

Latin

Year 10 GCSE - Component 1

Monday 21st November 2022

DVL 5

Remember to include:

For **nouns** the genitive case and meaning

For **verbs** the infinitive, perfect tense and meaning

For **adjectives** the feminine and neuter form and meaning

The Trojans depart from Crete

Aeneas leads the Trojans to Crete but soon learns that it is their destiny to settle elsewhere.

Troiani laeti ad Cretam nunc navigant. in Creta forum et templa et villas aedificant. sed dei novum malum Troianis dant: pestilentiam malam mittunt. pestilentia multos Troianorum necat. in somnio Aeneas deos Troianos videt et audit. dei 'ad terram aliam' inquiunt 'navigare debetis. in Creta manere non

Creta -ae *f*

Crete (*island to the south of mainland Greece*)

forum -i *f*

forum, marketplace

pestilentia -ae *f*

plague, disease

somnium -i *n*

dream

4 **terra** -ae *f*

land, country

aliam

other (*f acc sg*)

The Trojans depart from Crete

Aeneas leads the Trojans to Crete but soon learns that it is their destiny to settle elsewhere.

5 potestis. Creta non est mater Troianorum. est terra bona procul, Hesperia. antiqua, valida, pulchra est. Hesperia prima patria Troianorum erat. nunc nomen terrae Italia est. Troianos ad Italiam ducere debes.' Aeneas ubi verba audit miser est. Troianos a Creta navigare iubet.

mater

mother (*nom sg*)

6 validus -a -um

powerful

procul

far away, far off

primus -a -um

first

Hesperia -ae *f*

Hesperia

nomen

name (*nom sg*)

antiquus -a -um

ancient

Italia -ae *f*

Italy

ubi

when

Today

Wednesday 23rd November

LO: recognising and forming the **vocative** case of nouns

VOCATIVE CASE

The *vocative* case is used when someone is being directly addressed. The term *vocative* is derived from the verb *voco*: someone is being *called*.

e.g. Messengers are arriving, master!

The *vocative* is always identical to the *nominative* in the plural, and usually in the *singular*, too, so there is very little new learning to do.

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The only place where the vocative is different from the nominative is the singular of the second declension masculine:

- **Nouns and adjectives ending -us** (e.g. *dominus* and *laetus*) have a vocative singular ending *-e* (e.g. *domine laete*). *deus* is an exception: the vocative is still *deus*.
- **Nouns ending -ius** (e.g. *nuntius*) have a vocative singular ending *-i* (e.g. *nunti bone*).
- But nouns and adjectives ending *-r* (e.g. *puer* and *miser*) have a vocative that is identical to the nominative.

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The vocative is often found accompanying an imperative verb. The person who is being given the order goes into the vocative.

e.g.

bibe vinum, amice!

Drink the wine, friend!

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In prayers to gods and in other formal contexts the word *o* often precedes the vocative noun. This can be left out when translating into English:

e.g.

custodite Romam, o dei!

Guard Rome, (o) gods!

Exercise 3.32

Translate into English, identifying the words in the vocative case:

1. audite verba laeta nuntii, puellae!
2. veni Romam, o domine bone!
3. domina, nuntius ad villam nunc advenit.
4. nova arma puero da, nunti!
5. patriam custodite, o Romani!

Exercise 3.33

Translate into Latin:

1. Master, I cannot find the letter.
2. There is a messenger in the house, mistress.
3. Stay in the garden, boy!
4. Gods, guard the temple!
5. Drink the wine and eat the food, sailors!

REVISION CHECKPOINT

Make sure you know:

- the difference between gender and declension
- the gender and declension of the noun *nauta*
- how the adjectives *miser* and *pulcher* decline
- the forms and the function of imperative verbs
- the forms and use of the vocative case (usually identical to the nominative apart from in the singular of the second declension masculine, e.g. *domine*)

Home task

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Title: 'Time adverbs'

Ex 3.35 and 3.36, writing out Latin/English for both

Due next Wednesday, when I will be collecting in exercise books to mark the work done so far.