



**Exmouth Community
College**

Latin

Year 9

Knowledge Organizer 2

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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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	cōsūmit	<i>he eats</i>	cōsūmpsit
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	intrat	<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	trādīt	<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
ambulāvīt	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>
vituperāvit	
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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The properties of a noun

All nouns in Latin have a:

- **Gender** (*masculine, feminine or neuter*)
- **Number** (*singular or plural*)
- **Case** (*nominative or accusative*)

We are familiar with **number** and **case**, but **gender** is a new concept in Latin grammar.

Gender and the first declension

Almost all first declension nouns are feminine.

In fact, we have only met three masculine first declension nouns – and we won't meet any more for a very long time!

Three masculine first declension nouns:

agricola

farmer



nauta

sailor

poēta

poet





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Gender and the second declension

Second declension nouns are either **masculine** or **neuter**.

Neuter nouns end in **-um** in both their nominative and accusative singular forms, and are really easy to spot.

How do we make neuter nouns plural?

Just like in the singular, neuter nouns look the same in their nominative and accusative plural form.

To make a neuter noun plural, we must first find its stem.

To do this, we remove the **-um** ending.

e.g. bellum → bell **or** caelum → cael

Next, we add **-a** to the stem.

e.g. bell → bella **or** cael → caela
wars *skies*

Nominative	Accusative	Translation
bellum	bellum	<i>war</i>
caelum	caelum	<i>sky</i>
dōnum	dōnum	<i>gift, present</i>
forum	forum	<i>forum, market-place</i>
regnum	regnum	<i>kingdom</i>
templum	templum	<i>temple</i>
verbum	verbum	<i>word</i>
vīnum	vīnum	<i>wine</i>

You've also met *theātrum*, but this is not a word you need to know for GCSE Latin!

Complete this table:

Plural	Plural translation
dōna	
	<i>forums, market-places</i>
regna	
templa	
	<i>words</i>
vīna	<i>wines</i>



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Translation task

By this point, you should feel comfortable translating sentences with second-declension neuter nouns. 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: amicus ad theātrum ambulāvit

The friend walked to the theatre.

1. servī ad forum ambulāvērunt

.....

2. puer dōna exspectāvit

.....

3. mercātōrēs regnum vīsītāvērunt

.....

4. poēta verba recitāvit

.....

5. senēs templa laudāvērunt

.....



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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>
īgnāvus	<i>cowardly, lazy</i>
īrātus	<i>angry</i>
laetus	<i>happy</i>
māgnus	<i>big, large, great</i>
multus	<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 ignāvī *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: amicus 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: amicus ad theātrum parvum ambulāvit *The friend walked to the small theatre.*

1. coquus irātus ancillās vituperāvit

2. libertī ad villam parvam festināvērunt

3. dominus multum cibum cōsūmpsit

4. puer sōlus amīcum quaesīvit

5. poētae ignāvī verba nōn recitāvērunt

bonus question: why is *poētae ignāvī* correct, and not *poētae ignāvae*?



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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 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>