

# Latin

Year 8 revision

Tuesday 13th June 2023

# LO: revision of grammar we have learnt this year

**Tuesday 13th June 2023**

- Instructions:
  - Put today's date and the learning objective in your books.
  - Underline both of these.
  - Draw and complete the table on the next slide, then get a green pen and mark it (the answers are on the slide after this - don't cheat, you want to know what you still need to revise for the exam!)

		1st Declension	2nd Declension
		Girl (f)	Master (m)
Singular	Nominative	puell-	domin-
	Accusative	puell-	domin-
	Genitive	puell-	domin-
	Dative	puell-	domin-
Plural	Nominative	puell-	domin-
	Accusative	puell-	domin-
	Genitive	puell-	domin-
	Dative	puell-	domin-

		1st Declension Girl (f)	2nd Declension Master (m)
Singular	Nominative	puell- <b>a</b>	domin- <b>us</b>
	Accusative	puell- <b>am</b>	domin- <b>um</b>
	Genitive	puell- <b>ae</b>	domin- <b>i</b>
	Dative	puell- <b>ae</b>	domin- <b>o</b>
Plural	Nominative	puell- <b>ae</b>	domin- <b>i</b>
	Accusative	puell- <b>as</b>	domin- <b>os</b>
	Genitive	puell- <b>arum</b>	domin- <b>orum</b>
	Dative	puell- <b>is</b>	domin- <b>is</b>

# A recap of cases: write these out in your book

- The **nominative** is used for \_\_\_\_\_
- The **accusative** is used for \_\_\_\_\_
- The **genitive** is used for \_\_\_\_\_
- The **dative** case is used for \_\_\_\_\_

# Draw this table then sort the nouns on the next slide into the relevant boxes

	1st declension	2nd Declension
Nominative		
Accusative		
Genitive		
Dative		
Nominative		
Accusative		
Genitive		
Dative		

## Put these nouns into the correct place in the table you have drawn

Remember that some nouns could go in a few places, depending on similar endings!  
In some instances, there are more than one noun to put in a box!

agricola

horti

equorum

puellae

aquarum

feminae

servum

nautas

sagittam

coquo

cibus

dominos

deis

hastae

villis

gladio

nuntiorum

dearum

epistulam

insulis

incolis

pecunias

Roma

# Answer the following question

**What are the three ways of translating the present tense in Latin?**

- Use the verb 'to carry' as your example.



# Answer the following question

What are the different person endings of verbs? Copy out the table and complete it.

I	
You (singular)	
He / She / It	
We	
You	
They	

# Questions in Latin

Write 10 of your own questions in Latin using these question words. Translate each one.

ubi	where?
cur	why?
quis	who?
quid	what?

cur cantatis? Why are you (*pl.*) singing?

Why do you sing?

ubi cantat? Where is she singing?

Where does she sing?

Note the *is, are, does, do* are 'contained' in the verb.

# Questions in Latin

Adding **ne** to the first word in the sentence makes it a question.

So      **cantasne?**      Are you singing?      Do you sing?

**Write 10 of your own questions in Latin using 'ne'.  
Translate each one.**

## 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*.

**Write 5 sentences  
in Latin using one  
of these important  
word in each  
sentence.**

**Translate each  
sentence into  
English, too.**

# The verb 'to be'

**Answer the following question in your books**

- What is the difference between these in Latin (translate each of these in your books)?
  - I am a girl
  - I am walking

# The verb 'to be'

What are the different person endings this verb? Copy out the table and complete it.

I am	
You (singular) are	
He / She / It is	
We are	
You are	
They are	

# Check your answers!

<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

*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.



*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.

# Prepositions

Prepositions are words placed in front of nouns. They create phrases which provide more detail about the action happening in a sentence. They can tell you:

- location e.g. in, on
- movement e.g. to, from, into, out of
- a state or circumstance e.g. with, without

All Latin prepositions require the noun to be in a particular case. Many prepositions take a noun in the **accusative** case. Five examples are:

ad	to, towards
circum	around
contra	against
in	into
per	through, along

*Translate into English:*

1. per hortos ambulamus.
2. servi contra dominos semper pugnant.
3. amicus epistulam in villam portat.
4. ad insulas nunc navigamus.
5. nuntii circum insulam navigant.

*Translate into Latin:*

1. The slave-women carry the money towards the house.
2. The girl is walking into the garden.
3. We do not fight against the gods.
4. I always sail around the islands.
5. The messenger and the master walk through the house.

*Translate into English. Unless a new subject is introduced, assume that the subject of the sentence is the same as the previous one:*

1. ancillae sumus. semper laboramus. cibum paramus et epistulas portamus. dominum non amamus.
2. nuntius ad insulam navigat. epistulam portat. in villam ambulat. nuntium saluto. servos voco. servi cibum parant.
3. dominus servum non amat. servus contra dominum semper pugnat. dominus servum vocat. servus in villam ambulat. dominus servum necat.

*Translate into English, identifying the genitive nouns:*

1. servus domini semper laborat.
2. dominus insularum nunc es.
3. puellae equum nuntii amant.
4. contra amicos Romae non pugnamus.
5. ancilla gladios nuntiorum in hortum portat.

*Translate into Latin:*

1. We greet the master of the house.
2. The slave-girl always carries the woman's letters.
3. You (*sg*) are carrying the girls' money.
4. The girl does not greet the slaves of the master.
5. I am calling the slaves' master.

*Translate into English, identifying the dative nouns:*

1. puella cibum feminae dat.
2. servi equum domino nunc parant.
3. ancilla epistulas servo dat.
4. equos nuntiis paramus.
5. feminae cibum deis et deabus dant.



*Translate into Latin:*

1. I prepare swords for the messengers.
2. Masters do not prepare food for slaves.
3. The girl gives the woman a letter.
4. You (*pl*) always give food and money to the goddess.
5. We give the woman's money to the slaves.