

# Latin GCSE

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For GCSE sitting 2024

# Latin GCSE

## Components 1, 2 & 3

- Component 1 - Language
- Component 2 - Literature
- Component 3 - Roman Civilisation

# Component 1

## Latin Language

- 50% of overall mark
- Pink exercise books and grammar books
- Devised Vocabulary List
- Exam: translation, comprehension and English-Latin sentences
- Wednesday lessons

# Component 2

## Latin Literature

- 30% of overall mark
- Purple exercise books and text booklets
- Theme: Romans in the Countryside
- All material seen before the exam
- Exam: questions on the texts (texts seen ahead of the exam)
- Monday lessons

# Component 3B

## Roman Civilisation

- 20% of overall mark
- Yellow exercise books and source booklet
- Theme: Roman Family Life
- All material seen before the exam
- Exam: source-based questions and history questions on Romans (no Latin)
- Monday lessons, alternating with Component 2 (Literature)

# What You Already Know

## Component 1: Language

### Nouns

- First and Second declension nouns
- Nominative, Accusative, Genitive, Dative and Ablative cases

### Verbs

- Present Tense
- 1st, 2nd, 3rd & 4th Conjugations

# Nouns

## 1st & 2nd Declensions, all cases

### Defining:

Nominative ✓

Accusative ✓

Genitive ✓

Dative ✓

Ablative ✓

	1 <sup>st</sup> declension - f	2 <sup>nd</sup> declension - m	2 <sup>nd</sup> declension - n
Nominative - subject	puella	servus	templum
Accusative - object	puellam	servum	templum
Genitive - of	puellae	servi	templi
Dative - to/for	puellae	servo	templo
Ablative - with/from	puella	servo	templo
Nominative subject	puellae	servi	templa
Accusative - object	puellas	servos	templa
Genitive - of	puellarum	servorum	templorum
Dative - to/for	puellis	servis	templis
Ablative - by/ with/from	puellis	servis	templis

# Nouns

## 1st Declension (Feminine)

<b>Nominative - subject</b>	puella
<b>Accusative - object</b>	puellam
<b>Genitive - of</b>	puellae
<b>Dative - to/for</b>	puellae
<b>Ablative - by/ with/from</b>	puella

<b>Nominative - subject</b>	puellae
<b>Accusative - object</b>	puellas
<b>Genitive - of</b>	puellarum
<b>Dative - to/for</b>	puellis
<b>Ablative - by/ with/from</b>	puellis



# Nouns

## 2nd Declension (Masculine)

	1 <sup>st</sup> declension - f	2 <sup>nd</sup> declension - m
Nominative - subject	puella	servus
Accusative - object	puellam	servum
Genitive - of	puellae	servi
Dative - to/for	puellae	servo
Ablative - by/ with/from	puella	servo

	1 <sup>st</sup> declension - f	2 <sup>nd</sup> declension - m
Nominative - subject	puellae	servi
Accusative - object	puellas	servos
Genitive - of	puellarum	servorum
Dative - to/for	puellis	servis
Ablative - by/ with/from	puellis	servis

# Nouns

## 2nd Declension (Neuter)

	1 <sup>st</sup> declension - f	2 <sup>nd</sup> declension - m	2 <sup>nd</sup> declension - n
<b>Nominative - subject</b>	puella	servus	templum
<b>Accusative - object</b>	puellam	servum	templum
<b>Genitive - of</b>	puellae	servi	templi
<b>Dative - to/for</b>	puellae	servo	templo
<b>Ablative - by/ with/from</b>	puella	servo	templo

	1 <sup>st</sup> declension - f	2 <sup>nd</sup> declension - m	2 <sup>nd</sup> declension - n
<b>Nominative - subject</b>	puellae	servi	templa
<b>Accusative - object</b>	puellas	servos	templa
<b>Genitive - of</b>	puellarum	servorum	templorum
<b>Dative - to/for</b>	puellis	servis	templis
<b>Ablative - by/ with/from</b>	puellis	servis	templis

# Verbs

## Conjugations

### Key Vowels

1st Conjugation - 'a'

2nd Conjugation - 'e'

3rd Conjugation - 'e'

4th Conjugation - 'i'

# Verbs

## Present Tense Endings

	Present
I	-o
You	-s
He/she/it	-t
We	-mus
You	-tis
They	-nt

# Verbs

## The Verb 'to be'

<i>Present</i>	
<b>sum</b>	<i>I am</i>
<b>es</b>	<i>you are</i>
<b>est</b>	<i>he is</i>
<b>sumus</b>	<i>we are</i>
<b>estis</b>	<i>you are</i>
<b>sunt</b>	<i>they are</i>

# Prepositions with the accusative

Prepositions are words placed in front of nouns. They create phrases which provide more detail about the action happening in a sentence. They can tell you:

- location e.g. in, on
- movement e.g. to, from, into, out of
- a state or circumstance e.g. with, without

# Prepositions with the accusative

All Latin prepositions require the noun to be in a particular case. Many prepositions take a noun in the **accusative** case. Five examples are:

<b>ad</b>	<b>to, towards</b>
<b>circum</b>	<b>around</b>
<b>contra</b>	<b>against</b>
<b>in</b>	<b>into</b>
<b>per</b>	<b>through, along</b>

# Prepositions with the accusative

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

Several of these express **motion towards**. This is a common role of the accusative – you might think of someone *targeting* a particular place (compare *I kick the ball* and *I walk to the station* as two different examples of a targeting action: both require an accusative noun). These prepositions focus the meaning that the accusative case already has.

e.g.      servi ad insulam navigant.

The slaves sail to the island.



# The Trojan horse & the fall of Troy

Wednesday 31st August

LO: to revise grammar from last year

Ex. 2.36

p. 55-56



# The Trojan horse & the fall of Troy

*After ten years of fighting the Greeks capture Troy by ingenious means.*

Hector mortuus est sed Graeci victoriam non habent. Ulixes, callidissimus vir, consilium capit. iubet Graecos equum ligneum aedificare et Troia navigare. Graeci equum aedificant; Troia navigant. Troiani 'Graeci' inquit 'nunc fugiunt. equus donum deis est. victoriam habemus.' Troiani equum in muros Troiae  
5 trahunt. vinum bibunt et gratias deis agunt.



	Hector	Hector ( <i>nom</i> )
	mortuus	dead ( <i>nom sg</i> )
	Graeci -orum <i>m pl</i>	the Greeks
	victoria -ae <i>f</i>	victory
1	Ulixes	Ulysses ( <i>nom</i> ; <i>Latin name for Odysseus</i> )
	callidissimus	very clever, very cunning ( <i>nom sg</i> )
	consilium capit	(he) makes a plan
	ligneum	wooden ( <i>acc sg</i> )
	aedifico -are	I build
2	Troia -ae <i>f</i>	Troy
	Troiani -orum <i>m pl</i>	the Trojans
	fugiunt	(they) flee
	gratias ago -ere	I give thanks to (+ <i>dat</i> )

# The Trojan horse & the fall of Troy

sed sunt Graeci in equo! media nocte dum Troiani dormiunt Graeci de equo descendunt et portas aperiunt. ceteri Graeci Troiam navigant et per portas veniunt. est caedes. Graeci victoriam habent. plurimos Troianos necant sed unus vir, Aeneas, cum familia et simulacris deorum Troia effugit.

	media nocte	in the middle of the night
	dum	while
	descendo -ere	I descend, come down
	porta -ae f	gate
7	aperio -ire	I open
	ceteri	the other, the rest of ( <i>nom pl</i> )
	caedes	slaughter ( <i>nom sg</i> )
	plurimos	very many ( <i>acc pl</i> )
	unus	one ( <i>nom</i> )
9	Aeneas	Aeneas ( <i>nom</i> )
	familia -ae f	family
	simulacrum -i n	holy image, statue
	effugit	(he) escapes



# Home learning

Learn the noun table (1st, 2nd & 2nd neuter)  
for a test next Wednesday (8th) September



	1 <sup>st</sup> declension - f	2 <sup>nd</sup> declension - m	2 <sup>nd</sup> declension - n
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