

Latin – CLC Stages 1-6

Year 7



1. Caecilius and his family

Caecilius est pater



Metella est mater



Quintus est filius



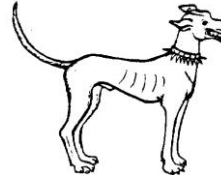
Clemens est servus



Grumio est coquus



Cerberus est canis



Caecilius and his family were real people who lived in the town of **Pompeii** on the coast of Southern Italy. The town was situated at the foot of Mount Vesuvius. In the year 79 the volcano erupted, destroying the lives of the people who lived there. It is because of this terrible natural disaster that we know so much about Roman life, as many of the town's buildings and features were preserved for us to see today. We know a lot about Caecilius because in his house we found a strong-box or safe, containing lots of documents with information about him and his life.

pater = father **mater** = mother **filius** = son **servus** = slave **coquus** = cook **canis** = dog

2. Noun endings (cases)

SINGULAR	1 st Declension (feminine)	2 nd Declension (masculine)	2 nd Declension (neuter)	3 rd Declension (mixed bag)
Nominative	ancill-a	serv-us	vin-um	mercator (???)
Accusative	ancill-am	serv-um	vin-um	mercator-em
Ablative	ancill-a	serv-o	vin-o	mercator-e
PLURAL				
Nominative	ancill-ae	serv-i		mercator-es
Accusative				
Ablative				

Nouns belong in groups called **declensions**. Their endings change according to what role they are playing in a sentence (their **case**), as well as whether they are in the **singular** or the **plural** (their **number**). All nouns also have a **gender** (**masculine**, **feminine** or **neuter**).

The **subject** of the sentence (the person or thing doing the action of the verb) is always in the **nominative case**. The **object** of the sentence (the person or thing having the action done to them) is in the **accusative case**. You can spot the **accusative** case as it ends in the letter **-m**.

In Year 7 we will see only the **nominative case** in the plural.

Prepositions (words which tell you where or how something is positioned) are always followed by the **accusative** or another case called the **ablative**. For more on prepositions, see **Box 5**.

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3. 1st Declension nouns (mostly feminine)

ancilla	slave-girl
aqua	water
agricola	farmer
cena	dinner
dea	goddess
domina	mistress
epistula	letter
femina	woman
filia	daughter
ianua	door
insula	island
hora	hour
nauta	sailor
pecunia	money
poeta	poet
puella	girl
patria	country
porta	gate
regina	queen
silva	woods
taberna	shop, tavern
terra	ground, land
turba	crowd
via	street
villa	house

The majority of 1st Declension nouns are feminine.

The three masculine exceptions are: *agricola, poeta and nauta.*

Learning Strategies

- Revise little and often.** 5 minutes every day is much better than 20 minutes on one day.
- Think of **derivatives** – words in English or other languages that come from the Latin: for example, the word *feminine* comes from the Latin *femina* (woman), and the word *fils* means *son* in French, from the Latin *filius*.
- Test yourself** regularly & actively using **retrieval practice** – don't just stare at the list and expect it to go in. That's not how it works!
 - Get someone to **test you**. They don't need to know any Latin to do so.
 - Use **Quizlet to test yourself** – check your email for a link and/or see the very end of this Knowledge Organiser.
 - Use **look, say, cover, write, check** just like you do for your French or Spanish.
- Copy out the words** and pin them to somewhere that you will see them every day.
- Think of **silly ways** of remembering words that you get stuck on.

5. Prepositions

Prepositions are always followed by the accusative or the ablative case. For example: *ad tabernam* = towards the shop ; *in horto* = in the garden.

ad	+ accusative	to, towards
circum	+ accusative	around
de	+ ablative	down from, about
e, ex	+ ablative	out of, from
in	+ accusative	into, onto
in	+ ablative	in, on
per	+ accusative	through
prope	+ accusative	near

4. 2nd Declension nouns (masculine)

amicus	friend
animus	mind
annus	year
cibus	food
coquus	cook
deus	god
dominus	master
equus	horse
filius	son
gladius	sword
hortus	garden
inimicus	enemy
libertus	freedman
locus	place
maritus	husband
nuntius	messenger
murus	wall
portus	harbour
Romanus	Roman
servus	slave
socius	ally
ager	field
liber	book
magister	teacher
puer	boy

2nd Declension masculine nouns usually end in -us in the nominative singular.

However there are a handful of words that end in -er.

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6. Regular verb endings

7. Irregular verb endings – verb *to be*

Person	Number	Latin	Translation	Latin	Translation
Present tense					
1st person	Singular	port-o	I carry/am carrying	sum	I am
2nd person	Singular	porta-s	You (sg) carry/are carrying	es	You (sg) are
3rd person	Singular	porta-t	He/she/it carries/is carrying	est	He/she/it is
1st person	Plural	porta-mus	We carry/are carrying	sumus	We are
2nd person	Plural	porta-tis	You (pl) carry/are carrying	estis	You (pl) are
3rd person	Plural	porta-nt	They carry/are carrying	sunt	They are

Imperfect tense

1st person	Singular	porta-bam	I was carrying/used to carry	eram	I was
2nd person	Singular	porta-bas	You (sg) were carrying/used to carry	eras	You (sg) were
3rd person	Singular	porta-bat	He/she/it was carrying/used to carry	erat	He/she/it was
1st person	Plural	porta-bamus	We were carrying/used to carry	eramus	We were
2nd person	Plural	porta-batis	You (pl) were carrying/used to carry	eratis	You were
3rd person	Plural	porta-bant	They were carrying/used to carry	erant	They were

Perfect tense

1st person	Singular	portav-i	I carried/have carried	fui	I have been
2nd person	Singular	portav-isti	You (sg) carried/have carried	fuisti	You (sg) have been
3rd person	Singular	portav-it	He/she/it carried/has carried	fuit	He/she/it has been
1st person	Plural	portav-imus	We carried/have carried	fuimus	We have been
2nd person	Plural	portav-istis	You (pl) carried/have carried	fuistis	You (pl) have been
3rd person	Plural	portav-erunt	They carried/have carried	fuerunt	They have been

Notice that verbs undergo a **stem change** when they go into the **perfect** tense. In the case of *porto*, it gains a letter *v* as part of its stem. However, not all verbs change their stem in the same way; as you progress through your studies, you will start to notice how other verbs change their stems in different ways.

See the vocabulary in boxes 8, 9, 10 and 13 for examples of how different groups of verbs change their stems. (The verbs in box 8 almost all go like *porto* – what are the two exceptions?)

Notice how similar the verb *to be* is to the same verb in French and Spanish. This is because these languages are **derived** directly from the Latin. We won't really be using the perfect tense this year, but for those of you learning Spanish you can see how similar it is!

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8. -a stem verbs		9. -e stem verbs		10. Consonant-stem verbs	
amo (amavi)	love	deleo (delevi)	destroy	ago (egi)	do, drive
ambulo (ambulavi)	walk	habeo (habui)	have	agnosco (agnovi)	recognise
celo (celavi)	hide	iubeo (iussi)	order	amitto (amisi)	lose
ceno (cenavi)	dine	maneo (mansi)	remain	bibo (bibi)	drink
circumspecto (circumspectavi)	look around	moneo (monui)	warn	consumo (consumpsi)	eat
clamo (clamavi)	shout	persuadeo (persuasi)	persuade	contendo (contendi)	hurry
do (dedi)	give	respondeo (responsi)	reply	curro (cucurri)	run
exspecto (exspectavi)	wait for	rideo (risi)	laugh, smile	dico (dixi)	say
festino (festinavi)	hurry	sedeo (sedi)	sit	duco (duxii)	lead
habito (habitavi)	live	taceo (tacui)	be silent	emo (emi)	buy
intro (intravi)	enter	teneo (tenui)	hold, keep	intellego (intellexi)	understand
invito (invitavi)	invite	terreo (terrui)	frighten	lego (lexi)	read, choose
laboro (laboravi)	work	timeo (timui)	fear	ostendo (ostendi)	show
lacrimo (lacrimavi)	cry	video (vidi)	see	peto (petivi)	make for, attack
laudo (laudavi)	praise	Most verbs undergo a stem-change when they go into the perfect tense. This change is shown in brackets to show you how the verb conjugates in the perfect.		procedo (procedi)	advance
narro (narravi)	tell			scribo (scripsi)	write
neco (necavi)	kill			trado (tradidi)	hand over
paro (paravi)	prepare			vendo (vendidi)	sell
porto (portavi)	carry	11. Interjections and exclamations		12. Pronouns	
rogo (rogavi)	ask				
saluto (salutavi)	greet	ecce!	look!	ego, me	I, me
specto (spectavi)	watch, look at	eheu!	oh no!	tu, te	you
sto (steti)	stand	minime!	no!	eum, eam	him, her, it
supero (superavi)	overcome	salve!	hello!	quis?	who?
voco (vocavi)	call	vale!	goodbye!		

REMEMBER: revise little and often

5 minutes every day will always be better than 20 or 30 minutes on one day. **You need to bear this in mind when planning your homework.**

Remember to use retrieval practice by testing yourself constantly on what you can remember – cover up the answers and test yourself rather than just looking at the answers.

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13. -io verbs		14. Adjectives		15. Adverbs	
audio (audivi)	hear	altus, -a, -um	high, deep	cur?	why?
capio (cepi)	capture, take	callidus, -a, -um	clever	celeriter	quickly
conspicio (conspexi)	catch sight of	contentus, -a, -um	satisfied	cras	tomorrow
convenio (conveni)	gather	iratus, -a, -um	angry	facile	easily
cupio (cupivi)	want	laetus, -a, -um	happy	fortiter	bravely
custodio (custodivi)	guard	meus, -a, -um	my, mine	frustra	in vain
dormio (dormivi)	sleep	magnus, -a, -um	big, great	heri	yesterday
facio (feci)	do, make	mortuus, -a, -um	dead	hodie	today
fugio (fugi)	flee	multus, -a, -um	much, many	iam	now, already
effugio (effugi)	escape	optimus, -a, -um	excellent	igitur	therefore
interficio (interfeci)	kill	parvus, -a, -um	small	iterum	again
invenio (inveni)	find	perterritus, -a, -um	terrified	mox	soon
rapio (rapui)	seize	primus, -a, -um	first	nunc	now
revenio (reveni)	return	pulcher, -a, -um	beautiful	olim	once
venio (veni)	come	sollicitus, -a, -um	worried	paene	almost
A note about box 15 (adverbs): Perhaps the most difficult words to learn are the adverbs (box 15), However, not knowing the meaning of these can really slow you down in a translation. Many of the adverbs don't have obvious derivatives		solus, -a, -um	alone	quoque	also
		stultus, -a, -um	stupid	semper	always
		suus, -a, -um	his, her, their	statim	at once
		totus, -a, -um	whole	saepe	often
		tuus, -a, -um	your	subito	suddenly
into English, but if you think about your French or your Spanish you will probably find that there are many more derivatives in those languages. For example, <i>siempre</i> in Spanish means <i>always</i> and <i>hier</i> in French means <i>yesterday</i> . Some of them do have more complex English derivatives , for example to <i>procrastinate</i> means to <i>put something off until tomorrow</i> .				tamen	however
				tandem	at last
				tum	then
				ubi?	where?
				valde	very much

JOINING QUIZLET TO WORK ON YOUR VOCABULARY:

- Go to www.quizlet.com and set up an account. It's probably best to use your school email address rather than your parents' one.
- Where it says "search" at the top, type **dremmacwilliams** and hit return.
- Click on the button at the top saying "study sets" and select "classes".
- Select "Year 7".
- You will now see all the relevant tests in front of you. You should also click the blue button that says "request to join class". This means that Quizlet will log your scores and allow you to compete with others in your year group.