

# Latin

Year 9

Tuesday 10th & Wednesday 11th January 2023

## Before you start the following tasks, review the grammar below

### Nouns:

		1st declension	2nd declension
		girl	master
		<i>f</i>	<i>m</i>
<i>sg</i>	<i>nom</i>	puell-a	domin-us
	<i>acc</i>	puell-am	domin-um
<i>pl</i>	<i>nom</i>	puell-ae	domin-i
	<i>acc</i>	puell-as	domin-os

### Verbs:

		1st conjugation		
		carry		
<i>sg</i>	1	port-o	I carry	<i>or</i> I am carrying
	2	port-as	you ( <i>sg</i> ) carry	you ( <i>sg</i> ) are carrying
	3	port-at	he/she/it carries	he/she/it is carrying
<i>pl</i>	1	port-amus	we carry	we are carrying
	2	port-atis	you ( <i>pl</i> ) carry	you ( <i>pl</i> ) are carrying
	3	port-ant	they carry	they are carrying

		to be ( <i>irregular</i> )	
<i>sg</i>	1	sum	I am
	2	es	you ( <i>sg</i> ) are
	3	est	he/she/it is
<i>pl</i>	1	sumus	we are
	2	estis	you ( <i>pl</i> ) are
	3	sunt	they are

**How confident are you with your knowledge of each of these grammar points?**

## Before you start the following tasks, review the vocabulary below

ad (+ <i>acc</i> )	to, towards
ambulo	I walk
amicus	friend
amo	I love, I like
ancilla	slave-girl, slave-woman
cibus	food
circum (+ <i>acc</i> )	around
clamo	I shout
contra (+ <i>acc</i> )	against
dea	goddess
deus	god
dominus	master
epistula	letter
equus	horse
et	and
femina	woman
gladius	sword
hortus	garden
in (+ <i>acc</i> )	into, onto
insula	island; block of flats
laboro	I work, I toil
navigo	I sail
neco	I kill
non	not
nunc	now
nuntius	messenger
paro	I prepare
pecunia	money

per (+ <i>acc</i> )	through, along
porto	I carry
puella	girl
pugno	I fight
Roma	Rome
saluto	I greet
sed	but
semper	always
servus	slave
sum	I am
villa	house, country villa
voco	I call
40 words	

**How confident are you with your knowledge of each of these vocabulary words?**

*Translate into English:*

1. servi cibum parant.
2. equi nuntios portant.
3. amicos salutamus.
4. dei Romam amant.
5. laborant ancillae.
6. dominos necamus.
7. nuntii epistulas portant.
8. servus gladios portat.
9. puellae pugnant.
10. hortos amatis.

## Check your answers.

1. The slaves are preparing food.
2. Horses carry messengers.
3. We greet our friends.
4. The gods love Rome.
5. The slave-girls are working.
6. We are killing our masters.
7. Messengers carry letters.
8. The slave is carrying swords.
9. The girls are fighting.
10. You (*sg*) love the gardens.

*Translate into Latin:*

1. I am carrying letters.
2. The friends kill the messengers.
3. You (*pl*) greet the women.
4. The slave-girls prepare the food.
5. The girls are shouting.

1. epistulas porto.
2. amici nuntios necant.
3. feminas salutatis.
4. ancillae cibum parant.
5. puellae clamant.

**The words  
can be in  
any order**

## Before you start the following tasks, review the vocabulary below

### FIVE IMPORTANT WORDS

Here are two important conjunctions (joining words):

et	and
sed	but

Here are three important adverbs (words that describe or modify the verb):

non	not	(goes in front of the word which is being negated)
nunc	now	
semper	always	

*nunc* and *semper* often reinforce present tense verbs. When they are used it can be more natural to translate a present tense as (e.g.) *she is carrying* rather than *she carries*:

e.g. servus nunc laborat.

The slave is now *working*.

or The slave now *works*.

ancillae semper pugnant.

The slave-girls are always *fighting*.

or The slave-girls always *fight*.

**How confident are you with your knowledge of each of these vocabulary words?**



*Translate into English:*

1. villam et hortos amo.
2. ancilla nunc laborat.
3. cibum semper paramus.
4. nuntius ancillam amat sed ancilla nuntium non amat.
5. servus et ancilla semper laborant.\*

\* A combination of two or more singular subjects needs a plural verb.

# Check your answers.

1. I love the house and the gardens.
2. The slave-girl is now working.
3. We are always preparing food.
4. The messenger loves the slave-girl, but the slave-girl does not love the messenger.
5. The slave and the slave-girl are always working.

*Translate into Latin:*

1. The woman calls her\* slaves and slave-girls.
2. You (*sg*) always prepare the food.
3. The master is now working.
4. We do not like the block of flats.
5. I love the girl but the girl loves the messenger.

\* Remember that no word for *her* is required here

1. femina servos et ancillas vocat.
2. cibum semper paras.
3. dominus nunc laborat.
4. insulam non amamus.
5. puellam amo sed puella nuntium amat.

**The words  
can be in  
any order**

**Before you start the following tasks, review the verb 'to be' below**

## **THE VERB *TO BE*: *sum***

<i>sg</i>	1	<i>sum</i>	I am
	2	<i>es</i>	you ( <i>sg</i> ) are
	3	<i>est</i>	he/she/it is
<i>pl</i>	1	<i>sumus</i>	we are
	2	<i>estis</i>	you ( <i>pl</i> ) are
	3	<i>sunt</i>	they are

If *est* or *sunt* appear at the start of a sentence, it is often best to translate them not as *he/she/it is* or *they are* but *there is* or *there are*.

e.g. *sunt dei.*      There are gods

**How confident are you with your knowledge of this irregular verb?**

**'Irregular' means it does not follow the normal pattern and looks different.**

*Translate into English:*

1. dominus sum; servi estis.
2. nuntius et servus amici sunt.
3. sunt dei, et dei Romam amant.
4. ancillae sumus; dominum non amamus.
5. puella ancilla est.

1. I am the master; you are slaves.
2. The messenger and the slave are friends.
3. There are gods, and the gods love Rome.
4. We are slave girls; we do not like our master.
5. The girl is a slave-girl.

*Translate into Latin:*

1. You (*sg*) are not a god.
2. The messenger is a slave.
3. The masters are friends.
4. There is a god.
5. The slave and the messenger are friends.



1. deus non es.
2. nuntius servus est.
3. domini amici sunt.
4. est deus.
5. servus et nuntius amici sunt.

**The words  
can be in  
any order**

# Before you start the following tasks, review the grammar below

## GENITIVE CASE

*1st declension*

girl

*f*

<i>sg</i>	<i>nom</i>	puell-a
	<i>acc</i>	puell-am
	<i>gen</i>	puell-ae
<i>pl</i>	<i>nom</i>	puell-ae
	<i>acc</i>	puell-as
	<i>gen</i>	puell-arum

**How confident are you with your knowledge of each of these grammar points?**

Verbs:

*1st conjugation*

carry

<i>sg</i>	1	port-o	I carry	<i>or</i>	I am carrying
	2	port-as	you ( <i>sg</i> ) carry		you ( <i>sg</i> ) are carrying
	3	port-at	he/she/it carries		he/she/it is carrying
<i>pl</i>	1	port-amus	we carry		we are carrying
	2	port-atis	you ( <i>pl</i> ) carry		you ( <i>pl</i> ) are carrying
	3	port-ant	they carry		they are carrying

to be (*irregular*)

<i>sg</i>	1	sum	I am
	2	es	you ( <i>sg</i> ) are
	3	est	he/she/it is
<i>pl</i>	1	sumus	we are
	2	estis	you ( <i>pl</i> ) are
	3	sunt	they are

	<b>Singular</b>	<b>Plural</b>	
<b>Nominative</b>	puella	puellae	Subject
<b>Accusative</b>	puellam	puellas	Object
<b>Genitive</b>	puellae	puellarum	Of



## Using apostrophes

The genitive case: pp.27-2

In English, we use apostrophes for our genitive case.

E.g. the cat's pyjamas...





## The genitive case

The genitive case means 'of'.

E.g. **filia agricolae** = 'the daughter **of the farmer**';  
**or** 'the farmer's daughter.'

**insula agricolarum** = 'the island **of the farmers**';  
**or** 'the farmers' island'



Translate into English:





(a) femina filiam reginae  
laudat. →

(b) sagittas et hastas  
agricolae specto. →

(c) poetae filiam amas. →

(d) nauta agricolae  
ancillam laudat. →

Translate into English:

- (a) femina filiam reginae  The woman praises the queen's daughter.  
laudat.
- (b) sagittas et hastas  I watch the farmer's  
agricolae specto. arrows and spears.
- (c) poetae filiam amas.  You love the poet's  
daughter.
- (d) nauta agricolae  The sailor praises the  
ancillam laudat. farmer's maid-servant.

(e) Cassia, ubi est filia →  
feminae?

(f) Laelia, ubi sunt →  
ancillae?

(g) incolae insulae deam →  
laudant et amant.



(e) Cassia, ubi est filia  
feminae?



Cassia, where is the  
woman's daughter?

(f) Laelia, ubi sunt  
ancillae?



Laelia, where are the  
maid-servants?

(g) incolae insulae deam  
laudant et amant.




The inhabitants of the  
island praise and love the  
goddess.


(h) regina sagittas et hastas →  
incolarum laudat.


(i) ubi sunt hastae →  
agricolarum?


(j) filias nautarum amat →  
poeta.


- (h) regina sagittas et hastas  
incolarum laudat. → The queen praises the  
inhabitants' arrows and  
spears.
- (i) ubi sunt hastae  
agricolarum? → Where are the farmers'  
spears?
- (j) filias nautarum amat  
poeta. → The poet loves the  
sailors' daughters.

(a) The farmer's spears. 

(b) The farmers' spear. 






(c) The farmers' spears. 

(d) Claudia's daughter. 

(e) Claudia's daughters. 

- (a) The farmer's spears. → agricolae hastae.
- (b) The farmers' spear. → agricolarum hasta.
- (c) The farmers' spears. → agricolarum hastae.
- (d) Claudia's daughter. → Claudiae filia.
- (e) Claudia's daughters. → Claudiae filiae.

**The words  
can be in  
any order**

- (f) The queen's maid-servant. 
- (g) The maid-servants' queen 
- (h) The farmers' island. 
- (i) The island's inhabitants. 
- (j) The woman's water. 

- (f) The queen's maid-servant. → reginae ancilla
- (g) The maid-servants' queen → ancillarum regina
- (h) The farmers' island. → agricolarum insula
- (i) The island's inhabitants. → insulae incolae
- (j) The woman's water. → feminae aqua

**The words  
can be in  
any order**