

Revision Note Cambridge Latin course Book 1 Stage 1-4

Vocabulary Summaries

Chapter 1

Canis	dog
Coquus	cook
est	and
fīlius	son
hortus	garden
in	in
labōrat	works
māter	mother
pater	father
sedet	sits
servus	servant
via	street

Chapter 2

amīcus	friend
ancilla	slave girl
cēna	dinner
cibus	food
dominus	master
dormit	sleeps
intrat	enters
laetus	happy
laudat	praises
mercātor	merchant
quoque	also
salūtat	greet

Chapter 3

ad	to
bibit	drinks
circuspectat	looks around
clāmat	shouts
ecce	look
et	and
exit	goes out
exspectat	waits for
iānuā	door
īrātus	angry
leō	lion
magnus	big
nāvis	ship
nōn	not
portat	carries
respondet	replies
ridet	laughs
salvē	hello
surgit	gets up
taberna	inn/shop
videt	sees
vinem	wine

Chapter 4

agit	does
ānulus	ring
coquit	cooks
cūr	why?
ē	from
ego	I
ēheu	oh dear
habet	has
inquit	says
iūdex	judge
mendāx	liar
percūnia	money
perterritus	terrified
poēta	poet
quaerit	looks for
quis	Who?
reddit	gives back
satis	enough
sed	but
signum	sign
tū	you
vocat	calls

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Grammar

There are two forms for nouns(people, animals, places and things)

These are known as the nominative and accusative case

The **Nominative** is the person/thing doing the action

The **accusative** is the person/thing having the action done to them

Regulus salutat **Metellam**. Regulus greets Metella.

Regulus is the one greeting and Metella is the one who is being greeted.

Depending on the end of the word in the nominative case determines the word ending the accusative case

Matella- Metell**am**

Caecili**us**- Caecilium

Mercator- Mercator**em**

These words that have different forms when accusative are sorted into what is known as declensions.

1st declension-

e.g ancilla, taberna, iānua

Nominative- end in -a

Accusative- end in -am (-a is replaced with -am e.g. taberna -> tabernam)

2nd declension

e.g amicus, fillius, cibus

Nominative- end in -us

Accusative- end in -um (-us is replaced with -um)

3rd declension

e.g leo, senex

Nominative- end in a variety of endings

Accusative- end in -em

The order of the words in Latin sentences often varies for the English version and therefore it is important to translate each word then look at the context of the sentence to determine the sentence order

Verb changes- Present tense

the ending of verbs change depending on who is performing the action (I, you, she/he)

I walk	Ego ambulō	-ō
you walk	tū ambulās	-ās
The cook walks(she/he)	coquus ambulat	-at

due to the difference in ending it is not strictly necessary to always include you or I in the sentence since it is implied in the word ending, however it is often included for the use of emphasis.