



**Exmouth Community
College**

Latin

Year 7

**Autumn Term Knowledge
Organizer**

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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At the start of the lesson:

salvē	<i>hello!</i>
salvē, magistra	<i>hello, teacher!</i>
adsum	<i>I am here</i>

How are you?

quid agis?	<i>how are you?</i>
optimē	<i>the best, very well!</i>
bene	<i>well</i>
satis bene	<i>well enough, fine</i>
male	<i>badly</i>
pessimē	<i>the worst, very badly!</i>
perplexus, perplexa	<i>confused</i>
et tū?	<i>and you?</i>

At the end of the lesson:

grātias	<i>thank you</i>
valē	<i>goodbye!</i>

Roman numerals

I	1
II	2
III	3
IV	4
V	5
VI	6
VII	7
VIII	8
IX	9
X	10
XI	11
XII	12
XIII	13
XIV	14
XV	15
XVI	16
XVII	17
XVIII	18
XIX	19
XX	20

XXX	30
XL	40
L	50
LX	60
LXX	70
LXXX	80
XC	90
C	100

D	500
M	1000
MM	2000

Can you
write today's
date?

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Vocabulary: Autumn Assessment 1.1

canis	<i>dog</i>
coquus	<i>cook</i>
dormit	<i>sleeps</i>
est	<i>is</i>
filia	<i>daughter</i>
filius	<i>son</i>
labōrat	<i>works</i>
māter	<i>mother</i>
pater	<i>father</i>
scrībit	<i>writes</i>
sedet	<i>sits</i>
servus	<i>slave</i>



Rooms of the house

Where is Caecilius?

Caecilius est...

in tablinō	<i>in the study</i>
in ātriō	<i>in the atrium/ main room</i>
in tricliniō	<i>in the dining room</i>
in culinā	<i>in the kitchen</i>
in cubiculō	<i>in the bedroom</i>
in lātrīnā	<i>in the bathroom</i>
in viā	<i>in the street</i>
in hortō	<i>in the garden</i>

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Vocabulary: Autumn Assessment 1.2

amīcus (amīcum)	<i>friend</i>
cibus (cibum)	<i>food</i>
circumspectat	<i>looks around</i>
cōnsūmit	<i>eats</i>
frāter (frātre m)	<i>brother</i>
intrat	<i>enters</i>
salūtat	<i>greet</i>
soror (sorōre m)	<i>sister</i>
vīlla (vīllam)	<i>house</i>
vīsitat	<i>visits</i>

Nominative and accusative nouns

In English, the order of the words tells us what is happening. For example, look at this sentence:

The friend greets **the dog**

subject *verb* *object*

The friend is our first noun, so they are the one doing the greeting, and is therefore the **subject** of our sentence. The dog is being greeted and so is the **object**.

In Latin, however, the order of words is much more flexible!

So if we can't rely on word order, how can we figure out which noun is our subject, and which noun is our object?

In Latin, **object nouns** end in an **-m**.

We call these nouns **accusative nouns**.

Subject nouns are called **nominative nouns**.

The friend greets **the dog** =

amīcus canem salūtat



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Translation task: simple sentences

By this point, you should feel comfortable translating simple Latin sentences. Have a go at translating the four sentences below.

1. amīcus vīllam vīsitat

.....

2. pater filium salūtat

.....

3. coquus cibum cōnsūmit

.....

4. mater culīnam circumspectat

.....

CLC key verbs: Autumn Assessment 1.3

bibit	<i>drinks</i>
clāmat	<i>shouts</i>
exit	<i>goes out</i>
gustat	<i>tastes</i>
respondet	<i>replies</i>
spectat	<i>looks at, watches</i>
stat	<i>stands</i>
surgit	<i>gets up</i>
videt	<i>sees</i>
vituperat	<i>blames, curses</i>

Bonus challenge:
can you identify the
accusative noun in
these four sentences?

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Most common translation mistakes:	
<p>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.’</p>	<p>bad: <i>Caecilius is father.</i> ❌</p> <p>good: <i>Caecilius is the father.</i> <i>Caecilius is a father.</i> ✅</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>bad: <i>the dog is in street.</i> ❌</p> <p>good: <i>The dog is in the street.</i> ✅</p>

Most common spelling mistakes (in translation):	
<p>correct: Caecilius ✅</p> <p>incorrect: Ceacilius, Caecillius ❌</p>	<p>correct: carries ✅</p> <p>incorrect: carrys ❌</p>
<p>correct: dining room ✅</p> <p>incorrect: dinning room ❌</p>	<p>correct: greets ✅</p> <p>incorrect: greats ❌</p>