

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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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**.

Can you identify which declension the nouns on your vocabulary list belong to?

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Nominative	Accusative	Translation
amīcus	amīcum	friend
ancilla	ancillam	slave girl
argentārius	argentārium	banker
canis	canem	dog
cēna	cēnam	dinner
cibus	cibum	food
clāmor	clāmōrem	uproar, noise, shout
coquus	coquum	cook
dominus	dominum	master
fēmina	fēminam	woman
fīlius	fīlium	son
iānuā	iānuam	door
iuvenis	iuvenem	young man
māter	mātrēm	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
senex	senem	old man
servus	servum	slave
taberna	tabernam	shop, inn
urbs	urbem	city
vīlla	vīllam	house
vir	virum	man



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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).

To make a plural noun, we remove the accusative ending (-am, -um or -em) and replace it with the correct plural ending.

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

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

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

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

Can you complete the table above?



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Verbs: person endings

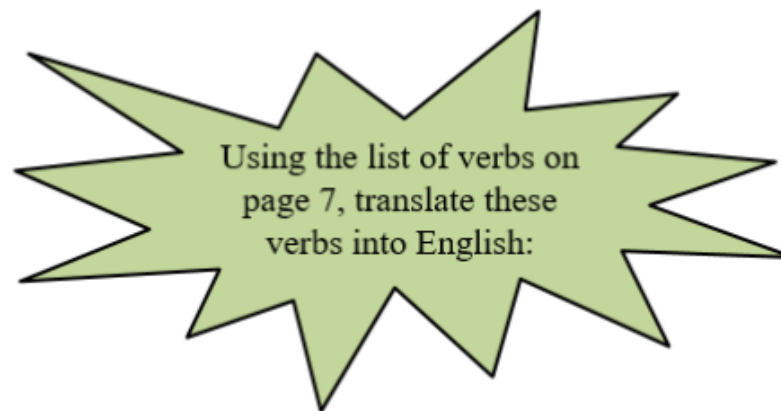
Latin verbs change their endings according to who is performing the verb.

The present tense person endings are as follows:

ambulō	I walk
ambulās	you (singular) walk
ambulat	he/she/it walks
ambulāmus	we walk
ambulātis	you (plural) walk
ambulant	they walk

These person endings are attached onto a 'stem,' usually adding a vowel between the stem and the personal ending.

In this case, the stem is 'ambul' and the vowel is 'a'.



Verb	Translation
spectō	<i>I look at</i>
cōnsūmitis	
labōrāmus	
trādis	
clāmat	
salūtant	
laudāmus	
audiō	
bibitis	
habent	
sedēs	
dormit	



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The imperfect tense

The imperfect tense has its own set of endings. It places the letters -ba- in front of the personal ending (which remain the same for five of the six endings).

The imperfect tense person endings are as follows:

ambulā am	I was walking
ambulā ās	you (<i>singular</i>) were walking
ambulā at	he/she/it was walking
ambulā āmus	we were walking
ambulā ātis	you (<i>plural</i>) were walking
ambulā ant	they were walking



Verb	Translation
spectābam	<i>I was looking at</i>
salūtābāmus	
circumspectābat	
ambulābātis	
portābant	
rīdēbāmus	
numerābās	
exspectābāmus	
respondēbās	
stābam	
currēbat	
vīsītābant	



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Conjugation

What are conjugations?

Verbs belong to groups, or families, called conjugations.

There are four (or four and a half) conjugations.

Verbs belonging to a conjugation follow a similar pattern in the perfect and imperfect tense.

Can you spot any patterns when looking at the perfect tense of these verbs?

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	present tense	present tense translation	perfect tense
1	ambulat	<i>he walks</i>	ambulāvit
4	audit	<i>he hears</i>	audīvit
3	bibit	<i>he drinks</i>	bibit
1	clāmat	<i>he shouts</i>	clāmāvit
1	circumspectat	<i>he looks around</i>	circumspectāvit
3	cōnsūmit	<i>he eats</i>	cōnsūmpsit
3	currit	<i>he runs</i>	cucurrit
3	dīcit	<i>he says</i>	dīxit
4	dormit	<i>he sleeps</i>	dormīvit
1	exspectat	<i>he waits for</i>	exspectāvit
1	festīnat	<i>he hurries</i>	festīnāvit
2	habet	<i>he has</i>	habuit
1	inrat	<i>he enters</i>	intrāvit
1	labōrat	<i>he works</i>	labōrāvit
1	laudat	<i>he praises</i>	laudāvit
2	manet	<i>he remains, he stays</i>	mānsit
1	numerat	<i>he counts</i>	numerāvit
1	portat	<i>he carries</i>	portāvit
3	quaerit	<i>he looks for</i>	quaesīvit
3	reddit	<i>he gives back</i>	reddidit
2	respondet	<i>he replies</i>	respondit
2	rīdet	<i>he laughs, he smiles</i>	rīsit
1	salūtat	<i>he greets</i>	salūtāvit
2	sedet	<i>he sits</i>	sēdit
1	spectat	<i>he looks at</i>	spectāvit
1	stat	<i>he stands</i>	stetit
3	trādit	<i>he hands over, he trades</i>	trādīdit
2	videt	<i>he sees</i>	vīdit
1	vīsitat	<i>he visits</i>	vīsītāvit
1	vituperat	<i>he blames/curses</i>	vituperāvit



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The perfect tense

The perfect tense has its own set of endings. They are generally quite different from other tenses. These endings are added to a perfect stem. This consists of the basic verb stem that has been either slightly added to or modified.

The perfect tense person endings are as follows:

ambulāvī	I walked
ambulāvistī	you (<i>singular</i>) walked
ambulāvit	he/she/it walked
ambulāvimus	we walked
ambulāvistis	you (<i>plural</i>) walked
ambulāvērunt	they walked

Verb (1 st conjugation)	Translation
spectāvī	<i>I looked at</i>
vituperāvīt	
exspectāvērunt	
festināvistis	
salūtāvimus	
clāmāvistī	

Using the list of verbs on the previous page, translate these verbs into English:

Verb (2 nd , 3 rd or 4 th conjugation)	Translation
reddidī	<i>I gave back (returned)</i>
cucurrimus	
habuistī	
cōsūmpsērunt	
rīsīt	
audīvistis	



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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>
<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: 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>