Y7 - Latin Summer Exam 2022 – Key Things to Revise

VOCAB: (All the vocab from Chapter 3, including what **part of speech**)

VERBS			
pugnō	pugnāre, pugnāvī	fight	***Remember the principal parts:***
iubeō	iubēre, iūssī	order	
ascendō	ascendere, ascendī	climb	● 1st = **present tense** (e.g. *pugno* = I fight) To find the present stem, take off the -**o** (e.g. *pugn-*)
dēscendō	dēscendere, dēscendī	go down; come down	
petō	petere, petīvī	make for; seek; beg / ask for	● 2nd = **infinitive** (e.g. *pugnare* = to fight) To find the conjugation, look at the vowel before the -re: 1st = **a**re, 2nd = **ē**re, 3rd =**e**re, 4th = **i**re.
cōnspiciō	cōnspicere, cōnspexī	catch sight of; notice	● 3rd = **perfect tense** (e.g. *pugnavi* = I fought) To find the perfect stem, take off the -**i** (e.g. *pugnav-*)
audiō	audīre, audīvī	hear; listen to	
possum	posse, potuī	can; be able	*possum, posse, potui* is an **irregular verb**

NOUNS			
terra	terr- 1f	ground; land; country	***Remember in the second column:***
equus	equ- 2m	horse	The number = **the declension**
caelum	cael- 2n	sky; heaven	
auxilium	auxili- 2n	help	The f/m/n = **the gender** (feminine, masculine or neuter)
mōns	mont- 3m	mountain	
mare	mar- 3n	sea	The second part e.g. terr- = **the stem** (the bit you add the endings to)

ADJECTIVES			
bonus	bona, bonum	good	These are **2-1-2** adjectives. To find their **stem**, take of the -us/-a/-um ending (e.g. the stem of bonus = bon-)
magnus	magna, magnum	big; large; great	
malus	mala, malum	evil; bad	
difficilis	difficil-	difficult	These are **3rd declension** adjectives. Their **stem** is the second part (e.g. difficil-)
facilis	facil-	easy	
fēlīx	fēlīc-	fortunate; happy; lucky	

PREPOSITIONS			
ā, ab	+ ablative	from; away from; by	***Remember:***
cum	+ ablative	with	These are all followed by a noun in the ablative case.
dē	+ ablative	from; down from; about	
ē, ex	+ ablative	from; out of; out from	Watch out for '*in*':
in	+ ablative	in; on	in + abl = **in** BUT in +acc = **into**

ADVERBS			
celeriter		quickly	***Remember***:
diū		for a long time	● most adverbs look like adjectives but end in -**ter** (like *celeriter*)
ōlim		once; some time ago	
subitō		suddenly	● adverbs **DO NOT** change their endings
tandem		at last; finally	

GRAMMAR (The ablative, imperfect/perfect tenses and irregular principal parts)

1. Terms to know:

Derivation (English word which looks like the Latin and means something similar)

Stem (the part of the word which does not change onto which you add the endings)

Declension (a group of nouns with similar endings)

Conjugation (a group of verbs with similar endings)

Principal Parts (the three parts of the verb you see in a vocab list)

Infinitive (the second principal part; translated as "to ….." e.g. amare = to love

Tense (endings which tell us when the verb happened)

2. The Ablative

	1st declension	2nd declension	3rd declension
ablative sg	-a	-o	-e / -i*
ablative pl	-is	-is	-ibus

(* 3rd declension has two options: -e ending for nouns and -i ending for adjectives)

The ablative is used:
1. After a **prepositions**
2. To mean **by**, **with** or **from**

3. Recognising the Imperfect & Perfect tenses

	e.g.	Latin endings	How to translate it...
Perfect	petivimus OR rexit	-i, -isti, -it, -imus, -istis, -erunt	**have/ -ed** (e.g. we have asked for OR she ruled)
Imperfect	petebas OR regebam	-bam, -bas, -bat, -bamus, -batis, -bant	**was/were** (e.g. you were asking for OR I was ruling)

4. Irregular Principal Parts

sum (= I am)	**esse** (= to be)	**fui** (= I was)
possum (= I am able/ I can)	**posse** (=to be able)	**potui** (= I was able/ I could)
eō (= I go)	**īre** (= to go)	**īvī** (=I went)

CULTURE (More gods and goddesses)

- **Jupiter, Juno and Minerva** – had a temple on the Capitoline Hill which the Romans believed was their home. Romans going to war would promise Jupiter a laurel wreath; if they won, they would parade up to the Capitoline and sacrifice to Jupiter there.

- **Janus** – god of doorways and transitions; two faces; the doors of his shrine in Rome (the Janus Geminus) symbolised whether Rome was at war (doors open) or at peace (doors closed).

- **Vesta** – goddess of the hearth; Romans sacrificed to her daily; she had a temple in the forum containing sacred fire which her priestesses, the Vestal Virgins would keep burning.

- **Penates** – household gods who protected the family; Romans believed the public Penates had been brought to Rome by Aeneas when he fled Troy. The story says that the ghost of Trojan prince Hector appeared in a dream and told him to take them, along with Vesta's fire, and found a new city in Italy.

- **Lares** – spirits of the family's ancestors; worshipped in a household shrine called a Lararium.

- **Quirinus** –Romulus as a god; when he disappeared from an assembly in a whirlwind, the senators had probably killed him but some Romans said they had seen him taken into the sky to become a god. He was worshipped as the god, Quirinus.

- **Personified Deities** – Spes (Hope), Pax (Peace), Salus (Safety), Pietas (Duty), Fortuna (Chance), Victoria (Victory)