

Latin II  
 Quart 2, Week 1 Lesson Plan  
 Beginning October 16

Day	In class	At Home
Monday: Eastside Tuesday: Mandarin	Due: Exercise 53 Quiz: p. 352 Vocabulary and <i>hic, haec, hoc</i>  p. 356 Vocabulary Declension of <i>acer, diligens, vetus</i> Grammar, p. 17-18 Dative Direct Object, Grammar p. 166  Exercises 57, 58, 60 Readings, p. 272-273 and Questions	
Tuesday: Eastside Wednesday: Mandarin		Learn vocabulary on p. 356
Wednesday: Eastside Thursday: Mandarin	DUE: None QUIZ: <i>ille, illa, illud</i> and p. 356 Vocabulary p. 360, "Use of Dative Verbs In the Passive" Grammar, p. 70, 166 Exercise 62 B, "Verba Domini Nostri Jesu Christi" p. 362 Vocabulary Deponent Verbs, Grammar, p. 71 Exercise 63, A-D	
Thursday: Eastside Friday: Mandarin		Make Grammar Cards 132, 133, 134
Friday: Eastside Monday: Mandarin		Prepare for vocabulary quiz on vocabulary p. 362 Vocabulary, principal parts and sentences with deponent verbs
Monday: Eastside Tuesday: Mandarin	Due: Grammar Cards Quiz: p. 362 Vocabulary, principal parts, and translation of sentences with deponent verbs	

Grammar Cards

Number	Front	Back
132	Definition and number of principal parts of deponent verbs	Deponent verbs have passive forms but active meanings. They have three principal parts
133	Exceptions to when deponents are conjugated exactly like <i>laudor, mittor, moneor, capior, and auditor</i>	1. The future infinitive 2. Present and future participle 3. Supine 4. Gerund and Gerundive

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134	Meaning of perfect infinitives and all infinitives of deponent verbs, formation of infinitives of deponent verbs.	The perfect participle and all infinitives have active meanings. The present and perfect infinitives of deponent verbs are formed just like the regular passive infinitives of all four conjugations. The future infinitive is active in form and meaning.
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