

Exmouth Community College

Latin

Year 7

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 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	Three times 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 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 (three times per term).			



At the start of the lesson:		
salvē	hello!	
salvē, magistra	hello, teacher!	
adsum	I am here	

How are you?		
quid agis?	how are you?	
optimē	the best, very well!	
bene	well	
satis bene	well enough, fine	
male	badly	
pessimē	the worst, very badly!	
perplexus, perplexa	confused	
et tū?	and you?	

At the end of the lesson:		
grātias	thank you	
valē	goodbye!	

Roman numerals

_	
I	1
II	2
III	3
IV	4
\mathbf{V}	5
VI	6
VII	7
VIII	8
IX	9
X	10
XI	11
XII	12
XIII	13
XIV	14
XV	15
XVI	16
XVII	17
XVIII	18
XIX	19
XX	20

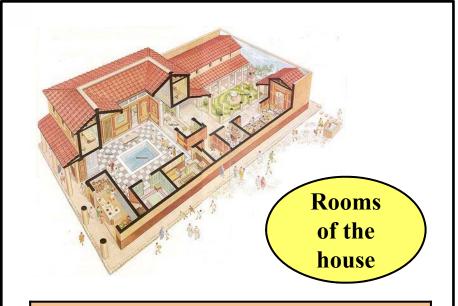
XXX	30
XL	40
L	50
LX	60
LXX	70
LXXX	80
XC	90
С	100

D	500
M	1000
MM	2000





Vocabulary: Autumn Assessment 1.1		
canis	dog	
coquus	cook	
dormit	sleeps	
est	is	
fīlia	daughter	
fīlius	son	
labōrat	works	
māter	mother	
pater	father	
scrībit	writes	
sedet	sits	
servus	slave	



Where is Caecilius? Caecilius est		
in tablinō in the study		
in ātriō	in the atrium/ main room	
in triclīniō	in the dining room	
in culīnā	in the kitchen	
in cubiculō	in the bedroom	
in lātrīnā	in the bathroom	
in viā	in the street	
in hortō	in the garden	



Vocabulary: Autumn Assessment 1.2		
amīcus (amīcum)	friend	
cibus (cibum)	food	
circumspectat	looks around	
cōnsūmit	eats	
frāter (frātrem)	brother	
intrat	enters	
salūtat	greets	
soror (sorōrem)	sister	
vīlla (vīlla m)	house	
vīsitat	visits	

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





Translation task: simple sentences

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

1.	anneus	viiiaiii	visitat		

2. pater fīlium salūtat

1 amazana zvillama zvisitat

3. coquus cibum consumit

4. mater culīnam circumspectat

Bonus challenge:
can you identify the
accusative noun in

these four sentences?

CLC key verbs: Autumn Assessment 1.3

bibit	drinks
clāmat	shouts
exit	goes out
gustat	tastes
respondet	replies
spectat	looks at, watches
stat	stands
surgit	gets up
videt	sees
vituperat	blames, curses



Most common translation mistakes:	
Latin has no word for 'the' or 'a.' It is up to you to translate Latin sentences into good English – which	bad: Caecilius is father.
means adding in 'the' or 'a.'	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	bad: the dog is in street.
put a capital letter at the start of your sentence.	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