Exmouth Community College

Latin

Year 9

Spring Term
Knowledge Organizer

Exmouth Community College
Academy Trust

In class	
Quiz your neighbour	Your teacher will tell you which section to focus on. Test each other.
Low stakes quiz	Sometimes your teacher will prepare a quick quiz for you at the start of the lesson.
Key words	As you come across key words in lessons, tick them off. Record them in your vocabulary book.
Vocabulary test	Sometimes your teacher will give you a vocabulary test on the key words.
References	If you get stuck, check whether the information you need is here.
Extended translation	As your knowledge of the vocabulary increases, you will sometimes be asked to translate a passage of text from Latin into English.
Knowledge test	Three times a term, your teacher will give you a test to see how well you have learnt the information. These marks will help your teacher determine if you have mastered the new content.

At home	
Homework (20 minutes per week)	Your teacher will tell you your homework for the week. The homework will also be posted on Class Charts.
Quiz Yourself	Sometimes your teacher will prepare a quick quiz for you at the start of the lesson.
Create flashcards	Turn the information into flashcards (Latin – English). You could also include pictures.
Quizlet	Use Quizlet to help you learn the vocabulary.
Application	Once you have learnt the information on the Knowledge Organiser, your teacher will test you in the next lesson. This could be in the form of a test/quiz.
Revise	Use your flashcards/quizlet, exercise book, vocabulary book and Knowledge Organiser to revise regularly. You will be tested on your progress in lessons (three times per term).

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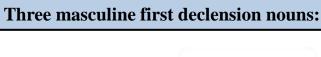
The properties of a noun

All nouns in Latin have a:

- **Gender** *(masculine, feminine or neuter)*
- **Number** *(singular or plural)*
- **Case** *(nominative or accusative)*

We are familiar with **number** and **case**, but **gender** is a new concept in Latin grammar.

Gender and the first declension

Almost all first declension nouns are feminine.

In fact, we have only met three masculine first declension nouns – and we won't meet any more for a very long time!

Three masculine first declension nouns:

agricola

farmer

nauta

sailor

poēta

poet

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Gender and the second declension

Second declension nouns are either **masculine** or **neuter**.

Neuter nouns end in **–um** in both their nominative and accusative singular forms, and are really easy to spot.

How do we make neuter nouns plural?

Just like in the singular, neuter nouns look the same in their nominative and accusative plural form.

To make a neuter noun plural, we must first find its stem.

To do this, we remove the **–um** ending.

> **e.g.** bellum → bell   **or**   caelum → cael

Next, we add **–a** to the stem.

> **e.g.** bell → bell**a**   **or**   cael → cael**a**
> *wars*   *skies*

Nominative	Accusative	Translation
bellum	bellum	*war*
caelum	caelum	*sky*
dōnum	dōnum	*gift, present*
forum	forum	*forum, market-place*
regnum	regnum	*kingdom*
templum	templum	*temple*
verbum	verbum	*word*
vīnum	vīnum	*wine*

You've also met *theātrum*, but this is not a word you need to know for GCSE Latin!

Complete this table:

Plural	Plural translation
dōn**a**	
	forums, market-places
regn**a**	
templ**a**	
	words
vīn**a**	*wines*

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Translation task

By this point, you should feel comfortable translating sentences with second-declension neuter nouns. Have a go at translating the five sentences below.

(**Hint:** remember to look up unfamiliar words in your vocabulary books/ on Quizlet/ in the CLC dictionary!)

example: amicus ad theātrum ambulāvit   *The friend walked to the theatre.*

1. servī ad forum ambulāvērunt   ……………………………………………………………

2. puer dōna exspectāvit   ……………………………………………………………

3. mercātōrēs regnum vīsitāvērunt   ……………………………………………………………

4. poēta verba recitāvit   ……………………………………………………………

5. senēs templa laudāvērunt   ……………………………………………………………

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Adjectives

Latin does not have a word order!

Therefore, adjectives have to let us know which noun they match by 'copying' the noun as closely as possible.

The adjective takes on the same **number**, **gender** and **case** as the noun that it is describing.

first-second declension adjectives

The most common group of adjectives are first-second declension adjectives.

- If a noun is **feminine**, then the adjective mimics the endings of a first declension noun.

- If a noun is **masculine** or **neuter**, then the adjective mimics the endings of a second declension noun.

'Copying' adjectives:

nominative singular: masculine	accusative singular: masculine
amīcus laetus	amīcum laetum
= the happy friend	
nominative plural: masculine	accusative plural: masculine
amīcī laetī	amīcōs laetōs
= the happy friends	

nominative singular: feminine	accusative singular: feminine
puella laeta	puellam laetam
= the happy girl	
nominative plural: feminine	accusative plural: feminine
puellae laetae	puellās laetās
=the happy girls	

nominative and accusative singular: neuter

regnum laetum

= the happy town

nominative and accusative plural: neuter

regna laeta

=the happy towns

Adjectives	
antīquus	old
benīgnus	kind
callidus	clever
īrātus	angry
laetus	happy
māgnus	big, large, great
multus	much, many
novus	new
parvus	small
sōlus	alone, lonely
stultus	stupid
validus	strong

Task

Complete these adjectives endings so that they 'copy' the gender, number and case of the noun:

Then translate the phrases:

example: puerī laetī   *The happy boys (nominative)*

1. pecūniam mult___   …………………………………

2. nūntiōs valid___   …………………………………

3. pictūra parv___   …………………………………

4. fēminae benign___   …………………………………

5. theātra nov___   …………………………………

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Translation task

By this point, you should feel comfortable translating sentences with first-second declension adjectives. Have a go at translating the five sentences below.

(**Hint:** remember to look up unfamiliar words in your vocabulary books/ on Quizlet/ in the CLC dictionary!)

example: amicus ad theātrum parvum ambulāvit   *The friend walked to the small theatre.*

1. libertī ad tabernam parvam festīnāvērunt   ……………………………………………………………

2. argentārius antīquus pecūniam spectāvit   ……………………………………………………………

3. servī validī cēnam portāvērunt   ……………………………………………………………

4. virī templum magnum laudāvērunt   ……………………………………………………………

5. puella amīcum novum salūtāvit   ……………………………………………………………

6. poētae callidī verba nōn clāmāvērunt   ……………………………………………………………
bonus question: why is *poētae callidī* correct, and not *poētae callidae*?

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What are conjugations?

Verbs belong to groups, or families, called conjugations.

There are four (or four and a half) conjugations.

Verbs belonging to a conjugation follow similar patterns.

When we met the perfect tense last summer, we practiced this tense using verbs that belong to the first conjugation:

You will notice that there is a letter 'a' before the person ending in the present tense: ambulat, amat, etc…

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This term, we have learned how one group of verbs change in the perfect tense. These are all the verbs within this 'family' that you are expected to know:

present tense	translation	perfect tense	translation
ambulat	he walks	ambulāvit	he walked
amat	he likes, he loves	amāvit	he liked, he loved
clāmat	he shouts	clāmāvit	he shouted
exspectat	he waits for	exspectāvit	he waited for
festīnat	he hurries	festīnāvit	he hurried
habitat	he lives	habitāvit	he lived
intrat	he enters	intrāvit	he entered
labōrat	he works	labōrāvit	he worked
laudat	he praises	laudāvit	he praised
līberat	he sets free, releases	līberāvit	he set free, released
numerat	he counts	numerāvit	he counted
parat	he prepares	parāvit	he prepared
portat	he carries	portāvit	he carried
salūtat	he greets	salūtāvit	he greeted
spectat	he looks at, watches	spectāvit	he looked at, watched
vīsitat	he visits	vīsitāvit	he visited
vituperat	he blames, curses	vituperāvit	he blamed, cursed
vocat	he calls	vocāvit	he called

New verbs are highlighted in red.

'origin of words' challenge:

Can you think of an English word that might have come (or 'derived') from the following Latin words?

habitat = _____

līberat = _____

vocat = _____

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What are conjugations?
Verbs belong to groups, or families, called conjugations.
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Verbs belonging to a conjugation follow similar patterns.

First Conjugation

portō	*I carry*
portās	*you carry*
portat	*he carries*
portāmus	*we carry*
portātis	*you (pl.) carry*
portant	*they carry*

Second Conjugation

habeō	*I have*
habēs	*you have*
habet	*he has*
habēmus	*we have*
habētis	*you (pl.) have*
habent	*they have*

Third Conjugation

cōnsūmō	*I eat*
cōnsūmis	*you eat*
cōnsūmit	*he eats*
cōnsūmimus	*we eat*
cōnsūmitis	*you (pl.) eat*
cōnsūmunt	*they eat*

Fourth Conjugation

audiō	*I hear*
audīs	*you hear*
audit	*he hears*
audīmus	*we hear*
audītis	*you (pl.) hear*
audiunt	*they hear*

Other examples:

amat, clāmat   rīdet, sedet   currit, scrībit   dormit, venit

Imperfect tense:

portābam	amābam, clāmābam	habēbam	rīdēbam, sedēbam	cōnsūmēbam	currēbam, scrībēbam	audiēbam	dormiēbam, veniēbam

Perfect tense:

portāvī	ambulāvī, clāmāvī	habuit	rīsī, sēdit	cōnsūmpsī	cucurrī, scrīpsī	audīvī	dormīvī, vēnī

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Conjugation

You are expected to know the following verbs by the end of the spring term:

	present tense	present tense translation	perfect tense
1	ambulat	*he walks*	ambulāvit
1	amat	*he likes, he loves*	amāvit
4	audit	*he hears*	audīvit
3	bibit	*he drinks*	bibit
1	clāmat	*he shouts*	clāmāvit
1	circumspectat	*he looks around*	circumspectāvit
3	cōnsūmit	*he eats*	cōnsūmpsit
3	currit	*he runs*	cucurrit
1	dat	*he gives*	dedit
3	dīcit	*he says*	dīxit
4	dormit	*he sleeps*	dormīvit
3	emit	*he buys*	ēmit
1	exspectat	*he waits for*	exspectāvit
1	festīnat	*he hurries*	festīnāvit
1	habitat	*he lives*	habitāvit
2	habet	*he has*	habuit
1	intrat	*he enters*	intrāvit
1	labōrat	*he works*	labōrāvit
1	laudat	*he praises*	laudāvit
1	līberat	*he sets free*	līberāvit
2	manet	*he remains / stays*	mānsit
1	numerat	*he counts*	numerāvit
3	ostendit	*he shows*	ostendit
1	parat	*he prepares*	parāvit
1	portat	*he carries*	portāvit

	present tense	present tense translation	perfect tense
3	prōmittit	*he promises*	prōmīsit
3	quaerit	*he looks for*	quaesīvit
3	reddit	*he gives back*	reddidit
2	respondet	*he replies*	respondit
4	revenit	*he returns*	revēnit
2	rīdet	*he laughs / smiles*	rīsit
1	salūtat	*he greets*	salūtāvit
3	scrībit	*he writes*	scrīpsit
2	sedet	*he sits*	sēdit
1	spectat	*he looks at*	spectāvit
1	stat	*he stands*	stetit
3	trādit	*he hands over / trades*	trādidit
3	vēndit	*he sells*	vēndidit
4	venit	*he comes*	vēnit
2	videt	*he sees*	vīdit
1	vīsitat	*he visits*	vīsitāvit
1	vituperat	*he blames / curses*	vituperāvit
1	vocat	*he calls*	vocāvit

There are five new verbs on this list. Can you conjugate them in the present, imperfect and perfect tense?

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Adjectives: Degrees
Adjectives (and adverbs) may appear in three degrees: **Positive** **Comparative** **Superlative**

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
tall	taller rather tall	tallest very tall
quickly	more quickly rather quickly	most quickly very quickly

How do we find the 'stem' of an adjective?
We find the 'stem' of an adjective by removing the -a from the feminine nominative singular form of the adjective (e.g. laeta = laet-)

To form a superlative adjective, add **-issim-** to the stem of the adjective, and then apply the positive adjective's endings.

e.g.   laet + **issim** + us
              laetissimus
                        = *happiest, very happy*

Why is there no superlative adjective for *solus* ('alone')?

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Translation task

By this point, you should feel comfortable translating sentences with superlative first-second declension adjectives. Have a go at translating the five sentences below.

(**Hint:** remember to look up unfamiliar words in your vocabulary books/ on Quizlet/ in the CLC dictionary!)

example:

amīcus laetissimus ad theātrum ambulāvit   *The happiest friend walked to the theatre.*

1. virī validissimī ad bellum festīnāvērunt   …………………………………………………………

2. ancilla īrātissima coquum vituperāvit   …………………………………………………………

3. dominī vīnum antīquissimum bibērunt   …………………………………………………………

4. fīlius amīcum novissimum salūtāvit   …………………………………………………………

5. feminae benīgnissimae servōs laudāvērunt   …………………………………………………………

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Adverbs
An adverb is a word that modifies a verb. In English, and in Latin, adjectives can be made into adverbs. For example: The **happy** boy = adjective The boy walked **happily** = adverb To make an adverb, we take the stem of an adjective (e.g. laet-), and add **–ē**.

Because adverbs do not have endings to indicate agreement, they stay next to the word they modify, usually coming directly before.

For example:

puer **laetē** ambulāvit
*The boy walked **happily*** or *The boy **happily** walked*

dominī **īrātē** clāmāvērunt
*The masters shouted **angrily*** or *The masters **angrily** shouted*

Adverb	Translation
laetē	*happily*
benīgnē	
stultē	
novē	*newly (or recently)*
īrātē	
callidē	

Can you complete the table on the left?

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Translation task

By this point, you should feel comfortable translating sentences with adverbs. Have a go at translating the six sentences below.

example: amīcus ad theātrum laetē ambulāvit   *The friend happily walked to the theatre.*

1. argentārius in forō īrātē clāmāvit   ……………………………………………………………

2. senex servum īrātē exspectābat   ……………………………………………………………

3. mercātōrēs forum **novē*** vīsitāvērunt   ……………………………………………………………

4. puer dōna laetē spectābat   ……………………………………………………………

5. coquus cēnam stultē cōnsūmpsit   ……………………………………………………………

6. dominī ancillās benīgnē laudābant   ……………………………………………………………

*Can you remember how to translate *novē*? Remember, 'newly' doesn't make sense in English!

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Most common translation mistakes:	
Latin has no word for 'the' or 'a.' It is up to you to translate Latin sentences into **good English** – which means adding in 'the' or 'a.'	**bad:** *Caecilius is father.* ☒ **good:** *Caecilius is **the** father.* ☑ *Caecilius is **a** father.*
Latin only uses a capital letter for proper nouns (names). However, when you translate sentences into English, you should remember to put a capital letter at the start of your sentence.	**bad:** *the dog is in street.* ☒ **good:** *The dog is in the street.* ☑
Tenses – we translate the imperfect tense as 'I was ___ing' and the perfect tense as 'I ____ed.' Be careful not to confuse the two!	**good:** ambulābat = *he was walking.* ambulāvit = *he walked.* ☑

Most common spelling mistakes (in translation):	
correct: Caecilius ☑ **incorrect:** Ceacilius, Caecillius ☒	**correct:** praises ☑ **incorrect:** praizes ☒
correct: dining room ☑ **incorrect:** dinning room ☒	**correct:** peacock ☑ **incorrect:** peacok, peakok ☒