



UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE  
SCHOOL CLASSICS PROJECT

Cambridge Latin Course  
Book 1 for OCR Entry Level

*Stage language exercises & information*

CLASSICS FOR ALL  
Championing Classics in Schools

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## Introduction

These exercises complement the Cambridge Latin Course Book 1 for students aiming for entry into the OCR Entry Level Latin qualification. They in no way intend to replace the study and enjoyment of Book 1 but instead aim to highlight the vocabulary encountered in each stage that is also required for the OCR Entry Level Latin and give students practice in translating Latin into English using that vocabulary.

Each stage of this booklet will begin with a table of words required for OCR Level 1 that appear in that stage of the CLC. These words are referred to as OCR EL DVL (OCR Entry Level Defined Vocabulary List). At the end of every stage of the CLC there is a Vocabulary Checklist. The table will therefore guide teachers as to whether the vocabulary listed is required by OCR. Also included are words introduced during the CLC stage but not listed in the Vocabulary Checklist at the end of the stage. These are indicated by an asterisk \*.

The Cambridge Latin Course is primarily a reading course, and teachers are encouraged to use the course in its entirety to develop reading and comprehension skills. The CLC presents language not as an end in itself, but as a means of gaining access to a literature and the culture from which it springs. Book 1 does not just introduce vocabulary but a method of learning how to read and enjoy the Latin language and culture. We do hope you find these materials a useful addition.

## Stage 1 - Caecilius (3rd person singular present tense)

### OCR EL DVL words appearing in this stage

\* = word introduced in stage but not in stage's Vocabulary Checklist

canis	<i>dog</i>	pater	<i>father</i>
cibus*	food	scribit*	<i>writes</i>
est	<i>is</i>	sedet	<i>sits</i>
filius	<i>son</i>	servus	<i>slave</i>
hortus	<i>garden</i>	stat*	<i>stands</i>
in	<i>in</i>	via	<i>street</i>
laborat*	<i>works</i>	visitat*	<i>visits</i>
mater	<i>mother</i>		

### Exercise

Complete each Latin sentence, completing it with a suitable word or phrase from below. Then write down what the sentence means. Use each word or phrase only once.

**in via      pater      laborat      Caecilius      mater**

a) ..... est in horto

meaning: \_\_\_\_\_

b) ..... est in via

meaning: \_ \_\_\_\_\_

c) servus in horto .....

meaning: \_\_\_\_\_

d) ..... scribit

meaning: \_\_\_\_\_

e) canis ..... sedet

meaning: \_\_\_\_\_

## Stage 2 - in villa (accusative singular)

### OCR EL DVL words appearing in this stage

\* = word introduced in stage but not in stage's Vocabulary Checklist

amicus	<i>friend</i>	laudat	<i>praises</i>
ancilla	<i>slave girl, maid</i>	mercator	<i>merchant</i>
audit*	<i>hears</i>	portat*	<i>carries</i>
cena	<i>dinner</i>	quoque	<i>also</i>
cibus	<i>food</i>	salutat	<i>greet</i>
dominus	<i>master</i>	spectat*	<i>watches, looks at</i>
et*	<i>and</i>	villa*	<i>house</i>
expectat*	<i>waits for</i>	vinum*	<i>wine</i>
intrat	<i>enters</i>	vocat*	<i>calls</i>
laetus	<i>happy</i>		

### Exercise

Complete each Latin sentence using the best word from the brackets. Then write down what the sentence means.

a) ancilla hortum ..... (intrat/portat)

meaning: \_\_\_\_\_

b) dominus mercatorem ..... (stat/salutat)

meaning: \_\_\_\_\_

c) amicus cibum ..... (laudat/audit)

meaning: \_\_\_\_\_

d) mercator villam ..... (portat/intrat)

meaning: \_\_\_\_\_

e) servus in via ..... (stat/audit)

meaning: \_\_\_\_\_

## Stage 3 - negotium (declensions & their endings)

### OCR EL DVL words appearing in this stage

\* = word introduced in stage but not in stage's Vocabulary Checklist

ad	to	non	not
clamat	shouts	optimus*	very good, best
et	and	pecunia*	money
expectat	waits for	perterritus*	terrified
fortis*	brave, strong	portat	carries
forum*	forum, marketplace	ridet	laughs, smiles
inquit*	says (said)	taberna	shop, inn
iratus	angry	videt	sees
laudat*	praises	vinum	wine
magnus	big		

### Exercise

Complete each Latin sentence using the best word from the brackets. Then write down what the sentence means.

a) amicus ..... expectat. (Caecilius/Caecilium)

meaning: \_\_\_\_\_

b) Grumio.....intrat. (villa/villam)

meaning: \_\_\_\_\_

c) .....vinum portat. (servus/servum)

meaning: \_\_\_\_\_

d) Metella .....salutat. (mercator/mercatores)

meaning: \_\_\_\_\_

e) .....canem videt (pater/patrem)

meaning: \_\_\_\_\_

## Stage 4 - in foro (1st & 2nd person singular present tense)

### OCR EL DVL words appearing in this stage

\* = word introduced in stage but not in stage's Vocabulary Checklist

cur?	why?	perterritus	terrified
currit*	runs	quis?	who
ego	I	sed	but
habet	has	tu	you
inquit	says	urbs*	town, city
meus*	my	vocat	calls
pecunia	money		

### Exercise

Complete each Latin sentence using the best word from the brackets. Then write down what the sentence means.

a) ego sum servus. ego in villa ..... (laboro/audio)

meaning: \_\_\_\_\_

---

b) ego sum Metella. ego in horto ..... (porto/sedeo)

meaning: \_\_\_\_\_

---

c) tu es ancilla. tu vinum..... (vocas/portas)

meaning: \_\_\_\_\_

---

d) tu es pater. tu filium.....(laudas/scribis)

meaning: \_\_\_\_\_

---

e) ego..... iratus (sum/est)

meaning: \_\_\_\_\_

f) tu..... perterritus (es/est)

meaning: \_\_\_\_\_

g) canis ..... magnus (est/sum)

meaning: \_\_\_\_\_

## Stage 5 - in teatro (3rd person plural present tense, nominative plural)

### OCR EL DVL words appearing in this stage

\* = word introduced in stage but not in stage's Vocabulary Checklist

agricola	<i>farmer</i>	optimus	<i>very good, excellent</i>
audit	<i>hears</i>	puella	<i>girl</i>
clamor	<i>shout, uproar</i>	puer*	<i>boy</i>
currit	<i>runs</i>	spectat	<i>looks at, watches</i>
fabula	<i>play, story</i>	stat	<i>stands</i>
femina	<i>woman</i>	ubi?	<i>where</i>
meus	<i>my</i>	urbs	<i>city</i>
multus	<i>much</i>	venit	<i>comes</i>
multi	<i>many</i>		

### Exercise

Complete each Latin sentence using the best word from the brackets. Then write down what the sentence means.

a) puellae in via ..... (currit/currunt)

meaning: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

b) Caecilius multam pecuniam ..... (habet/habent)

meaning: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

c) mercatores in foro ..... (stat/stant)

meaning: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

d) mercator fabulam ..... (laudat/laudant)

meaning: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

e) pater ..... in villa (est/sunt)

meaning: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

f) Metella et Caecilius ..... in horto (est/sunt)

meaning: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

## Stage 6 - Felix (3rd person singular & plural perfect & imperfect tenses)

### OCR EL DVL words appearing in this stage

\* = word introduced in stage but not in stage's Vocabulary Checklist

fortis	<i>brave</i>	scribit	<i>writes</i>
maximus*	<i>very big, biggest</i>	servat*	<i>looks after, keeps</i>
olim	<i>once, some time ago</i>	solus*	<i>alone, only</i>
parvus	<i>small</i>	statim*	<i>straight away</i>
per	<i>through</i>	subito	<i>suddenly</i>
postquam	<i>after</i>	timet*	<i>fears, is afraid</i>
quod	<i>because</i>		

### Exercise

Complete each Latin sentence using the best word(s) from the brackets. Then write down what the sentence means.

a) ..... per viam currebant (puer/pueri)

meaning: \_\_\_\_\_

b) ..... vinum portavit (ancilla/ancillae)

meaning: \_\_\_\_\_

c) ..... filium laudaverunt (mater/mater et pater)

meaning: \_\_\_\_\_

d) ..... forum intrabat (mercator/mercatores)

meaning: \_\_\_\_\_

e) ..... Caecilium expectabat (amicus/amici)

meaning: \_\_\_\_\_

## Stage 7 - cena (more forms of the perfect)

### OCR EL DVL words appearing in this stage

\* = word introduced in stage but not in stage's Vocabulary Checklist

facit	<i>makes, does</i>	parat	<i>prepares</i>
mittit*	<i>sends</i>	primus*	<i>first</i>
narrat	<i>tells, relates</i>	prope	<i>near</i>
omnis	<i>all</i>	rogat	<i>asks</i>

### Exercise

Complete each Latin sentence using the best phrase from the brackets. Then write down what the sentence means.

a) Grumio..... (cenam paravit/fabulam narraverunt)

meaning: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

b) Caecilius.....(pecuniam servavit/in villam laboraverunt)

meaning: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

c) amici .....(in horto sedebat/ad urbem currebant)

meaning: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

d) Metella..... (Melissam laudavit/canem audiverunt)

meaning: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

e) feminae.....(in via stabat/villam intrabant)

meaning: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

## Stage 8 - gladiatores (accusative plural, superlative adjectives)

### OCR EL DVL words appearing in this stage

\* = word introduced in stage but not in stage's Vocabulary Checklist

consumit	<i>eats</i>	statim	<i>at once</i>
puer	<i>boy</i>	tres*	<i>three</i>
pugnat	<i>fights</i>	unus*	<i>one</i>
saepe	<i>often</i>		

### Exercise

Translate the following sentences.

a) mater puellas in via audivit.

meaning: \_\_\_\_\_

b) Caecilius mercatores expectavit.

meaning: \_\_\_\_\_

c) pueri amicos in foro salutaverunt.

meaning: \_\_\_\_\_

d) feminae canes laudabant.

meaning: \_\_\_\_\_

e) Grumio est laetus, sed Melissa est laetissima.

meaning: \_\_\_\_\_

f) pueri erant fortes sed matres erant fortissimae.

meaning: \_\_\_\_\_

g) Clemens ancillas laudabat quod fabulam longissimam narraverunt.

meaning: \_\_\_\_\_

## Stage 9 - thermae (dative singular and plural)

### OCR EL DVL words appearing in this stage

\* = word introduced in stage but not in stage's Vocabulary Checklist

dat	<i>gives</i>	mox	<i>soon</i>
decem*	<i>ten</i>	postquam*	<i>after, when</i>
domina*	<i>mistress</i>		

### Exercise

Complete each Latin sentence using the correct verb from the brackets. Then write down what the sentence means.

a) Grumio dominae cibum ..... (paravit, intravit, pugnavit)

meaning: \_\_\_\_\_

---

b) ancillae amicis aquam ..... (salutaverunt, portaverunt, audiverunt)

meaning: \_\_\_\_\_

---

c) Clemens feminis pecuniam ..... (misit, laboravit, vocavit)

meaning: \_\_\_\_\_

---

d) pater pueris canem ..... (dedit, risit, audivit)

meaning: \_\_\_\_\_

---

e) servi mercatoribus vinum ..... (viderunt, narraverunt, portaverunt)

meaning: \_\_\_\_\_

---

f) Quintus et Metella patri tabernam ..... (dederunt, venerunt, pugnaverunt)

meaning: \_\_\_\_\_

---

## Stage 10 - rhetor (first & second person plural present tense)

*n.b. this stage also deals with comparative adjectives, which are not part of OCR EL requirement.*

### OCR EL DVL words appearing in this stage

\* = word introduced in stage but not in stage's Vocabulary Checklist

docet	<i>teaches</i>	Romanus	<i>Roman</i>
habitat	<i>lives</i>	servat	<i>saves, looks after</i>
liber	<i>book</i>	solus	<i>alone</i>
nos	<i>we</i>	vos	<i>you (plural)</i>

### Exercise

Complete each Latin sentence using the most suitable phrase from the box below. Then write down what the sentence means.

sumus laeti	canem iratum videmus	cibum domino offertis
magnam villam facimus		estis mercatores

a) nos sumus perterriti quod .....

meaning: \_\_\_\_\_

---

b) vos estis servi; vos .....

meaning: \_\_\_\_\_

---

c) vos multam pecuniam habetis quod vos .....

meaning: \_\_\_\_\_

---

d) nos cenam optimam consumimus; nos .....

meaning: \_\_\_\_\_

---

e) nos matri.....quod nos sumus filii optimi.

meaning: \_\_\_\_\_

---

## Stage 11 - candidati (questions)

*n.b. this stage deals with verbs that take the dative, which are not part of OCR EL grammar or vocabulary requirement. Also, the '-ne' form of question is not part of the OCR EL requirement.*

### OCR EL DVL words appearing in this stage

\* = word introduced in stage but not in stage's Vocabulary Checklist

ibi	<i>there</i>	sed*	<i>but</i>
invitat	<i>invites</i>	stultus	<i>stupid</i>
primus	<i>first</i>	vir	<i>man</i>

### Exercise

Translate the questions below.

a) tu vinum ibi habes?

meaning: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

b) ubi sunt ancillae?

meaning: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

c) quis erat in horto?

meaning: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

d) ubi canem vidit?

meaning: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

e) cur in via pugnatis?

meaning: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

f) quis clamabat?

meaning: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

## Stage 12 - finis (1st & 2nd person forms of perfect & imperfect tenses)

### OCR EL DVL words appearing in this stage

\* = word introduced in stage but not in stage's Vocabulary Checklist

mittit	sends	timet	fears
tandem	at last		

### Exercise

Translate the sentences below.

a) vos in villa sedebatis, sed ego per vias currebam.

meaning: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

b) perterriti eramus quod pater in foro non erat.

meaning: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

c) vinum mercatori portavistis.

meaning: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

d) tandem dominum vidi, et laetus eram.

meaning: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

e) clamorem in taberna audivisti?

meaning: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

f) fortis eras quod canem iratum pulsavisti.

meaning: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

g) cibum in villa consumebamus; subito virum magnum vidimus.

meaning: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

h) fabulam bonam narrabas.

meaning: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

i) cur soli in urbe eratis?

meaning: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

## Cardinal numbers 1-10

unus	<i>one</i>	sex	<i>six</i>
duo	<i>two</i>	septem	<i>seven</i>
tres	<i>three</i>	octo	<i>eight</i>
quattuor	<i>four</i>	novem	<i>nine</i>
quinque	<i>five</i>	decem	<i>ten</i>

### Exercise

Translate the sentences below.

a) mater meus tres canes habet, sed ego septem habeo.

meaning: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

b) in via erant decem tabernae.

meaning: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

c) Caecilius quattuor ancillas Metellae misit.

meaning: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

d) sex servi vinum portabant.

meaning: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

e) mater mea et pater meus unum filium habent.

meaning: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

f) duo pueri irati in foro pugnabant.

meaning: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

g) quinque amicos bonos habes.

meaning: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

h) Caecilius novem libros portabat, sed Quinto octo dedit.

meaning: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

## Superlative forms of DVL adjectives

adjective	meaning	superlative adjective
bonus	<i>good</i>	optimus
fortis	<i>brave</i>	fortissimus
iratus	<i>angry</i>	iratissimus
laetus	<i>happy</i>	laetissimus
magnus	<i>big, large, great</i>	maximus
multus	<i>much, many</i>	plurimus
omnis	<i>all, every</i>	<i>exists but unlikely</i>
parvus	<i>small</i>	minimus
perterritus	<i>terrified</i>	<i>exists but unlikely</i>
primus	<i>first</i>	<i>exists but unlikely</i>
Romanus	<i>Roman</i>	<i>exists but unlikely</i>
solus	<i>alone, lonely, only, on one's own</i>	<i>exists but unlikely</i>
stultus	<i>stupid, foolish</i>	stultissimus

### Exercise

Complete each Latin sentence using a superlative word or phrase from the box below. Then write down what the sentence means.

iratissima

stultissimus eras

sumus optimi

sunt minimi

a) puellae sunt parvae sed pueri .....

meaning: \_\_\_\_\_

b) mater est..... quod in via pugnabamus.

meaning: \_\_\_\_\_

c) boni estis sed nos .....

meaning: \_\_\_\_\_

d)..... quod cenam domini non paravisti.

meaning: \_\_\_\_\_

## Words in OCR EL DVL which \*DO NOT\* appear in CLC1

word	grammatical info	word class	meaning
advenio	advenire, adveni	verb	<i>arrive</i>
ager	m	noun 2	<i>field</i>
amo	amare, amavi	verb	<i>love</i>
aqua	f	noun 1	<i>water</i>
bonus	bona, bonum	adjective	<i>good</i>
constituo	constituere, constitui	verb	<i>decide</i>
magister	m	noun 2	<i>teacher</i>
nomen	n	noun 3	<i>name</i>
plaustrum	n	noun 2	<i>cart</i>

### Exercise

Translate the sentences below.

a) plaustrum in agro stabat.

meaning: \_\_\_\_\_

b) Romanus tria nomina habet.

meaning: \_\_\_\_\_

c) Caecius in forum advenit.

meaning: \_\_\_\_\_

d) quid constituistis?

meaning: \_\_\_\_\_

e) magistri tabernam intraverunt quod vinum amabant.

meaning: \_\_\_\_\_

f) canis stultus in aqua stat!

meaning: \_\_\_\_\_

## esse and posse in full

*n.b. posse (to be able) often takes an infinitive ('to do something'). This grammatical form is not covered in CLC1, but is a requirement of OCR EL. The infinitive form ends in '-re' (the second part of the verb given in the EL DVL).*

esse to be		<i>present</i>	<i>imperfect</i>	<i>perfect</i> (not in CLC1, uncommon)
S	1	sum	eram	fui
	2	es	eras	fuisti
	3	est	erat	fuit
P	1	sumus	eramus	fuimus
	2	estis	eratis	fuistis
	3	sunt	erant	fuerunt

posse to be able		<i>present</i>	<i>imperfect</i>	<i>perfect</i>
S	1	possum	poteram	potui
	2	potes	poteras	potuisti
	3	potest	poterat	potuit
P	1	possumus	poteramus	potuimus
	2	potestis	poteratis	potuistis
	3	possunt	poterant	potuerunt

### Exercise

Translate the sentences below.

a) mater filium laudavit quod fortis erat.

meaning: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

b) postquam villam videre poteram, laetissima eram.

meaning: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

c) viri feminas servare non poterant.

meaning: \_\_\_\_\_

d) quis estis? audire potestis?

meaning: \_\_\_\_\_

e) agricolae statim in urbem advenerunt quod plaustrum habebant.

meaning: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

f) parvus puer aquam portare non poterat.

meaning: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

## Prepositional phrases

The following prepositional phrases form part of the EL DVL

<b>in aqua</b>	in the water
<b>ex agris</b>	from the fields
<b>cum amicis</b>	with friends
<b>in foro</b>	in the forum
<b>e foro*</b>	from the forum
<b>Roma</b>	from Rome
<b>Romae</b>	at Rome
<b>in plaustro</b>	in the wagon
<b>in taberna</b>	in the shop/inn
<b>ex urbe</b>	from the city

\* nb not 'ex foro' as listed in the OCR EL DVL: 'e' when followed by a consonant, 'ex' when followed by a vowel.

### Exercise

Translate the sentences below.

a) agricolae in plaustro sedebant, et servi ex agris venerunt.

meaning: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

b) mox canis cum amicis in aqua stabat.

meaning: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

c) mercatores cibum et vinum in taberna consumebant, sed servi e foro currebant.

meaning: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

d) villas optimas Romae vidimus.

meaning: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

e) in foro eram. ex urbe cucurristi, domina?

meaning: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_