



**Exmouth Community
College**

Latin

Year 7

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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CLC key nouns: stages 1-2

Nominative	Accusative	Translation
amīcus	amīcum	<i>friend</i>
ancilla	ancillam	<i>slave girl</i>
canis	canem	<i>dog</i>
cēna	cēnam	<i>dinner</i>
cibus	cibum	<i>food</i>
coquus	coquum	<i>cook</i>
dominus	dominum	<i>master</i>
filius	fīlium	<i>son</i>
māter	mātrēm	<i>mother</i>
mercātor	mercātōrem	<i>merchant</i>
pater	patrem	<i>father</i>
pāvō	pāvōnem	<i>peacock</i>
servus	servum	<i>slave</i>
vīlla	vīllam	<i>house</i>
vīnum	vīnum	<i>wine</i>

Nominative and accusative nouns

In English, the order of the words tells us what is happening. For example, look at this sentence:

The friend greets **the dog**
subject *verb* *object*

The friend is our first noun, so they are the one doing the greeting, and is therefore the **subject** of our sentence. The dog is being greeted and so is the **object**.

In Latin, however, the order of words is much more flexible!

So if we can't rely on word order, how can we figure out which noun is our subject, and which noun is our object?

In Latin, **object nouns** end in an **-m**.

We call these nouns **accusative nouns**.

Subject nouns are called **nominative nouns**.

The friend greets **the dog** =
amīcus canem salūtat





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Translation task: simple sentences

By this point, you should feel comfortable translating simple Latin sentences. Have a go at translating the five sentences below.

(**Hint:** you will need to use the CLC dictionary to look up the **words in red!**)

1. amīcus servum salūtat
.....

2. coquus cibum spectat
.....

3. canis hortum intrat
.....

4. pater filium **laudat**
.....

5. mater **sorōrem vocat**
.....

Bonus challenge:
can you identify the
accusative noun in
these five sentences?

CLC key verbs: stages 1-2

audit	<i>hears, listens to</i>
bibit	<i>drinks</i>
circumspectat	<i>looks around</i>
clāmat	<i>shouts</i>
cōnsūmit	<i>eats</i>
dormit	<i>sleeps</i>
exit	<i>goes out</i>
expectat	<i>waits for</i>
intrat	<i>enters</i>
labōrat	<i>works</i>
portat	<i>carries</i>
salūtat	<i>greet</i>
scrībit	<i>writes</i>
sedet	<i>sits</i>
spectat	<i>looks at, watches</i>
stat	<i>stands</i>
videt	<i>sees</i>
vīsitat	<i>visits</i>



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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>

Most common spelling mistakes (in translation):

<p>correct: Caecilius ✅ incorrect: Ceacilius, Caecillius ❌</p>	<p>correct: carries ✅ incorrect: carrys ❌</p>
<p>correct: dining room ✅ incorrect: dinning room ❌</p>	<p>correct: greets ✅ incorrect: greats ❌</p>