GCSE Latin

Component 1

Wednesday 8th January 2023

Starter: revising your noun table

Activity

10 MIN

1ˢᵗ and 2ⁿᵈ Declension Noun Cases

Complete the following table. For questions 1-4, you must translate into English. For questions 5-10, you must translate into Latin. For all questions, you must indicate, by ticking the boxes, which case and number (singular or plural) the noun is. One example has been done for you.

		singular					plural					
	Latin word	Nom.	Acc.	Gen.	Dat.	Abl.	Nom.	Acc.	Gen.	Dat.	Abl.	English translation
example	*puellam*		✓									*girl (object)*
1.	puellarum											
2.	puellas											
3.	puella (long a)											
4.	puella (short a)											
5.												of the girl
6.												with the girl
7.												with the girls
8.												for the girls
9.												girls (subject)
10.												to the girl

Today

LO: to review perfect tense stems and verb endings

- Open your books to the start of Chapter 4

- We will review our learning

- We will mark our exercises

How do we translate the perfect tense?

The perfect is usually translated with a simple past tense (e.g. *I carried*), but can be translated using *have*/*has* (e.g. *I have carried*).

How do we translate the perfect tense?

The perfect is usually translated with a simple past tense (e.g. *I carried*), but can be translated using *have*/*has* (e.g. *I have carried*).

simple past   I opened the window.

(i.e. simply stating what happened)

true perfect   I have opened the window.

(i.e. I did it just now *and*/*or* the window is still open)

Often one of these translations fits the context better than the other.

What is the perfect stem?

As with other tenses, the perfect has its own set of person endings. In some places these resemble the present and imperfect endings, but they are generally quite different from other tenses.

These endings are added to the perfect stem. This consists of the basic verb stem that has been either slightly added to or modified.

The perfect tense

sg	1	perfect stem + -i	I X-ed	*or*	I have X-ed
	2	-isti	you (*sg*) X-ed		you (*sg*) have X-ed
	3	-it	he/she/it X-ed		he/she/it has X-ed
pl	1	-imus	we X-ed		we have X-ed
	2	-istis	you (*pl*) X-ed		you (*pl*) have X-ed
	3	-erunt	they X-ed		they have X-ed

The perfect tense

sg						or	
	1		perfect stem + -i	I X-ed		or	I have X-ed
	2		-isti	you (*sg*) X-ed			you (*sg*) have X-ed
	3		-it	he/she/it X-ed			he/she/it has X-ed
pl	1		-imus	we X-ed			we have X-ed
	2		-istis	you (*pl*) X-ed			you (*pl*) have X-ed
	3		-erunt	they X-ed			they have X-ed

- Dintinguish carefully between the second person singular and plural: *-isti* and *-istis* are easily confused.

The perfect tense

sg	1	perfect stem + -i	I X-ed	*or*	I have X-ed
	2	-isti	you (*sg*) X-ed		you (*sg*) have X-ed
	3	-it	he/she/it X-ed		he/she/it has X-ed
pl	1	-imus	we X-ed		we have X-ed
	2	-istis	you (*pl*) X-ed		you (*pl*) have X-ed
	3	-erunt	they X-ed		they have X-ed

- Dintinguish carefully between the second person singular and plural: *-isti* and *-istis* are easily confused.
- Note too the distinctive third person plural ending, *-erunt*.

The perfect tense

sg					or	
sg	1	perfect stem + -i	I X-ed		or	I have X-ed
	2	-isti	you (*sg*) X-ed			you (*sg*) have X-ed
	3	-it	he/she/it X-ed			he/she/it has X-ed
pl	1	-imus	we X-ed			we have X-ed
	2	-istis	you (*pl*) X-ed			you (*pl*) have X-ed
	3	-erunt	they X-ed			they have X-ed

- Dintinguish carefully between the second person singular and plural: *-isti* and *-istis* are easily confused.

- Note too the distinctive third person plural ending, *-erunt*.

- The last four bits end with the usual letters that signify the person in other tenses: *-t, -mus, -tis, -nt*.

Answers to Chapter 4 exercises so far

Exercise 4.1

1. You (*sg*) carried
2. You (*sg*) are carrying
3. We were carrying
4. They carried
5. We are carrying
6. I carried
7. You (*pl*) carried
8. You (*pl*) are carrying
9. Carry!
10. He/she/it carried

Exercise 4.2

1. He/she/it shouted
2. You (*sg*) attacked
3. I prepared
4. They killed
5. We cried
6. You (*pl*) invited
7. He/she/it called
8. I built
9. You (*sg*) gave
10. You (*pl*) hurried

Answers to Chapter 4 exercises so far

Exercise 4.3

1. We greeted
2. You (*pl*) were walking
3. He/she/it gives
4. You (*sg*) are sailing
5. You (*sg*) worked
6. They loved
7. They were living
8. We are killing
9. I fought
10. I was building

Answers to Chapter 4 exercises so far

Exercise 4.4

1. dederunt
2. vocabamus
3. lacrimat
4. laboravisti (laborabas)
5. navigavit
6. festinabam
7. oppugnaverunt
8. necavistis
9. habitamus
10. portabant

Let's have a go at some more!

Exercise 4.5

Translate into English:

1. cenam bonam libertis paravistis.
2. dominus in magno bello pugnavit.
3. servum malum gladio necavi.
4. Romani novum templum in foro aedificaverunt.
5. nuntius epistulas dominae ad insulam portavit.

Check your answers!

Exercise 4.5

1. You (*pl*) have prepared a good meal for the freedmen.
2. The master fought in the great war.
3. I killed the evil slave with my sword.
4. The Romans built a new temple in the forum.
5. The messenger carried the mistress's letters to the island.

Let's have a go at some more!

Exercise 4.6

Translate into Latin:

1. The messengers have sailed away from the homeland.
2. We immediately invited our new friends to dinner.
3. The small boy carried the wine into the garden.
4. The angry slaves attacked the walls of Rome.
5. Many of the girls have given gifts to the goddess.

S&C

REVISION CHECKPOINT

Make sure you know:

- the difference in meaning between the perfect and imperfect tenses
- the person endings for the perfect tense
- the subtle difference in meaning between the simple past tense (e.g. *I carried*) and the true perfect (e.g. *I have carried*)
- how first conjugation verbs form the perfect stem

Home learning

For a quiz next Wednesday (18th) January

Verbs – indicative, active

	Present	Imperfect	Perfect
I You He/she/it	-o -s -t	-bam -bas -bat	-i -isti -it
We You They	-mus -tis -nt	-bamus -batis -bant	-imus -istis -erunt
Imperatives	-a -ate -e -ete -i -ite		
Infinitives	-are -ere -ire		

Check your answers!

Exercise 4.6

1.   nuntii a patria navigaverunt.
2.   novos amicos ad cenam statim invitavimus.
3.   parvus puer vinum in hortum portavit.
4.   servi irati muros Romae oppugnaverunt.
5.   multae puellarum deae dona dederunt.