



# **Exmouth Community College**

# **Latin**

**Year 7**

**Autumn Term  
Knowledge Organizer**

### In class

<b>Quiz your neighbour</b>	Your teacher will tell you which section to focus on. Test each other.
<b>Low stakes quiz</b>	Sometimes your teacher will prepare a quick quiz for you at the start of the lesson.
<b>Key words</b>	As you come across key words in lessons, record them in your vocabulary book.
<b>Vocabulary test</b>	Sometimes your teacher will give you a vocabulary test on the key words.
<b>References</b>	If you get stuck, check whether the information you need is here.
<b>Extended translation</b>	As your knowledge of the vocabulary increases, you will sometimes be asked to translate a passage of text from Latin into English.
<b>Knowledge test</b>	You will sit three tests each term. These marks will help your teacher monitor your progression in Latin.

### At home

<b>Homework</b> (20 minutes per week)	Your teacher will tell you your homework for the week. The homework will also be posted on Class Charts.
<b>Quiz Yourself</b>	Sometimes your teacher will prepare a quick quiz for you at the start of the lesson.
<b>Create flashcards</b>	Turn the information into flashcards (Latin – English). You could also include pictures.
<b>Quizlet</b>	Use Quizlet to help you learn the vocabulary.
<b>Application</b>	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.
<b>Revise</b>	Use your flashcards/quizlet, exercise book, vocabulary book and Knowledge Organiser to revise regularly. You will be tested on your progress in lessons.



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### At the start of the lesson:

salvē	<i>hello!</i>
salvē, magistra	<i>hello, teacher!</i>
adsum	<i>I am here</i>

### How are you?

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

### At the end of the lesson:

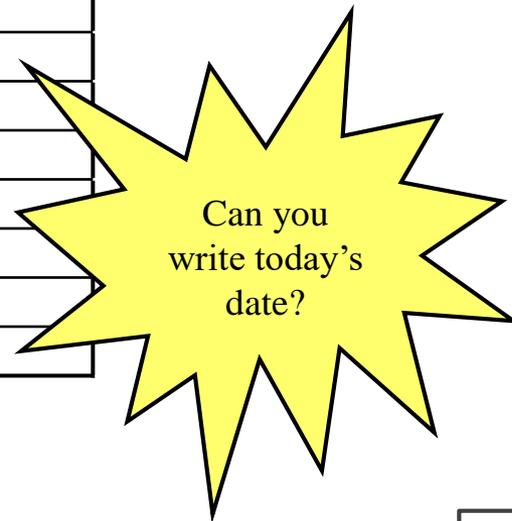
grātiās	<i>thank you</i>
valē	<i>goodbye!</i>

## Roman numerals

I	1
II	2
III	3
IV	4
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
C	100

D	500
M	1000
MM	2000





## Exmouth Community College Latin – Year 7 Autumn Term

### Vocabulary: Autumn Assessment 1.1

canis	<i>dog</i>
coquus	<i>cook</i>
dormit	<i>sleeps</i>
est	<i>is</i>
fīlia	<i>daughter</i>
filius	<i>son</i>
labōrat	<i>works</i>
māter	<i>mother</i>
pater	<i>father</i>
scrībit	<i>writes</i>
sedet	<i>sits</i>
servus	<i>slave</i>



**Rooms  
of the  
house**

### Where is Caecilius?

Caecilius est...

in tablinō	<i>in the study</i>
in ātriō	<i>in the atrium/ main room</i>
in triclīniō	<i>in the dining room</i>
in culīnā	<i>in the kitchen</i>
in cubiculō	<i>in the bedroom</i>
in lātrīnā	<i>in the bathroom</i>
in viā	<i>in the street</i>
in hortō	<i>in the garden</i>



## Exmouth Community College Latin – Year 7 Autumn Term

### Vocabulary: Autumn Assessment 1.2

amīcus (amīcum)	<i>friend</i>
cibus (cibum)	<i>food</i>
circumspectat	<i>looks around</i>
cōnsūmit	<i>eats</i>
frāter (frātre <b>m</b> )	<i>brother</i>
intrat	<i>enters</i>
salūtat	<i>greet</i>
soror (sorōre <b>m</b> )	<i>sister</i>
vīlla (vīllam)	<i>house</i>
vīsitat	<i>visits</i>

### 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*





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## Latin – Year 7 Autumn Term

### 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. amīcus vīllam vīsitat

.....

2. pater filium salūtat

.....

3. coquus cibum cōnsūmit

.....

4. mater culīnam circumspectat

.....

**Bonus challenge:**  
can you identify the  
accusative noun in  
these four sentences?

### CLC key verbs: Autumn Assessment 1.3

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



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## Latin – Year 7 Autumn Term

### CLC new verbs:

audit	<i>hears, listens to</i>
cantat	<i>sings</i>
laudat	<i>praises</i>
numerat	<i>counts</i>
portat	<i>carries</i>
recumbit	<i>lies down</i>

### CLC new nouns:

ancilla (ancillam)	<i>slave girl</i>
argentarius (argentarium)	<i>banker</i>
cena (cenam)	<i>dinner</i>
dominus (dominum)	<i>master</i>
mercator (mercatores)	<i>merchant</i>
pavo (pavonem)	<i>peacock</i>

### Translation task: sensible sentences

Circle the word in the brackets that makes sense within the sentence. Then translate the sentence.

- a. Clēmēns pāvōnem ..... (bibit, portat)
- b. canis hortum ..... (intrat, audit)
- c. Metella amīcum ..... (vīsitat, numerat)
- d. mercātor cibum ..... (scrībit, cōnsūmit)
- e. fīlia ancillam ..... (sedet, laudat)
- f. dominus servum ..... (vituperat, cantat)
- g. Grumiō vīnum ..... (dormit, gustat)
- h. soror cēnam ..... (recumbit, spectat)

**Extension task:** write a sentence with a nominative and an accusative noun, providing your teacher with a choice of two verbs.

Remember, one verb must make sense, and the other must create a nonsense sentence!

\_\_\_\_\_ ..... ( \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ )  
nominative accusative verbs



## Exmouth Community College Latin – Year 7 Autumn Term

### Most common translation mistakes:

<p>Latin has no word for ‘the’ or ‘a.’ It is up to you to translate Latin sentences into <b>good English</b> – which means adding in ‘the’ or ‘a.’</p>	<p><b>bad:</b> <i>Caecilius is father.</i> ❌ <b>good:</b> <i>Caecilius is <b>the</b> father.</i> ✓ <i>Caecilius is <b>a</b> 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><b>bad:</b> <i>the dog is in street.</i> ❌ <b>good:</b> <i>The dog is in the street.</i> ✓</p>

### Most common spelling mistakes (in translation):

<p><b>correct:</b> Caecilius ✓ <b>incorrect:</b> C<b>ea</b>cilius, Caecill<b>ii</b>us ❌</p>	<p><b>correct:</b> carries ✓ <b>incorrect:</b> carry<b>s</b> ❌</p>
<p><b>correct:</b> dining room ✓ <b>incorrect:</b> din<b>ni</b>ng room ❌</p>	<p><b>correct:</b> greets ✓ <b>incorrect:</b> grea<b>t</b>s ❌</p>