



**Exmouth Community
College**

Latin

Year 8

**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	You will sit three tests each term. These marks will help your teacher monitor your progression in Latin.

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.



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What do all of the (third-person) verbs we have met have in common?

ambulat	sedet	scribit
<i>walks</i>	<i>sits</i>	<i>writes</i>

... they all end in the letter -t!

However, first- and second-person verbs do not end in the letter -t. They have a different personal ending:

1st person verbs end in -ō

2nd person verbs end in -s

3rd person verbs end in -t

first-person verbs

ambulō	sedeō	scribō
<i>I walk</i>	<i>I sit</i>	<i>I write</i>

Tricky
Year 7
verbs

	Translation
aperit	<i>opens</i>
coquit	<i>cooks</i>
dēlectat	<i>pleases, delights</i>
dūcit	<i>leads, takes</i>
gustat	<i>tastes</i>
habet	<i>has</i>
laudat	<i>praises</i>
parat	<i>prepares</i>
quaerit	<i>looks for, searches for</i>
vituperat	<i>blames, curses</i>

Sometimes, you will also come across the pronouns 'ego' (I) and 'tū' (you). These words are not needed, because the -ō and -s endings tell us whether 'I' or 'you' is performing the action of the sentence.

e.g. **ego** ad forum ambulō
I walk to the forum

tū ad forum ambulās
You walk to the forum

second-person verbs

ambulās	sedēs	scribis
<i>you walk</i>	<i>you sit</i>	<i>you write</i>



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

Towards the end of last year, we met 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.'

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

ego ('I') and tū ('you') are nominative pronouns

sum, es, est

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

servus est īrātus
the slave is angry

ancilla est laetus
the slave-girl is happy

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

ego sum īrātus
I am angry

tū es īrātus
you are angry



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Asking questions in Latin

As we have already noticed, Latin does not use punctuation to the same extent that English does. Sentences in Latin do not require a capital letter, for example.

The Romans did not use question marks, but our Latin stories in the Cambridge Latin Course have been ‘modernised’ with question marks included. This is to help us recognise when a question is being asked. For example:

tū cōnsūmis = *you are eating*

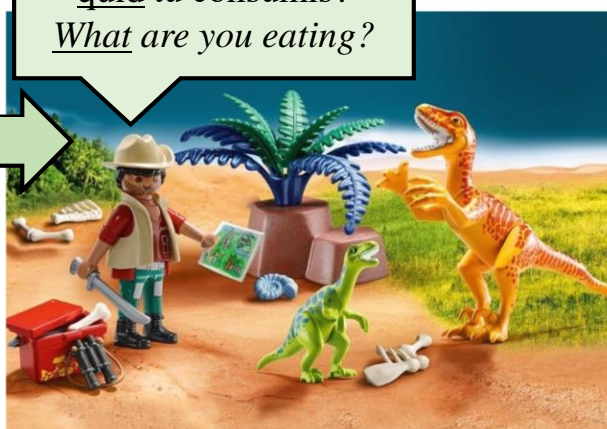
tū cōnsūmis? = *are you eating?*

Vocabulary:

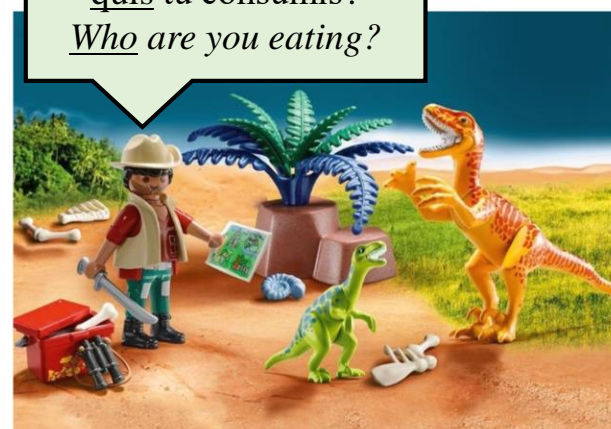
quis = who?

quid = what?

quid tū cōnsūmis?
What are you eating?



quis tū cōnsūmis?
Who are you eating?



Translation task

Translate the following four pairs of questions and answers:

1. quis tū vīsītās?

ego amīcum vīsītō

2. quid tū coquis?

ego cēnam coquō

3. quid tū scrībīs?

ego epistulam scrībō

4. quis tū audis?

ego poetam audiō



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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**.

*Declensions are important for lots of reasons – firstly, because they tell us how a noun will look in the plural.
(dogs, cats, etc).*

Ten new nouns:

Nominative	Accusative	Translation
āctor	āctō em	<i>actor</i>
agricola	agricol am	<i>farmer</i>
iūdex	iūdic em	<i>judge</i>
lībertus	lībertum	<i>freedman, ex-slave</i>
mīles	mīlit em	<i>soldier</i>
nauta	naut am	<i>sailor</i>
nūntius	nūntium	<i>messenger, news</i>
pastor	pastō em	<i>shepherd</i>
spectātor	spectātō em	<i>spectator</i>
turba	turb am	<i>crowd</i>

Can you identify which declension these nouns belong to?

If a noun belongs to the **first declension**, its nominative plural ending is **-ae**.

If a noun belongs to the **second declension**, its nominative plural ending is **-ī**.

If a noun belongs to the **third declension**, its nominative plural ending is **-ēs**.



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Can you complete
the table below?

Nominative plural	Declension	Translation
āctōrēs		actors
agricolae	first	
iūdicēs		judges
lībertī	second	
mīlitēs	third	
nautae		sailors
nūntiī	second	
pastōrēs		shepherds
spectātōrēs		spectators
turbae	first	

‘origin of words’ challenge:

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

agricola

nauta

pastor

sunt = (they) are

mercātorēs sunt in viā
= the merchants are in the street

argentāriī sunt in forō
= the bankers are in the forum

Translation task

By this point, you should feel comfortable translating sentences with plural nominative nouns (and the verb *sunt*). Have a go at translating the six sentences below.

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

- libertī sunt in tabernā *The freedmen are in the shop.*
- turbae sunt in forō
- pastōrēs sunt in hortō
- nūntiī sunt in viā
- nautae sunt in villā
- āctōrēs sunt in theātrō



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Translation task

By this point, you should feel comfortable differentiating between singular and plural nominative nouns. Identify the correct form of the noun for the sentences below, then translate the sentence:

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

1. (coquus, ~~coqui~~) est in culīnā

The cook is in the kitchen.

2. (turba, turbae) sunt in viā

.....

3. (nūntius, nūntiī) sunt in forō

.....

4. (pictor, pictōrēs) est in villā

.....

5. (spectātor, spectātōrēs) sunt in theātrō

.....

6. (ancilla, ancillae) est in tabernā

.....

7. (ego, tū) sum in hortō

.....

8. (ego, tū) es in ātriō

.....



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

<i>audit</i>	<i>bibit</i>	<i>cōnsūmunt</i>
<i>dormiunt</i>	<i>gustat</i>	<i>intrat</i>
<i>labōrant</i>	<i>portant</i>	<i>quaerit</i>
<i>rīdet</i>	<i>sedet</i>	<i>vīsitant</i>

Verb endings

Sentences with a **singular** nominative noun:

ancilla labōrat = *the slave girl works*

dominus sedet = *the master sits*

mercātor scrībit = *the merchant writes*

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

ancillae labōrant = *the slave girls work*

dominī sedent = *the masters sit*

mercātores scrībunt = *the merchants write*

If our nominative noun is a plural, then our verb must end in **-nt**!



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Translation task

By this point, you should feel comfortable translating sentences with a plural nominative noun (and a plural verb). Have a go at translating the six sentences below.

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

1. libertī amīcum visitant

The freedmen visit the friend.

2. iūdicēs pictūram spectant

.....

3. agricolae ē forō ambulant

.....

4. nautae ad nāvem reveniunt

.....

5. mīlitēs cibum cōsūmunt et vīnum bibunt

.....

6. dominī culīnam intrant et servum laudant

.....



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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: dining room ☒

incorrect: dinning room ❌

correct: peacock ☒

incorrect: peacok, peakok ❌