

Latin

Revision

Tuesday 29th & Wednesday 30th November 2022

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

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

		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

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?

Today

Tuesday 29th November / Wednesday 30th November

LO: to revise grammar in preparation for assessment

Instructions:

1. Write today's date, the LO, and underline both.
2. For each of the following exercises, **you should write out the Latin** and then translate it into English underneath, where required.
3. As you do not have the exercises printed to stick into your books, it is important that you write out each of the questions.
4. You should aim to work through ALL exercises in today and tomorrow's lesson, then finish for your revision ready for the exam next week. This will be your homework.

Write out the question and then answer in your book.

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. Use a green pen.

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.

Write out the question and then answer in your book.

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.

Check your answers. Use a green pen.

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?

Write out the question and then answer in your book.

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. Use a green pen.

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.

Write out the question and then answer in your book.

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

Check your answers. Use a green pen.

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.

Write out the question and then answer in your book.

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.

Check your answers. Use a green pen.

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.

Write out the question and then answer in your book.

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.

Check your answers. Use a green pen.

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

Verbs:

1st conjugation

carry

<i>sg</i>	1	port-o	I carry	<i>or</i>	I am carrying
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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

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

	Singular	Plural	
Nominative	puella	puellae	Subject
Accusative	puellam	puellas	Object
Genitive	puellae	puellarum	Of



Using apostrophes

In English, we use apostrophes for our genitive case.

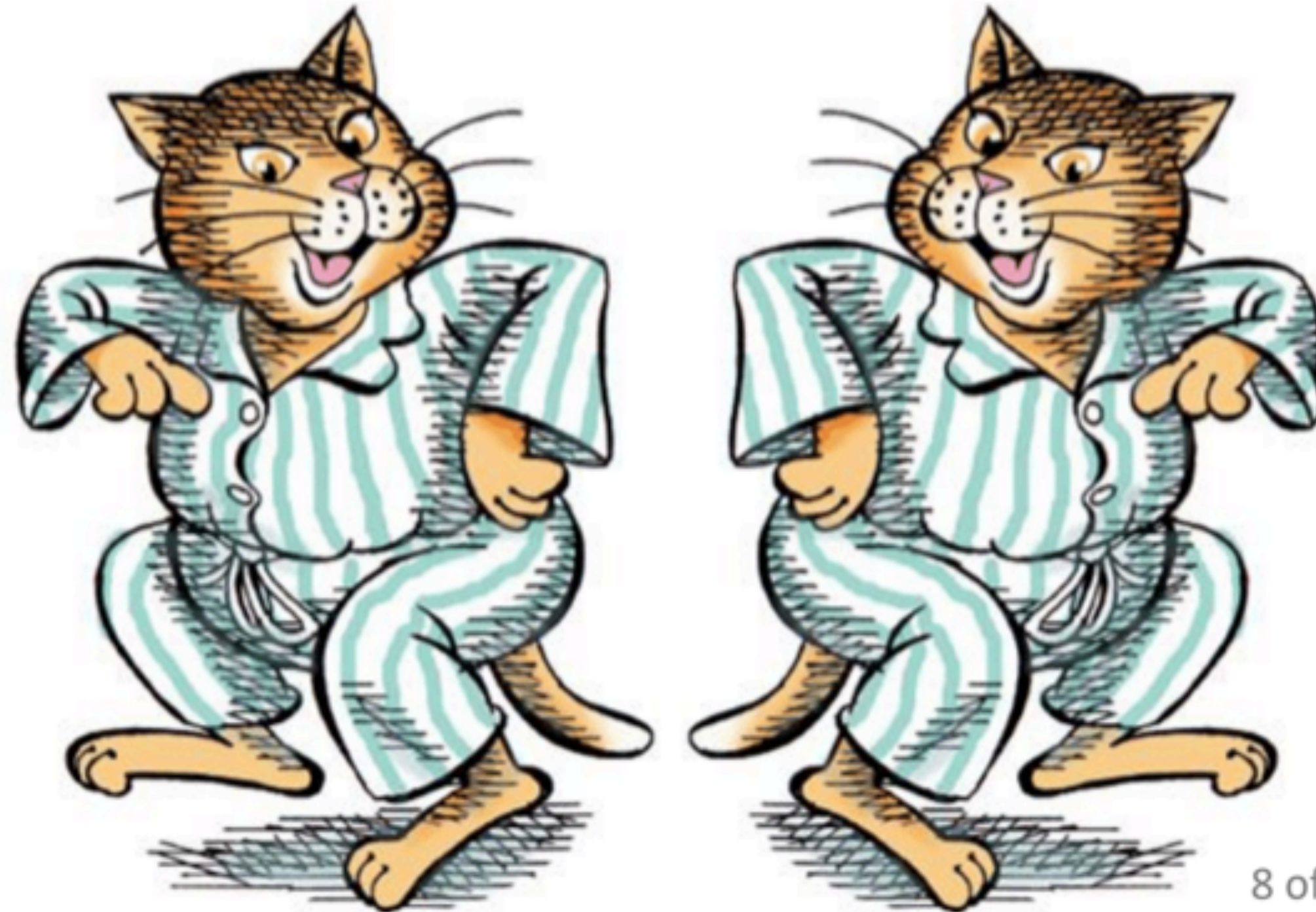
E.g. the cat's pyjamas...





Using apostrophes

...the cats' pyjamas





The genitive case

The genitive case means 'of'.

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

insula agriculturalum = '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.

Check your answers. Use a green pen.

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.

2. Translate into English:

(e) Cassia, ubi est filia →
feminae?

(f) Laelia, ubi sunt →
ancillae?

(g) incolae insulae deam →
laudant et amant.

Check your answers. Use a green pen.

2. Translate into English:

(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.

2. Translate into English:

(h) regina sagittas et hastas →
incolarum laudat.

(i) ubi sunt hastae →
agricolarum?

(j) filias nautarum amat →
poeta.

Check your answers. Use a green pen.

2. Translate into English:

(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.

1. Translate into Latin, taking care with the use of apostrophes:

(a) The farmer's spears. 

(b) The farmers' spear. 

(c) The farmers' spears. 

(d) Claudia's daughter. 

(e) Claudia's daughters. 

Check your answers. Use a green pen.


- (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**

1. Translate into Latin, taking care with the use of apostrophes:

(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. 

Check your answers. Use a green pen.

(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**