the vocabulary and grammar topics from the unit. Students learn the demonstrative pronoun, hic, (plural) forms. Students record themselves saying the Latin forms. Do not include the English translation.
<b>Unit 31 (Lessons 121-130): Urbs (City)</b>			
<b>Unit 31 (Lessons 121-130): Urbs (City): Vocabulary Activities</b>			
		Vocabulary Topic: Urbs (City)	Students review and understand vocabulary through activities such as matching, writing, speaking, reading, and pronunciation practices
<b>Unit 31 (Lessons 121-130): Urbs (City): Grammar Activities</b>			
		Grammar Pattern: Demonstrative pronoun "ille - that" singular	This concept is practiced through matching and translation exercises. Reading and listening comprehension exercises involving the vocabulary and grammar from this unit are also provided to students.
<b>Unit 31 (Lessons 121-130): Urbs (City): Culture Activities</b>			
			Culture: Map of ancient Rome - This week students study places in the city of ancient Rome. They are given a map with the names of places in Latin. They try to find specific places.
<b>Unit 31 (Lessons 121-130): Urbs (City): Stretch, Stories, and Explore Activities</b>			
		Stretch Activity: Dialogue: Feeling Sick	Students listen to a dialogue between Gaius and Titius and read along in Latin. Afterwards, they will answer two questions to test their comprehension
<b>Unit 31 (Lessons 121-130): Urbs (City): Latin Phrases/LOL</b>			
		LOL: Tuum Oppidum	Students learn about things in a city (urbs) or town (oppidum). They describe their town in Latin including vocabulary words from this week and using their dictionary or the online dictionary. If there are no Latin words for more modern day places, they may use English. They begin with the words, "In mea urbe (in my city) habemus (we have)... They use the Accusative case after the verb "we have." They are direct objects of the verb "have."
<b>Unit 31 (Lessons 121-130): Urbs (City): Practice Speaking</b>			
			Students learn the demonstrative pronoun, ille, (singular) forms. Students record themselves saying the Latin forms. They do not include the English translation.
<b>Unit 31 (Lessons 121-130): Urbs (City): Assessments</b>			
			A multiple choice test is given to assess students' understanding of the vocabulary and grammar topics from the unit.

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<b>Semester 2 Midterm (Lessons 131-135)</b>			
<b>Semester 2 Midterm (Lessons 131-135) Assessments</b>			
		Midterm Exam	A multiple choice test is given to assess students' understanding of the vocabulary and grammar topics from the previous units.
		Writing Exam	Students create and describe a monster using Latin words. They tell how many heads, eyes, and feet, color of eyes, hair, and teeth. They use five complete sentences.
		Speaking Exam	Students record themselves saying the demonstrative pronoun hic, haec, in the singular and plural. They say all five cases.
<b>Unit 32 (Lessons 136-145): Words from Aeneid</b>			
<b>Unit 32 (Lessons 136-145): Words from Aeneid: Vocabulary Activities</b>			
		Vocabulary Topic: Words from Aeneid	Students review and understand vocabulary through activities such as matching, writing, speaking, reading, and pronunciation practices
<b>Unit 32 (Lessons 136-145): Words from Aeneid: Grammar Activities</b>			
		Grammar Pattern: Demonstrative pronoun "ille - that" plural	This concept is practiced through matching and translation exercises. Reading and listening comprehension exercises involving the vocabulary and grammar from this unit are also provided to students.
<b>Unit 32 (Lessons 136-145): Words from Aeneid: Culture Activities</b>			
			Culture: The Aeneid - Students read the first seven lines, learn phrases from the poem, and learn about meter in Latin poetry; then they learn about the actual story
<b>Unit 32 (Lessons 136-145): Words from Aeneid: Stretch, Stories, and Explore Activities</b>			
		Stretch Activity: Meter in Latin Poetry	Latin poetry, inspired by Greek poetry, was written in meter. Meter gives stress to syllables and gives the poetry a rhythm. The rhythm made the poems easier to remember and pass on from generation to generation. These poems were originally oral works and written much later. The basic unit of meter is called a "foot." Originally this was a measure of the time that it took to raise one foot in dancing or marching and put it down again (like a bar in music, or the off-beat + the on-beat in jazz and rock).
<b>Unit 32 (Lessons 136-145): Words from Aeneid: Latin Phrases/LOL</b>			
		Change to Quotes from the Aeneid; Dilectus Liber	Students choose a book that they really like--it can be a children's book--and copy three quotations from it. Then, they turn these sentences into Latin. The book can be as simple as Green Eggs and Ham or as difficult as Harry Potter.
<b>Unit 32 (Lessons 136-145): Words from Aeneid: Assessments</b>			
		Speaking Quiz	A multiple choice test is given to assess students' understanding of the vocabulary and grammar topics from the unit. Students learn the demonstrative pronoun, ille, (plural) forms. Students record themselves saying the Latin forms. Do not include the English translation.
<b>Unit 33 (Lessons 146-155): God symbols 3rd -io and 4th conjugation verbs</b>			
<b>Unit 33 (Lessons 146-155): God symbols 3rd -io and 4th conjugation verbs: Vocabulary Activities</b>			
		Vocabulary Topic: 3rd -io and 4th conjugation verbs	Students review and understand vocabulary through activities such as matching, writing, speaking, reading, and pronunciation practices
<b>Unit 33 (Lessons 146-155): God symbols 3rd -io and 4th conjugation verbs: Grammar Activities</b>			
		Grammar Pattern: 4th conjugation	This concept is practiced through matching and translation exercises. Reading and listening comprehension exercises involving the vocabulary and grammar from this unit are also provided to students.

Unit	Lesson	Lesson Details	Lesson Objectives/Instruction
Unit 33	(Lessons 146-155)	God symbols 3rd -io and 4th conjugation verbs: Culture Activities	Culture: How Athens got its name
Unit 33	(Lessons 146-155)	God symbols 3rd -io and 4th conjugation verbs: Stretch, Stories, and Explore Activities	Pronunciation: Roman numeral review
Unit 33	(Lessons 146-155)	God symbols 3rd -io and 4th conjugation verbs: Latin Phrases/LOL Gods and goddesses	Students learn, in Latin, some of the symbols associated with the mythological gods and goddesses. They choose an object to represent themselves as their symbol and describe it. They use Latin (looking up words in the dictionary and online as needed).
Unit 33	(Lessons 146-155)	God symbols 3rd -io and 4th conjugation verbs: Practice Speaking	This week students learn 3rd -io verbs and 4th conjugation verbs. Students record themselves conjugating both present tense and future tense of the following verbs. They include the English translation.
Unit 33	(Lessons 146-155)	God symbols 3rd -io and 4th conjugation verbs: Assessments	A multiple choice test is given to assess students' understanding of the vocabulary and grammar topics from the unit.
<b>Unit 34 (Lessons 156-165): Aqua (Water)</b>			
Unit 34	(Lessons 156-165)	Aqua (Water) part 2: Vocabulary Activities Vocabulary Topic: Aqua (Water)	Students review and understand vocabulary through activities such as matching, writing, speaking, reading, and pronunciation practices
Unit 34	(Lessons 156-165)	Aqua (Water) part 2: Grammar Activities Grammar Pattern: Future Perfect tense	This concept is practiced through matching and translation exercises. Reading and listening comprehension exercises involving the vocabulary and grammar from this unit are also provided to students.
Unit 34	(Lessons 156-165)	Aqua (Water) part 2: Culture Activities	Culture: Roman Baths - This week students study water vocabulary and Latin phrases that have to do with water. They take a closer look at the public baths in ancient Rome.
Unit 34	(Lessons 156-165)	Aqua (Water) part 2: Stretch, Stories, and Explore Activities Stretch Activity: Culture Reports: Compare theater across cultures,  How to do a synopsis	Students write 4-5 paragraphs comparing and contrasting Roman theater with another type of theater from history. This assignment requires outside research. They can compare costumes, music, stage layout, or anything else they think is interesting. Their Culture Report will be written in English, but they need to use at least 10 Latin words. Students have learned all six tenses of the verb, and can put them all together in what is called a synopsis, which gives all the forms of a particular verb each of the six tenses in a particular person and number.
Unit 34	(Lessons 156-165)	Aqua (Water) part 2: Latin Phrases/LOL Change to phrases with water	Students tell what they like to do that is very important to them and why (in Latin). They use words that they have studied this year and consult a dictionary where needed. They write 6-8 sentences.
Unit 34	(Lessons 156-165)	Aqua (Water) part 2: Assessments  Speaking Quiz	A multiple choice test is given to assess students' understanding of the vocabulary and grammar topics from the unit. Students learn the future perfect tense of the verb. Students record themselves giving the forms of the future perfect tense and the translations. Use the verb <i>festinō, festināre, festināvī</i>

Unit	Lesson	Lesson Details	Lesson Objectives/Instruction
<b>Unit 35 (Lessons 166-175): Theatrum (Theater)</b>			
<b>Unit 35 (Lessons 166-175): Theatrum (Theater): Vocabulary Activities</b>			
		Vocabulary Topic: Theatrum (Theater)	Students review and understand vocabulary through activities such as matching, writing, speaking, reading, and pronunciation practices
<b>Unit 35 (Lessons 166-175): Theatrum (Theater): Grammar Activities</b>			
		Grammar Pattern: Superlatives	This concept is practiced through matching and translation exercises. Reading and listening comprehension exercises involving the vocabulary and grammar from this unit are also provided to students.
<b>Unit 35 (Lessons 166-175): Theatrum (Theater): Culture Activities</b>			
		Culture: Theater	
<b>Unit 35 (Lessons 166-175): Theatrum (Theater): Stretch, Stories, and Explore Activities</b>			
		Stretch Activity: Theater report due; How to make a drama mask	Students take a closer look at ancient Roman theater.
<b>Unit 35 (Lessons 166-175): Theatrum (Theater): Latin Phrases/LOL</b>			
		Change to phrases on acting, theater	Students learn phrases that have to do with theater. One phrase is <i>dramatis personae</i> , which means "characters in a play." Students pretend they are putting on a play. They write a list of characters in Latin, including at least 10 performers.
<b>Unit 35 (Lessons 166-175): Theatrum (Theater): Practice Speaking</b>			
			Students record themselves saying the superlative forms of the following adjectives both in English and Latin (the masculine/feminine form and the neuter form). <i>tristis, triste; longus, a, um; fatigaus, a, um</i>
<b>Unit 35 (Lessons 166-175): Theatrum (Theater): Assessments</b>			
			A multiple choice test is given to assess students' understanding of the vocabulary and grammar topics from the unit.
<b>Unit 36 (Lessons 176-180): Semester 2 Final Review and Test</b>			
<b>Unit 36 (Lessons 176-180): Review: Assessments</b>			
		Semester 2 Final Writing Exam	Students pretend they are putting on a play. They write a list of characters in Latin, including at least 10 performers.
		Semester 2 Final Speaking Exam	Students translate into Latin the English portions of the given sentences. They record themselves speaking both the Latin and the English translations.
		Semester 2 Final Exam	Final multiple choice exam: assesses the students' understanding of the vocabulary and grammar topics of the second semester.