

Latin

KS3

Tuesday 4th October 2022

Starter Activity

Extension

Translate the nouns

Identify the case of:

1. feminam
2. pecunia
3. ancilla
4. Romam
5. deam

Today

Tuesday 4th October

LO: to develop fluency within translation

'THE' OR 'A'?

Unlike modern European languages (and classical Greek), Latin has no word for 'the' (the *definite article*).

When you see a noun, you need to decide whether it is appropriate to translate it using *the*. It may be better to translate it using *a/an* (the *indefinite article*), or even to use no word at all. You can often work this out from the context. Sometimes several translations are equally valid. Use your judgement.

e.g. puellam amo.

I love the girl.

or I love a girl.

WORD ORDER: HOW TO TACKLE A LATIN SENTENCE

In Latin, as you will have spotted, the verb tends to come at the end. The subject, if present, usually comes first. The object, if present, is normally sandwiched in between.

e.g. *puella dominum amat.*

Word order: *subject – object – verb*

You cannot start translating a sentence with an accusative.

literally: *The girl – the master – (she) loves.*

so: The girl loves the master.

CHAPTER ONE VOCABULARY

ad (+ acc)	to, towards
ambulo	I walk
amicus	friend
amo	I love, I like
ancilla	slave-girl, slave-woman
cibus	food
circum (+ acc)	around
clamo	I shout
contra (+ acc)	against
dea	goddess
deus	god
dominus	master
epistula	letter
equus	horse
et	and
femina	woman
gladius	sword
hortus	garden
in (+ acc)	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 (+ acc)	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

Exercise 1.5

Identify the case of each noun, and translate into English:

1. puella laborat.
2. dominus clamat.
3. puellam voco.
4. dominum necatis.
5. dominus puellam salutatur.

SUPPLYING A POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVE (MY, YOUR, ETC.)

Latin does have words for *my*, *your*, *our*, *his*, *her* and *their* (possessive adjectives); we shall meet these in later chapters.

Often however the possessive adjective is omitted if the identity of the possessor is clear enough from the context.

We can *supply* a possessive when we translate into English, inserting the correct adjective to fit the subject of the sentence.

Use common sense.

dominum amo.

I like the master.

or I like *my* master.

dominum amamus.

We love the master.

or We love *our* master.

puella dominum amat.

The girl loves the master.

or The girl loves *her* master.

Exercise 1.6

Translate into Latin:

1. The girl is shouting.
 2. You (sg) greet the girl.
 3. The master is working.
 4. We kill the master.
 5. The girl calls the master.
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When translating look for things in this order: **SUBJECT – VERB – OBJECT**. Following this will help you to work out the grammatical 'shape' of the sentence. No matter how complicated the sentence seems, apply this order and it will become clearer.

There is usually a noun present in a sentence as the subject, in the nominative case. In this situation, the verb will naturally be third person.

e.g. dominus puellam vocat.
 The master calls the girl.

If you cannot see a nominative noun at the start of the sentence:

1. Look to see if the nominative noun comes later on:

e.g. *pugnat dominus.*

The master is fighting.

Here the verb (*pugnat*) comes first, for emphasis.

- 2 If there is no nominative noun at all, the subject must be contained within the verb, so start with that. You usually need to go to the end to find the verb.

You cannot start translating a sentence with an accusative.

If the sentence starts with an accusative, you know that something must be happening to that noun. In this situation, you need to look at the rest of the sentence to work out what is going on.

e.g.

dominum vocas.

You (sg) call the master.

puellam amo.

I love the girl.

In these two examples there is no noun acting as the subject. The subject is only revealed by the ending of the verb.

Exercise 1.7

Translate into English:

1. puellam vocamus.
 2. puella dominum vocat.
 3. ambulat dominus.
 4. dominum puella necat.
 5. dominus puellam portat.
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REVISION CHECKPOINT

Make sure you know:

- the present tense of *porto*
 - the meanings of the verbs listed on p9
 - the nominative and accusative singular of *puella* and *dominus*
 - the principles of Latin word order
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Home Task

Due: tomorrow,
Wednesday 5th
October

Complete the exercise
identifying
nominatives and
accusatives

Exercise 1.9

Identify the case of each noun, and translate into English:

1. deam amo.
 2. ancilla epistulam portat.
 3. laborat ancilla.
 4. puella insulam amat.
 5. villam amamus.
 6. femina ancillam vocat.
 7. Romam amat dea.
 8. feminam salutatis.
 9. puella dominum necat.
 10. pecuniam portant.
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