Exmouth Community College

Latin

Year 10

Spring Term
Knowledge Organizer

Exmouth Community College
Academy Trust

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	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).

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Nouns
In order to demonstrate mastery of Latin grammar, you much be able to name the six noun cases, and their function(s):
(function = what is the job of that noun case)

Case:	Function:
Nominative	= the subject
Vocative	= shows direct address
Accusative	= the direct object **or** after the preposition *x*...
Genitive	= shows possession
Dative	= the indirect object
Ablative	= after the preposition *y*...

The first declension		
Nom.	slave girl (subj.)	*ancill**a***
Voc.	slave girl!	*ancill**a***
Acc.	slave girl (d. o.)	*ancill**am***
Gen.	of the slave girl	*ancill**ae***
Dat.	to / for the slave girl	*ancill**ae***
Abl.	by / with / from the slave girl	*ancill**a***

slave girls (subj.)	*ancill**ae***
slave girls!	*ancill**ae***
slave girls (d. o.)	*ancill**as***
of the slave girls	*ancill**arum***
to / for the slave girls	*ancill**is***
by / with / from the slave girls	*ancill**is***

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The second declension - masculine

Nom.	slave (subj.)	*servus*
Voc.	slave!	*serve*
Acc.	slave (d. o.)	*servum*
Gen.	of the slave	*servi*
Dat.	to / for the slave	*servo*
Abl.	by / with / from the slave	*servo*

	slaves (subj.)	*servi*
	slaves!	*servi*
	slaves (d. o.)	*servos*
	of the slaves	*servorum*
	to / for the slaves	*servis*
	by / with / from the slaves	*servis*

The second declension - neuter

Nom.	war (subj.)	*bellum*
Voc.	war!	*bellum*
Acc.	war (d. o.)	*bellum*
Gen.	of the war	*belli*
Dat.	to / for the war	*bello*
Abl.	by / with / from the war	*bello*

	wars (subj.)	*bella*
	wars!	*bella*
	wars (d. o.)	*bella*
	of the wars	*bellorum*
	to / for the wars	*bellis*
	by / with / from the wars	*bellis*

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The third declension		
Nom.	slave (subj.)	*rex*
Voc.	slave!	*rex*
Acc.	slave (d. o.)	*regem*
Gen.	of the slave	*regis*
Dat.	to / for the slave	*regi*
Abl.	by / with / from the slave	*rege*

slaves (subj.)	*reges*
slaves!	*reges*
slaves (d. o.)	*reges*
of the slaves	*regum*
to / for the slaves	*regibus*
by / with / from the slaves	*regibus*

In the third declension, the nominative singular can end in many different ways.

e.g. *clamor, iuvenis, senex*

Therefore, we cannot predict the stem of a third declension noun simply by looking at the nominative singular.

The genitive case entry in our vocabulary list is now even more important, as we use it to find the stem of our noun:

Nominative Sing.	Genitive Sing.	Translation
rex	*regis, m*	*king*

We find our stem by removing the genitive singular ending (in this case, we remove **–is**).

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Ablative Prepositions

Prepositions that are followed by a noun in the ablative case are said to **take the ablative case**.

This page lists important examples of prepositions followed by the ablative case.

a / ab*	from, away from
e / ex*	from, out of, out

These prepositions are **a** and **e** when the next word begins with a consonant.

However, they are **ab** and **ex** when the next word begins with a vowel or h.

e.g. **a** villa
= *away from the house*

e villa
= *out of the house*

ab agro
= *away from the field*

ex agro
= *out of the field*

ab horto
= *away from the garden*

ex horto
= *out of the garden*

The preposition **in** can be followed by either an accusative or an ablative noun. There is an important difference in meaning:

in + acc. = *into* (motion towards)
in + abl. = *in / on* (staying put in a place)

e.g.   dominus in hortum ambulat
= *the master walks into the garden*
(accusative noun = i.e. he enters it)

dominus in horto ambulat
= *the master is walking in the garden*
(ablative noun = i.e. he is strolling in it)

The preposition **cum** means **with** in the sense of *accompanied by* (e.g. a person).

To say *with* in the sense of using a thing the ablative is used by itself, without a preposition. This is called the **ablative of instrument**.

e.g.   **cum** amico ambulo
= *I walk with* (accompanied by) *my friend*

amicum gladio pugno
= *I fight my friend with* (by means of / using) *a sword*

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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 similar patterns.

First Conjugation

porto	I carry
portas	you carry
portat	he carries
portamus	we carry
portatis	you (pl.) carry
portant	they carry

Second Conjugation

habeo	I have
habes	you have
habet	he has
habemus	we have
habetis	you (pl.) have
habent	they have

Third Conjugation

consume	I eat
consumis	you eat
consumit	he eats
consumimus	we eat
consumitis	you (pl.) eat
consumunt	they eat

Fourth Conjugation

audio	I hear
audis	you hear
audit	he hears
audimus	we hear
auditis	you (pl.) hear
audiunt	they hear

Other examples:

amare, clamare   monere, sedere   currere, scribere   dormire, venire

Imperfect tense:

portabam	amabam, clāmabam	habebam	monebam, sedebam	consumebam

currebam, scribebam   audiebam   dormiebam, veniebam

Perfect tense:

portavi   ambulavi, clamavi   habuit   monui, sedit   consumpsi   cucurri, scripsi   audivi   dormivi, veni

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The irregular verb *esse*

present tense		imperfect tense		perfect tense	
sum	*I am*	eram	*I was*	fui	*I was ('I have been')*
es	*you (s.) are*	eras	*you (s.) were*	fuisti	*you (s.) were*
est	*he/ she is*	erat	*he/ she was*	fuit	*he / she was*
sumus	*we are*	eramus	*we were*	fuimus	*we were*
estis	*you (pl.) are*	eratis	*you (pl.) were*	fuistis	*you (pl.) were*
sunt	*they are*	erant	*they were*	fuerunt	*they were*

The irregular verb *posse*

present tense		imperfect tense		perfect tense	
possum	*I am able ('I can')*	poteram	*I was able ('I could')*	potui	*I was able*
potes	*you (s.) are able*	poteras	*you (s.) were able*	potuisti	*you (s.) were able*
potest	*he/ she is able*	poterat	*he/she was able*	potuit	*he / she was able*
possumus	*we are able*	poteramus	*we were able*	potuimus	*we were able*
potestis	*you (pl.) are able*	poteratis	*you (pl.) were able*	potuistis	*you (pl.) were able*
possunt	*they are able*	poterant	*they were able*	potuerunt	*they were able*