



**Exmouth Community
College**

Latin

Year 10

**Spring Term 1
Knowledge Organizer**

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	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 10 Spring Term 1

The nouns on this page all belong to the **first declension**. All tasks set between now and half term will include nouns from this list, or the list of second declension nouns on the following page.

Nom. Sing.	Gen. Sing.	Translation
ancilla	ancillae, f	slave-girl, slave-woman
aqua	aquae, f	water
cena	cenae, f	dinner, meal
cura	curae, f	care, worry
dea	deae, f	goddess
domina	dominae, f	mistress
epistula	epistulae, f	letter
femina	feminae, f	woman
filia	filiae, f	daughter
hora	horae, f	hour
ianua	ianuae, f	door
insula	insulae, f	island, block of flats
ira	irae, f	anger
nauta	nautae, m	sailor

New vocabulary is highlighted in blue.

3

Nom. Sing.	Gen. Sing.	Translation
patria	patriae, f	country, homeland
pecunia	pecuniae, f	money
poena	poenae, f	punishment
porta	portae, f	gate
puella	puellae, f	girl
regina	reginae, f	queen
Roma	Romae, f	Rome
silva	silvae, f	wood
taberna	tabernae, f	shop, inn
terra	terrae, f	ground, land, country
turba	turbae, f	crowd
via	viae, f	street, road, way
victoria	victoriae, f	victory
villa	villae, f	house, country villa
vita	vitae, f	life

With the exception of nauta, all of the first declension nouns on your vocabulary list are feminine.





Exmouth Community College Latin – Year 10 Spring Term 1

The nouns on this page all belong to the **second declension**. All tasks set between now and half term will include nouns from this list, or the list of first declension nouns on the previous page.

Nom. Sing.	Gen. Sing.	Translation
ager	<u>agri</u> , <i>m</i>	field
amicus	<u>amici</u> , <i>m</i>	friend
animus	<u>animi</u> , <i>m</i>	spirit, soul, mind
annus	<u>anni</u> , <i>m</i>	year
auxilium	<u>auxilii</u> , <i>n</i>	help
bellum	<u>belli</u> , <i>n</i>	war
caelum	<u>caeli</u> , <i>n</i>	sky, heaven
captivus	<u>captivi</u> , <i>m</i>	captive, prisoner
<u>cibus</u>	<u>cibi</u> , <i>m</i>	food
<u>consilium</u>	<u>consilii</u> , <i>n</i>	plan, idea, advice
<u>deus</u>	<u>dei</u> , <i>m</i>	god
dominus	<u>domini</u> , <i>m</i>	master
donum	<u>doni</u> , <i>n</i>	gift, present
equus	<u>equi</u> , <i>m</i>	horse
filius	<u>filii</u> , <i>m</i>	son
forum	<u>fori</u> , <i>n</i>	forum, market place

New vocabulary is highlighted in **green** (if masculine) or **orange** (if neuter).

4

Nom. Sing.	Gen. Sing.	Translation
<u>gaudium</u>	<u>gaudii</u> , <i>n</i>	joy, pleasure
gladius	<u>gladii</u> , <i>m</i>	sword
hortus	<u>horti</u> , <i>m</i>	garden
<u>imperium</u>	<u>imperii</u> , <i>n</i>	empire, power, command
<u>inimicus</u>	<u>inimici</u> , <i>m</i>	enemy
liber	<u>libri</u> , <i>m</i>	book
<u>libertus</u>	<u>liberti</u> , <i>m</i>	freedman, ex-slave
locus	<u>loci</u> , <i>m</i>	place
maritus	<u>mariti</u> , <i>m</i>	husband
modus	<u>modi</u> , <i>m</i>	manner, way, kind
murus	<u>muri</u> , <i>m</i>	wall
nuntius	<u>nuntii</u> , <i>m</i>	messenger, message, news
periculum	<u>periculi</u> , <i>n</i>	danger
<u>praemium</u>	<u>praemii</u> , <i>n</i>	prize, reward, profit
proelium	<u>proelii</u> , <i>n</i>	battle
puer	<u>pueri</u> , <i>m</i>	boy
regnum	<u>regni</u> , <i>n</i>	kingdom
servus	<u>servi</u> , <i>m</i>	slave
templum	<u>templi</u> , <i>n</i>	temple
verbum	<u>verbi</u> , <i>n</i>	word
vinum	<u>vini</u> , <i>n</i>	wine
vir	<u>viri</u> , <i>m</i>	man



Exmouth Community College Latin – Year 10 Spring Term 1

First-Second Declension Adjectives: Feminine

<i>singular</i>		
nominative:	ancilla	laeta
accusative:	ancillam	laetam
dative:	ancillae	laetae
<i>plural</i>		
nominative:	ancillae	laetae
accusative:	ancillas	laetas
dative:	ancillis	laetis

noun

adjective

We find the 'stem' of an adjective by removing the **-a** from the feminine nominative singular form of the adjective (e.g. laeta**a** = laet-)

First-Second Declension Adjectives: Masculine

<i>singular</i>		
nominative:	servus	laetus
accusative:	servum	laetum
dative:	servo	laeto
<i>plural</i>		
nominative:	servi	laeti
accusative:	servos	laetos
dative:	servis	laetis

First-Second Declension Adjectives: Neuter

<i>singular</i>		
nominative:	bellum	laetum
accusative:	bellum	laetum
dative:	bello	laeto
<i>plural</i>		
nominative:	bella	laeta
accusative:	bella	laeta
dative:	bellis	laetis



Exmouth Community College

Latin – Year 10 Spring Term 1

The following adjectives are all first-second declension adjectives. All tasks set between now and half term will include adjectives from this list.

Adjective		Translation
altus	alta, altum	high, deep
bonus *	bona, bonum	good
iratus	irata, iratum	angry
laetus	laeta, laetum	happy
lentus	lenta, lentum	slow
longus	longa, longum	long
magnus *	magna, magnum	big, large, great
malus *	mala, malum	evil, bad
miser	misera, miserum	miserable, wretched, sad
multus *	multa, multum	much, many
novus	nova, novum	new
parvus *	parva, parvum	small
pulcher	pulchra, pulchrum	beautiful, handsome
Romanus	Romana, Romanum	Roman
solus	sola, solum	alone, lonely
stultus	stulta, stultum	stupid, foolish
totus	tota, totum	whole
validus	valida, validum	strong

We encountered the new adjectives *miser* and *pulcher* last term.

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

miser and *pulcher* form their superlative slightly differently:

If the masculine singular nominative form of the adjective ends in -r (like *miser* and *pulcher*) then we do not add *-issim-* like we normally would.

Instead, we add *-rim-*.

e.g. pulcher + *rim* + us = pulcherrimus
'the very beautiful'
'the most beautiful'

* Irregular Superlatives

bonus = <i>optimus</i>	the best, the very good
malus = <i>pessimus</i>	the worst, the very bad
magnus = <i>maximus</i>	the greatest
multus = <i>plurimus</i>	the most
parvus = <i>minimus</i>	the smallest



Exmouth Community College Latin – Year 10 Spring Term 1

pp= principal part

Last term's new vocabulary is highlighted according to the verb's conjugation (1, 2, 3 or 4).

7

	1 st PP	2 nd & 3 rd PP	Translation
1	ambulo	ambulare, ambulavi	walk
1	amo	amare, amavi	love, like
3	ascendo	ascendere, ascendi	climb
4	audio	audire, audiavi	hear, listen to
3	bibo	bibere, bibi	drink
1	clamo	clamare, clamavi	shout
3	consumo	consumere, consumpsi	eat
3	curro	currere, cucurri	run
4	custodio	custodire, custodivi	guard
2	debeo	debere, debui	owe, ought, should, must
3	defendo	defendere, defendi	defend
3	descendo	descendere, descendi	go down, come down
3	dico	dicere, dixi	say, speak, tell
3	discedo	discedere, discessi	depart, leave
1	do	dare, dedi	give
2	doceo	docere, docui	teach
4	dormio	dormire, dormivi	sleep
3	emo	emere, emi	buy
1	exspecto	exspectare, exspectavi	wait for, expect
1	festino	festinare, festinavi	hurry
3+	fugio	fugere, fugi	run away, flee
2	habeo	habere, habui	have, hold
1	habito	habitare, habitavi	live
1	impero	imperare, imperavi	order, command
1	intro	intrare, intravi	enter
1	invito	invitare, invitavi	invite
2	iubeo	iubere, iussi	order
1	laboro	laborare, laboravi	work, toil

Conjugation

	1 st PP	2 nd & 3 rd PP	Translation
1	laudo	laudare, laudavi	praise
1	libero	liberare, liberavi	set free
2	maneo	manere, mansi	remain, stay
3	mitto	mittere, misi	send
2	moveo	movere, movi	move
1	narro	narrare, narravi	tell, relate
1	navigo	navigare, navigavi	sail
3	ostendo	ostendere, ostendi	show
1	porto	portare, portavi	carry, bear, take
3	promitto	promittere, promisi	promise
3	procedo	procedere, processi	advance, proceed
1	pugno	pugnare, pugnavi	fight
4	punio	punire, punivi	punish
3	quaero	quaerere, quaesivi	search for, look for
3	reddo	reddere, reddidi	give back, restore
3	rego	regere, rexi	rule
2	respondeo	respondere, respondi	reply
2	rideo	ridere, risi	laugh, smile
1	rogo	rogare, rogavi	ask, ask for
1	saluto	salutare, salutavi	greet
3	scribo	scribere, scripsi	write
2	sedeo	sedere, sedi	sit
1	specto	spectare, spectavi	look at, watch
1	sto	stare, steti	stand
3	trado	tradere, tradidi	hand over, hand down
2	terreo	terrere, tenui	frighten
2	timeo	timere, timui	fear, be afraid
3	vendo	vendere, vendidi	sell
4	venio	venire, veni	come
2	video	videre, vidi	see
3	vivo	vivere, vixi	live, be alive
1	vulnero	vulnerare, vulneravi	wound, injure



Exmouth Community College

Latin – Year 10 Spring Term 1

The irregular verb *esse*

present tense

sum	<i>I am</i>
es	<i>you (s.) are</i>
est	<i>he/ she is</i>
sumus	<i>we are</i>
estis	<i>you (pl.) are</i>
sunt	<i>they are</i>

imperfect tense

eram	<i>I was</i>
eras	<i>you (s.) were</i>
erat	<i>he/ she was</i>
eramus	<i>we were</i>
eratis	<i>you (pl.) were</i>
erant	<i>they were</i>

perfect tense

fui	<i>I was ('I have been')</i>
fuisti	<i>you (s.) were</i>
fuit	<i>he / she was</i>
fuimus	<i>we were</i>
fuistis	<i>you (pl.) were</i>
fuerunt	<i>they were</i>

The irregular verb *posse*

present tense

possum	<i>I am able ('I can')</i>
potes	<i>you (s.) are able</i>
potest	<i>he/ she is able</i>
possumus	<i>we are able</i>
potestis	<i>you (pl.) are able</i>
possunt	<i>they are able</i>

imperfect tense

poteram	<i>I was able ('I could')</i>
poteras	<i>you (s.) were able</i>
poterat	<i>he/she was able</i>
poteramus	<i>we were able</i>
poteratis	<i>you (pl.) were able</i>
poterant	<i>they were able</i>

perfect tense

potui	<i>I was able</i>
potuisti	<i>you (s.) were able</i>
potuit	<i>he / she was able</i>
potuimus	<i>we were able</i>
potuistis	<i>you (pl.) were able</i>
potuerunt	<i>they were able</i>



Exmouth Community College Latin – Year 10 Spring Term 1

9

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 **-e**.

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

Adverbs (that do not come from adjectives)

The following adverbs must be learned:

deinde	<i>then, next</i>
dui	<i>for a long time</i>
non	<i>not</i>
<u>nunc</u>	<i>now</i>
semper	<i>always</i>
<u>statim</u>	<i>at once, immediately</i>
subito	<i>suddenly</i>
tandem	<i>at last, finally</i>

e.g. puer laete ambulavit
= the boy walked **happily**
nuntius periculum statim vidit
= the messenger saw the danger **at once**



Exmouth Community College Latin – Year 10 Spring Term 1

10

Ablative Prepositions

Prepositions that are followed by a noun in the ablative case are said to **take the ablative case**.

This page lists important examples of prepositions followed by the ablative case.

a / ab*	from, away from
e / ex*	from, out of, out

These prepositions are **a** and **e** when the next word begins with a consonant.

However, they are **ab** and **ex** when the next word begins with a vowel or h.

e.g. **a** villa
= away from the house

e villa
= out of the house

ab agro
= away from the field

ex agro
= out of the field

ab horto
= away from the garden

ex horto
= out of the garden

The preposition **in** can be followed by either an accusative or an ablative noun. There is an important difference in meaning:

in + acc. = into (motion towards)

in + abl. = in / on (staying put in a place)

e.g. dominus **in** hortum ambulat
= the master walks into the garden
(accusative noun = i.e. he enters it)

dominus **in** horto ambulat
= the master is walking in the garden
(ablative noun = i.e. he is strolling in it)

The preposition **cum** means with in the sense of accompanied by (e.g. a person).

To say with in the sense of using a thing the ablative is used by itself, without a preposition. This is called the **ablative of instrument**.

e.g. **cum** amico ambulo
= I walk with (accompanied by) my friend

amicum gladio pugno
= I fight my friend with (by means of / using) a sword