

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).



Exmouth Community College Latin – Year 8 Autumn Term 1

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

Towards the end of last year, we met 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.'

3

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 irātus
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 irātus
I am angry

tū es irātus
you are angry



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

ambulat	sedet	scribit
<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:

1st person verbs end in -ō

2nd person verbs end in -s

3rd 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

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

second-person verbs

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



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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**.

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

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

Can you identify which declension these nouns belong to?



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Why are declensions important?

Declensions are important for lots of reasons – firstly, because they tell us how a noun will look in the plural. (dogs, cats, etc).

If a noun belongs to the **first declension**, its nominative plural ending is **-ae**.

If a noun belongs to the **second declension**, its nominative plural ending is **-ī**.

If a noun belongs to the **third declension**, its nominative plural ending is **-ēs**.

Nominative plural	Declension	Translation
ancillae	first	
dominī		masters
fēminae		women
iuvenēs	third	
puellae		girls
puerī	second	
senēs	third	
servī		slaves
virī	second	

Can you complete the table above?

sunt = (they) are

mercātorēs sunt in viā
= the merchants **are** in the street

argentāriī sunt in forō
= the bankers **are** in the forum



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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: praises ✓ incorrect: praizes ❌</p>
<p>correct: dining room ✓ incorrect: dinning room ❌</p>	<p>correct: peacock ✓ incorrect: peacok, peakok ❌</p>