Latin Year 10 GCSE - Component 1

Monday 21st November 2022



Remember to include:

For nouns the gen For verbs the infinitive, For adjectives the feminine

- For nouns the genitive case and meaning
- For verbs the infinitive, perfect tense and meaning
- For adjectives the feminine and neuter form and meaning

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The Trojans depart from Crete

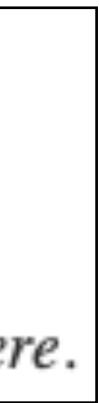
dei novum malum Troianis dant: pestilentiam malam mittunt. pestilentia multos Troianorum necat. in somnio Aeneas deos Troianos videt et audit. dei 'ad terram aliam' inquiunt 'navigare debetis. in Creta manere non Creta -ae fforum, marketplace forum -i f pestilentia -ae f plague, disease somnium -i n dream terra -ae f land, country other (f acc sg) aliam

Exercise 3.29

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

Crete (island to the south of mainland Greece)





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The Trojans depart from Crete

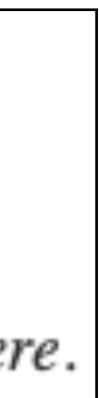
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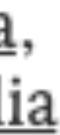
- Creta navigare iubet.
 - mother (nom mater far away, far procul Hesperia -ae f Hesperia ancient antiquus -a -um

Exercise 3.29

5 potestis. Creta non est <u>mater</u> Troianorum. est <u>terra</u> bona <u>procul</u>, <u>Hesperia</u>. <u>antiqua</u>. 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

sg)	6	validus -a -um	powerful
off		primus -a -um	first
		nomen	name (nom s
		Italia -ae f	Italy
		ubi	when









Wednesday 23rd November

LO: recognising and forming the vocative case of nouns

VOCATIVE CASE

vocative is derived from the verb *voco*: someone is being *called*.

Messengers are arriving, master! e.g.

in the singular, too, so there is very little new learning to do.

- The vocative case is used when someone is being directly addressed. The term
- The vocative is always identical to the nominative in the plural, and usually

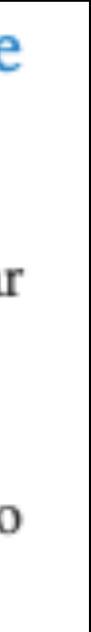




singular of the second declension masculine:

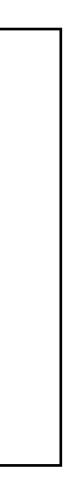
- Nouns and adjectives ending -us (e.g. dominus and laetus) have a vocative singular ending -e (e.g. domine laete). deus is an exception: the vocative is still deus.
- Nouns ending -ius (e.g. nuntius) have a vocative singular ending -i (e.g. nunti bone).
- But nouns and adjectives ending -r (e.g. puer and miser) have a vocative that is identical to ٠ the nominative.

The only place where the vocative is different from the nominative is the



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!



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:

custodite Romam, o dei! e.g. Guard Rome, (o) gods!



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

Exercise 3.32

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

Exercise 3.33

Translate into Latin:

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





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)

REVISION CHECKPOINT





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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.

