



**Exmouth Community  
College**

**Latin**

**Year 7**

**Spring Term Knowledge  
Organizer**

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

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



## Exmouth Community College Latin – Year 7 Spring Term

### What are prepositions?

*A preposition tells us where a noun is in relation to another word in the sentence.*

So far, we have met three prepositions:

in	<i>in</i>
ad	<i>to</i>
ē	<i>from</i>

Caecilius **in** forō ambulat  
*Caecilius walks in the forum*

Caecilius **ad** forum ambulat  
*Caecilius walks to the forum*

Caecilius **ē** forō ambulat  
*Caecilius walks from the forum*

### CLC key verbs: stages 1-2

audit	<i>hears, listens to</i>
bibit	<i>drinks</i>
circumspectat	<i>looks around</i>
clāmat	<i>shouts</i>
cōnsūmit	<i>eats</i>
dormit	<i>sleeps</i>
exit	<i>goes out</i>
expectat	<i>waits for</i>
intrat	<i>enters</i>
labōrat	<i>works</i>
portat	<i>carries</i>
salūtat	<i>greet</i>
scrībit	<i>writes</i>
sedet	<i>sits</i>
spectat	<i>looks at, watches</i>
stat	<i>stands</i>
videt	<i>sees</i>
vīsitat	<i>visits</i>



## Exmouth Community College Latin – Year 7 Spring Term

### CLC key verbs: stage 3

ambulat	walks
dūcit	leads, takes
emit	buys
habet	has
inquit	says
laudat	praises
quaerit	looks for, searches for
respondet	replies
revenit	returns
rīdet	laughs, smiles
venit	comes

### Compound sentences and *et*

#### What is a compound sentence?

*A compound sentence is formed when two main clauses are linked by a conjunction or a connective.*

Common ‘linking’ words are: **and, but, so, or.**

**et** = *and*

*If **et** is in the sentence, translate everything before the word, and then everything after **et**.*

e.g. Caecilius ad vīllam revenit et triclinium intrat

Caecilius ad vīllam revenit | **et** triclinium intrat

Translate this part of the sentence first!

*Caecilius returns to the house and enters the dining room*



## Exmouth Community College Latin – Year 7 Spring Term

### What are declensions?

*Nouns belong to groups, or families, called declensions.*

We can identify which declension an accusative noun belongs to by looking at the letter before the **-m**.

If a noun belongs to the **first declension**, its accusative ending is **-am**.

If a noun belongs to the **second declension**, its accusative ending is **-um**.

If a noun belongs to the **third declension**, its accusative ending is **-em**.

5

### CLC key nouns: stage 3

In the third stage of the CLC, Caecilius went to his local *forum* (market-place). Our key nouns are all associated with the people who worked in the forum.

Nominative	Accusative	Translation
argentārius	argentāri <b>um</b>	<i>banker</i>
pecūnia	pecūni <b>am</b>	<i>money</i>
pictor	pictō <b>em</b>	<i>painter, artist</i>
pictūra	pictūr <b>am</b>	<i>picture</i>
poēta	poēt <b>am</b>	<i>poet</i>
senex	sen <b>em</b>	<i>old man</i>
taberna	tabern <b>am</b>	<i>shop, inn</i>
tōnsor	tōnsō <b>em</b>	<i>barber</i>
vēnālīcius	vēnālīci <b>um</b>	<i>slave-dealer</i>

Can you identify which declension these nouns belong to?



## Exmouth Community College Latin – Year 7 Spring Term

In the first three stages of the CLC, all of the verbs we encountered were in the third person.

We are about to start learning about the first- and second-person!

### What is a first person verb?

It uses the subject pronoun 'I.'

### What is a second person verb?

It uses the subject pronoun 'you.'

### What is a third person verb?

It uses the subject pronouns 'he,' 'she,' 'it' or 'they.'

6

As with all other nouns in Latin, 'I' and 'you' have a nominative and an accusative form. The accusative versions are as follows:

*mē = me*

*tē = you (accusative)*

*servus mē salūtat*  
*the slave greets me*

*servus tē salūtat*  
*the slave greets you*

**ego ('I') and tū ('you') are nominative pronouns**

***sum, es, est***

In one of our very first lessons, we met an irregular verb: **est**.

*servus est īrātus*  
*the slave is angry*

*ancilla est laetus*  
*the slave-girl is happy*

If we want to say 'I am' or 'you are,' we must word it slightly differently. For example:

*ego sum īrātus*  
*I am angry*

*tū es īrātus*  
*you are angry*



## Exmouth Community College Latin – Year 7 Spring Term

What do all of the (third-person) verbs we have met have in common?

<b>ambulat</b>	<b>sedet</b>	<b>scribit</b>
<i>walks</i>	<i>sits</i>	<i>writes</i>

They all end in the letter **-t**!

However, first- and second-verbs do not end in the letter **-t**. They have a different personal ending:

- 1<sup>st</sup> person verbs** end in **-ō**
- 2<sup>nd</sup> person verbs** end in **-s**
- 3<sup>rd</sup> person verbs** end in **-t**

Sometimes, you will also come across the pronouns '**ego**' (I) and '**tū**' (you). These words are not needed, because the **-ō** and **-s** endings tell us whether 'I' or 'you' is performing the action of the sentence.

e.g. **ego** ad forum ambulō  
*I walk to the forum*

**tū** ad forum ambulās  
*You walk to the forum*

### first-person verbs

<b>ambulō</b>	<b>sedeō</b>	<b>scribō</b>
<i>I walk</i>	<i>I sit</i>	<i>I write</i>

### second-person verbs

<b>ambulās</b>	<b>sedēs</b>	<b>scribis</b>
<i>you walk</i>	<i>you sit</i>	<i>you write</i>



## Exmouth Community College Latin – Year 7 Spring Term

### Most common translation mistakes:

<p>Latin has no word for ‘the’ or ‘a.’ It is up to you to translate Latin sentences into <b>good English</b> – which means adding in ‘the’ or ‘a.’</p>	<p><b>bad:</b> <i>Caecilius is father.</i> ❌ <b>good:</b> <i>Caecilius is <b>the</b> father.</i> ✅ <i>Caecilius is <b>a</b> father.</i> ✅</p>
<p>Latin only uses a capital letter for proper <u>nouns</u> (names). <u>However</u>, when you translate sentences into English, you <u>should remember</u> to <u>put</u> a capital letter at the <u>start of your sentence</u>.</p>	<p><b>bad:</b> <i>the <u>dog</u> is in <u>street</u>.</i> ❌ <b>good:</b> <i>The <u>dog</u> is in the <u>street</u>.</i> ✅</p>

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

<p><b>correct:</b> <u>Caecilius</u> ✅ <b>incorrect:</b> <u>Ceacilius</u>, <u>Caecillius</u> ❌</p>	<p><b>correct:</b> <u>carries</u> ✅ <b>incorrect:</b> <u>carrys</u> ❌</p>
<p><b>correct:</b> <u>dining room</u> ✅ <b>incorrect:</b> <u>dinning room</u> ❌</p>	<p><b>correct:</b> <u>greet</u>s ✅ <b>incorrect:</b> <u>great</u>s ❌</p>