



**Exmouth Community  
College**

**Latin**

**Year 8**

**Spring Term  
Knowledge Organizer**

### In class

<b>Quiz your neighbour</b>	Your teacher will tell you which section to focus on. Test each other.
<b>Low stakes quiz</b>	Sometimes your teacher will prepare a quick quiz for you at the start of the lesson.
<b>Key words</b>	As you come across key words in lessons, tick them off. Record them in your vocabulary book.
<b>Vocabulary test</b>	Sometimes your teacher will give you a vocabulary test on the key words.
<b>References</b>	If you get stuck, check whether the information you need is here.
<b>Extended translation</b>	As your knowledge of the vocabulary increases, you will sometimes be asked to translate a passage of text from Latin into English.
<b>Knowledge test</b>	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

<b>Homework</b> (20 minutes per week)	Your teacher will tell you your homework for the week. The homework will also be posted on Class Charts.
<b>Quiz Yourself</b>	Sometimes your teacher will prepare a quick quiz for you at the start of the lesson.
<b>Create flashcards</b>	Turn the information into flashcards (Latin – English). You could also include pictures.
<b>Quizlet</b>	Use Quizlet to help you learn the vocabulary.
<b>Application</b>	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.
<b>Revise</b>	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).



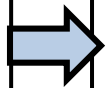
# Year 8 Spring Term

**Nominative nouns and verbs**

If a nominative noun is **singular** (e.g. dog, cat), then the verb must be **singular** too.

If a nominative noun is **plural** (e.g. dogs, cats), then the verb must be **plural** too.

... This means that our verb needs to change slightly if our nominative noun is plural!



**Verb endings**

Sentences with a **singular** nominative noun:

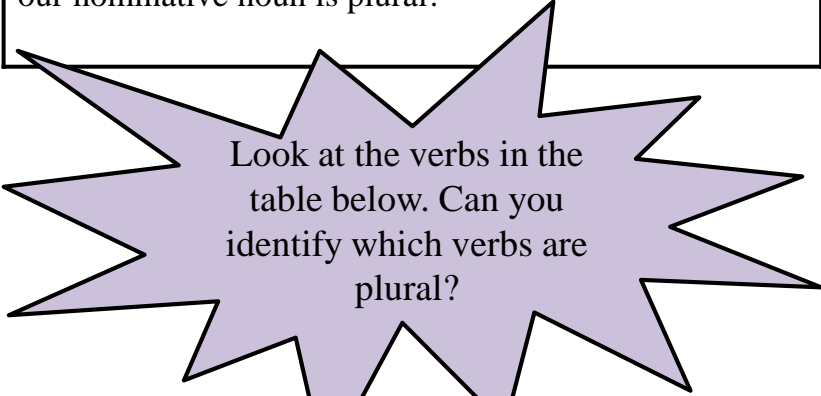
ancilla labōrat = the slave girl works  
 dominus sedet = the master sits  
 mercātor scrībit = the merchant writes

Sentences with more than one nominative noun (**plural**):

ancillae labōrant = the slave girls work  
 dominī sedent = the masters sit  
 mercātorēs scrībunt = the merchants write



If our nominative noun is a plural, then our verb must end in **-nt!**



audit	bibit	cōsūmunt
dormiunt	gustat	intrat
labōrant	portant	quaerit
rīdet	sedet	visitant



# Year 8 Spring Term

## Translation task

Complete the sentence by circling the right form of the nominative in the brackets. Then translate the sentence.

(**Hint:** translate the verb first!

- 1. (~~āctor~~ / **āctōrēs**) ad theātrum **ambulant**      *The actors walk to the theatre.*
- 2. (mercātor / mercātōrēs) pecūniam nōn **habet**      .....
- 3. (puer / puer et puella) canem **laudant**      .....
- 4. (fēmina / fēminae) iānuam **spectat**      .....
- 5. (nūntius / nūntiī) in forō **clamant**      .....
- 6. (iūdex/ iūdicēs) amicum **salūtat**      .....

## Year 8 Spring Term

### Verbs: person endings

*Latin verbs change their endings ('conjugate') according to who is performing the verb.*

*The present tense person endings are as follows:*

ambulō	I walk
ambulās	you (singular) walk
ambulat	he/she/it walks
ambulāmus	we walk
ambulātis	you (plural) walk
ambulant	they walk

*These person endings are attached onto a 'stem.'*

*In this case, the stem is 'ambula-'.*

### Assessment 2.1 details:

You will be given ten assessment verbs in a table, just like the table on the right. These verbs have been conjugated. You must translate these verbs (e.g. *spectō* → *I look at*).

### Assessment 2.1 verbs

	Translation
dīscit	<i>learns</i>
emit	<i>buys</i>
festīnat	<i>hurries</i>
legit	<i>reads</i>
lūdit	<i>plays</i>
manet	<i>remains, stays</i>
ostendit	<i>shows</i>
quiēscit	<i>rests</i>
trādit	<i>hands over</i>
vēndit	<i>sells</i>

Verb	Translation
spectō	<i>I look at</i>
cōnsūmitis	
labōrāmus	
parās	
clāmat	
salūtant	
laudāmus	
audiō	
bibitis	
habent	
sedēs	
dormit	



# Year 8 Spring Term

## Translation task

By this point, you should feel comfortable translating sentences that use the person endings of the present tense.

(**Hint:** translate the verb first!)

1. canem salūtātis

*You (pl.) greet the dog.*

2. amīcum vīsītō

.....

3. pecūniam habēs

.....

4. forum circumspectās

.....

5. cēnam cōnsūmitis

.....

6. nūntium audīmus

.....

7. ad theātrum ambulāmus et āctōrem spectāmus

.....

8. culīnam intrātis et cibum gustātis

.....



## Year 8 Spring Term

### Nominative Pronouns

As with the nominative pronouns **ego** and **tū**, sometimes an extra word is used to emphasise who is performing the verb.

If we want to emphasise that 'we' are doing the verb (we walk, we shout, etc.) then we use the word **nōs**.

If we want to emphasise that more than one 'you' is doing the verb (lots of you walk, lots of you shout, etc.) then we use the word **vōs**.

However, we do not need these pronouns, as the person ending of our verb tells us who is performing the verb. For example:

**ego** amīcum salūtō = *I greet the friend*

*The -ō ending tells us that this is an 'I' verb, so we do not need the ego!*

**vōs** amīcum salūtātis = *You (pl.) greet the friend*

*And the -tis ending tells us that this is a 'you (pl.)' verb, so we do not need the vōs!*



# Year 8 Spring Term

## Translation task

By this point, you should feel comfortable translating sentences with the nominative pronouns **nōs** and **vōs**.

(**Hint:** translate the verb first!)

1. **nōs** āctōrem plaudimus

*We applaud the actor.*

2. **vōs** ad vīllam revenītis

.....

3. **vōs** cēnam gustātis

.....

4. **nōs** servum laudāmus

.....

5. **vōs** ē theātrō ambulātis

.....

6. **nōs** vīnum nōn bibimus

.....

7. **vōs** triclinium intrātis et pictūram spectātis

.....

8. **nōs** dominum vituperāmus et nōn labōrāmus

.....





# Year 8 Spring Term

## esse – ‘to be’

The verb ‘to be’ is irregular in many languages: this includes in French (*être*), in Spanish (*ser*) and also in Latin (*esse*) and Ancient Greek (*εἶναι*).

*esse* is irregular because, unlike most verbs, the ‘stem’ of *esse* changes depending on who is performing the verb: the stem can be **su-**, **e-** or **es-**!

We then add our person endings onto the end of our changing stem:

sum	<i>I am</i>
es	<i>you (s.) are</i>
est	<i>he/she/it is</i>
sumus	<i>we are</i>
estis	<i>you (pl.) are</i>
sunt	<i>they are</i>

**VERB TO BE**

*To be or not to be...that's the question!*



**Ser – to be**

\*This is an **irregular** verb.  
It has to be learnt off by heart!!!

<b>Yo</b>	<b>Soy</b>	I am
<b>Tú</b>	<b>Eres</b>	You are
<b>Él/Ella</b>	<b>Es</b>	He/She is
<b>Nosotros</b>	<b>Somos</b>	We are
<b>Vosotros</b>	<b>Sois</b>	You all are
<b>Ellos/Ellas</b>	<b>Son</b>	They are





**VERB TO BE**

*To be or not to be...that's the question!*



**Être = To be**

\*This is an **irregular** verb and must be memorised!

<b>Je suis</b>	I am
<b>Tu es</b>	You are
<b>Il/ Elle/ On est</b>	He is/She is/We are
<b>Nous sommes</b>	We are
<b>Vous êtes</b>	You are
<b>Ils/ Elles sont</b>	They are





# Year 8 Spring Term

## Translation task

Have a go at translating the eight *esse* sentences below.

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

1. Caecilius est in tablinō

*Caecilius is in the study.*

2. ego sum in ātriō

.....

3. coquī sunt in culīnā

.....

4. vōs estis in theātrō

.....

5. spectātorēs sunt in viā

.....

6. nōs sumus in tricliniō

.....

7. tū es in forō

.....

8. pastor est in hortiō

.....

## Year 8 Spring Term

### The past tense: *esse*

In the past tense, *esse* does not change its person endings, but its stem changes to **era-** or **erā-**:

<b>eram</b>	<i>I was</i>
<b>erās</b>	<i>you (s.) were</i>
<b>erat</b>	<i>he/she/it was</i>
<b>erāmus</b>	<i>we were</i>
<b>erātis</b>	<i>you (pl.) were</i>
<b>erant</b>	<i>they were</i>

**e.g.** ego **eram** in forō  
= *I was in the forum*

āctōrēs **erant** in theātrō  
= *The actors were in the theatre*

### Translation task

Have a go at translating these past tense *esse* sentences:

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

- turba erat in viā *The crowd was in the street.*
- tū erās in culīnā .....
- nōs erāmus in theātrō .....
- ego eram in tablinō .....
- nūntiī erant in forō .....
- vōs erātis in ātriō .....



## Year 8 Spring Term

### 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.* ✓

### Most common spelling mistakes (in translation):

**correct:** Caecilius ✓

**incorrect:** Ceacilius, Caecillius ❌

**correct:** praises ✓

**incorrect:** praiizes ❌

**correct:** shep**h**erd ✓

**incorrect:** shepard, sheperd ❌

**correct:** theatre ✓

**incorrect:** theater ❌