

Latin

KS3

Wednesday 21st
September 2022

Starter activity

What are the present tense endings?

What is the hand-signal rhyme?

When is the present tense happening?

What are the 3 different ways of translating the present tense?

What do we mean by the subject of a verb?



Writing tasks

Wednesday 21st September

LO: to recognise nouns as **subjects** and **objects**



A bit more about nouns

- A noun is:
- a person, place or thing.
 - a word that IS something.

My grandmother IS kind.

↑
NOUN

These books ARE heavy.

↑
NOUN



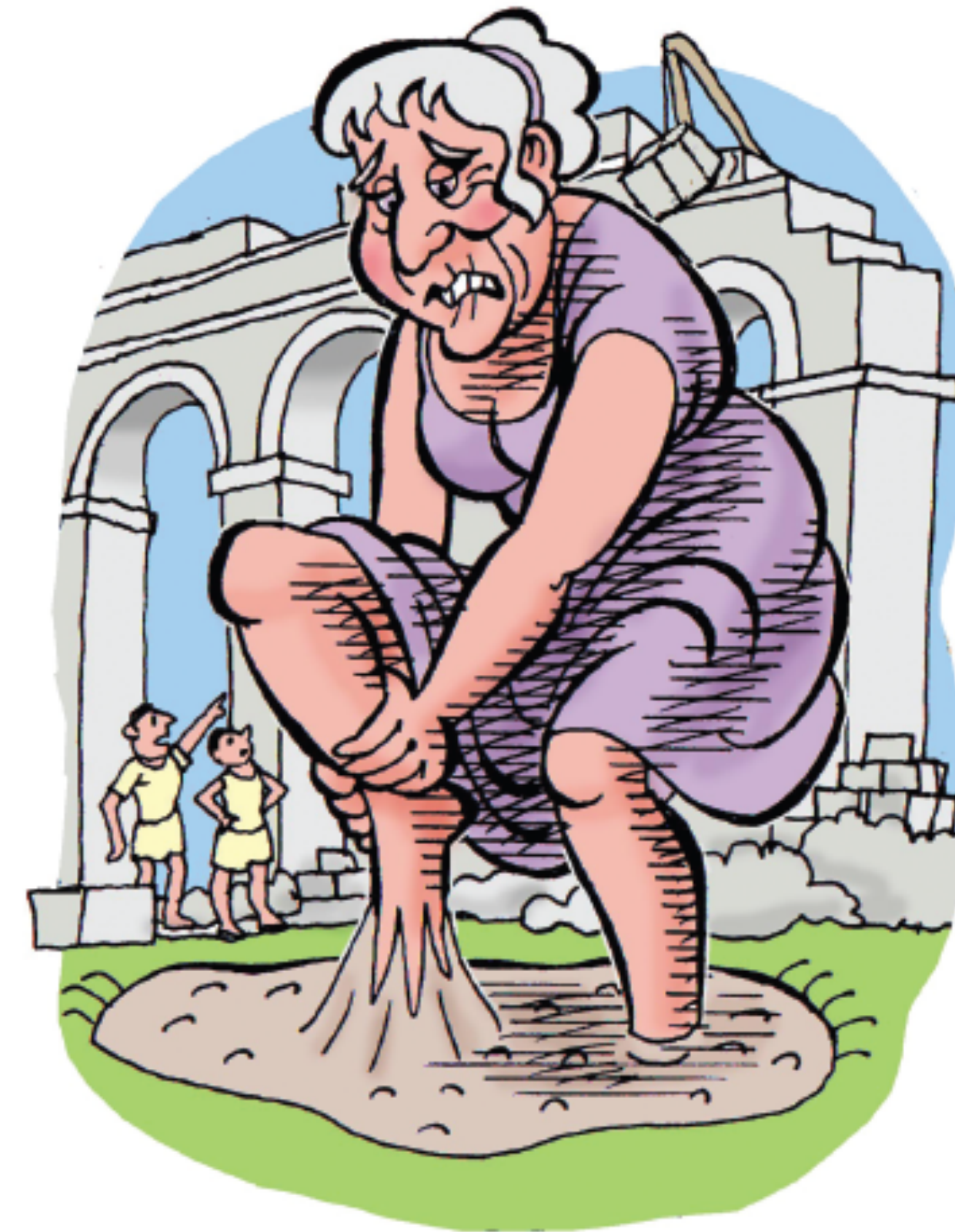
A bit more about nouns

A noun that can be heard,
smelt, tasted or touched is a

↓
CONCRETE NOUN.

A noun that cannot is an

↘
ABSTRACT NOUN.



*My grandmother –
a concrete noun...*

Which of the following English words are nouns? Say which are concrete and which are abstract.

1. Farmer → concrete noun

2. Poet → concrete noun

3. Angry → not a noun

4. Freedom → abstract noun

5. Free → not a noun





Which of the following English words are nouns? Say which are concrete and which are abstract.

6. Hippopotamus → concrete noun

7. Anxiety → abstract noun

8. Teacher → concrete noun

9. Teachers → concrete noun

10. Teaches → not a noun



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Vocabulary 2

agricola, m. = farmer

ancilla, f. = maid-servant

aqua, f. = water

dea, f. (irreg.) = goddess

etiam = even, also

fēmina, f. = woman

fīlia, f. (irreg.) = daughter

hasta, f. = spear

hīc = here

incola, c. = inhabitant

īnsula, f. = island

nauta, m. = sailor

nōn = not

patria, f. = fatherland

poēta, m. = poet

puella, f. = girl

quis? = who?

sagitta, f. = arrow

sed = but

ubi? = where?



In the following sentences, say which nouns are subjects (**S**), and which are objects (**O**). Mark also the verbs (**V**).

E.g. **S** **V** **O**
 The cat eats the mouse.

S **V** **O**
 1. The woman loves the daughter.

S **V** **O**
 2. The farmer watches the girls.

S **V** **O**
 3. The girl calls the farmer.





In the following sentences, say which nouns are subjects (**S**), and which are objects (**O**). Mark also the verbs (**V**).

E.g. **S** **V** **O**
 The cat eats the mouse.

4. **S** **V** **O**
 The poet loves the goddess.

5. **S** **V** **O**
 The farmer kills the maid-servant.



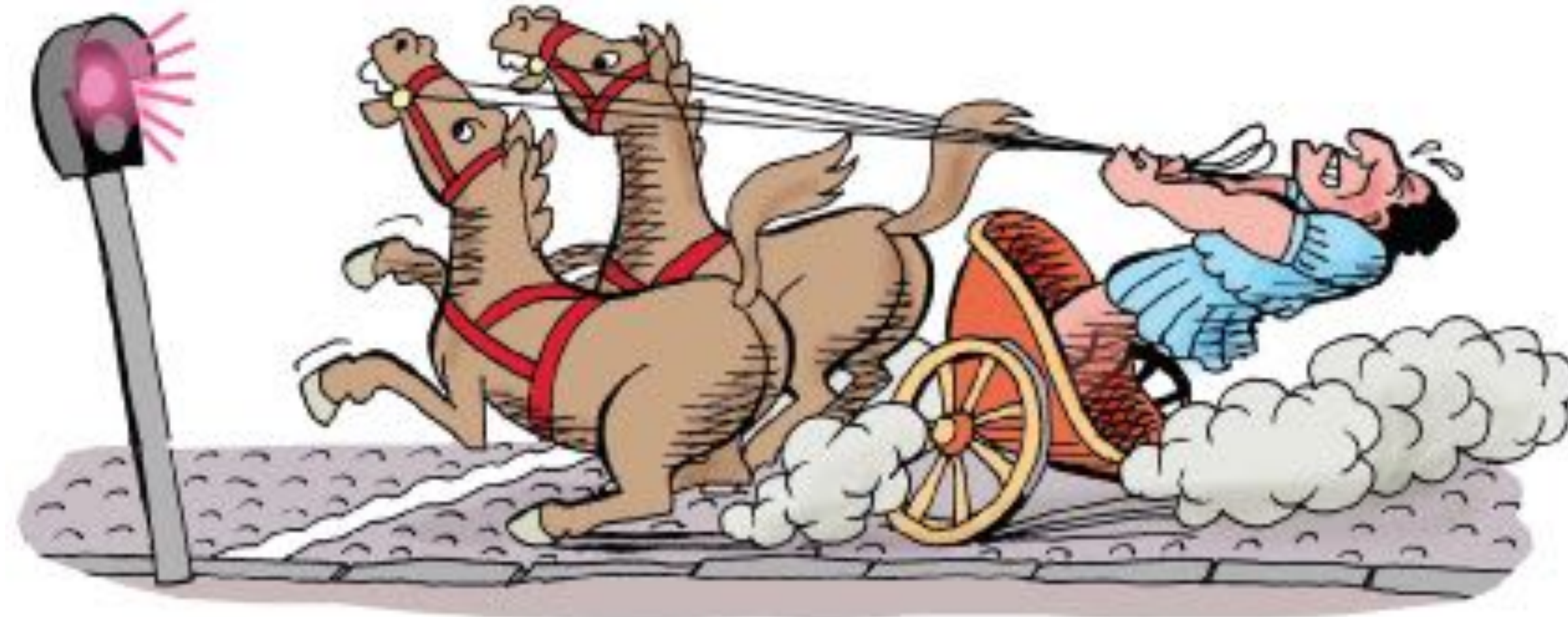
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the subject, is in the **NOMINATIVE** case.

the object, is in the **ACCUSATIVE** case.





Subjects and Objects

- The accusative case is used to express the object of the verb.
- The object is the person or thing at the receiving end of the verb.

The man is stroking the dog.



OBJECT - Accusative

The frog is kissing the princess.



OBJECT - Accusative





Into which case should we put the nouns in each of these sentences?

4. The poet loves the goddess.



NOMINATIVE



ACCUSATIVE

5. The farmer kills the maid-servant.



NOMINATIVE



ACCUSATIVE



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1st declension nouns

puella = girl (feminine)

	Singular	Plural
Nominative	puella	puellae
Accusative	puellam	puellās





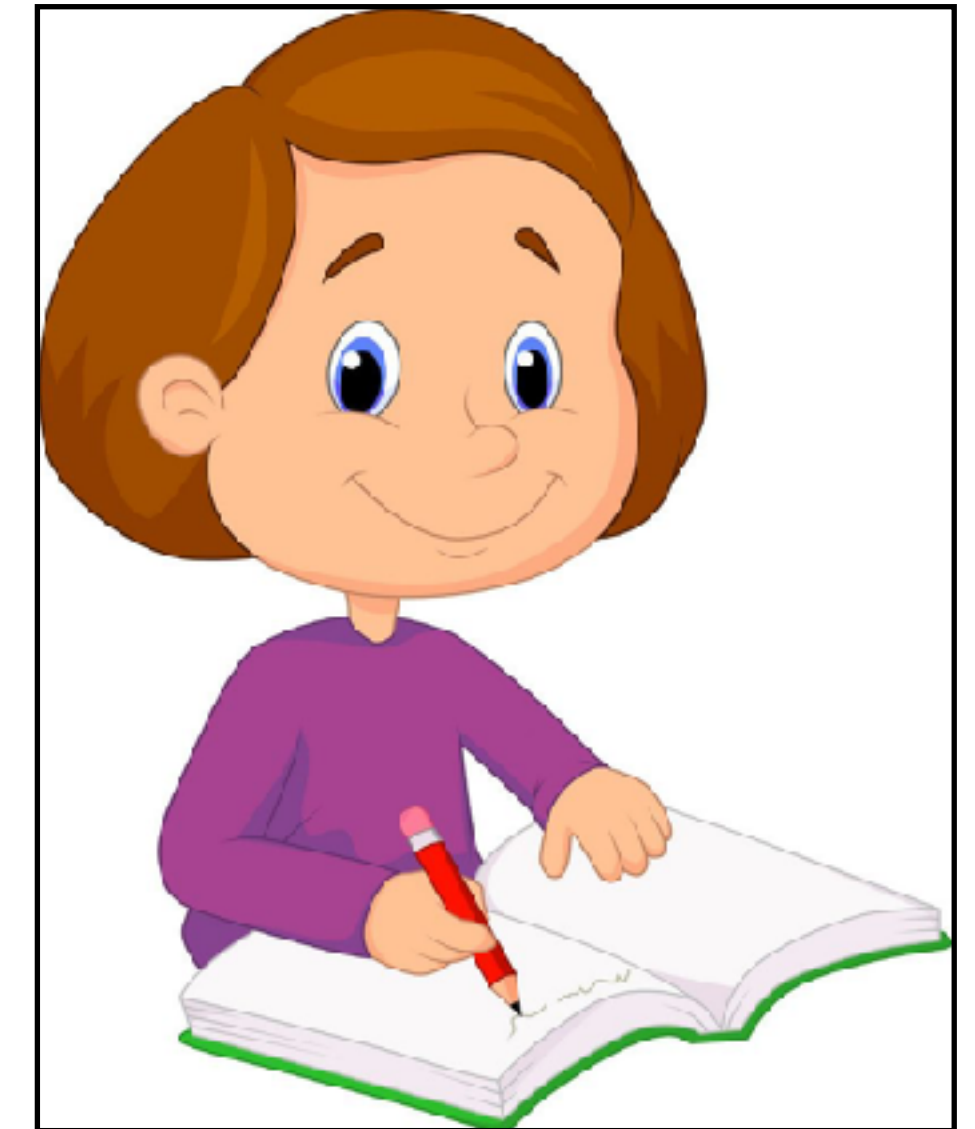
3. Give the Latin for:

(a) woman (accusative singular) → fēminam

(b) farmer (accusative singular) → agricolam

(c) goddesses (accusative plural) → deās

(d) poets (accusative plural) → poētās



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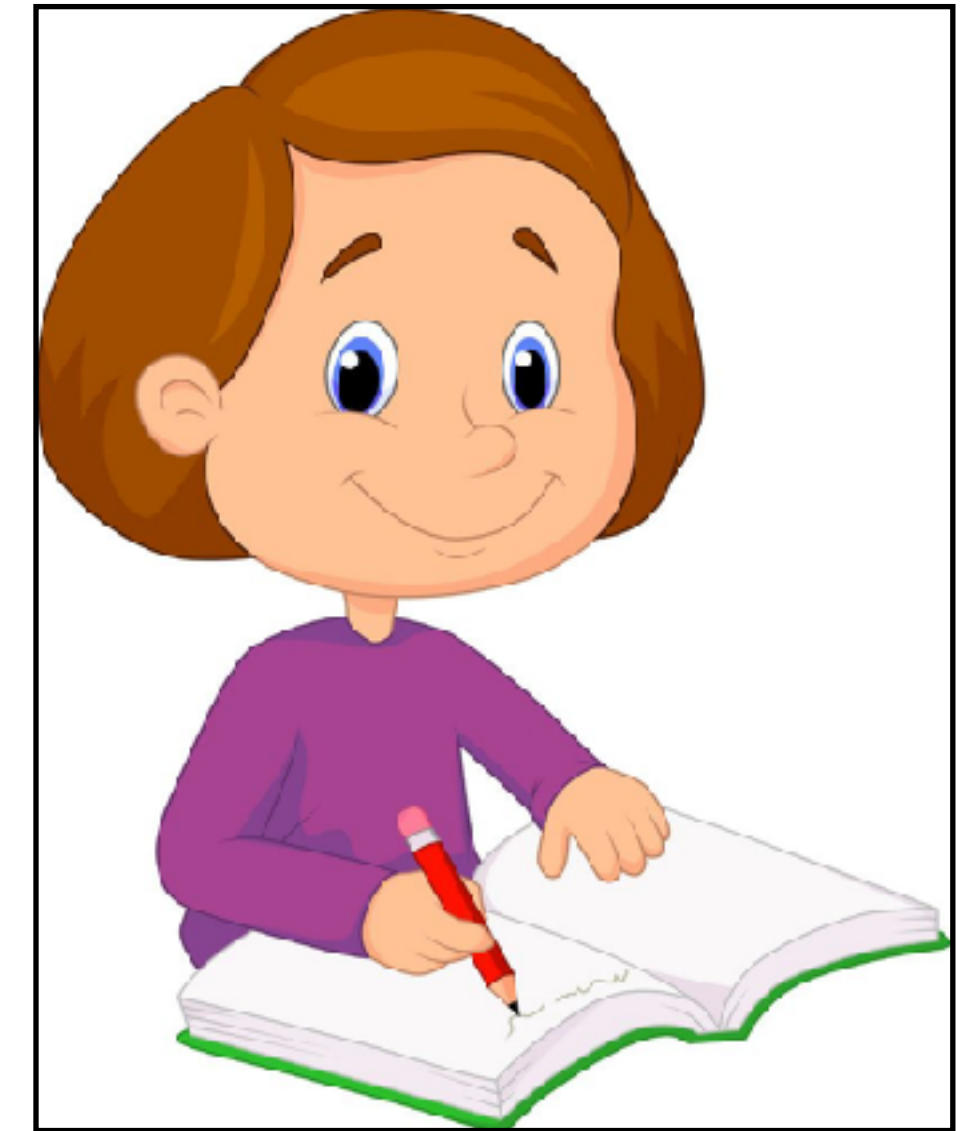
3. Give the Latin for:

(e) girl (nominative singular) → puella

(f) girls (nominative plural) → puellae

(g) Claudia (nominative singular) → Claudia

(h) farmers (accusative plural) → agricolās



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