

Unit	Lesson	Lesson Details	Lesson Objectives/Instruction
Unit 1 (Lessons 1-5): Conversations and alphabet			
Unit 1 (Lessons 1-5): Conversations and alphabet: Vocabulary Activities			
		Vocabulary Topic: Conversations and alphabet	Students review and understand vocabulary through activities such as matching, writing, speaking, reading, and pronunciation practices
Unit 1 (Lessons 1-5): Conversations and alphabet: Grammar Activities			
		Grammar Pattern: Esse- "to be" and grammar terms	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 1 (Lessons 1-5): Conversations and alphabet: Culture Activities			
			Culture: State Mottoes; Students look at some mottoes found in the United States of America. They see if they can understand the Latin before looking at the English translation. They think about what they've learned this week and see if any of the Latin words look like derivatives of English words.
Unit 1 (Lessons 1-5): Conversations and alphabet: Stretch, Stories, and Explore Activities			
		Stretch Activity: Latin alphabet	Students learn that the Romans used the given 23 letters to write Latin
Unit 1 (Lessons 1-5): Conversations and alphabet: Latin Phrases/LOL			
		Dollar bill	This week, students choose one of the phrases found on the dollar bill and explain in English why they think it was put there by Americas' founders. Their response needs to be at least 5 sentences long.
Unit 1 (Lessons 1-5): Conversations and alphabet: Practice Speaking			
			Students pretend they are walking down the street in ancient Rome. They meet a friend (amicus/a). They have a conversation with their friend, saying the following things in Latin: say hello, ask them how they are, ask them about the weather, say goodbye to them.
Unit 1 (Lessons 1-5): Conversations and alphabet: Assessments			
			A multiple choice test is given to assess students' understanding of the vocabulary and grammar topics from the unit.
Unit 2 (Lessons 6-10): Classroom			
Unit 2 (Lessons 6-10): Classroom: Vocabulary Activities			
		Vocabulary Topic: Classroom	Students review and understand vocabulary through activities such as matching, writing, speaking, reading, and pronunciation practices
Unit 2 (Lessons 6-10): Classroom: Grammar Activities			
		Grammar Pattern: Introduction to cases and Gender	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 2 (Lessons 6-10): Verb Review: Culture Activities			
			Culture: Roman Education: Students take a closer look at education in ancient Rome.
Unit 2 (Lessons 6-10): Verb Review: Stretch, Stories, and Explore Activities			
		Stretch Activity: Dialogue: At School	In this activity, students listen to a dialogue in Latin between two ancient Romans. The English translation of the dialogue is provided. Students close their eyes the first time they listen and see how much they can understand. They listen to the audio as many times as they'd like until they can understand everything without looking at the English translation.

Unit	Lesson	Lesson Details	Lesson Objectives/Instruction
		Unit 2 (Lessons 6-10): Verb Review: Latin Phrases/LOL education or teaching	In English, students compare and contrast the similarities and differences between their education and a Roman student's. They include the subjects learned, materials used by students, and teaching methods used. They write at least 5 sentences. They can write in English, but if they know how to say something in Latin, they should use the Latin word.
		Unit 2 (Lessons 6-10): Verb Review: Assessments Speaking Quiz	A multiple choice test is given to assess students' understanding of the vocabulary and grammar topics from the unit. Students imagine they enter the classroom and name (in Latin!) 15 items or people they see in the room.
Unit 3 (Lessons 11-15): Adjectives and colors			
		Unit 3 (Lessons 11-15): Adjectives and colors: Vocabulary Activities Vocabulary Topic: Adjectives and colors	Students review and understand vocabulary through activities such as matching, writing, speaking, reading, and pronunciation practices
		Unit 3 (Lessons 11-15): Adjectives and colors: Grammar Activities Grammar Pattern: Continuation of Cases	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 3: Numbers & Ordinal Numbers Review: Culture Activities	Culture: Art; This week students learned the phrase <i>ars gratia artis</i> , which means "art for the sake of art." They take a closer look at art in the Roman world and learn about what kind of art the Romans liked.
		Unit 3: Numbers & Ordinal Numbers Review: Stretch, Stories, and Explore Activities Stretch Activity: How to make a mosaic	This week students study Roman art. They try at home to make a mosaic.
		Unit 3: Numbers & Ordinal Numbers Review: Latin Phrases/LOL Art and tastes	In English, students list 5 things that they really like (to eat, to do, colors, etc.) and 5 things that they really do not like.
		Unit 3: Numbers & Ordinal Numbers Review: Practice Speaking	Students learn many new adjectives this week. They use the verb "to be," which was learned in week 1 and some of the adjectives learned this week to say five sentences in Latin and their English translations.
		Unit 3: Numbers & Ordinal Numbers Review: Assessments	A multiple choice test is given to assess students' understanding of the vocabulary and grammar topics from the unit.
Unit 4 (Lesson 16-20): Common nouns 1 and First Declension (small list)			
		Unit 4 (Lesson 16-20): Common nouns 1 and First Declension (small list): Vocabulary Activities Vocabulary Topic: Common nouns 1 and First Declension (small list)	Students review and understand vocabulary through activities such as matching, writing, speaking, reading, and pronunciation practices
		Unit 4 (Lesson 16-20): Common nouns 1 and First Declension (small list): Grammar Activities Grammar Pattern: 1st declension	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 4 (Lesson 16-20): Common nouns 1 and First Declension (small list): Culture Activities			
			Culture: Legal Latin; when the original lawmakers were designing the American legal code, they decided to use a lot of Latin because the definitions of the words will always stay the same. Students are given some American legal terms in Latin that they might have heard before...legal term, literal meaning, how it's used
Unit 4 (Lesson 16-20): Common nouns 1 and First Declension (small list): Stretch, Stories, and Explore Activities			
		Stretch Activity: Review of cases and How to do a declension	Students decline the noun via, viae f. street
Unit 4 (Lesson 16-20): Common nouns 1 and First Declension (small list): Latin Phrases/LOL			
		Legal phrses	Using the phrases we have learned so far, students write a short story with a beginning, middle, and end. They write the story in English and keep the phrases in Latin. They can use phrases from any of the Latin Phrases, Scisne, Culture, or Vocabulary Lessons. Students include 10 Latin phrases in their story.
Unit 4 (Lesson 16-20): Common nouns 1 and First Declension (small list): Assessments			
		Vocabulary and Grammar Quiz	A multiple choice test is given to assess students' understanding of the vocabulary and grammar topics from the unit.
		Speaking Quiz	This week students learn the endings of the 1st declension . They record themselves doing a declension of the word <i>insula, insulae, (f.) island</i>
Unit 5 (Lessons 21-25): Common verbs 1 and Numbers 0-10			
Unit 5 (Lessons 21-25): Common verbs 1 and Numbers 0-10: Vocabulary Activities			
		Vocabulary Topic: Common verbs 1 and Numbers 0-10	Students review and understand vocabulary through activities such as matching, writing, speaking, reading, and pronunciation practices
Unit 5 (Lessons 21-25): Common verbs 1 and Numbers 0-10: Grammar Activities			
		Grammar Pattern: 1st conjugation present tense and Verb placement; Explain what an infinitiveis -ne (questions)	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 5 (Lessons 21-25): Common verbs 1 and Numbers 0-10: Culture Activities			
			Students take a closer Look at Greek and Roman goddesses.
Unit 5 (Lessons 21-25): Common verbs 1 and Numbers 0-10: Stretch, Stories, and Explore Activities			
		Stretch Activity: ong: Decem Digiti	Students listen to a song that will help them remember the numbers 1-10. They listen to the song a few times and try singing along. Once they've learned the song <i>10 Little Fingers</i> , students record themselves singing the song. They can look at the words to help them remember.
Unit 5 (Lessons 21-25): Common verbs 1 and Numbers 0-10: Latin Phrases/LOL			
		Religion	For this week's LOL assignment, students choose a modern realm, not covered by the Romans, and create a god or goddess to go with the realm. They give it a Roman and Greek name and describe its realm.
Unit 5 (Lessons 21-25): Common verbs 1 and Numbers 0-10: Practice Speaking			
			This week students learn the 1st conjugation present tense . For practice this week, students record themselves saying the verb <i>cantō</i> in all persons singular and plural with the English translations.
Unit 5 (Lessons 21-25): Common verbs 1 and Numbers 0-10: Assessments			
			A multiple choice test is given to assess students' understanding of the vocabulary and grammar topics from the unit.
		Speaking Quiz	Students record themselves doing a declension of the word <i>insula, insulae, (f.) island</i>

Unit	Lesson	Lesson Details	Lesson Objectives/Instruction
Unit 6 (Lessons 26-30): Food nouns, in 2nd declension			
Unit 6 (Lessons 26-30): Food nouns, in 2nd declension: Vocabulary Activities			
		Vocabulary Topic: Food nouns, in 2nd declension	Students review and understand vocabulary through activities such as matching, writing, speaking, reading, and pronunciation practices
Unit 6 (Lessons 26-30): Food nouns, in 2nd declension: Grammar Activities			
		Grammar Pattern: 2nd declension and Vocative case	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 6 (Lessons 26-30): Food nouns, in 2nd declension: Culture Activities			
			Culture: Roman meals - what the Romans ate. Students learn that they ate meals with many courses and the main meal of the day, dinner, would generally begin with an egg dish and end with fruit. The Romans ate
Unit 6 (Lessons 26-30): Food nouns, in 2nd declension: Stretch, Stories, and Explore Activities			
		Stretch Activity: Roman numerals 1-20 and How to make Roman Sweet Bread	Students complete the following activity: See if you notice a pattern in the Roman numerals. Roman numerals are basically just simple math. If the symbol for a smaller number follows a larger number, you add both the numbers together. If the symbol for the smaller number is BEFORE the larger number, you subtract the smaller one from the larger one. Here are some examples broken down into their parts. If you memorize the symbols for the first 10 Roman numerals, it will make the larger numbers a lot easier to read, but now that you know the pattern, you can always use math to figure out any Roman numeral. You can try to make an ancient Roman dish! The ingredient amounts have been given to you in Roman numerals.
Unit 6 (Lessons 26-30): Food nouns, in 2nd declension: Latin Phrases/LOL			
		Food and eating or drinking	Students tell about their <i>ientaculum</i> , <i>prandium</i> , and <i>cena</i> that they ate yesterday. They list what they ate at each meal, then compare/contrast what a Roman would have eaten. They can write in English, but if they have learned the word in Latin, they should use the Latin word. They write 6-8 complete sentences.
Unit 6 (Lessons 26-30): Food nouns, in 2nd declension: Assessments			
		Vocabulary and Grammar Quiz	A multiple choice test is given to assess students' understanding of the vocabulary and grammar topics from the unit.
		Speaking Quiz	Students learn 2nd declension masculine and 2nd declension neuter endings. They record themselves chanting both declensions in the singular and plural.
Unit 7 (Lessons 31-35): Common verbs 2 #21-50			
Unit 7 (Lessons 31-35): Common verbs 2 #21-50: Vocabulary Activities			
		Vocabulary Topic: Common verbs 2 #21-50	Students review and understand vocabulary through activities such as matching, writing, speaking, reading, and pronunciation practices.
Unit 7 (Lessons 31-35): Common verbs 2 #21-50: Grammar Activities			
		Grammar Pattern: 2nd conjugation present 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 7 (Lessons 31-35): Common verbs 2 #21-50: Culture Activities			
			Culture: Romulus and Remus

Unit	Lesson	Lesson Details	Lesson Objectives/Instruction
		Unit 7 (Lessons 31-35): Common verbs 2 #21-50: Stretch, Stories, and Explore Activities Stretch Activity: How to look up verbs in a dictionary	Students learn some pointers on how to look up verbs in a Latin dictionary: When you look up a verb in the Latin dictionary, you must remember that Latin is an inflected language. Its endings change to change the meaning. Verbs in a Latin dictionary are listed with the first principal part. Therefore, when you look up a verb in the dictionary, you use the 1st principal part. So, you have to look at the root of the word you are looking up to find the meaning.
		Unit 7 (Lessons 31-35): Common verbs 2 #21-50: Latin Phrases/LOL Beginnings	Students make up three Latin sentences. They include a verb learned this week and a phrase from Scisne last week.
		Unit 7 (Lessons 31-35): Common verbs 2 #21-50: Practice Speaking	This week students learn how to conjugate a 2nd conjugation verb in the present tense . They record themselves conjugating the verb <i>gaudeō, gaudēre</i> in all 6 persons and include the English translations.
		Unit 7 (Lessons 31-35): Common verbs 2 #21-50: Assessments	A multiple choice test is given to assess students' understanding of the vocabulary and grammar topics from the unit.
Unit 8 (Lessons 36-40): Family nouns in 3rd declension			
		Unit 8 (Lessons 36-40): Family nouns in 3rd declension: Vocabulary Activities Vocabulary Topic: Family nouns in 3rd declension	Students review and understand vocabulary through activities such as matching, writing, speaking, reading, and pronunciation practices
		Unit 8 (Lessons 36-40): Family nouns in 3rd declension: Grammar Activities Grammar Pattern: 3rd declension	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 8 (Lessons 36-40): Family nouns in 3rd declension: Culture Activities	Culture: Mater- and paterfamilias: family roles and responsibilities
		Unit 8 (Lessons 36-40): Family nouns in 3rd declension: Stretch, Stories, and Explore Activities Stretch Activity: Roman numerals 21-50 and comparison of family members in other Romance languages	Students are given a few examples of Roman numerals and students see if they can figure out what numbers they are.
		Unit 8 (Lessons 36-40): Family nouns in 3rd declension: Latin Phrases/LOL Family or love	This week students learn the phrase, <i>mater artuum necessitas</i> , which means, "necessity is the mother of invention." Students choose an invention and describe, in their own words, how necessity played a part in its creation. They write 5 complete sentences creatively. Students can write in English, but they try to use as much Latin as they can.
		Unit 8 (Lessons 36-40): Family nouns in 3rd declension: Assessments Speaking Quiz	A multiple choice test is given to assess students' understanding of the vocabulary and grammar topics from the unit. This week students learn 3rd declension nouns . They record themselves declining the nouns <i>mater, matris</i> , (f.) mother and <i>iter, itineris</i> , (n.) journey

Unit	Lesson	Lesson Details	Lesson Objectives/Instruction
Unit 9 (Lessons 41-45): Midterm Review and Test			
Unit 9 (Lessons 41-45): Midterm Review and Test: Assessments			
		Semester 1 Midterm Writing Exam	Students compare and contrast the similarities and differences between their education and a Roman student's. They include the subjects learned, materials used by students, and teaching methods used. Students write in English, but if they know how to say something in Latin, they use the Latin word. They write at least 4 sentences.
		Semester 1 Midterm Speaking Exam	Students describe the members of their family, using Latin nouns for the family and adjectives learned. Speak slowly, pronouncing each syllable.
		Semester 1 Midterm Exam	A multiple choice test is given to assess students' understanding of the vocabulary and grammar topics from the unit.
Unit 10 (Lessons 46-50): Common verbs 3 and #50-100			
Unit 10 (Lessons 46-50): Common verbs 3 #50-100: Vocabulary Activities			
		Vocabulary Topic: Common verbs 3 and #50-100	Students review and understand vocabulary through activities such as matching, writing, speaking, reading, and pronunciation practices
Unit 10 (Lessons 46-50): Common verbs 3 #50-100: Grammar Activities			
		Grammar Pattern: 3rd 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 10 (Lessons 46-50): Common verbs 3 #50-100: Culture Activities			
			Culture: Roman Naming Conventions
Unit 10 (Lessons 46-50): Common verbs 3 #50-100: Stretch, Stories, and Explore Activities			
		Stretch Activity: How to look up nouns in a dictionary; Choose a Latin name	Students complete the following activity: Today we will talk about how to look up nouns in a dictionary. We know that Latin is an INFLECTED language so, the endings change. In order to be able to look up nouns in a Latin dictionary, you have to remember that the endings will change but the root will be the same. We have learned 1st, 2nd, and 3rd declension endings so far this year. In order to determine the declension of the noun, you need to know the genitive ending. The 3rd declension nominative ending varies, which makes it necessary to look to the genitive endings. A multiple choice test is given to assess students' understanding of the vocabulary and grammar topics from the unit.
Unit 10 (Lessons 46-50): Common verbs 3 #50-100: Assessments			
		Speaking Quiz	A multiple choice test is given to assess students' understanding of the vocabulary and grammar topics from the unit. This week students study the present tense of 3rd conjugation. They record themselves saying the present tense of the verb <i>regō, regere</i> rule with both the Latin and English.

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Unit 11 (Lessons 51-55): Prepositional phrases			
Unit 11 (Lessons 51-55): Prepositional phrases: Vocabulary Activities			
	Vocabulary Topic: Prepositional phrases		Students review and understand vocabulary through activities such as matching, writing, speaking, reading, and pronunciation practices
Unit 11 (Lessons 51-55): Prepositional phrases: Grammar Activities			
	Grammar Pattern: Prepositional phrases		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 11 (Lessons 51-55): Prepositional phrases: Culture Activities			
	Culture: Julius Caesar		
Unit 11 (Lessons 51-55): Prepositional phrases: Stretch, Stories, and Explore Activities			
	Stretch Activity: Roman Numerals 50-100		Students learn how to make all the numerals between 51 and 100.
Unit 11 (Lessons 51-55): Prepositional phrases: Latin Phrases/LOL			
	Quotes from Julius Caesar		This week students learn phrases that Julius Caesar said. They pretend they are Julius Caesar and describe themselves in 5 Latin sentences using their dictionary.
Unit 11 (Lessons 51-55): Prepositional phrases: Practice Speaking			
			Students learn about prepositional phrases in Latin. Some prepositions in Latin take the Accusative case and some take the Ablative case. Students compose and then record themselves saying 4 sentences. They give the Latin and the English for the sentences they are recording.
Unit 11 (Lessons 51-55): Prepositional phrases: Assessments			
			A multiple choice test is given to assess students' understanding of the vocabulary and grammar topics from the unit.
Unit 12 (Lessons 56-60): Days, months, seasons and #100-2000			
Unit 12 (Lessons 56-60): Days, months, seasons and #100-2000: Vocabulary Activities			
	Vocabulary Topic: Days, months, seasons and #100-2000		Students review and understand vocabulary through activities such as matching, writing, speaking, reading, and pronunciation practices
Unit 12 (Lessons 56-60): Days, months, seasons and #100-2000: Grammar Activities			
	Grammar Pattern: Review all cases of nouns		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 12 (Lessons 56-60): Days, months, seasons and #100-2000: Culture Activities			
	Culture: Roman Calendar		Students learn that the problem with the Calendar of Romulus is that it didn't have the right number of days, so by the time Julius Caesar came around, the calendar was three months off from the seasons!
Unit 12 (Lessons 56-60): Days, months, seasons and #100-2000: Stretch, Stories, and Explore Activities			
	Stretch Activity: How to make a water clock		Students look at how the Romans told time. The Romans used sundials to tell time during the day. This system worked when it was sunny, but at night and when it was cloudy, they used a water clock (called a clepsydra). Students make our own version of a water clock.
Unit 12 (Lessons 56-60): Days, months, seasons and #100-2000: Latin Phrases/LOL			
	Changes to phrases on age		This week students learn days of the week and months in Latin. In Latin, they tell a few dates and months that are important to them, including their birthday as one of the 5 dates. They can also include days like parents' birthdays, siblings' birthdays, pets' birthday, etc.

Unit	Lesson	Lesson Details	Lesson Objectives/Instruction
Unit 12 (Lessons 56-60): Days, months, seasons and #100-2000: Assessments			
		Speaking Quiz	A multiple choice test is given to assess students' understanding of the vocabulary and grammar topics from the unit. Students choose 5 days and record themselves saying in Latin what they do on each day. Give the English translation after each sentence.
Unit 13 (Lessons 61-65): Circus Maximus and Colloseum			
Unit 13 (Lessons 61-65): Circus Maximus and Colloseum: Vocabulary Activities			
		Vocabulary Topic: Circus Maximus and Colloseum	Students review and understand vocabulary through activities such as matching, writing, speaking, reading, and pronunciation practices
Unit 13 (Lessons 61-65): Circus Maximus and Colloseum: Grammar Activities			
		Grammar Pattern: Imperfect 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 13 (Lessons 61-65): Circus Maximus and Colloseum: Culture Activities			
			Culture: Gladiators - Students learn that there were four basic types of gladiators: murmillo, retiarius, samnite, thracian; Most gladiator fights were between two men armed with swords and shields, but there were also other types of fights:
Unit 13 (Lessons 61-65): Circus Maximus and Colloseum: Stretch, Stories, and Explore Activities			
		Stretch Activity: Roman numerals 100-2000	Students learn two more symbols to be able to read any Roman numeral. Students practice making some years using Roman numerals.
Unit 13 (Lessons 61-65): Circus Maximus and Colloseum: Latin Phrases/LOL			
		Group 1 - Change to phrases on courage and bravery	Students learn the phrase <i>vivere est vincere</i> - to live is to win. Students write 5 phrases in Latin completing the phrase with what they like to do.
Unit 13 (Lessons 61-65): Circus Maximus and Colloseum: Practice Speaking			
			Students record themselves giving the forms of the imperfect tense and the translations .
Unit 13 (Lessons 61-65): Circus Maximus and Colloseum: Assessments			
			A multiple choice test is given to assess students' understanding of the vocabulary and grammar topics from the unit.
Unit 14 (Lessons 66-70): Animalia (Animals)			
Unit 14 (Lessons 66-70): Animalia (Animals): Vocabulary Activities			
		Vocabulary Topic: Animalia (Animals)	Students review and understand vocabulary through activities such as matching, writing, speaking, reading, and pronunciation practices
Unit 14 (Lessons 66-70): Animalia (Animals): Grammar Activities			
		Grammar Pattern: Noun/Adjective pairs	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 14 (Lessons 66-70): Animalia (Animals): Culture Activities			
			Culture: Farming in Ancient Rome
Unit 14 (Lessons 66-70): Animalia (Animals): Family: Stretch, Stories, and Explore Activities			
		Stretch Activity: Dialogue: Pets, Song: Senex Horatio	Students listen to a song that will help them to remember the animals' names in Latin. Then they record themselves singing a verse of Senex Horatio! They can sing any of the verses or make up their own using some of this week's vocabulary. It's a Latin version of Old MacDonald had a Farm.

Unit	Lesson	Lesson Details	Lesson Objectives/Instruction
		Unit 14 (Lessons 66-70): Animalia (Animals): Family: Latin Phrases/LOL Phrases on animals	Students complete the sentence to tell what they have learned from their elders. They use an infinitive verb to complete the sentence. They write at least three sentences.
		Unit 14 (Lessons 66-70): Animalia (Animals): Family: Assessments Speaking Quiz	A multiple choice test is given to assess students' understanding of the vocabulary and grammar topics from the unit. Students choose between two prompts. 1. Sing a verse of Senex Horatio, either a verse from the week's activity or a verse they make up themselves using this week's vocabulary. 2. Choose at least two animals and describe them in Latin. The description needs to be at least three sentences long per animal.
Unit 15 (Lessons 71-75): Uti est...?(Where is...?)			
		Unit 15 (Lessons 71-75): Uti est...?(Where is...?): Vocabulary Activities Vocabulary Topic: Uti est...?(Where is...?)	Students review and understand vocabulary through activities such as matching, writing, speaking, reading, and pronunciation practices
		Unit 15 (Lessons 71-75): Uti est...?(Where is...?): Grammar Activities Grammar Pattern: Future 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 15 (Lessons 71-75): Uti est...?(Where is...?): Culture Activities Culture: Cicero	Students read a brief history about the historical figure, Cicero
		Unit 15 (Lessons 71-75): Uti est...?(Where is...?): Stretch, Stories, and Explore Activities Stretch Activity: Dialogue: Gladiator Games	Students' dialogue is a conversation between two friends in Rome, Gaius and Titius. They listen to the dialogue as many times as needed. They pay attention to the verbs in these sentence. Gaius and Titius are using the Future Tense just learned. Students record themselves answering Gaius' questions. They say "unus" and "duo" before each answer.
		Unit 15 (Lessons 71-75): Uti est...?(Where is...?): Latin Phrases/LOL Phrases on places	Students learn phrases on places. In one phrase, Rome was described, <i>prima urbes inter, divum domus aurea Roma</i> - first among cities, home of the gods, golden Rome. In Latin, students describe a town or city where they live using at least 7 descriptive words. Students use a Latin dictionary or one online to help with vocabulary.
		Unit 15 (Lessons 71-75): Uti est...?(Where is...?): Practice Speaking	Students learn the future tense of the verb. They record themselves giving the forms of the future tense and the translations . They use the verb parō, parāre
		Unit 15 (Lessons 71-75): Uti est...?(Where is...?): Assessments	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
Unit 16 (Lessons 76-80): Irregular Verbs			
Unit 16 (Lessons 76-80): Irregular Verbs: Vocabulary Activities			
		Vocabulary Topic: Irregular Verbs	Students review and understand vocabulary through activities such as matching, writing, speaking, reading, and pronunciation practices
Unit 16 (Lessons 76-80): Irregular Verbs: Grammar Activities			
		Grammar Pattern: Irregular verbs: possum, eo, volo and nolo; imperatives	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 16 (Lessons 76-80): Irregular Verbs: Culture Activities			
		Culture: Carthage	Students read about the history of the city, Carthage
Unit 16 (Lessons 76-80): Irregular Verbs: Stretch, Stories, and Explore Activities			
		Stretch Activity: Important Dates in Roman history	Students learn how the Romans would have numbered the years in which some important events occurred in ancient Rome.
Unit 16 (Lessons 76-80): Irregular Verbs: Latin Phrases/LOL			
		Phrases on Charthage/Hannibal	Students answer the prompt: What are some things that today's parents say to get their misbehaving children to behave? Students write 5 phrases in Latin that would make them behave!!
Unit 16 (Lessons 76-80): Irregular Verbs: 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 imperative in Latin. They record themselves giving the 4 forms of the imperative of given verbs with their English meanings.
Unit 17 (Lessons 81-85): Irregular adverbs			
Unit 17 (Lessons 81-85): Irregular adverbs: Vocabulary Activities			
		Vocabulary Topic: Irregular adverbs	Students review and understand vocabulary through activities such as matching, writing, speaking, reading, and pronunciation practices
Unit 17 (Lessons 81-85): Irregular adverbs: Grammar Activities			
		Grammar Pattern: Adverbs and negation	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 17 (Lessons 81-85): Irregular adverbs: Culture Activities			
		Culture: Hannibal	Students learn about Rome's greatest enemy, the Carthaginian general Hannibal. Hannibal is considered one of the greatest military minds in history. Military historians still study his tactics today. Hannibal fought against Rome in the Second Punic War and he's famous for marching elephants across the Alps.
Unit 17 (Lessons 81-85): Irregular adverbs: Stretch, Stories, and Explore Activities			
		Stretch Activity: Math problems in Roman numerals	Quiz: Roman Numerals - Students do some simple math problems but all in Roman numerals.

Unit	Lesson	Lesson Details	Lesson Objectives/Instruction
		Unit 17 (Lessons 81-85): Irregular adverbs: Latin Phrases/LOL phrases on war	Students learn the motto of a well-paid soldier in Rome, <i>cum gladio et sale</i> - with sword and salt. They write a Latin motto for themselves this week in Latin and then explain it in English. They use their Latin dictionary or computer to help.
		Unit 17 (Lessons 81-85): Irregular adverbs: Practice Speaking	Students learn adverbs . They choose from the list of irregular adverbs (the vocabulary list) and record themselves saying 4 sentences . They record both the Latin and the English translation with one of these adverbs in each of them. They choose from the following list of verbs and use any of the 3 tenses learned so far.
		Unit 17 (Lessons 81-85): Irregular adverbs: Assessments	A multiple choice test is given to assess students' understanding of the vocabulary and grammar topics from the unit.
Unit 18 (Lessons 86-90): Semester 1 Final Review and Test			
		Unit 18 (Lessons 81-85): Semester 1 Final Review: Assessments	
		Semester 1 Final Speaking Exam	Students compose three sentences using the given adverbs. Students use the given verbs in the sentence with the correct tense for the adverb. After they compose their sentences, they record them. Record both the Latin and the English translation.
		Semester 1 Final Writing Exam	Students learn the phrase, <i>cogito ergo sum</i> . It means, "I think; therefore, I am." They make up their own phrases telling what they are interested in.
		Semester 1 Final Exam	Final multiple choice exam: assesses the students' understanding of the vocabulary and grammar topics of the first semester.
Unit 19 (Lessons 91-95): 3rd principal part			
		Unit 19 (Lessons 91-95): 3rd principal part: Vocabulary Activities	
		Vocabulary Topic: 3rd principal part	Students review and understand vocabulary through activities such as matching, writing, speaking, reading, and pronunciation practices
		Unit 19 (Lessons 91-95): 3rd principal part: Grammar Activities	
		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.
		Unit 19 (Lessons 91-95): 3rd principal part: Culture Activities	
		Culture: The 12 Tables	Students learn that 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.
		Unit 19 (Lessons 91-95): 3rd principal part: Stretch, Stories, and Explore Activities	
		Stretch Activity: Roman numerals review #1-2,999	Students learn that 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, add both the numbers together. If the symbol for the smaller number is BEFORE the larger number, subtract the smaller one from the larger one.

Unit	Lesson	Lesson Details	Lesson Objectives/Instruction
Unit 19 (Lessons 91-95): 3rd principal part: Latin Phrases/LOL			
		Group 30	Students learn that 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, students list 5 things that they could be called into the court to tell them about. They use a dictionary or look up Latin words online to describe their expertise.
Unit 19 (Lessons 91-95): 3rd principal part: Assessments			
		Speaking Quiz	A multiple choice test is given to assess students' understanding of the vocabulary and grammar topics from the unit. Students learned the perfect tense of the verb. They record themselves giving the forms of the perfect tense and the translations . They use the verb <i>festinō, festināre, festināvī</i>
Unit 20 (Lessons 96-100): Coordinating conjunctions & Adjectives			
Unit 20 (Lessons 96-100): Coordinating conjunctions & Adjectives: Vocabulary Activities			
		Vocabulary Topic: Coordinating conjunction & Adjectives	Students review and understand vocabulary through activities such as matching, writing, speaking, reading, and pronunciation practices
Unit 20 (Lessons 96-100): Coordinating conjunctions & Adjectives: Grammar Activities			
		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.
Unit 20 (Lessons 96-100): Coordinating conjunctions & Adjectives: Culture Activities			
		Culture: Roman Kingdom:	Students learn that ancient Roman history is divided into three time periods. They take a closer look at the Kingdom today.
Unit 20 (Lessons 96-100): Coordinating conjunctions & Adjectives: Stretch, Stories, and Explore Activities			
		Stretch Activity: Dialogue: More Gladiator Games	The students' dialogue is a conversation between two friends in Rome, Quintus and Marcus. Quintus and Marcus are talking about the gladiator games. Students pay close attention because they are using a lot of the vocabulary words from this week. They listen to the dialogue as many times as needed in order to understand.
Unit 20 (Lessons 96-100): Coordinating conjunctions & Adjectives: Latin Phrases/LOL			
		Phrases about history	Students learned the phrase, <i>respice, adspice, prospice</i> , meaning "look to the past, look to the present, look to the future." They focus on history this week. They write 3 sentences in Latin based on the following guidelines. 1. In sentence one, <i>respice</i> (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, <i>adspice</i> (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, <i>prospice</i> (look to the future, i.e., tell something about your future life) and write a short sentence using the future tense. Students use a dictionary or online dictionary for vocabulary help.
Unit 20 (Lessons 96-100): Coordinating conjunctions & Adjectives: Practice Speaking			
			Students learn the comparative adjective. They record themselves saying the comparative of the following adjectives both in English and Latin (the masculine/feminine form and the neuter form). <i>tristis, triste; longus, a, um; fatigatus, a, um</i>
Unit 20 (Lessons 96-100): Coordinating conjunctions & Adjectives: Assessments			
			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
Unit 21 (Lessons 101-105): Clothing			
Unit 21 (Lessons 101-105): Clothing: Vocabulary Activities			
		Vocabulary Topic: Clothing	Students review and understand vocabulary through activities such as matching, writing, speaking, reading, and pronunciation practices
Unit 21 (Lessons 101-105): Clothing: Grammar Activities			
		Grammar Pattern: Personal pronouns ego and to	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 21 (Lessons 101-105): Clothing: Culture Activities			
			Culture: Roman Clothing - Students take a closer look at customs in ancient Roman dress.
Unit 21 (Lessons 101-105): Clothing: Stretch, Stories, and Explore Activities			
			Students learn how to wrap a toga.
Unit 21 (Lessons 101-105): Clothing: Latin Phrases/LOL			
			Students learn about clothing. One of the phrases to learn is <i>vestes virum facit</i> , which means "the clothes make the man." This means that what a person wears tells a lot about him or her. 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 5 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.
Unit 21 (Lessons 101-105): Clothing: 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 1st and 2nd person singular pronouns (ego and tu). Students record themselves saying the pronouns in Latin only.
Unit 22 (Lessons 106-110): Domus (Home)			
Unit 22 (Lessons 106-110): Domus (Home): Vocabulary Activities			
		Vocabulary Topic: Domus (Home)	Students review and understand vocabulary through activities such as matching, writing, speaking, reading, and pronunciation practices
Unit 22 (Lessons 106-110): Domus (Home): Grammar Activities			
		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.
Unit 22 (Lessons 106-110): Domus (Home): Culture Activities			
			Culture: Architecture - Students learn that 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.
Unit 22 (Lessons 106-110): Domus (Home): Stretch, Stories, and Explore Activities			
		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.
Unit 22 (Lessons 106-110): Domus (Home): Latin Phrases/LOL			
		phrases on building, if we can	Students learn about Roman homes. They learn the phrase, <i>domus dulcis domus</i> , which means, "home sweet home." They write a chart comparing their house with the ancient Roman house.

Unit	Lesson	Lesson Details	Lesson Objectives/Instruction
Unit 22 (Lessons 106-110): Domus (Home): Practice Speaking			
			Students learn the 1st and 2nd person plural pronouns . They record themselves saying them.
Unit 22 (Lessons 106-110): Domus (Home): Assessments			
			A multiple choice test is given to assess students' understanding of the vocabulary and grammar topics from the unit.
Unit 23 (Lessons 111-115): Elected Officials			
Unit 23 (Lessons 111-115): Elected Officials: Vocabulary Activities			
		Vocabulary Topic: Elected Officials	Students review and understand vocabulary through activities such as matching, writing, speaking, reading, and pronunciation practices
Unit 23 (Lessons 111-115): Elected Officials: Grammar Activities			
		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.
Unit 23 (Lessons 111-115): Elected Officials: Culture Activities			
			Culture: Roman Republic - Students learn about the elected officials in the Roman Republic. They take a closer look at the Republic today.
Unit 23 (Lessons 111-115): Elected Officials: Stretch, Stories, and Explore Activities			
		Stretch Activity: Dialogue: In the House	The dialogue is between a friend, Silvia, and her mother. Students read along with the Latin as they listen to the audio. Students see how much Latin they can understand without seeing any English.
Unit 23 (Lessons 111-115): Elected Officials: Latin Phrases/LOL			
		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 their houses. They list the titles, names (first only) and ages of the members of their family, including pets if desired.
Unit 23 (Lessons 111-115): Elected Officials: 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 3rd person singular and plural pronoun . They record themselves saying all the forms in Latin for both the singular and plural pronouns.
Unit 24 (Lessons 116-120): Quaestus (Jobs)			
Unit 24 (Lessons 116-120): Quaestus (Jobs): Vocabulary Activities			
		Vocabulary Topic: Quaestus (Jobs)	Students review and understand vocabulary through activities such as matching, writing, speaking, reading, and pronunciation practices
Unit 24 (Lessons 116-120): Quaestus (Jobs): Grammar Activities			
		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 (Lessons 116-120): Quaestus (Jobs): Culture Activities			
			Culture: Burial Practices - Students learn some more about Roman funerals.
Unit 24 (Lessons 116-120): Quaestus (Jobs): Stretch, Stories, and Explore Activities			
			Stretch Activity: Roman numeral review

Unit	Lesson	Lesson Details	Lesson Objectives/Instruction
Unit 24 (Lessons 116-120): Quaestus (Jobs): Latin Phrases/LOL			
		Seen or Heard Phrases	Students tell what phrases they have heard or seen in their lives that they have learned.
Unit 24 (Lessons 116-120): Quaestus (Jobs): Practice Speaking			
			Students learn the pluperfect tense of the verb. They record themselves giving the forms of the pluperfect tense and the translations . They use the verb <i>bibō, bibere, bibī</i> .
Unit 24 (Lessons 116-120): Quaestus (Jobs): Assessments			
			A multiple choice test is given to assess students' understanding of the vocabulary and grammar topics from the unit.
Unit 25 (Lessons 121-125): Milites (soldier)			
Unit 25 (Lessons 121-125): Milites (soldier): Vocabulary Activities			
		Vocabulary Topic: Milites (soldier)	Students review and understand vocabulary through activities such as matching, writing, speaking, reading, and pronunciation practices
Unit 25 (Lessons 121-125): Milites (soldier): Grammar Activities			
		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.
Unit 25 (Lessons 121-125): Milites (soldier): Culture Activities			
			Culture: Roman Army
Unit 25 (Lessons 121-125): Milites (soldier): Stretch, Stories, and Explore Activities			
		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 that is interesting. The Culture Report will be written in English, but students need to use at least 10 Latin words. They italicize all the Latin words they use. They have to use the 5 Latin words listed below (some are from the vocabulary list next week). The other 5 words can be any noun, verb, adjective, or adverb learned so far this year. The Culture Report will be 4-5 paragraphs of at least 4 sentences each.
Unit 25 (Lessons 121-125): Milites (soldier): Latin Phrases/LOL			
		Change to phrases on soldiers or army	Students learn the phrase, <i>vires armis contant</i> , which means "the strength (of the state) depends on the army." In Latin, students describe their strengths, talents and some hobbies that they have. Students use Latin words properly when they can. They write 5 sentences, using their dictionary or an online dictionary to help.
Unit 25 (Lessons 121-125): Milites (soldier): 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 relative pronoun (singular) forms . They record themselves saying the Latin forms.

Unit	Lesson	Lesson Details	Lesson Objectives/Instruction
Unit 26 (Lessons 126-130): Milites continued			
Unit 26 (Lessons 126-130): Milites continued: Vocabulary Activities			
		Vocabulary Topic: Milites continued	Students review and understand vocabulary through activities such as matching, writing, speaking, reading, and pronunciation practices
Unit 26 (Lessons 126-130): Milites continued: Grammar Activities			
		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.
Unit 26 (Lessons 126-130): Milites continued: Culture Activities			
		Culture: Galic Wars	
Unit 26 (Lessons 126-130): Milites continued: Stretch, Stories, and Explore Activities			
		Stretch Activity: Culture Report due	Last week, students were given an assignment to compare and contrast the ancient Roman army with another army from history. That assignment is due. Students compare jobs, weapons, tactics, uniforms, or anything else that is interesting. The Culture Report will be written in English, but students need to use at least 10 Latin words, including 5 Latin words provided. The other 5 words can be any noun, verb, adjective, or adverb.
Unit 26 (Lessons 126-130): Milites continued: Latin Phrases/LOL			
		LOL: Pacem Praepara!	Students learn the phrase, <i>qui desiderat pacem praeparet bellum</i> , which means "those who want peace should prepare for war." In Latin, they write 5 ways in which they could prepare for war. They use the vocabulary they are learning. They use the imperative form and Accusative cases.
Unit 26 (Lessons 126-130): Milites continued: Practice Speaking			
			This week students learned the plural form of the relative pronoun. They record themselves saying both the singular and plural forms of the relative pronoun. Do not include the English translation.
Unit 26 (Lessons 126-130): Milites continued: Assessments			
			A multiple choice test is given to assess students' understanding of the vocabulary and grammar topics from the unit.
Unit 27 (Lessons 131-135): Semester 2 Midterm Review and Test			
Unit 27 (Lessons 131-135): Midterm Review and Test: Assessments			
		Semester 2 Midterm Exam	Midterm multiple choice exam: assesses the students' understanding of the vocabulary and grammar topics of the first half of the semester.
		Semester 2 Midterm Writing Exam	Students learn that 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 5 things that they could be called into the court to tell about. Students use their dictionary or look up Latin words online to describe their expertise.
		Semester 2 Midterm 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.

Unit	Lesson	Lesson Details	Lesson Objectives/Instruction
Unit 28 (Lessons 136-140): Corpus (Body)			
Unit 28 (Lessons 136-140): Corpus (Body): Vocabulary Activities			
		Vocabulary Topic: Corpus (Body)	Students review and understand vocabulary through activities such as matching, writing, speaking, reading, and pronunciation practices
Unit 28 (Lessons 136-140): Corpus (Body): Grammar Activities			
		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.
Unit 28 (Lessons 136-140): Corpus (Body): Culture Activities			
			Culture: Medical terms - Students learn that most medical terms are actually Greek or Latin words.
Unit 28 (Lessons 136-140): Corpus (Body): Stretch, Stories, and Explore Activities			
		Stretch Activity: Song: Caput, Humerus, Genu, Pes	Students record themselves singing a verse of <i>Caput, Humerus, Genu, Pes</i> .
Unit 28 (Lessons 136-140): Corpus (Body): Latin Phrases/LOL			
		LOL: Monstrum	Students are learning 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 5 complete sentences.
Unit 28 (Lessons 136-140): Corpus (Body): 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 imperfect and future tense of the verb "to be." They compose 5 sentences with the different tenses of the verb "to be." They use the following adjectives to complete the sentences: and record themselves saying both the Latin and the English translations of the sentences they write.
Unit 29 (Lessons 141-145): Natura (Nature)			
Unit 29 (Lessons 141-145): Natura (Nature): Vocabulary Activities			
		Vocabulary Topic: Natura (Nature)	Students review and understand vocabulary through activities such as matching, writing, speaking, reading, and pronunciation practices
Unit 29 (Lessons 141-145): Natura (Nature): Grammar Activities			
		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.
Unit 29 (Lessons 141-145): Natura (Nature): Culture Activities			
			Culture: Roman Empire
Unit 29 (Lessons 141-145): Natura (Nature): Stretch, Stories, and Explore Activities			
		Stretch Activity: Song: Mica, Mica Parva Stella	
Unit 29 (Lessons 141-145): Natura (Nature): Latin Phrases/LOL			
		Group 23	Students learn words in nature. In Latin they describe a view from one of the rooms in their house. The use adjectives that were learned and the nouns from the vocabulary list this week. They include at least 5 nouns and adjectives in their description.

Unit	Lesson	Lesson Details	Lesson Objectives/Instruction
Unit 29 (Lessons 141-145): Natura (Nature): Practice Speaking			Students learn the demonstrative pronoun, <i>hic</i> , (singular) forms. They record themselves saying the Latin forms.
Unit 29 (Lessons 141-145): Natura (Nature): Assessments			A multiple choice test is given to assess students' understanding of the vocabulary and grammar topics from the unit.
Unit 30 (Lessons 146-150): Medicus (Doctor)			
Unit 30 (Lessons 146-150): Medicus (Doctor): Vocabulary Activities			
	Vocabulary Topic: Medicus (Doctor)		Students review and understand vocabulary through activities such as matching, writing, speaking, reading, and pronunciation practices
Unit 30 (Lessons 146-150): Medicus (Doctor): Grammar Activities			
	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 30 (Lessons 146-150): Medicus (Doctor): Culture Activities			
			Culture: Superstitions - People back then used a lot of anecdotal and superstitions practices in their medicine. Some of their superstitions are still around today.
Unit 30 (Lessons 146-150): Medicus (Doctor): Stretch, Stories, and Explore Activities			
	Stretch Activity: Periodic table		Students learn that most of the elements' names and abbreviations are derived from Greek and Latin or other ancient origins.
Unit 30 (Lessons 146-150): Medicus (Doctor): Latin Phrases/LOL			
	LOL: Infirmus		Students learn phrases and vocabulary that had 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, students describe their symptoms in Latin. They start with the line, "Sum infirmus hodie," which means, "I am sick today." They write at least 5 additional sentences.
Unit 30 (Lessons 146-150): Medicus (Doctor): Assessments			
	Speaking Quiz		A multiple choice test is given to assess students' understanding of the vocabulary and grammar topics from the unit. This students learned the demonstrative pronoun, <i>hic</i> , (plural) forms. They record themselves saying the Latin forms.
Unit 31 (Lessons 151-155): Urbs (City)			
Unit 31 (Lessons 151-155): Urbs (City): Vocabulary Activities			
	Vocabulary Topic: Urbs (City)		Students review and understand vocabulary through activities such as matching, writing, speaking, reading, and pronunciation practices
Unit 31 (Lessons 151-155): Urbs (City): Grammar Activities			
	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.
Unit 31 (Lessons 151-155): Urbs (City): Culture Activities			
			Culture: Map of ancient Rome - Students study places in the city of ancient Rome. They are given a map with the names of places in Latin and identify given items.

Unit	Lesson	Lesson Details	Lesson Objectives/Instruction
Unit 31 (Lessons 151-155): Urbs (City): Stretch, Stories, and Explore Activities			
		Stretch Activity: Dialogue: Feeling Sick	Students listen to this dialogue between Gaius and Titius and read along in Latin. Afterwards, they will answer two questions to test their comprehension
Unit 31 (Lessons 151-155): Urbs (City): Latin Phrases/LOL			
		LOL: Tuum Oppidum	Students learn about things in a city (<i>urbs</i>) or town (<i>oppidum</i>). <i>They d</i> escribe their town in Latin for. They include vocabulary words from this week and use their dictionary or the online dictionary. If there are no Latin words for more modern day places, they may use English. Students begin with the words, "In mea urbe (in my city) habemus (we have)...They must remember to use the Accusative case after the verb "we have." They are direct objects of the verb "have."
Unit 31 (Lessons 151-155): Urbs (City): Practice Speaking			
			Students learn the demonstrative pronoun, <i>ille</i> , (singular) forms. They record themselves saying the Latin forms.
Unit 31 (Lessons 151-155): Urbs (City): Assessments			
			A multiple choice test is given to assess students' understanding of the vocabulary and grammar topics from the unit.
Unit 32 (Lessons 156-160): Words from Aeneid			
Unit 32 (Lessons 156-160): Words from Aeneid: Vocabulary Activities			
		Vocabulary Topic: Words from Aeneid	Students review and understand vocabulary through activities such as matching, writing, speaking, reading, and pronunciation practices
Unit 32 (Lessons 156-160): Words from Aeneid: Grammar Activities			
		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.
Unit 32 (Lessons 156-160): Words from Aeneid: Culture Activities			
			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.
Unit 32 (Lessons 156-160): Words from Aeneid: Stretch, Stories, and Explore Activities			
		Stretch Activity: Meter in Latin Poetry	Students learn that 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).
Unit 32 (Lessons 156-160): Words from Aeneid: Latin Phrases/LOL			
		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 3 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.

Unit	Lesson	Lesson Details	Lesson Objectives/Instruction
Unit 32 (Lessons 156-160): Words from Aeneid: 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 demonstrative pronoun, <i>ille</i> , (plural) forms. They record themselves saying the Latin forms.
Unit 33 (Lessons 161-165): God symbols 3rd -io and 4th conjugation verbs			
Unit 33 (Lessons 161-165): God symbols 3rd -io and 4th conjugation verbs: Vocabulary Activities			
		Vocabulary Topic: 3rd -io and 4th conjugation verbs	Students review and understand vocabulary through activities such as matching, writing, speaking, reading, and pronunciation practices
Unit 33 (Lessons 161-165): God symbols 3rd -io and 4th conjugation verbs: Grammar Activities			
		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 33 (Lessons 161-165): God symbols 3rd -io and 4th conjugation verbs: Culture Activities			
			Culture: How Athens got its name
Unit 33 (Lessons 161-165): God symbols 3rd -io and 4th conjugation verbs: Stretch, Stories, and Explore Activities			
			Pronunciation: Roman numeral review
Unit 33 (Lessons 161-165): 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. Students 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 161-165): God symbols 3rd -io and 4th conjugation verbs: Practice Speaking			
			Students learn 3rd -io verbs and 4th conjugation verbs. They record themselves conjugating both present tense and future tense of the following verbs. They include the English translation.
Unit 33 (Lessons 161-165): 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.
Unit 34 (Lessons 166-170): Aqua (Water)			
Unit 34 (Lessons 166-170): 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 166-170): 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 166-170): Aqua (Water) part 2: Culture Activities			
			Culture: Roman Baths - Students sturdy water vocabulary and Latin phrases that have to do with water. Students take a closer look at the public baths in ancient Rome.

Unit	Lesson	Lesson Details	Lesson Objectives/Instruction
		Unit 34 (Lessons 166-170): Aqua (Water) part 2: Stretch, Stories, and Explore Activities	
		Stretch Activity: Culture Reports: Compare theater across cultures,	Students will be writing 4-5 paragraphs comparing and contrasting Roman theater with another type of theater from history. This assignment requires outside research. Students can compare costumes, music, stage layout, or anything else interesting. The Culture Report will be written in English, but they need to use at least 10 Latin words.
		How to do a synopsis	Students have learned all 6 tenses of the verb, and can put them all together in what is called a SYNOPSIS . To do a synopsis of a Latin verb is to give all the forms of a particular verb each of the six tenses in a particular person and number.
		Unit 34 (Lessons 166-170): 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 166-170): 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 future perfect tense of the verb. They record themselves giving the forms of the future perfect tense and the translations. They use the verb festinō, festināre, festināvī
		Unit 35 (Lessons 171-175): Theatrum (Theater)	
		Unit 35 (Lessons 171-175): Theatrum (Theater): Vocabulary Activities	
		Vocabulary Topic: Theatrum (Theater)	Students review and understand vocabulary through activities such as matching, writing, speaking, reading, and pronunciation practices
		Unit 35 (Lessons 171-175): Theatrum (Theater): Grammar Activities	
		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.
		Unit 35 (Lessons 171-175): Theatrum (Theater): Culture Activities	
		Culture: Theater	
		Unit 35 (Lessons 171-175): Theatrum (Theater): Stretch, Stories, and Explore Activities	
		Stretch Activity: Theater report due; How to make a drama mask	Students take a closer look at ancient Roman theater.
		Unit 35 (Lessons 171-175): Theatrum (Theater): Latin Phrases/LOL	
		Change to phrases on acting, theater	Students learn phrases that have to do with theater. One phrase was dramatis personae , 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.
		Unit 35 (Lessons 171-175): Theatrum (Theater): Practice Speaking	
			Students record themselves saying the superlative forms of the following adjectives both in English and Latin (the masculine/feminine form and the neuter form). tristis, triste; longus, a, um; fatigaus, a, um
		Unit 35 (Lessons 171-175): Theatrum (Theater): Assessments	
			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
Unit 36 (Lessons 176-180): Semester 2 Final Review and Test			
Unit 36 (Lessons 176-180): Review: Assessments			
		Semester 2 Final Writing Exam	Students create a monster and describe it by using Latin words. They describe how many heads, eyes, and feet it has. They can also include what color eyes, hair, and teeth it has. Students write at least 5 complete sentences.
		Semester 2 Final Speaking Exam	Students translate into Latin the English portions of the following 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.