GCSE Latin for Beginners

Lesson 6 Pre-Class Tasks ANSWER SHEET

1. Chapter 2 Vocabulary List[1]

At the start of the course, you explored some different techniques for learning Latin vocabulary using the Chapter 1 Vocabulary List:

a) Look, Cover, Write, Check.

b) Imaginative Sentences.

c) Picture Words.

This week, try to familiarise yourself with the Chapter 2 vocabulary list using our Build-A-Scene visual vocabulary activity.

Instructions: On a blank page, draw a scene which features as many of the words from the vocabulary list as possible and label your picture accordingly.

2. FOURTH CONJUGATION VERBS[2]

Verbs in the fourth conjugation use an **-i-** in their endings. Here is the present tense of **audio** (hear, listen to):

	4th conjugation hear, listen to			
sg 1	aud-**io**	I hear	*or*	I am hearing (etc.)
2	aud -**is**	You (s). hear		
3	aud -**it**	He/She/It hears		
pl 1	aud -**imus**	We hear		
2	aud -**itis**	You (pl.) hear		
3	aud -**iunt**	They hear		

- Note that the third person plural keeps the -i-, so *they hear* is *audiunt*. Compare *trahunt* (they drag) in the third conjugation.

Here are five fourth conjugation verbs that go like *audio*:

custodio   *I guard*   **punio**   *I punish*
dormio   *I sleep*   **venio**   *I come*
invenio   *I find*

Exercise 2.25. *Give an English derivative from:*

1. dormio   *dormant; dormitory*
2. audio   *auditory; audience; audition*
3. invenio   *invent; inventory; inventor*
4. custodio   *custody; custodian*
5. punio   *punitive; punishment*

---

[1] The Chapter 2 Vocabulary List has been sent to you in a separate document. It can also be found in the Latin to GCSE Part 1 textbook (pp. 200-202).
[2] Page 168, *Latin to GCSE Part 1*. Chapter 2.

GCSE Latin for Beginners

Exercise 2.26. *Change from singular to plural or vice versa, keeping the same person, then translate into English. The first one has been done for you.*

1. invenis   (2ⁿᵈ person singular) → invenitis (2ⁿᵈ person plural) = you (pl.) find.
2. audit   (3ʳᵈ person sg.) → audiunt (3ʳᵈ person pl.) = they hear
3. custodimus   (1ˢᵗ person pl.) → custodio (1ˢᵗ person sg.) = I guard
4. puniunt   (3ʳᵈ person pl.) → punit (3rd person sg.) = He/She/It punishes
5. venitis   (2ⁿᵈ person. pl.) → venis (2ⁿᵈ person sg.) = You come

Exercise 2.27. *Translate into English:*

1. nuntius puerum in horto invenit.

The messenger finds the boy in the garden.

2. dei Romam nunc puniunt.

The gods are now punishing Rome.

3. verba deorum audimus.

We hear the words of the gods.

4. viri et feminae insulam armis custodiunt.

The men and women guard the island with weapons.

5. puella in villam venit. epistulam portat.

The girl comes into the house. She is carrying / carries a letter.

Exercise 2.28. *Translate into Latin:*

1. The girls are sleeping in the temple.

puellae in templo dormiunt.

2. The boys are not listening to the slave.*

pueri servum non audiunt.

3. The master comes into the house with the slave-girls.

dominus in villam cum ancillis venit.

*"to the slave" may seem like it needs to be in the *dative* case. However, the verb **audio** "to hear" can also be translated "to listen to". Therefore "the slave" will be in the *accusative* case.