



**Exmouth Community
College**

Latin

Year 7

**Spring 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).

Latin – Year 7 Spring Term

Assessment 2.1 nouns

What are prepositions?

A preposition tells us where a noun is in relation to another word in the sentence.

So far, we have met three prepositions:

in	<i>in</i>
ad	<i>to</i>
ē	<i>from</i>

Caecilius **in** forō ambulat
Caecilius walks in the forum

Caecilius **ad** forum ambulat
Caecilius walks to the forum

Caecilius **ē** forō ambulat
Caecilius walks from the forum

Nominative	Accusative	Translation
ancilla	ancillam	<i>slave-girl</i>
argentārius	argentārium	<i>banker</i>
cēna	cēnam	<i>dinner</i>
dominus	dominum	<i>master</i>
forum	forum	<i>forum, market-place</i>
mercātor	mercātōrem	<i>merchant</i>
pecūnia	pecūniam	<i>money</i>
pictor	pictōrem	<i>painter, artist</i>
senex	senem	<i>old man</i>
taberna	tabernam	<i>shop, inn</i>
tōnsor	tōnsōrem	<i>barber</i>
vēnālicius	vēnālicium	<i>slave-dealer</i>

Latin – Year 7 Spring Term

Assessment 2.2 verbs

ambulat	walks
bibit	drinks
dūcit	leads, takes
emit	buys
habet	has
inquit	says
laudat	praises
portat	carries
quaerit	looks for, searches for
revenit	returns
rīdet	laughs, smiles
venit	comes

Compound sentences and *et*

What is a compound sentence?

A compound sentence is formed when two main clauses are linked by a conjunction or a connective.

Common ‘linking’ words are: **and, but, so, or.**

et = *and*

*If **et** is in the sentence, translate everything before the word, and then everything after **et**.*

e.g. Caecilius ad vīllam revenit et triclinium intrat

Caecilius ad vīllam revenit | **et** triclinium intrat

Translate this part of the sentence first!

Caecilius returns to the house and enters the dining room

Latin – Year 7 Spring Term

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**.

In the third stage of the CLC, Caecilius went to his local *forum* (market-place). The words below are all associated with the people who worked in the forum.

Nominative	Accusative	Translation
argentārius	argentāri um	<i>banker</i>
pecūnia	pecūni am	<i>money</i>
pictor	pictō rem	<i>painter, artist</i>
pictūra	pictūr am	<i>picture</i>
poēta	poēt am	<i>poet</i>
senex	sen em	<i>old man</i>
taberna	tabern am	<i>shop, inn</i>
tōnsor	tōnsō rem	<i>barber</i>
vēnālīcius	vēnālīci um	<i>slave-dealer</i>

Can you identify which declension these nouns belong to?

Latin – Year 7 Spring Term

In the first three stages of the CLC, all of the verbs we encountered were in the third person.

We are about to start learning about the first- and second-person!

What is a first person verb?

It uses the subject pronoun 'I.'

What is a second person verb?

It uses the subject pronoun 'you.'

What is a third person verb?

It uses the subject pronouns 'he,' 'she,' 'it,' or 'they.'

sum, es, est

In one of our very first lessons, we met an irregular verb: **est**.

*servus **est** irātus*
the slave is angry

*dominus **est** laetus*
the master is happy

If we want to say 'I am' or 'you are,' we must word it slightly differently. For example:

*ego **sum** irātus*
I am angry

*tū **es** irātus*
you are angry

Introducing yourself in Latin

Caecilius sum = *I am Caecilius*

Metella sum = *I am Metella*

Can you introduce yourself in Latin? Have a go now!

Telling someone your name in Latin

There is another (more complex) way of telling someone your name:

mihi nōmen est ...

mihi nōmen est Caecilius = my name is Caecilius

Have a go at telling someone your name in Latin!

Asking someone their name in Latin

quid est nōmen tibi? = what is your name?

ego ('I') and tū ('you') are nominative pronouns, and we do not have to use them.

so: **sum irātus** = *I am angry*
es irātus = *you are angry*

Latin – Year 7 Spring Term

As with all other nouns in Latin, ‘I’ and ‘you’ have a nominative and an accusative form. The accusative versions are as follows:

mē = *me*

tē = *you (accusative)*

servus mē salūtat
the slave greets me

servus tē salūtat
the slave greets you

Telling someone your favourite animal

animal mihi praedilectum est = *my favourite animal is...*

Have a go at telling someone your favourite animal!

Asking someone their favourite animal

quid est animal tibi praedilectum? =

what is your favourite animal?



‘animalia’ vocabulary

Nominative	Accusative	Translation
avīs	avem	<i>bird</i>
bōs	bovem	<i>cow, bull</i>
canis	canem	<i>dog</i>
cattus	cattum	<i>cat (domestic)</i>
cunīculus	cunīculum	<i>rabbit</i>
equus	equum	<i>horse</i>
fēlis	fēlem	<i>cat (wild)</i>
mūs	mūrem	<i>mouse</i>
ovis	ovem	<i>sheep</i>
porcus	porcum	<i>pig</i>
pullus	pullum	<i>chicken</i>
rattus	rattum	<i>rat</i>

Latin – Year 7 Spring Term

Most common translation mistakes:

<p>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.’</p>	<p>bad: <i>Caecilius is father.</i> ❌ good: <i>Caecilius is the father.</i> ✓ <i>Caecilius is a father.</i> ✓</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>bad: <i>the dog is in street.</i> ❌ good: <i>The dog is in the street.</i> ✓</p>

Most common spelling mistakes (in translation):

<p>correct: Caecilius ✓ incorrect: Ceacilius, Caecillius ❌</p>	<p>correct: carries ✓ incorrect: carrys ❌</p>
<p>correct: dining room ✓ incorrect: dinning room ❌</p>	<p>correct: greets ✓ incorrect: greats ❌</p>