

Further practice....

1. In question 1, what case is **agro**, and why?

2. In question 2, what case is **ludum** and what case is **puellae**. Why?

3. In question 3 how would you change this sentence to say the girl is happy?

4. In question 4 if the verb changed from festino to sedeo. For the sentence to make sense how would **viam** have to change?

5. In question 5 what case is **amico meo** and why?

6. In question 6 if you changed puella to puellae you would need to change three other words. Write the new sentence.

7. In question 7 if you changes filia to filiae what else would you need to change? Write the new sentence.

8. How would you change the verbs in question 8 to the 1st person plural?



# FORM SIX LATIN REVISION

LABORARE ET LUDERE



## SECTION ONE—GRAMMAR

### Nouns

#### The Purpose of Cases

- The **nominative** case is used for the **subject** of the verb
- The **vocative** case is used when talking to someone
- The **accusative** case is used for the **direct object** of the verb and after certain prepositions
- The **ablative** case is used after certain prepositions

A **declension** is a large group of **nouns** with the same case endings.

#### 1st Declension Nouns—puella

	Singular	Plural
Nom	puella	puellae
Voc	puella	puellae
Acc	puellam	puellas
Abl	puella	puellis

#### 2nd Declension Nouns—colonus, puer

	Singular	Plural
Nom	colonus/puer	coloni/pueri
Voc	colone/puer	coloni/pueri
Acc	colonum/puerum	colonos/pueros
Abl	colono/puero	colonis/pueris

#### Adjectives

An adjective always agrees with the noun which it describes. It has the same **number (singular or plural)**, **case** and **gender(masculine or feminine)**.

## TRANSLATION PRACTICE

1. Flaccus, quod in agro diu laborat, fessus est.

2. multae puellae cum feminis ad ludum ambulat.

3. puer laetus est quod in ludo non laborat.

4. in viam festino quod colonus fabulam narrat.

5. cum amico meo ad ludum saepe ambulo.

6. puella cenam lente parat quod fessa est.

7. filia ad casam aquam portat, sed subito cadit.

8. tandem cena parata est, in casam intro et sedeo.

Conjunctions		
et		
sed		
nam		
itaque		
ubi		
nec ... nec		
neque ... neque		

Pronouns		
eum / eam		
eos / eas		
ille		
illa		
tu		
te		
quid		
ego		
me		
Prepositions		
ad (+ accusative)		
in (+ accusative)		
in (+ ablative)		
per (+ acc)		
cum (+ abl)		
e / ex (+ abl)		
a / ab (+ abl)		
prope (+ acc)		

## SECTION TWO—VERBS

Latin changes the ending of a verb to show which person is performing the action of the verb. Every verb has 3 persons in the singular and in the plural.

In Latin the endings for each person in the present tense are:

1st ps	I	<b>o</b>	1st pp	we	<b>mus</b>
2nd ps	you	<b>s</b>	2nd pp	you	<b>tis</b>
3rd ps	he/she/it	<b>t</b>	3rd pp	they	<b>nt</b>

ps=person singular

pp=person plural

Every verb belongs to a big group called a **conjugation**.

All verbs have an **infinitive** which translates as **to...**

Eg to go, to eat, to play etc...

When learning verbs you must learn the 1st person singular and the infinitive:

Eg laboro, laborare = to work

### Irregular Verbs

inquit—he says

**sum, esse—to be**

sum sumus

es estis

est sunt

**eo, ire—to go**

eo imus

is itis

it eunt

**redeo, redire—to go back**

## 1st Conjugation

ambulo, ambulare	<i>I walk</i>
ceno, cenare	<i>I dine</i>
festino, festinare	<i>I hurry</i>
intro, intrare	<i>I enter</i>
laboro, laborare	<i>I work</i>
iuvo, iuvare	<i>I help</i>
laudo, laudare	<i>I praise</i>
narro, narrare	<i>I tell</i>
paro, parare	<i>I prepare</i>
porto, portare	<i>I carry</i>
saluto, salutare	<i>I greet</i>
voco, vocare	<i>I call</i>
curo, curare	<i>I care, look after</i>
clamo, clamare	<i>I shout</i>
do, dare	<i>I give</i>
rogo, rogare	<i>I ask</i>
specto, spectare	<i>I watch</i>

## 2nd Conjugation

maneo, manere	<i>I remain</i>
sedeo, sedere	<i>I sit</i>
video, videre	<i>I see</i>
iaceo, iacere	<i>I lie down</i>
respondeo, respondere	<i>I answer</i>
moneo, -ere	<i>I warn, advise</i>
taceo, -ere	<i>I am silent</i>

## Adjectives and Adverbs

laeta, laetus			
fessa / fessus			
parata / paratus			
anxia / anxius			
irata / iratus			
magna / magnus			
misera / miser			
multa / multus			
alia / alius			
bona / bonus			
mala / malus			
ceterae / ceteri			
mea / meus			
tua / tuus			
mox			
non			
subito			
cur?			
diu			
iam			
lente			
saepe			
tandem			
statim			
celeriter			
diligenter			
iterum			

LOOK. COVER. WRITE. CHECK!

1st Declension			
casa, -ae			
cena, -ae			
femina, -ae			
puella, -ae			
aqua, -ae			
fabula, -ae			
filia, -ae			
via, -ae			
ianua, -ae			
littera, -ae			
terra, -ae			

2nd Declension			
cibus, -i			
colonus, -i			
filius, -i			
ager, agri			
puer, -i			
amicus, -i			
ludus, -i			
hortus, -i			
domus, -i			
magister, -i			

### 3rd Conjugation

ascendo, ascendere *I climb*  
 cado, cadere *I fall*  
 curro, currere *I run*  
 duco, ducere *I lead*  
 mitto, mittere *I send*

accedo, accedere *I approach*  
 procedo, procedere *I go forward*  
 surgo, surgere *I rise*  
 dico, dicere *I say*  
 emo, emere *I buy*  
 pono, ponere *I place, put*  
 trado, tradere *I hand over*

### 4th Conjugation

audio, audire *I hear*  
 dormio, dormire *I sleep*  
 venio, venire *I come*  
 advenio, advenire *I arrive*

### Mixed Conjugation

facio, facere *I make, do*

### Irregular Verbs

inquit *I say*  
 adsum, adesse *I am present*

eo, ire *I go*

sum, esse *I am*

1st Conjugation amo, amare	2nd Conjugation moneo, monere	3rd Conjugation rego, regere	4th Conjugation venio, venire	Mixed Conjugation facio, facere
amo amamus	moneo monemus	rego regimus	venio venimus	facio facimus
amas amatis	mones monetis	regis regitis	venis venitis	facis facitis
amat amant	monet monent	regit regunt	venit veniunt	facit faciunt

## SECTION FIVE EXERCISES

### **Pronouns**

eum / eam	<i>him / her</i>
eos / eas	<i>them</i>
ille	<i>he</i>
illa	<i>she</i>
tu	<i>you (subj.)</i>
te	<i>you (obj.)</i>
quid	<i>what</i>
ego	<i>I</i>
me	<i>me</i>

### **Prepositions**

ad (+ accusative)	<i>towards / to</i>
in (+ accusative)	<i>into</i>
in (+ ablative)	<i>in, on</i>
per (+ accusative)	<i>through</i>
cum (+ ablative)	<i>with</i>
e / ex (+ ablative)	<i>out of</i>
a / ab (+ ablative)	<i>from</i>
prope (+ acc)	<i>near</i>

## SECTION THREE VOCABULARY

### ~~SECTION FOUR~~ BACKGROUND

In your Background folder you should have the following notes:

1. Gods and Goddesses            1 page
2. Perseus and Medusa            2 pages
3. Theseus and the Minotaur      2 pages
4. The Labours of Hercules       5 pages
5. Jason and the Argonauts       4 pages

For the Summer exam you should revise 3 of the Labours of Hercules and the story of Jason and the Argonauts

### 1st Declension Nouns

casa, -ae	<i>house</i>
cena, -ae	<i>dinner</i>
femina, -ae	<i>woman</i>
puella, -ae	<i>girl</i>
aqua, -ae	<i>water</i>
fabula, -ae	<i>story</i>
filia, -ae	<i>daughter</i>
via, -ae	<i>road</i>
ianua, -ae	<i>door</i>
littera, -ae	<i>a letter</i>
terra, -ae	<i>earth/ground</i>

### 2nd Declension Nouns

cibus, -i	<i>food</i>
colonus, -i	<i>farmer</i>
filius, -i	<i>son</i>
ager, agri	<i>field</i>
puer, -i	<i>boy/child</i>
amicus, -i	<i>friend</i>
ludus, -i	<i>school</i>
hortus, -i	<i>garden</i>
domus, -i	<i>home</i>
magister, magistri	<i>teacher</i>

### Adjectives

laeta / laetus	<i>happy</i>
fessa / fessus	<i>tired</i>
parata / paratus	<i>ready</i>
anxia / anxius	<i>worried</i>
irata / iratus	<i>angry</i>
magna / magnus	<i>big</i>
misera / miser	<i>miserable</i>
multa / multus	<i>many</i>
alia / alius	<i>other</i>
bona / bonus	<i>good</i>
mala / malus	<i>bad</i>
ceterae / ceteri	<i>the others</i>
mea / meus	<i>my</i>
tua / tuus	<i>your</i>

### Adverbs

mox	<i>soon</i>
non	<i>not</i>
subito	<i>suddenly</i>
cur?	<i>why?</i>
diu	<i>for a long time</i>
iam	<i>now/already</i>
lente	<i>slowly</i>
saepe	<i>often</i>
tandem	<i>at last</i>
statim	<i>at once</i>
celeriter	<i>quickly</i>
diligenter	<i>hard, carefully</i>
iterum	<i>again</i>

### Conjunctions

et	<i>and</i>
sed	<i>but</i>
nam	<i>because</i>
itaque	<i>and so</i>
nec ... nec	<i>neither ... nor</i>
neque ... neque	<i>neither ... nor</i>
ubi	<i>when</i>