

# **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).	





## Exmouth Community College Latin – Year 7 Autumn Term 2

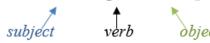
### CLC key nouns: stages 1-2

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

#### 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



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







## Exmouth Community College Latin – Year 7 Autumn Term 2

## CLC key verbs: stages 1-2

8		
erm 2	audit	hears, listens to
	bibit	drinks
s	circumspectat	looks around
	clāmat	shouts
o at	cōnsūmit	eats
ary to	dormit	sleeps
	exit	goes out
	expectat	waits for
	7 intrat	enters
Bonus challenge: can you identify the	laborat	works
accusative noun in		carries
these five sentences	? salūtat	greets
	scrībit	writes
	sedet	sits
<b>V</b>	spectat	looks at, watches
	stat	stands
	videt	sees
	vīsitat	visits

#### 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

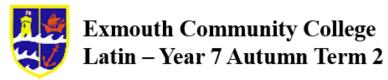
3. canis hortum intrat

4. pater fīlium laudat

5. mater sorōrem vocat

4





Most common translation mistakes:		
Latin has no word for 'the' or 'a.'  It is up to you to translate Latin sentences into <b>good English</b> – which means adding in 'the' or 'a.'	bad: Caecilius is father.   good: Caecilius is the father.  Caecilius is a father.  ✓	
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.	bad: the dog is in street.   good: The dog is in the street.   ✓	

Most common spelling mistakes (in translation):		
correct: Caecilius 🗹	correct: carries	
incorrect: Ceacilius, Caecillius 🗵	incorrect: carrys 🗷	
correct: dining room ☑	correct: greets ✓	
incorrect: dinning room	incorrect: greats	