

Latin

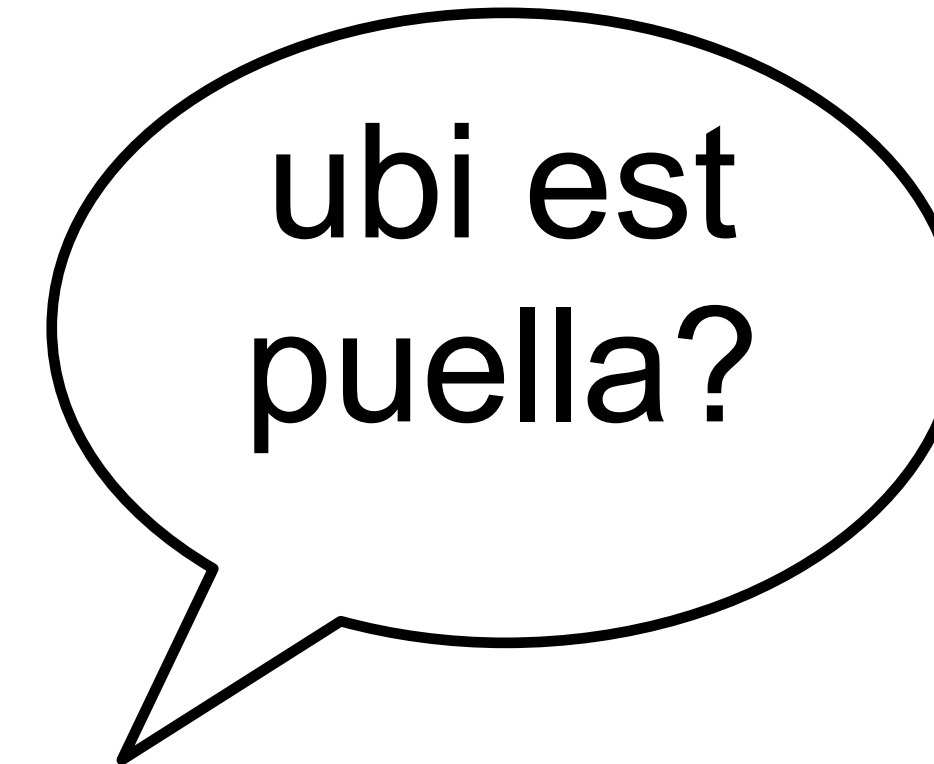
KS3

Wednesday 14th September 2022



A or the?

Definite article = 'the'.
Indefinite article = 'a'.



Home



Contents



A or the?

puella = **the** girl or **a** girl



Home



Contents



A or the?

agricola = **the** farmer or **a** farmer



Home



Contents

Verbs like amō

amō = I love: present tense

1st person singular	amō	= I love
2nd person singular	amās	= you (singular) love
3rd person singular	amat	= he, she or it loves
1st person plural	amāmus	= we love
2nd person plural	amātis	= you (plural) love
3rd person plural	amant	= they love



Verbs like amō cantō = I sing: present tense

1st person singular	cantō	= I sing
2nd person singular	cantās	= you (singular) sing
3rd person singular	cantat	= he, she or it sings
1st person plural	cantāmus	= we sing
2nd person plural	cantātis	= you (plural) sing
3rd person plural	cantant	= they sing





Exercise 1.6

aedificō = I build: present tense

1st person singular	aedificō	= I build
2nd person singular	aedificās	= you (singular) build
3rd person singular	aedificat	= he, she or it builds
1st person plural	aedificāmus	= we build
2nd person plural	aedificātis	= you (plural) build
3rd person plural	aedificant	= they build

[Return to question →](#)



Home



Contents



Exercise 1.6

ambulō = I walk: present tense

1st person singular	ambulō	= I walk
2nd person singular	ambulās	= you (singular) walk
3rd person singular	ambulat	= he, she or it walks
1st person plural	ambulāmus	= we walk
2nd person plural	ambulātis	= you (plural) walk
3rd person plural	ambulant	= they walk

Return to question 



Home



Contents



Exercise 1.6

clāmō = I shout: present tense

1st person singular	clāmō	= I shout
2nd person singular	clāmās	= you (singular) shout
3rd person singular	clāmat	= he, she or it shouts
1st person plural	clāmāmus	= we shout
2nd person plural	clāmātis	= you (plural) shout
3rd person plural	clāmant	= they shout

Return to question 



Home



Contents



Exercise 1.6

rogō = I ask: present tense

1st person singular	rogō	= I ask
2nd person singular	rogās	= you (singular) ask
3rd person singular	rogat	= he, she or it asks
1st person plural	rogāmus	= we ask
2nd person plural	rogātis	= you (plural) ask
3rd person plural	rogant	= they ask

Return to question 



Home



Contents



Exercise 1.6

festīnō = I hurry: present tense

1st person singular	festīnō	= I hurry
2nd person singular	festīnās	= you (singular) hurry
3rd person singular	festīnat	= he, she or it hurries
1st person plural	festīnāmus	= we hurry
2nd person plural	festīnātis	= you (plural) hurry
3rd person plural	festīnant	= they hurry

Return to question 



Home



Contents



Exercise 1.6

habitō = I inhabit, dwell: present tense

1st person singular	habitō	= I inhabit
2nd person singular	habitās	= you (singular) inhabit
3rd person singular	habitāt	= he, she or it inhabits
1st person plural	habitāmus	= we inhabit
2nd person plural	habitātis	= you (plural) inhabit
3rd person plural	habitānt	= they inhabit

Return to question 



Home



Contents



Exercise 1.6

labōrō = I work: present tense

1st person singular	labōrō	= I work
2nd person singular	labōrās	= you (singular) work
3rd person singular	labōrat	= he, she or it works
1st person plural	labōrāmus	= we work
2nd person plural	labōrātis	= you (plural) work
3rd person plural	labōrant	= they work

Return to question 



Home



Contents



Exercise 1.6

laudō = I praise: present tense

1st person singular	laudō	= I praise
2nd person singular	laudās	= you (singular) praise
3rd person singular	laudat	= he, she or it praises
1st person plural	laudāmus	= we praise
2nd person plural	laudātis	= you (plural) praise
3rd person plural	laudant	= they praise

Return to question 



Home



Contents



Exercise 1.6

necō = I kill, murder: present tense

1st person singular	necō	= I kill
2nd person singular	necās	= you (singular) kill
3rd person singular	necat	= he, she or it kills
1st person plural	necāmus	= we kill
2nd person plural	necātis	= you (plural) kill
3rd person plural	necant	= they kill

Return to question 



Home



Contents



Exercise 1.6

vocō = I call: present tense

1st person singular	vocō	= I call
2nd person singular	vocās	= you (singular) call
3rd person singular	vocat	= he, she or it calls
1st person plural	vocāmus	= we call
2nd person plural	vocātis	= you (plural) call
3rd person plural	vocant	= they call

Return to question 



Home



Contents



Exercise 1.7

2. Translate the following into English:

(a) ambulans → They walk

(b) clamātis → You (pl.) shout

(c) festināmus → We hurry

(d) labōrō → I work

(e) vocat → He/she calls



Home



Contents



Exercise 1.7

2. Translate the following into English:

(f) ambulat → He/she walks

(g) necātis → You (pl.) kill

(h) laudāmus → We praise

(i) rogās → You (sing.) ask

(j) aedificant → They build



Home



Contents



Exercise 1.7

3. Give the Latin for the following:

(a) We praise → laudāmus

(b) He asks → rogat

(c) They hurry → festīnant

(d) You (pl.) kill → necātis

(e) You (sing.) build → aedificās



Home



Contents



Exercise 1.7

3. Give the Latin for the following:

(f) They walk  ambulant

(g) He works  labōrat

(h) You (sing.) inhabit  habitās

(i) We call  vocāmus

(j) He shouts  clāmat



Home



Contents

Translating the present tense:

I laugh

or

I am laughing

or

I do laugh





Translating the present tense:

clāmat = he shouts

or

he is shouting

or

he does shout



Home



Contents

Translating the present tense:

aedificant = **they build**

or

they are building

or

they do build





Translating the present tense:

laudāmus = we praise

or

we are praising

or

we do praise



Home



Contents



Exercise 1.8

Translate into English, using all three forms of the English present tense, as in the example.

E.g. clāmant = they shout; they are shouting; they do shout.

1. vocāmus → we call; we are calling; we do call.
2. habitātis → you (pl.) inhabit; you are inhabiting; you do inhabit.
3. amant → they love; they are loving; they do love.
4. ambulās → you (sing.) walk; you are walking; you do walk.
5. aedificō → I build; I am building; I do build.



Home



Contents



Exercise 1.8

Translate into English, using all three forms of the English present tense, as in the example.

E.g. clāmant = they shout; they are shouting; they do shout.

6. clāmat → he, she or it shouts; he is shouting; he does shout.

7. labōrātis → you (pl.) work; you are working; you do work.

8. necant → they kill; they are killing; they do kill.

9. festīnās → you (sing.) hurry; you are hurrying; you do hurry.

10. cantāmus → we sing; we are singing; we do sing.





Exercise 1.9

Translate into Latin, as in the examples.

E.g. We are shouting = clāmāmus.

E.g. He does not shout = nōn clāmat.

1. She hurries. → festīnat.

2. They are singing. → cantant.

3. You (singular) walk. → ambulās.

4. Aulus is not singing. → Aulus nōn cantat.

5. Sulpicia works. → Sulpicia labōrat.



A recap

What are the present tense endings?

What is the hand-signal rhyme?

When is the present tense happening?

What are the 3 different ways of translating the present tense?