

## YEAR 7, 8 and 9 CLASSICS

## LATIN POWERFUL KNOWLEDGE



KEY TERMINOLOGY	VERB ENDINGS
<ul> <li>Nominative – the subject of the sentence</li> <li>Accusative – the object of the sentence</li> <li>Verb – the action of the sentence</li> <li>Example – The boy (N) kicks (V) the ball (A)</li> <li>Latin word order – Nominative / Accusative / Verb</li> <li>Example – amicus (N) Caecilium (A) salutat (V)</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>STAGE 4+ ONLY</li> <li>1<sup>st</sup> person (I) verbs end in <u>-o</u></li> <li>2<sup>nd</sup> person (You) verbs end in <u>-s</u></li> <li>3<sup>rd</sup> person (He/She/It) verbs end in <u>-t</u></li> <li>Plural verbs (They) end in <u>-nt</u></li> </ul>
<ul> <li>Accusative words end in –m.</li> <li>Verbs almost always go at the end of the sentence, except for est which means is.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>STAGE 6+ ONLY</li> <li>Imperfect verbs contain the letters <u>—</u></li> <li><u>ba</u></li> </ul>
• Declension – a group of words that change in the same way to fit their function (e.g. all words ending in –us change to –um when accusative)	<ul> <li>Perfect verbs contain the letter <u>-v</u></li> <li>They often end <u>-vit</u> or <u>-verunt</u>.</li> </ul>