

Lesson 14:

What can we remember from this half term?

Year 10 Latin

Thursday 19th October 2023

LO: to track our progress in grammar from this half term

Thursday 19th October 2023

We will go through the activities one at a time as a class

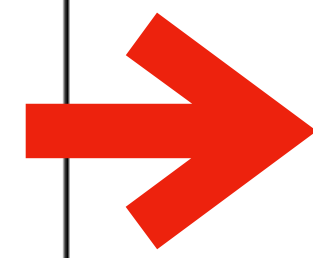
Grammar Practised from this half term	Recall Score	What I need to learn to improve
Cases of noun endings		
Names of the noun cases and their uses		
Person endings of verbs		
The verb 'to be'		
Prepositions with accusative case		
Prepositions with ablative case		

NOUNS

		1st Declension	2nd Declension
Singular	Nominative		
	Accusative		
	Genitive		
	Dative		
	Ablative		
Plural	Nominative		
	Accusative		
	Genitive		
	Dative		
	Ablative		

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

What is a declension?



1st Declension

Girl (f)

2nd Declension

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-

What does it mean to say a noun is singular/plural?

1st Declension

Girl (f)

2nd Declension

Master (m)


Singular

Nominative

puell-

domin-

Accusative

puell-

domin-

Genitive

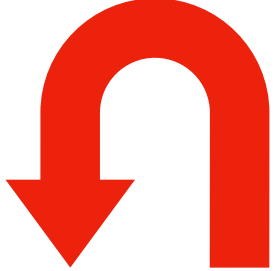
puell-

domin-

Dative

puell-

domin-


Plural

Nominative

puell-

domin-

Accusative

puell-

domin-

Genitive

puell-

domin-

Dative

puell-

domin-

A recap of the cases of nouns

- The **nominative** is used for: _____
- The **accusative** is used for: _____
- The **genitive** is used for: _____
- The **dative** is used for: _____
- The **ablative** is used for: _____

Give me an English example of...

A sentence with a dative noun

**A sentence with an accusative
noun**

A sentence with a genitive noun

**A sentence with a nominative
noun**

A sentence with an ablative noun

VERBS

I	
You	
He/She/It	
We	
You (pl).	
They	

I	
You	
He/She/It	
We	
You (pl).	
They	

I	O
You	S
He/She/It	T
We	MUS
You (pl).	TIS
They	NT

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

**I walk;
I am walking;
I do walk**

THE VERB 'TO BE'

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

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

I am	sum
You are	es
He/She/It is	est
We are	sumus
You (pl). are	estis
They are	sunt

**Show me how the verb 'to be' can
be used in an English sentence**

PREPOSITIONS

**What two cases follow a
preposition in Latin?**

Recalling our learning

Prepositions with accusative case

	to, towards
circum	
contra	
	into, onto
	through, along

Recalling our learning

Prepositions with accusative case

	to, towards
circum	
contra	
	into, onto
	through, along

Recalling our learning

Prepositions with accusative case

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

Recalling our learning

Prepositions with ablative case

a/ab	
	out of, out
	with
in	

Recalling our learning

Prepositions with ablative case

a/ab	
	out of, out
	with
in	

Recalling our learning

Prepositions with ablative case

a/ab	From, away from
e/ex	out of, out
cum	with
in	in, on

**When would you use 'a' instead
of 'ab'?**

**When would you use 'e' instead
of 'ex'?**

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How did

you do?

Green pen corrections

