Exmouth Community College

Latin

Year 8

Autumn Term
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 booklet.
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	Twice a term, your teacher will give you a test to see how well you have learnt the information. These marks will help your teacher determine if you have mastered the new content.

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 and Blooket 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 (twice per term).

Latin – Year 8 Autumn Term

What do all of the (third-person) verbs we have met have in common?

ambulat	**sedet**	**scrībit**
walks	*sits*	*writes*

⬇

They all end in the letter -**t**!

⬇

However, first- and second-verbs <u>do</u> <u>not</u> end in the letter -**t**. They have a different personal ending:

1ˢᵗ person verbs end in -**ō**

2ⁿᵈ person verbs end in -**s**

3ʳᵈ person verbs end in -**t**

Sometimes, you will also come across the pronouns '**ego**' (I) and '**tū**' (you). These words are not needed, because the –**ō** and –**s** endings tell us whether 'I' or 'you' is performing the action of the sentence.

e.g.   **ego** ad forum ambul**ō**
I walk to the forum

tū ad forum ambulā**s**
You walk to the forum

first-person verbs		
ambulō	**sedeō**	**scrībō**
I walk	*I sit*	*I write*

second-person verbs		
ambulās	**sedēs**	**scrībis**
you walk	*you sit*	*you write*

3

Latin – Year 8 Autumn Term

Asking questions in Latin

As we have already noticed, Latin does not use punctuation to the same extent that English does. Sentences in Latin do not require a capital letter, for example.

The Romans did not use question marks, but our Latin stories in the Cambridge Latin Course have been 'modernised' with question marks included. This is to help us recognise when a question is being asked. For example:
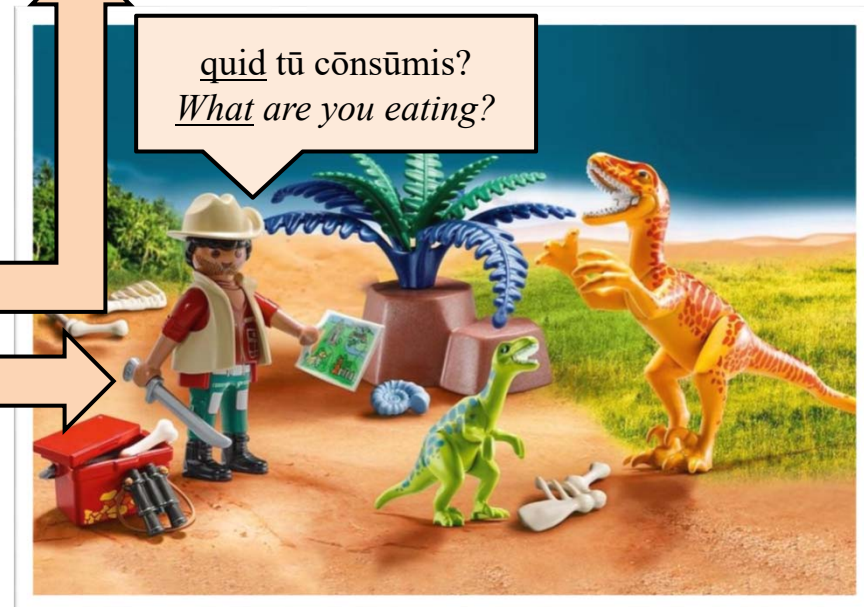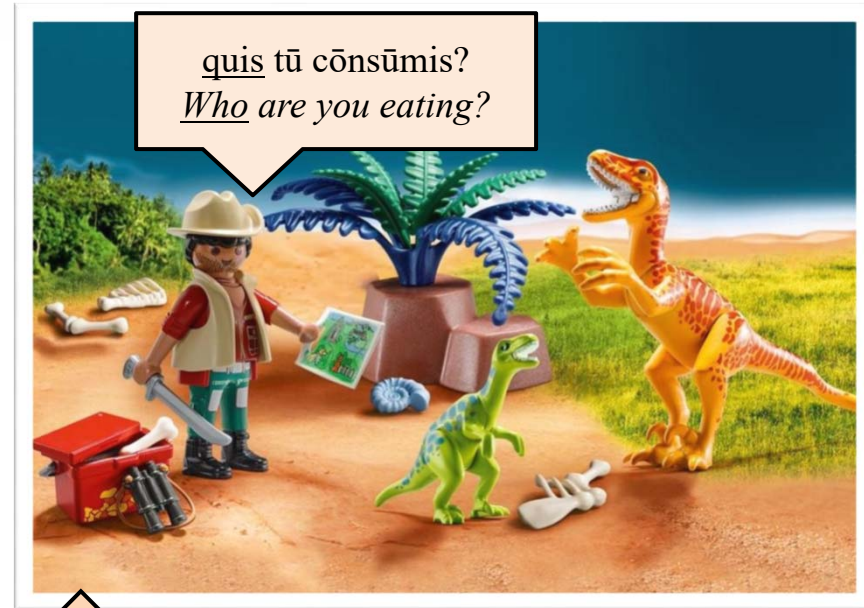
tū cōnsūmis = *you are eating*

tū cōnsūmis? = *are you eating?*

Vocabulary:

quis = who?

quid = what?

ubī = where?

quis tū cōnsūmis?
Who are you eating?

quid tū cōnsūmis?
What are you eating?

4

Latin – Year 8 Autumn Term

Last year, we learned that nouns can be nominative ('subject nouns') or accusative ('object nouns').

These categories are called **cases**.

The vocative case

The vocative case is named after the Latin verb *vocat* ('he / she calls').

This is because the vocative case is used to call someone, or address someone directly.

Most people's names do not change (e.g. Elēa, Monas, Apollō) in the vocative case. The only names that change are ones that end in **–us** (e.g. Marcell**us** → Marcell**e**).

Names that end in **–ius** drop the –us altogether (e.g. Luci**us** → Luci).

Can you write the vocative form of these CLC characters' names?

Metella   Quīntus

Grumiō   Clēmēns   Cerberus

Caecilius   Melissa

5

Latin – Year 8 Autumn Term

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 **gender** and **case** as the noun that it is describing.

This means that a nominative noun will have a 'matching' nominative adjective, an accusative noun will have a 'matching' accusative adjective, etc…

puell**a** laet**a** equum salūtat =
   the *happy girl* greets the horse

puella laet**um** equ**um** salūtat =
   the girl greets the *happy horse*

Nouns, adjectives and gender

There are three genders in Latin grammar.

A noun can be **masculine** (pater, patrem), **feminine** (māter, mātrem), or neither (mālum, mālum). We call these 'neither nouns' **neuter**.

Neuter nouns are easy to spot, as their nominative and accusative endings are the same!

Because adjectives also copy a noun's gender, this means that an adjective's ending does not always exactly match the ending of its noun!

	feminine	masculine	neuter
nom.	-a	-us	-um
acc.	-am	-um	-um

For example:

māter laet**a** = *the happy mother*
(**māter** is nominative and feminine)

pater laet**us** = *the happy father*
(**pater** is nominative and masculine)

6

Latin – Year 8 Autumn Term

Nominative	Accusative	Translation
āctor	āctōrem	*actor*
agricola	agricolam	*farmer*
coquus	coquum	*cook*
iūdex	iūdicem	*judge*
lībertus	lībertum	*freedman, ex-slave*
mīles	mīlitem	*soldier*
nauta	nautam	*sailor*
nūntius	nūntium	*messenger, news*
pastor	pastōrem	*shepherd*
poēta	poētam	*poet*

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 these nouns belong to?

Declensions are important for lots of reasons – firstly, because they tell us how a noun will look in the plural. (dogs, cats, etc).

If a noun belongs to the **first declension**, its nominative plural ending is **–ae**.

If a noun belongs to the **second declension**, its nominative plural ending is **–ī**.

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

7

Year 8 Autumn Term

Nominative nouns and verbs

If a nominative noun is **singular** (e.g. dog, cat), then the verb must be **singular** too.

If a nominative noun is **plural** (e.g. dogs, cats), then the verb must be **plural** too.

… This means that our verb needs to change slightly if our nominative noun is plural!

Look at the verbs in the table below. Can you identify which verbs are plural?

audit	bibit	cōnsūmunt
dormiunt	gustat	intrat
labōrant	portant	quaerit
rīdet	sedet	vīsitant

Verb endings

Sentences with a **singular** nominative noun:

ancilla labōra**t**	= *the slave girl works*
dominus sede**t**	= *the master sits*
mercātor scrībi**t**	= *the merchant writes*

Sentences with more than one nominative noun (**plural**):

ancill**ae** labōra**nt**	= *the slave girls work*
domin**ī** sede**nt**	= *the masters sit*
mercātor**ēs** scrību**nt**	= *the merchants write*

If our nominative noun is a plural, then our verb must end in **–nt**!

sunt = (they) are

*mercātor**ēs** **sunt** in viā*	*argentāri**ī** **sunt** in forō*
= the merchant**s** **are** in the street	= the banker**s** **are** in the forum

Latin – Year 8 Autumn Term

Vocabulary to watch out for:	
in triclīniō ('in the dining room') *easily confused with…* **in tablinō** ('in the study')	**canis, canem** ('dog') *easily confused with…* **cēna, cēnam** ('dinner')
Metella ('Metella' – it's a name!) *easily confused with…* **māter, mātrem** ('mother')	**pictor, pictōrem** ('artist, painter') *easily confused with…* **pictūra, pictūram** ('picture, painting')

Most common spelling mistakes (in translation):		
correct: Caecilius ☑ **incorrect:** Ceacilius, Caecillius ☒	**correct:** Metella ☑ **incorrect:** Mettella, Mettela ☒	**correct:** Cerberus ☑ **incorrect:** Cerbrus ☒
correct: dining room ☑ **incorrect:** dinning room ☒	**correct:** servant ☑ **incorrect:** servent ☒	**correct:** father ☑ **incorrect:** farther ☒
correct: praises ☑ **incorrect:** praizes ☒	**correct:** carries ☑ **incorrect:** carrys ☒	**correct:** greets ☑ **incorrect:** greats ☒