

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 (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 (weekly/once a 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>very well!</i>
bene	<i>well</i>
satis bene	<i>okay</i>
pessimē	<i>not well!</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	XXX	30
II	2	XL	40
III	3	L	50
IV	4	LX	60
V	5	LXX	70
VI	6	LXXX	80
VII	7	XC	90
VIII	8	C	100
IX	9		
X	10	D	500
XI	11	M	1000
XII	12	MM	2000
XIII	13		
XIV	14		
XV	15		
XVI	16		
XVII	17		
XVIII	18		
XIX	19		
XX	20		

Can you
write today's
date?



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Family members

pater	<i>father</i>
māter	<i>mother</i>
filius	<i>son</i>
fīlia	<i>daughter</i>
frāter	<i>brother</i>
soror	<i>sister</i>

Pets

canis	<i>dog</i>
cattus	<i>cat</i>
mūs	<i>mouse</i>
piscis	<i>fish</i>
avīs	<i>bird</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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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> ❌ 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 the street.</i> ❌ good: <i>The dog is in the street.</i> ✅</p>

Most common spelling mistakes (in translation):

<p>correct: Caecilius ✅ incorrect: Ceacilius, Caecillius ❌</p>	<p>correct: study ✅ incorrect: studdy ❌</p>
<p>correct: dining room ✅ incorrect: dinning room ❌</p>	<p>correct: greets ✅ incorrect: greats ❌</p>