# Exmouth Community College

# Latin

## Year 10

## Knowledge Organizer 1

| 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** | Once a term, your teacher will give you a test to see how well you have learnt the information. These marks will help your teacher decide how you are progressing against your KS3 target colour. |

| At home | |
|---|---|
| **Homework** | 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 (weekly/once a term). |

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The nouns on this page all belong to either the first or the second declension. All tasks set between now and half term will include nouns from this list.

| Nominative | Accusative | Translation |
|---|---|---|
| ager | agrum, m | field |
| amicus | amicum, m | friend |
| ancilla | ancillam, f | slave-girl, slave-woman |
| aqua | aquam, f | water |
| auxilium | auxilium, n | help |
| bellum | bellum, n | war |
| caelum | caelum, n | sky, heaven |
| captivus | captivum, m | captive, prisoner |
| cena | cenam, f | dinner, meal |
| cibus | cibum, m | food |
| dominus | dominum, m | master |
| donum | donum, n | gift, present |
| epistula | epistulam, f | letter |
| equus | equum, m | horse |
| femina | feminam, f | woman |
| filia | filiam, f | daughter |
| filius | filium, m | son |
| forum | forum, n | forum, market place |
| gaudium | gaudium, n | joy, pleasure |

| Nominative | Accusative | Translation |
|---|---|---|
| gladius | gladium, m | sword |
| hortus | hortum, m | garden |
| ianua | ianuam, f | door |
| insula | insulam, f | island, block of flats |
| libertus | libertum, m | freedman, ex-slave |
| maritus | maritum, m | husband |
| murus | murum, m | wall |
| nauta | nautam, m | sailor |
| nuntius | nuntium, m | messenger, message, news |
| pecunia | pecuniam, f | money |
| periculum | periculum, n | danger |
| porta | portam, f | gate |
| proelium | proelium, n | battle |
| puella | puellam, f | girl |
| puer | puerum, m | boy |
| regina | reginam, f | queen |
| regnum | regnum, n | kingdom |
| Roma | Romam, f | Rome |
| servus | servum, m | slave |
| silva | silvam, f | wood |
| taberna | tabernam, f | shop, inn |
| templum | templum, n | temple |
| turba | turbam, f | crowd |
| via | viam, f | street, road, way |
| victoria | victoriam, f | victory |
| villa | villam, f | house, country villa |
| verbum | verbum, n | word |
| vinum | vinum, n | wine |
| vir | virum, m | man |

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### Nouns

*A noun is a person, place, or thing.*

*Every noun in Latin has three properties: gender, number and case.*

**Gender:** nouns are masculine, feminine or neuter

**Number:** nouns are singular or plural

**Case:** nouns are nominative, accusative or dative (eventually we will meet vocative, genitive and ablative nouns)

**Nominative:** the subject of the sentence
**Accusative:** the (direct) object of the sentence
**Dative:** the indirect object of the sentence

### Declensions

Nouns are grouped into five different families called **declensions**.

Each declension has its own set of endings.

These groups of nouns are often listed with their **nominative** and **genitive** ending.

Because we have not yet met the **genitive**, Miss Bundy lists their **accusative** ending, instead.

Your vocabulary list of nouns is made up of nouns belonging to the first or second declension.
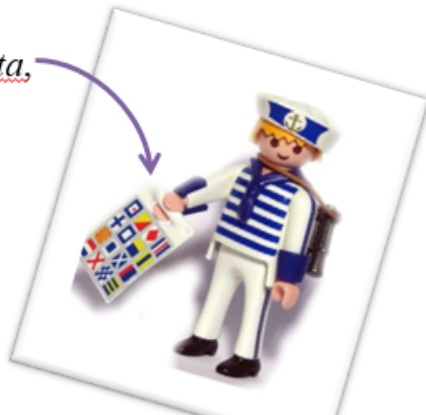
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### The First Declension

*singular*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *nominative:* | ancilla | slave girl (subject) |
| *accusative:* | ancillam | slave girl (direct object) |
| *dative:* | ancillae | to/for the slave girl |

*plural*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *nominative:* | ancillae | slave girls (subject) |
| *accusative:* | ancillas | slave girls (direct object) |
| *dative:* | ancillis | to/for the slave girls |

With the exception of *nauta,* all of the first declension nouns on your vocabulary list are feminine.

### The Second Declension: Masculine

*singular*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *nominative:* | servus | slave (subject) |
| *accusative:* | servum | slave (direct object) |
| *dative:* | servo | to/for the slave |

*plural*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *nominative:* | servi | slaves (subject) |
| *accusative:* | servos | slaves (direct object) |
| *dative:* | servis | to/for the slaves |

### The Second Declension: Neuter

*singular*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *nominative:* | bellum | war (subject) |
| *accusative:* | bellum | war (direct object) |
| *dative:* | bello | to/for the war |

*plural*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *nominative:* | bella | wars (subject) |
| *accusative:* | bella | wars (direct object) |
| *dative:* | bellis | to/for the wars |

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pp= principal part

| | 1st PP | 2nd & 3rd PP | Translation |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | ambulo | ambulare, ambulavi | *walk* |
| 4 | audio | audire, audivi | *hear, listen to* |
| 3 | bibo | bibere, bibi | *drink* |
| 1 | clamo | clamare, clamavi | *shout* |
| 3 | consumo | consumere, consumpsi | *eat* |
| 3 | curro | currere, cucurri | *run* |
| 4 | custodio | custodire, custodivi | *guard* |
| 2 | debeo | debere, debui | *owe, ought, should, must* |
| 3 | dico | dicere, dixi | *say, speak, tell* |
| 1 | do | dare, dedi | *give* |
| 4 | dormio | dormire, dormivi | *sleep* |
| 3 | emo | emere, emi | *buy* |
| 1 | exspecto | exspectare, exspectavi | *wait for, expect* |
| 1 | festino | festinare, festinavi | *hurry* |
| 2 | habeo | habere, habui | *have, hold* |
| 1 | habito | habitare, habitavi | *live* |
| 1 | intro | intrare, intravi | *enter* |
| 1 | invito | invitare, invitavi | *invite* |
| 1 | laboro | laborare, laboravi | *work, toil* |
| 1 | laudo | laudare, laudavi | *praise* |

| | 1st PP | 2nd & 3rd PP | Translation |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | maneo | manere, mansi | *remain, stay* |
| 2 | moveo | movere, movi | *move* |
| 3 | ostendo | ostendere, ostendi | *show* |
| 1 | porto | portare, portavi | *carry, bear, take* |
| 3 | promitto | promittere, promisi | *promise* |
| 3 | quaero | quaerere, quaesivi | *search for, look for* |
| 3 | reddo | reddere, reddidi | *give back, restore* |
| 2 | respondeo | respondere, respondi | *reply* |
| 2 | rideo | ridere, risi | *laugh, smile* |
| 1 | rogo | rogare, rogavi | *ask, ask for* |
| 1 | saluto | salutare, salutavi | *greet* |
| 3 | scribo | scribere, scripsi | *write* |
| 2 | sedeo | sedere, sedi | *sit* |
| 1 | specto | spectare, spectavi | *look at, watch* |
| 1 | sto | stare, steti | *stand* |
| 3 | trado | tradere, tradidi | *hand over, hand down* |
| 3 | vendo | vendere, vendidi | *sell* |
| 4 | venio | venire, veni | *come* |
| 2 | video | videre, vidi | *see* |
| 1 | voco | vocare, vocavi | *call* |

Conjugation

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### Verbs

A verb is the part of speech that expresses action (doing) or existence (being).
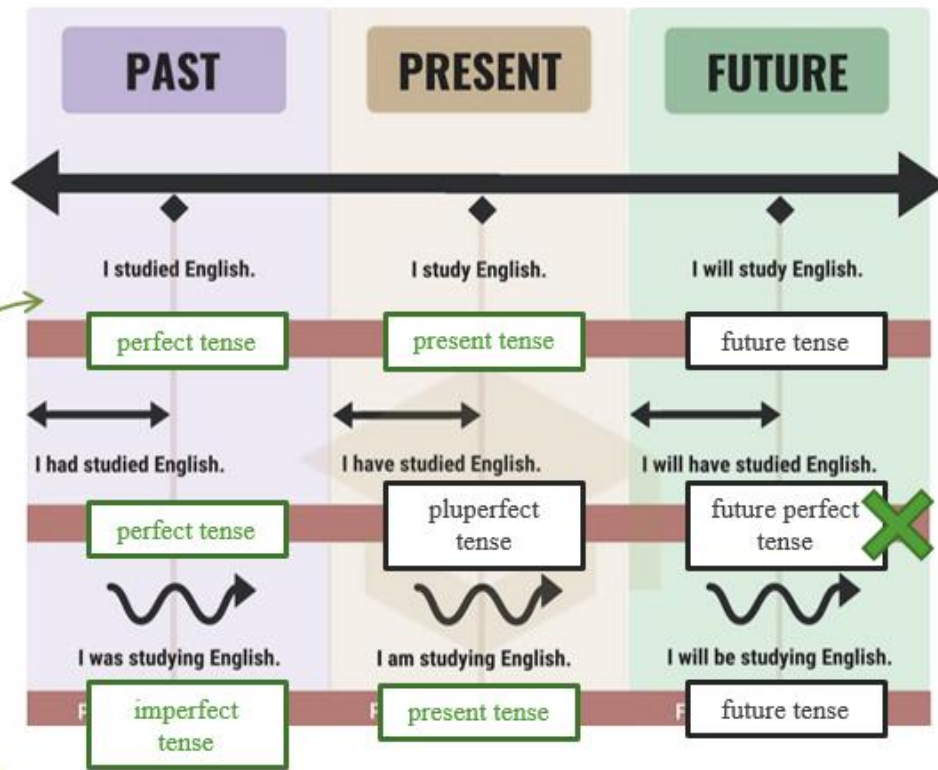
*'Verbs are being or doing words'*

Verbs have five properties: person, number, **tense**, voice and mood.

### Person

first person = when the subject of the verb is the speaker(s).
**I** or **we**

second person = when the subject is the person addressed.
**you** or **you (pl.)**

third person = when the subject is the person/thing being spoken about.
**he/she/it/they**   **Caecilius/slave-girl/dog**

| PAST | PRESENT | FUTURE |
|---|---|---|
| I studied English. | I study English. | I will study English. |
| perfect tense | present tense | future tense |
| I had studied English. | I have studied English. | I will have studied English. |
| perfect tense | pluperfect tense | future perfect tense |
| I was studying English. | I am studying English. | I will be studying English. |
| imperfect tense | present tense | future tense |

### Number

singular or plural?

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### What are principal parts?

When a verb is listed in a vocabulary list or dictionary, it is given with its four **principal parts**.

Principal parts tell us key information about a verb.

| 1 | moveo | I move | 1st person singular (present active indicative) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | movere | to move | infinitive (present active) |
| 3 | movi | I moved | 1st person singular (perfect active indicative) |
| 4 | motus | (having been) moved | perfect passive participle |

### What are conjugations?

Latin verbs are grouped in four different families called **conjugations**.

We can tell which family a verb belongs to by looking at its **infinitive** (2nd principal part).

| 1 | -a- | voco, vocare, vocavi, vocatus | call |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | -e- | moveo, movere, movi, motus | move |
| 3 | -e- | consumo, consumere, consumpsi, consumptus | eat |
| 4 | -i- | audio, audire, audivi, auditus | hear |

### Stems

We find the stem for the present, imperfect and future (active indicative) tenses by removing the –**re** from the second principal part.

This is called finding the present stem.

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### Verbs: person endings

*Latin verbs change their endings according to who is performing the verb.*

*The present tense person endings are as follows:*

ambul**o** — I walk

ambula**s** — you *(singular)* walk

ambula**t** — he/she/it walks

ambula**mus** — we walk

ambulati**s** — you *(plural)* walk

ambula**nt** — they walk

*These person endings are attached onto a 'stem,' usually adding a vowel between the stem and the personal ending. In this case, the stem is 'ambul' and the vowel is 'a'.*

Using your list of verbs, translate these verbs into English:

| Verb | Translation |
|------|-------------|
| specto | I look at |
| consumitis | |
| laboramus | |
| tradis | |
| clamat | |
| salutant | |
| laudamus | |
| audio | |
| bibitis | |
| habent | |
| sedes | |
| dormit | |

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| The imperfect tense |
| --- |

*The imperfect tense has its own set of endings. It places the letters -ba- in front of the personal ending (which remain the same for five of the six endings).*

*The imperfect tense person endings are as follows:*

| | |
| --- | --- |
| ambula**ba**m | I was walking |
| ambula**ba**s | you *(singular)* were walking |
| ambula**ba**t | he/she/it was walking |
| ambula**ba**mus | we were walking |
| ambula**ba**tis | you *(plural)* were walking |
| ambula**ba**nt | they were walking |

Using your list of verbs, translate these verbs into English:

| Verb | Translation |
| --- | --- |
| spectabam | I was looking at |
| salutabamus | |
| intrabat | |
| ambulabatis | |
| portabant | |
| ridebamus | |
| scribebas | |
| exspectabamus | |
| respondebas | |
| stabam | |
| currebat | |
| vocabant | |

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| The perfect tense |
|---|

The perfect tense has its own set of endings. They are generally quite different from other tenses. These endings are added to a perfect stem. This consists of the basic verb stem that has been either slightly added to or modified.

The perfect tense person endings are as follows:

| ambulavi | I walked |
| ambulavisti | you *(singular)* walked |
| ambulavit | he/she/it walked |
| ambulavimus | we walked |
| ambulavistis | you *(plural)* walked |
| ambulaverunt | they walked |

| Verb (1st conjugation) | Translation |
|---|---|
| spectavi | I looked at |
| laudavit | |
| exspectaverunt | |
| festinavistis | |
| salutavimus | |
| clamavisti | |

Using your list of verbs, translate these verbs into English:

| Verb (2nd, 3rd or 4th conjugation) | Translation |
|---|---|
| reddidi | I gave back, I restored |
| cucurrimus | |
| habuisti | |
| consumpserunt | |
| risit | |
| audivistis | |

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The following adjectives are all first-second declension adjectives. All tasks set between now and half term will include adjectives from this list.

| Adjective | | Translation |
|---|---|---|
| altus | alta, altum | high, deep |
| bonus | bona, bonum | good |
| iratus | irata, iratum | angry |
| laetus | laeta, laetum | happy |
| lentus | lenta, lentum | slow |
| longus | longa, longum | long |
| magnus | magna, magnum | big, large, great |
| malus | mala, malum | evil, bad |
| multus | multa, multum | much, many |
| novus | nova, novum | new |
| parvus | parva, parvum | small |
| Romanus | Romana, Romanum | Roman |
| solus | sola, solum | alone, lonely |
| stultus | stulta, stultum | stupid, foolish |
| totus | tota, totum | whole |
| validus | valida, validum | strong |

## Adjectives

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.
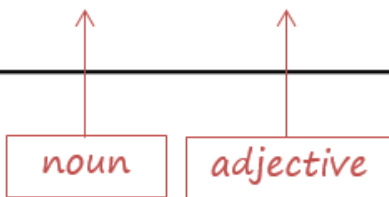
This is called **noun-adjective agreement**.

Nouns

Adjectives

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### First-Second Declension Adjectives: Feminine

*singular*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *nominative:* | ancilla | laeta |
| *accusative:* | ancillam | laetam |
| *dative:* | ancillae | laetae |

*plural*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *nominative:* | ancillae | laetae |
| *accusative:* | ancillas | laetas |
| *dative:* | ancillis | laetis |

noun    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- )

### First-Second Declension Adjectives: Masculine

*singular*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *nominative:* | servus | laetus |
| *accusative:* | servum | laetum |
| *dative:* | servo | laeto |

*plural*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *nominative:* | servi | laeti |
| *accusative:* | servos | laetos |
| *dative:* | servis | laetis |

### First-Second Declension Adjectives: Neuter

*singular*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *nominative:* | bellum | laetum |
| *accusative:* | bellum | laetum |
| *dative:* | bello | laeto |

*plural*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *nominative:* | bella | laeta |
| *accusative:* | bella | laeta |
| *dative:* | bellis | laetis |

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**Adjectives: Degrees**

Adjectives (and adverbs) may appear in three degrees:

**Positive**
**Comparative**
**Superlative**

| Positive | Comparative | Superlative |
|---|---|---|
| tall | taller<br>rather tall | tallest<br>very tall |
| quickly | more quickly<br>rather quickly | most quickly<br>very quickly |

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*

**Irregular Superlatives**

bonus = **optimus**        *the best, the very good*
malus = **pessimus**        *the worst, the very bad*
magnus = **maximus**        *the greatest*
multus = **plurimus**        *the most*
parvus = **minimus**        *the smallest*

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

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Can you complete the table below?

| Adverbs |
|---|
| An adverb is a word that modifies a verb. |

In English, and in Latin, adjectives can be made into adverbs.
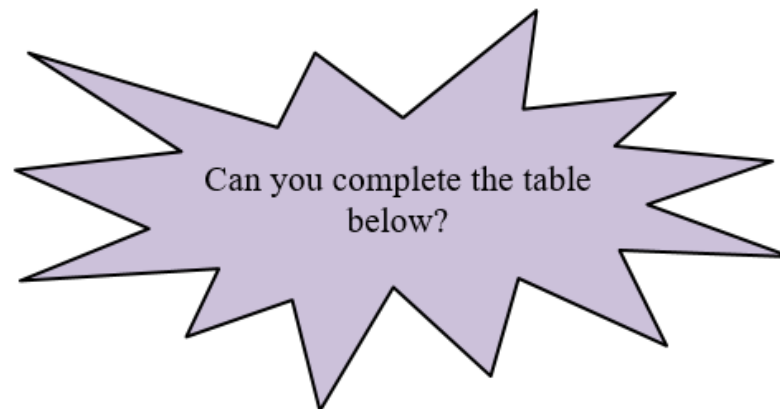
For example:

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 –**e**.

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

| Adverb | Translation |
|---|---|
| laete | happily |
| nove | |
| lente | |
| stulte | |
| male | |
| irate | |
| multe | |
| alte | |
| longe | long (not longly – the English is irregular!) |

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