



**Exmouth Community
College**

Latin

Year 9

**Spring Term
Knowledge Organizer**

In class	
<u>Quiz your neighbour</u>	<u>Your teacher will tell you which section to focus on. Test each other.</u>
<u>Low stakes quiz</u>	<u>Sometimes your teacher will prepare a quick quiz for you at the start of the lesson.</u>
<u>Key words</u>	<u>As you come across key words in lessons, tick them off. Record them in your vocabulary book.</u>
<u>Vocabulary test</u>	<u>Sometimes your teacher will give you a vocabulary test on the key words.</u>
<u>References</u>	<u>If you get stuck, check whether the information you need is here.</u>
<u>Extended translation</u>	<u>As your knowledge of the vocabulary increases, you will sometimes be asked to translate a passage of text from Latin into English.</u>
<u>Knowledge test</u>	<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	
<u>Homework</u> (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>
<u>Quiz Yourself</u>	<u>Sometimes your teacher will prepare a quick quiz for you at the start of the lesson.</u>
<u>Create flashcards</u>	<u>Turn the information into flashcards (Latin – English). You could also include pictures.</u>
<u>Quizlet</u>	<u>Use Quizlet to help you learn the vocabulary.</u>
<u>Application</u>	<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>
<u>Revise</u>	<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>



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Adjectives

Latin does not have a word order!

Therefore, 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.



first-second declension adjectives

The most common group of adjectives are first-second declension adjectives.

- If a noun is **feminine**, then the adjective mimics the endings of a first declension noun.
- If a noun is **masculine** or **neuter**, then the adjective mimics the endings of a second declension noun.

‘Copying’ adjectives:

<u>nominative singular: masculine</u> amīcus laetus = the happy friend	<u>accusative singular: masculine</u> amīcum laetum
<u>nominative plural: masculine</u> amīcī laetī = the happy friends	<u>accusative plural: masculine</u> amīcōs laetōs
<u>nominative singular: feminine</u> puella laeta = the happy girl	<u>accusative singular: feminine</u> puellam laetam
<u>nominative plural: feminine</u> puellae laetae =the happy girls	<u>accusative plural: feminine</u> puellās laetās
<u>nominative and accusative singular: neuter</u> regnum laetum = the happy town	
<u>nominative and accusative plural: neuter</u> regna laeta =the happy towns	



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Adjectives	
antīquus	<i>old</i>
benīgnus	<i>kind</i>
<u>īgnāvus</u>	<i>cowardly, lazy</i>
īrātus	<i>angry</i>
laetus	<i>happy</i>
māgnus	<i>big, large, great</i>
<u>multus</u>	<i>much, many</i>
novus	<i>new</i>
parvus	<i>small</i>
sōlus	<i>alone, lonely</i>
stultus	<i>stupid</i>
validus	<i>strong</i>

Task

Complete these adjectives endings so that they ‘copy’ the gender, number and case of the noun:

Then translate the phrases:

example: puerī īgnāvī *The cowardly boys (nominative)*

1. pecūniam mult _____
2. nūntiōs valid _____
3. pictūra parv _____
4. fēminae benign _____
5. theātra nov _____



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Translation task

By this point, you should feel comfortable translating sentences with first-second declension adjectives. Have a go at translating the five sentences below.

(**Hint:** remember to look up unfamiliar words in your vocabulary books/ on Quizlet/ in the CLC dictionary!)

example: amīcus ad theātrum parvum ambulāvit *The friend walked to the small theatre.*

1. argentārius antīquus pecūniam spectāvit

2. nūntius verba stulta clāmāvit

3. servī validī cēnam portāvērunt

4. virī templum magnum laudāvērunt

5. puella amīcum novum salūtāvit



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Translation task

By this point, you should feel comfortable translating sentences with first-second declension adjectives. Have a go at translating the five sentences below.

(**Hint:** remember to look up unfamiliar words in your vocabulary books/ on Quizlet/ in the CLC dictionary!)

example: amīcus ad theātrum parvum ambulāvit *The friend walked to the small theatre.*

1. coquus īrātus ancillās vituperāvit

2. libertī ad vīllam parvam festīnāvērunt

3. dominus multum cibum cōsūmpsit

4. puer sōlus amīcum quaesīvit

5. poētae īgnāvī verba nōn recitāvērunt

bonus question: why is *poētae īgnāvī* correct, and not *poētae īgnāvae*?



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Adjectives: Degrees

Adjectives (and adverbs) may appear in three degrees:

Positive
Comparative
Superlative

<i>Positive</i>	<i>Comparative</i>	<i>Superlative</i>
tall	taller rather tall	tallest very tall
quickly	more quickly rather quickly	most quickly very quickly

How do we find the 'stem' of an 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-)

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*

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



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Translation task

By this point, you should feel comfortable translating sentences with superlative first-second declension adjectives. Have a go at translating the five sentences below.

(**Hint:** remember to look up unfamiliar words in your vocabulary books/ on Quizlet/ in the CLC dictionary!)

example:

amīcus laetissimus ad theātrum ambulāvit

The happiest friend walked to the theatre.

1. virī validissimī ad bellum festīnāvērunt

.....

2. ancilla īgnāvissima coquum vituperāvit

.....

3. dominī vīnum antīquissimum bibērunt

.....

4. filius amīcum novissimum salūtāvit

.....

5. feminae benīgnissimae servōs laudāvērunt

.....



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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 -ē.

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

For example:

puer **laetē** ambulāvit

*The boy walked **happily** or The boy **happily** walked*

dominī **irātē** clamāvērunt

*The masters shouted **angrily** or The masters **angrily** shouted*

Adverb	Translation
laetē	<i>happily</i>
<u>benīgnē</u>	
<u>stultē</u>	
<u>novē</u>	<i>newly (or recently)</i>
irātē	
<u>ignāvē</u>	

Can you complete the table on the left?



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Translation task

By this point, you should feel comfortable translating sentences with adverbs. Have a go at translating the eight sentences below.

example: amīcus ad theātrum laetē ambulāvit *The friend happily walked to the theatre.*

1. argentārius in forō īrātē clāmāvit

2. iuvenēs in tabernā īgnāvē bibēbant

3. canis amīcōs laetē salūtāvit

4. senex servum īrātē expectābat

5. mercātōrēs forum novē vīsītāvērunt

6. puer dōna laetē spectābat

7. coquus cēnam stultē cōsūmpsit

8. dominī ancillās benīgnē laudābant



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The V.I.N.E method of translation

When completing translations, approaching sentences in the following order improves our overall accuracy:

- Verb
- Infinitive
- Nominative noun
- Everything else!

Our practice sentence:

dominus amīcōs ad villam invitāvit

V is for Verb

1. Find the verb in your sentence.
2. Look at the ending of the verb. This tells you who is doing the verb (*I, you, he/she*, etc.) and the tense of the verb (*present, imperfect, perfect*).
3. Look at the stem of the verb. This tells us the meaning of the verb.

stem:	ending:
<i>invītāv</i>	<i>it</i>
'invite'	- perfect tense (-ed)
	- 3rd person singular (he/she)
	<i>= he/ she invited</i>

I is for Infinitive

You don't need to know what an infinitive is just yet!

N is for Nominative Noun

Remember, we know from the verb that we are looking for a third person singular nominative noun (*he/she*)! The only noun matching this criteria is *dominus*.

You will often (but not always) find the nominative noun at the start of the sentence!

E is for Everything Else

This includes:
accusative nouns
prepositions
adjectives
adverbs

We can finally translate our sentence:

The master invited the friends to the house.



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The Dative Case

What is a 'case' in Latin?

The word 'case' refers to the endings added to the stem of a noun. These ending tell you the noun's role within the sentence.

For example, is the noun the **subject** of the sentence? If so, it will have a **nominative case** ending.

If the noun is the **object** of the sentence, it will have an **accusative case** ending.

So what is the dative case?

The dative case tells us when a noun is an **indirect object**.

The indirect object is a noun that is affected by the verb, but is not the direct object of the verb.

For example:

I give the money (direct object) to the slaves (indirect object)

Task

Underline the indirect object in the following sentences:

- *The banker counted the money for the merchant.*
- *Clēmēns was carrying the food to the guests.*
- *The freedman showed the wine to Grumiō.*
- *The actors performed a play for the audience.*
- *Caecilus was telling a story to his friends.*

Help: notice that the words **to** or **for** typically come before the indirect object in English!

The verb dare

The present tense		The perfect tense	
dō	<i>I give</i>	dedi	<i>I gave</i>
dās	<i>you (s.) give</i>	dedisti	<i>you (s.) gave</i>
dat	<i>he/she gives</i>	dedit	<i>he/she gave</i>
damus	<i>we give</i>	dedimus	<i>we gave</i>
datis	<i>you (pl.) give</i>	dedistis	<i>you (pl.) gave</i>
dant	<i>they give</i>	dedērunt	<i>they gave</i>



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It is not uncommon to encounter **dative pronouns**: *to (or for) me, to (or for) you, etc...*

nominative pronouns	
<u>ego</u>	<i>I</i>
<u>tū</u>	<i>you (s.)</i>
<u>nōs</u>	<i>we</i>
<u>vōs</u>	<i>you (pl.)</i>

dative pronouns	
<u>mihi</u>	<i>to/for me</i>
<u>tibi</u>	<i>to/for you (s.)</i>
<u>nōbīs</u>	<i>to/for us</i>
<u>vōbīs</u>	<i>to/for you (pl.)</i>

Translation task

By this point, you should feel comfortable translating sentences with dative pronouns. Have a go at translating the five sentences below.

example: amicus mihi dōna dedit

The friend gave gifts to (or for) me.

1. mercātōrēs nōbīs cibum trādēbant

.....

2. amīcus tibi dōnum dedit

.....

3. nauta vōbīs nāvem ostendēbat *

.....

4. argentārius mihi pecūniam numerāvit

.....

5. poētae vōbīs verba clāmāvērunt

.....

* ostendō = *I show*



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In addition to the adjectives vocabulary (see page 4) and list of pronouns (page 13), you are expected to know the following nouns by the end of the spring term:

Nominative	Accusative	Translation
agricola	agricolam	farmer
amīcus	amīcum	friend
ancilla	ancillam	slave girl
aqua	aquam	water
argentārius	argentārium	banker
bellum	bellum	war
caelum	caelum	sky
canis	canem	dog
cēna	cēnam	dinner
cibus	cibum	food
clāmōr	clāmōrem	uproar, noise
coquus	coquum	cook
dominus	dominum	master
dōnum	dōnum	gift, present
epistula	epistulam	letter
fēmina	fēminam	woman
filius	filium	son
forum	forum	forum, market-place
gladius	gladium	sword
iānuā	iānuam	door
īnsula	īnsulam	island, block of flats

There are five new nouns on this list (highlighted in purple). Can you identify which declension they belong to?

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Nominative	Accusative	Translation
iuvenis	iuvenem	young man
libertus	libertum	ex-slave, freedman
māter	māterem	mother
mercātor	mercātōrem	merchant
mōns	montem	mountain
nauta	nautam	sailor
nāvis	nāvem	ship
nūntius	nūntium	messenger, news
pater	patrem	father
pecūnia	pecūniam	money
poēta	poētam	poet
puella	puellam	girl
puer	puerum	boy
regnum	regnum	kingdom
senex	senem	old man
servus	servum	slave
taberna	tabernam	shop, inn
templum	templum	temple
theātrum	theātrum	theatre
urbs	urbem	city
verbum	verbum	word
vīlla	vīllam	house
vīnum	vīnum	wine
vir	virum	man

Neuter nouns are highlighted in green.



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In addition to the adjectives vocabulary (*see page 4*) and list of pronouns (*page 13*), you are expected to know the following verbs by the end of the spring term:

	present tense	present tense translation	perfect tense
1	<u>ambulat</u>	<i>he walks</i>	<u>ambulāvit</u>
4	<u>audit</u>	<i>he hears</i>	<u>audīvit</u>
3	<u>bibit</u>	<i>he drinks</i>	<u>bibit</u>
1	<u>clāmat</u>	<i>he shouts</i>	<u>clāmāvit</u>
1	<u>circumspectat</u>	<i>he looks around</i>	<u>circumspectāvit</u>
3	<u>cōnsūmit</u>	<i>he eats</i>	<u>cōnsūmpsit</u>
3	<u>currit</u>	<i>he runs</i>	<u>cucurrit</u>
1	<u>dat</u>	<i>he gives</i>	<u>dedit</u>
3	<u>dīcit</u>	<i>he says</i>	<u>dīxit</u>
4	<u>dormit</u>	<i>he sleeps</i>	<u>dormīvit</u>
3	<u>emit</u>	<i>he buys</i>	<u>ēmit</u>
1	<u>exspectat</u>	<i>he waits for</i>	<u>exspectāvit</u>
1	<u>festīnat</u>	<i>he hurries</i>	<u>festīnāvit</u>
2	<u>habet</u>	<i>he has</i>	<u>habuit</u>
1	<u>intrat</u>	<i>he enters</i>	<u>intrāvit</u>
1	<u>labōrat</u>	<i>he works</i>	<u>labōrāvit</u>
1	<u>laudat</u>	<i>he praises</i>	<u>laudāvit</u>
2	<u>manet</u>	<i>he remains / stays</i>	<u>mānsit</u>
1	<u>numerat</u>	<i>he counts</i>	<u>numerāvit</u>
3	<u>ostendit</u>	<i>he shows</i>	<u>ostendit</u>
1	<u>portat</u>	<i>he carries</i>	<u>portāvit</u>

	present tense	present tense translation	perfect tense
3	<u>prōmittit</u>	<i>he promises</i>	<u>prōmīsit</u>
3	<u>quaerit</u>	<i>he looks for</i>	<u>quaesīvit</u>
3	<u>reddit</u>	<i>he gives back</i>	<u>reddidit</u>
2	<u>respondet</u>	<i>he replies</i>	<u>respondit</u>
2	<u>rīdet</u>	<i>he laughs / smiles</i>	<u>rīsit</u>
1	<u>salūtat</u>	<i>he greets</i>	<u>salūtāvit</u>
3	<u>scrībit</u>	<i>he writes</i>	<u>scrīpsit</u>
2	<u>sedet</u>	<i>he sits</i>	<u>sēdit</u>
1	<u>spectat</u>	<i>he looks at</i>	<u>spectāvit</u>
1	<u>stat</u>	<i>he stands</i>	<u>stetit</u>
3	<u>trādīt</u>	<i>he hands over / trades</i>	<u>trādīdit</u>
3	<u>vēndīt</u>	<i>he sells</i>	<u>vēndīdit</u>
2	<u>videt</u>	<i>he sees</i>	<u>vīdit</u>
1	<u>vīsītāt</u>	<i>he visits</i>	<u>vīsītāvit</u>
1	<u>vituperat</u>	<i>he blames / curses</i>	<u>vituperāvit</u>

There are six new verbs on this list. Can you conjugate them in the present, imperfect and perfect tense?



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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 <u>only</u> 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> ❌ good: <i>The dog is in the street.</i> ✅</p>
<p>Tenses – we translate the imperfect tense as 'I was ___ing' and the perfect tense as 'I ___ed.' Be careful not to confuse the two!</p>	<p>good: <i>ambulābat = he was walking.</i> ✅ <i>ambulāvit = he walked.</i> ✅</p>

Most common spelling mistakes (in translation):

<p>correct: <i>Caecilius</i> ✅ incorrect: <i>Ceacilius, Caecillius</i> ❌</p>	<p>correct: <i>praises</i> ✅ incorrect: <i>praizes</i> ❌</p>
<p>correct: <i>dining room</i> ✅ incorrect: <i>dinning room</i> ❌</p>	<p>correct: <i>peacock</i> ✅ incorrect: <i>peacok, peakok</i> ❌</p>