Writing Latin

# **Recap of Week 4:**

This week you have learned a lot! Julia showed us what you can find in a **Roman house and town**. You learned from Lucius and his animals about **present tense endings** for ‘A’, ‘E’ and ‘I’ verbs. We also went over last week’s lesson about the **nominative** and the **accusative** and learned some useful **prepositions** which are used with the accusative**.**

Now you are ready to write some English sentences **in Latin**!

One word that we have not learned yet is ‘**and**’. In Latin we would say **et**.

Knowing this word will come in handy for this exercise!

There are helpful hints after each sentence, and you can always check the explanations in the other resources if you aren’t sure. The first sentence is translated, step by step, as an example.

## **Exercise: Translate these sentences**

**1. Julia teaches the dog to sit.**

We need the ‘she/he/it’ ending for ‘teaches’ because the subject is ‘Julia’. The verb is **docere** (an ‘E’ verb) and so we add -**et** to the end. So ‘Julia teaches’ is **Julia docet.**

The object of this sentence is ‘the dog’. The word for dog is **canis**, and the accusative is **canem**.

We also have another verb: ‘to sit’ is **sedere**.

The sentence ‘Julia teaches the dog to sit’ in Latin is:
**Julia docet canem sedere.**

Now it’s your turn to write some Latin! Using the hints , translate the following sentences:

**2. Julia and the dog like to walk to the market.**

Hint: Think about which ending should be used for ‘like’ in this sentence. (‘Julia and the dog like’ = ‘they like’.)

Hint: Remember that the word for ‘market’ is neuter. Here we need to write the accusative because it is the object. Can you remember the accusative for neuter nouns?

**3. Julia comes into the dining room and lies down.**

**Julia calls the dog.**

**The dog arrives and sits under Julia.**

Hint: Remember that ‘dining room’ is a neuter noun so its ending does **not** change when it is an accusative object.
Hint: Remember that when Julia is the accusative object of the sentence, we write **Juliam**.

Hint: Make sure you are checking your verb endings – there are all three verb types (‘A’, ‘E’ and ‘I’) in these sentences!

**4. The dog sees the dinner and barks.**

**Julia looks at the dog and stands.**

**Julia and the dog move into the main room.**

Hint: The word for dinner is **cena**. But here we need the accusative form because it is the object. Can you remember what it is?

Hint: Make sure you add the correct ending for ‘walk’. Check the ‘A’ verbs explanation if you need some help.

Hint: The Latin for ‘main room’ is neuter – read over the resource on neuter nouns if you need a reminder.

5. The dog sits near the shrine.

Julia comes into the study room and writes.

Hint: The words for ‘shrine’ and ‘study room’ are both neuter. What is special about neuter nouns in the accusative?

6. Julia has a chicken.

The chicken is inside the house.

Hint: See the resources from Week 2 for animal vocabulary.

7. The chicken walks behind the rainwater pool and towards the door.

Hint: There are two objects in this sentence – make sure you are writing their accusative forms correctly: ‘rainwater pool’ is neuter and ‘door’ is feminine.

8. A fox arrives at the house and sits in front of the door.

The fox hears the chicken.

The fox has a plan.

Hint: Find the Latin word for ‘plan’ in the resource on neuter nouns.