

# YEAR 7 – LATIN

Key Grammar Point	Key Vocabulary
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Latin only uses capital letters for names or people or places.</li><li>• Latin sentences containing the word 'est' often have the same order as English.</li><li>• In all other Latin sentences, the verb goes at the end of the sentences.</li></ul>	<p>pater - father mater - mother filius - son coquus - cook servus - slave canis - dog culina - kitchen atrium – atrium/main room triclinium - dining room tablinum – study/office hortus – garden</p> <p><b>Key verbs:</b> est - is laborat – work sedet – sits</p>

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## Key Grammar Point

- Nouns are split into two cases – the **nominative** (subject) and the **accusative** (object).
- Latin word order is not the same as English word order  
Latin: **S / O / V**  
English: **S / V / O**  
(‘est’ is the only verb exception to this rule)

## Key Vocabulary

amicus – friend  
ancilla – slave girl  
mercator - merchant  
cena – dinner  
cibus – food  
dominus – master  
laetus – happy  
quoque - also

### Key verbs:

dormit – sleeps  
intrat – enters  
laudat – praises  
salutat - greets

## Key Grammar Point

- Nouns have different **declensions** (categories) that impact their spelling. There are 3 declensions:
  - 1<sup>st</sup> declension = words ending with –a (Metella, ancilla, taberna)
  - 2<sup>nd</sup> declension = words ending with –us (Caecilius, servus)
  - 3<sup>rd</sup> declension = words with other endings (mercator, senex)
- Accusative singular nouns all end in the letter –m. For example:
  - ancilla** becomes **ancillam**
  - servus** becomes **servum**
  - Mercator** becomes **mercatorem**

## Key Vocabulary

ad – to  
 et – and  
 iratus – angry  
 leo – lion  
 non – not  
 senex – old man  
 taberna – shop/inn

**Key verbs:**

circumspectat – looks around  
 clamat – shouts  
 exit – goes out/leaves  
 exspectat – waits for  
 portat – carries  
 respondet – replies  
 ridet – laughs/smiles  
 surgit – gets up  
 videt – sees

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## Key Grammar Point

- Verbs change their spelling depending on who is doing the action:  
For **1<sup>st</sup> person** (I), the verb ends in **-o**  
For **2<sup>nd</sup> person** (You), the verb ends in **-s**  
For **3<sup>rd</sup> person** (He/She/It), the verb ends in **-t**
- Just like English, Latin uses question words to ask questions. These often start with **qu-**.

## Key Vocabulary

cur? – why?  
quid – what?  
quis? – who?  
ubi? – where?  
e, ex – from/out of  
sed - but  
ego – I  
tu - you  
**Key verbs:**  
agit – does  
coquit – cooks  
habet - has  
inquit – says  
quaerit – searches for  
reddit – gives back  
vocat - calls

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