Exmouth Community College

Latin

Year 8

Summer Term Knowledge Organizer

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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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Verbs and tenses

With the exception of *esse*, every Latin verb that we have encountered so far has been a present tense verb.

In English, we have multiple present tenses (the *present simple*, the *present perfect* and the *present continuous*) but Latin uses just the one tense. This is why this sentence has two meanings:

servus labōrat   =   the slave *works*
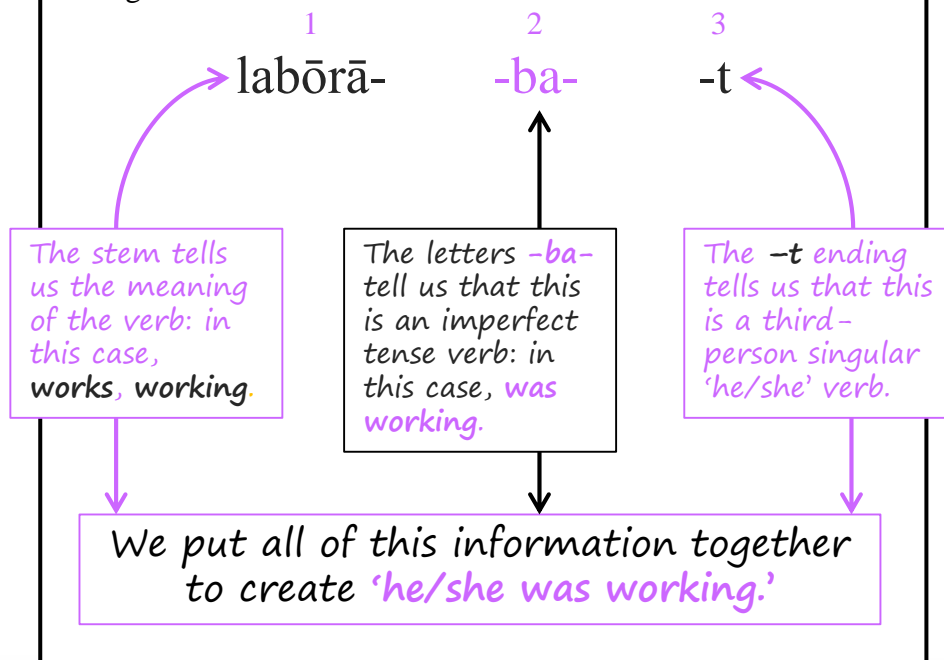   =   the slave *is working*

The *past continuous* (imperfect) tense

Over the next few weeks, we shall learn how to identify Latin verbs in the *past continuous* tense. This tense is called the **imperfect tense** in Latin, and is used like so:

servus labōrā**ba**t = the slave *was working*

This tense is very similar to the present tense; the letters '**-ba-**' are added after the stem of our verb, but before the verb's person ending.

1	2	3
labōrā-	-ba-	-t

The stem tells us the meaning of the verb: in this case, **works**, **working**.

The letters –ba– tell us that this is an imperfect tense verb: in this case, **was working**.

The **–t** ending tells us that this is a third-person singular 'he/she' verb.

We put all of this information together to create 'he/she was working.'

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Translation task

Have a go at translating these imperfect tense sentences:

(Hint: remember to look up unfamiliar words in your vocabulary books/ on Quizlet/ in the CLC dictionary!)

1. servus cēnam portābat — *The slave was carrying the dinner.*

2. canis in hortō dormiēbat — ……………………………………………………………………

3. puella amīcum exspectābat — ……………………………………………………………………

4. dominus ancillam laudābat — ……………………………………………………………………

5. turba nūntium audiēbat — ……………………………………………………………………

6. iuvenis tabernam intrābat — ……………………………………………………………………

7. puer ē vīllā ambulābat — ……………………………………………………………………

8. senex in ātriō sedēbat — ……………………………………………………………………

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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 imperfect tense verbs in the table below. Can you identify which verbs are plural?

audiēbant	bibēbat	cōnsūmēbat
dormiēbant	gustābat	intrābant
labōrābat	portābant	quaerēbat
rīdēbat	sedēbant	vīsitābant

Verb endings

Sentences with a **singular** nominative noun:

ancilla labōrā**bat** = *the slave girl **was working***

dominus sedē**bat** = *the master **was sitting***

mercātor scrībē**bat** = *the merchant **was writing***

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

ancill**ae** labōrā**bant** = *the slave girls **were working***

domin**ī** sedē**bant** = *the masters **were sitting***

mercātor**ēs** scrībē**bant** = *the merchants **were writing***

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

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Translation task

Have a go at translating these imperfect tense sentences:

(**Hint:** remember to look up unfamiliar words in your vocabulary books/ on Quizlet/ in the CLC dictionary!)

1. servī cēnam portābant   *The slaves were carrying the dinner.*

2. spectātōrēs āctōrem spectābant   ………………………………………………………………

3. lībertī dominum laudābant   ………………………………………………………………

4. fēminae ē theātrō ambulābant   ………………………………………………………………

5. mercātōrēs cibum vēndēbant   ………………………………………………………………

6. fīliī ad mātrem scrībēbant   ………………………………………………………………

7. iuvenēs in viā clāmābant   ………………………………………………………………

8. ancillae ad forum festīnābant   ………………………………………………………………

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The imperfect tense: person endings

*The imperfect tense has its own set of endings. It places the letters **-ba-** in front of the personal ending (which remain the same as the present tense for five of the six endings).*

The imperfect tense person endings are as follows:

ambulā**bam**	**I** was walking
ambulā**bas**	**you** *(singular)* were walking
ambulā**bat**	**he/she/it** was walking
ambulā**bamus**	**we** were walking
ambulā**batis**	**you** *(plural)* were walking
ambulā**bant**	**they** were walking

Translate these verbs into English (using Quizlet for vocabulary help, if needed):

Verb	Translation
spectābam	I was looking at
respondēbāmus	
clāmābat	
labōrābātis	
exspectābant	
dormiēbam	
numerābās	
audiēbāmus	
rīdēbātis	
portābant	
scrībēbās	
currēbat	

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Translation task

By this point, you should feel comfortable translating sentences in the imperfect tense.

(**Hint:** translate the verb first!)

1. ego cēnam portābam   I was carrying the dinner

2. vōs ad theātrum festīnābātis   ……………………………………………………………………

3. nōs in triclīniō cōnsūmēbāmus   ……………………………………………………………………

4. ego pecūniam numerābam   ……………………………………………………………………

5. tū vēnālicium vituperābās   ……………………………………………………………………

6. vōs nūntium audiēbātis   ……………………………………………………………………

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Verb stems: a reminder

Verbs have a stem, which we add our person endings onto.

e.g. the present tense verb *portō, portās, portat, portāmus, portātis, portant*

Present tense stem = *porta-*

The perfect tense

In English, this is the –ed tense. For example: I walked, you laughed, he heard, etc…

Two changes take place with perfect tense verbs:
- The stem changes
- Different person endings

Present tense stem:		Perfect tense stem:	
porta-	*carry*	portāv-	*carried*
ambula-	*walk*	ambulāv-	*walked*
clāma-	*shout*	clāmāv-	*shouted*
labōra-	*work*	labōrāv-	*worked*
specta-	*watch*	spectāv-	*watched*

The perfect tense: person endings

The perfect tense has its own set of endings. They are generally quite different from other tenses. These endings are added to the 'perfect tense stem.'

The perfect tense person ending for the third person singular ('he/she/it') is as follows:

ambulā**v**it   *he/she/it walked*

All of these verbs' stems change in the same way: their final vowel lengthens, and they 'grow' a letter –v.

The stem **ambulāv-** tells us the meaning *and the tense* of the verb: in this case, walked.

The **–it** ending tells us that this is a third-person singular 'he/she' verb.

We put this information together to create 'he/she walked.'

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Translation task

Have a go at translating these third-person singular perfect tense sentences:

(**Hint:** translate the verb first!)

1. servus cēnam portāvit   The slave carried the dinner.

2. poēta in forō clāmāvit   ……………………………………………………………

3. canis dominum exspectāvit   ……………………………………………………………

4. āctor ad scaenam festīnāvit   ……………………………………………………………

5. coquus in culīnā labōrāvit   ……………………………………………………………

6. amīcus mē salūtāvit   ……………………………………………………………

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'They' verbs in the perfect tense

In the present and imperfect tenses, 'they' verbs end in the letters **–nt**.

e.g. servī labōra**nt** = *the slaves are working*

servī labōrā**bant** = *the slaves were working*

This is also true in the perfect tense, although there are a few extra letters to watch out for:

servī labōrā**vērunt** = *the slaves worked*

The stem **labōrāv–** tells us the meaning *and the tense* of the verb: in this case, **wor<u>ked</u>.**

The **–ērunt** ending tells us that this is a third-person plural 'they' verb.

English to Latin translation

Using the perfect tense verb stems (found on page 9 of your KO), translate the following verbs into Latin:

Verb	Translation
they walked	*ambulāvērunt*
they shouted	
they worked	
they carried	
they watched	

ambula<u>nt</u>	clāmāv**ē**ru<u>nt</u>	portā**ba**<u>nt</u>
portāv**ē**ru<u>nt</u>	clāmā**ba**<u>nt</u>	ambulā**ba**<u>nt</u>
clāma<u>nt</u>	ambulāv**ē**ru<u>nt</u>	porta<u>nt</u>

Look at the verbs in the table above. Can you identify the tense of these verbs?

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Translation task

Have a go at translating these third-person plural perfect tense sentences:

(**Hint:** translate the verb first!)

1. servī cēnam portāvērunt   The slaves carried the dinner.

2. puellae amīcum vocāvērunt   ……………………………………………………………………

3. dominī servum līberāvērunt   ……………………………………………………………………

4. vir et fēmina in vīllā habitāvērunt   ……………………………………………………………………

5. argentāriī pecūniam amāvērunt   ……………………………………………………………………

6. ancillae cibum parāvērunt   ……………………………………………………………………

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labōrāvī	puerī	argentāriī
virī	spectāvī	ambulāvī
portāvī	nūntiī	gustāvī
fīliī	clāmāvī	lībertī

The perfect tense: person endings

The perfect tense has its own set of endings. They are generally quite different from other tenses. These endings are added to the 'perfect tense stem.'

The perfect tense person endings are as follows:

ambulā**v**ī	*I walked*
ambulā**v**istī	*you (singular) walked*
ambulā**v**it	*he/she/it walked*
ambulā**v**imus	*we walked*
ambulā**v**istis	*you (plural) walked*
ambulā**v**ērunt	*they walked*

Look at the words in the table above. Can you identify whether they are a noun or a verb?

It is now **extra important** that we know our vocabulary (and can identify whether a Latin word is a noun or a verb). Take a look at the perfect tense 'I' ending…

These are second declension plural nouns:

servī
'slaves'

dominī
'masters'

amīcī
'friends'

…and these are perfect tense 'I' verbs:

ambulāvī
'I walked'

portāvī
'I carried'

clāmāvī
'I shouted'

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Translation task

By this point, you should feel comfortable translating sentences in the perfect tense.

(**Hint:** translate the verb first!)

1. ego cēnam portāvī   *I carried the dinner.*

2. tū ad forum ambulāvistī   …………………………………………………………………

3. nōs theātrum vīsitāvimus   …………………………………………………………………

4. vōs āctōrem spectāvistis   …………………………………………………………………

5. ego vīnum nōn amāvī   …………………………………………………………………

6. nōs cēnam nōn parāvimus   …………………………………………………………………

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This term, we have learned how one group of verbs change in the perfect tense. These are all the verbs within this 'family' that you are expected to know:

present tense	translation	perfect tense	translation
ambulat	*he walks*	ambulāvit	*he walked*
amat	*he likes, he loves*	amāvit	*he liked, he loved*
clāmat	*he shouts*	clāmāvit	*he shouted*
exspectat	*he waits for*	exspectāvit	*he waited for*
festīnat	*he hurries*	festīnāvit	*he hurried*
habitat	*he lives*	habitāvit	*he lived*
intrat	*he enters*	intrāvit	*he entered*
labōrat	*he works*	labōrāvit	*he worked*
laudat	*he praises*	laudāvit	*he praised*
līberat	*he sets free, releases*	līberāvit	*he set free, released*
numerat	*he counts*	numerāvit	*he counted*
parat	*he prepares*	parāvit	*he prepared*
portat	*he carries*	portāvit	*he carried*
salūtat	*he greets*	salūtāvit	*he greeted*
spectat	*he looks at, watches*	spectāvit	*he looked at, watched*
vīsitat	*he visits*	vīsitāvit	*he visited*
vituperat	*he blames, curses*	vituperāvit	*he blamed, cursed*
vocat	*he calls*	vocāvit	*he called*

New verbs are highlighted in red.

'origin of words' challenge:

Can you think of an English word that might have come (or 'derived') from the following Latin words?

habitat = _____

līberat = _____

vocat = _____

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 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 ☑ **incorrect:** Ceacilius, Caecillius ☒	**correct:** praises ☑ **incorrect:** praizes ☒
correct: shepherd ☑ **incorrect:** shepard, sheperd ☒	**correct:** theatre ☑ **incorrect:** theater ☒

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