

Chapter 4



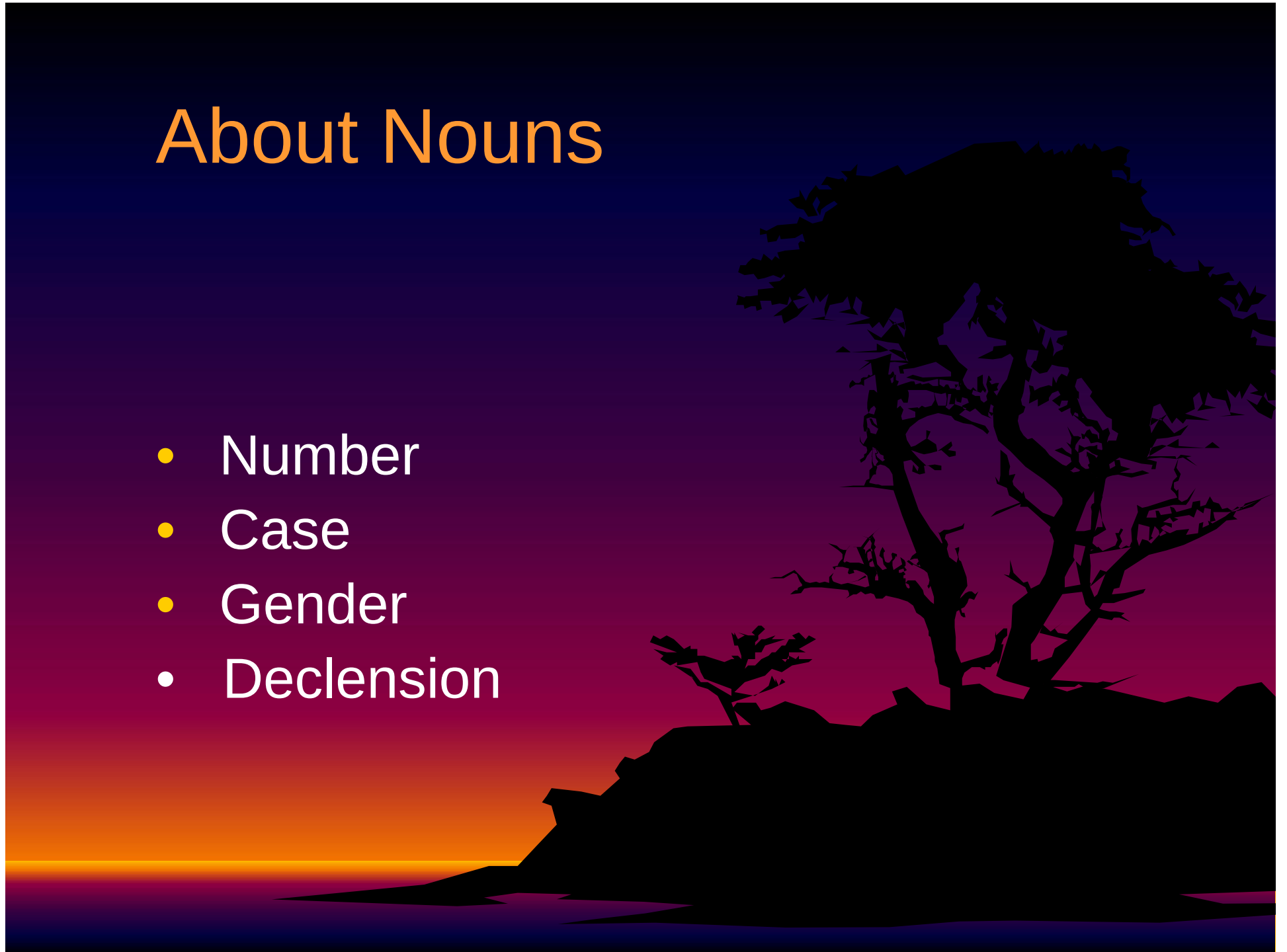
Phrase

Dominus pastor meus; nihil mihi
deerit.



About Nouns

- Number
- Case
- Gender
- Declension



English Cases

- Nominative
- Possessive
- Objective

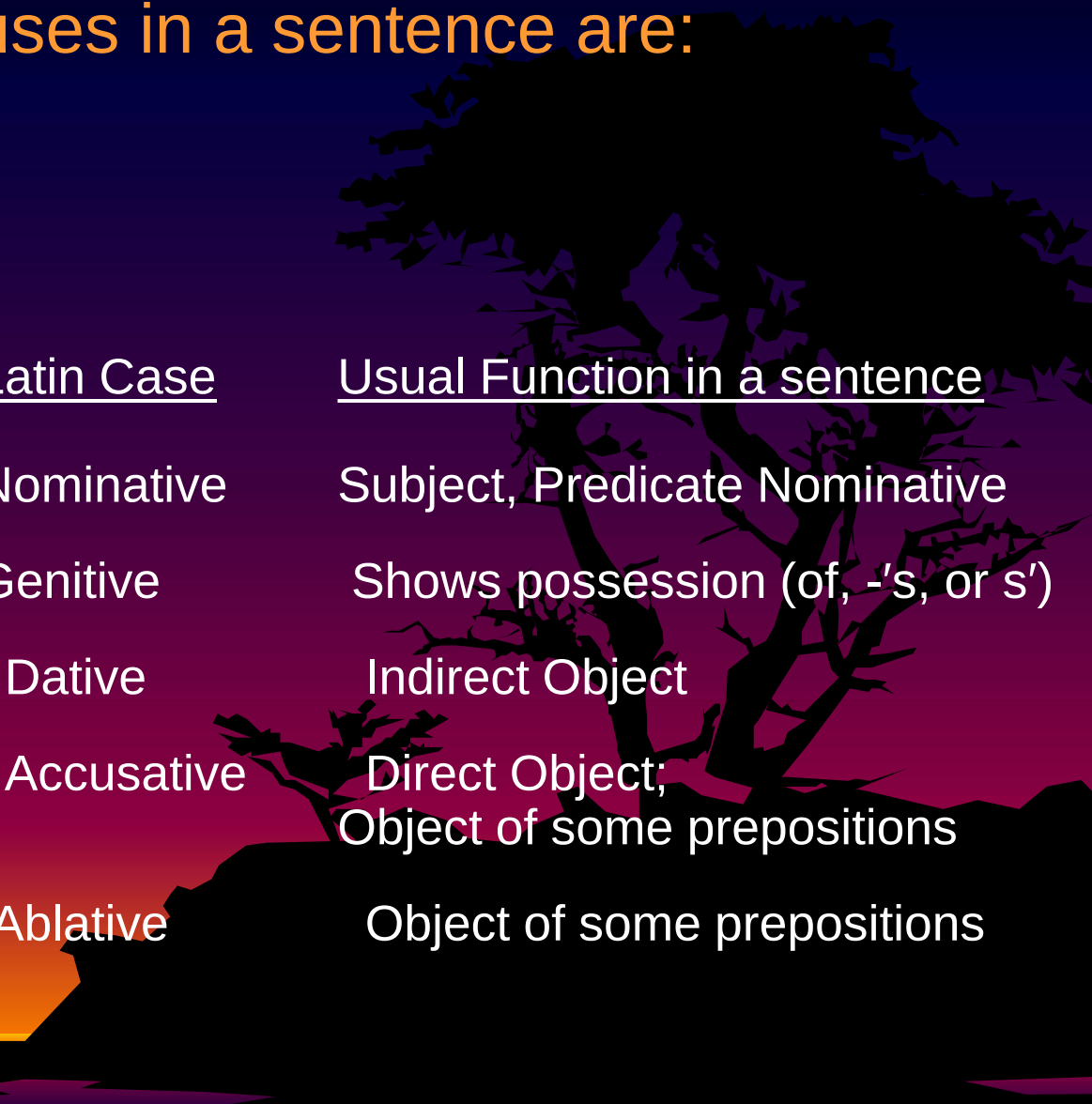


Latin Has Seven Cases.

- Nominative
- Genitive
- Dative
- Accusative
- Ablative
- Vocative
- Locative

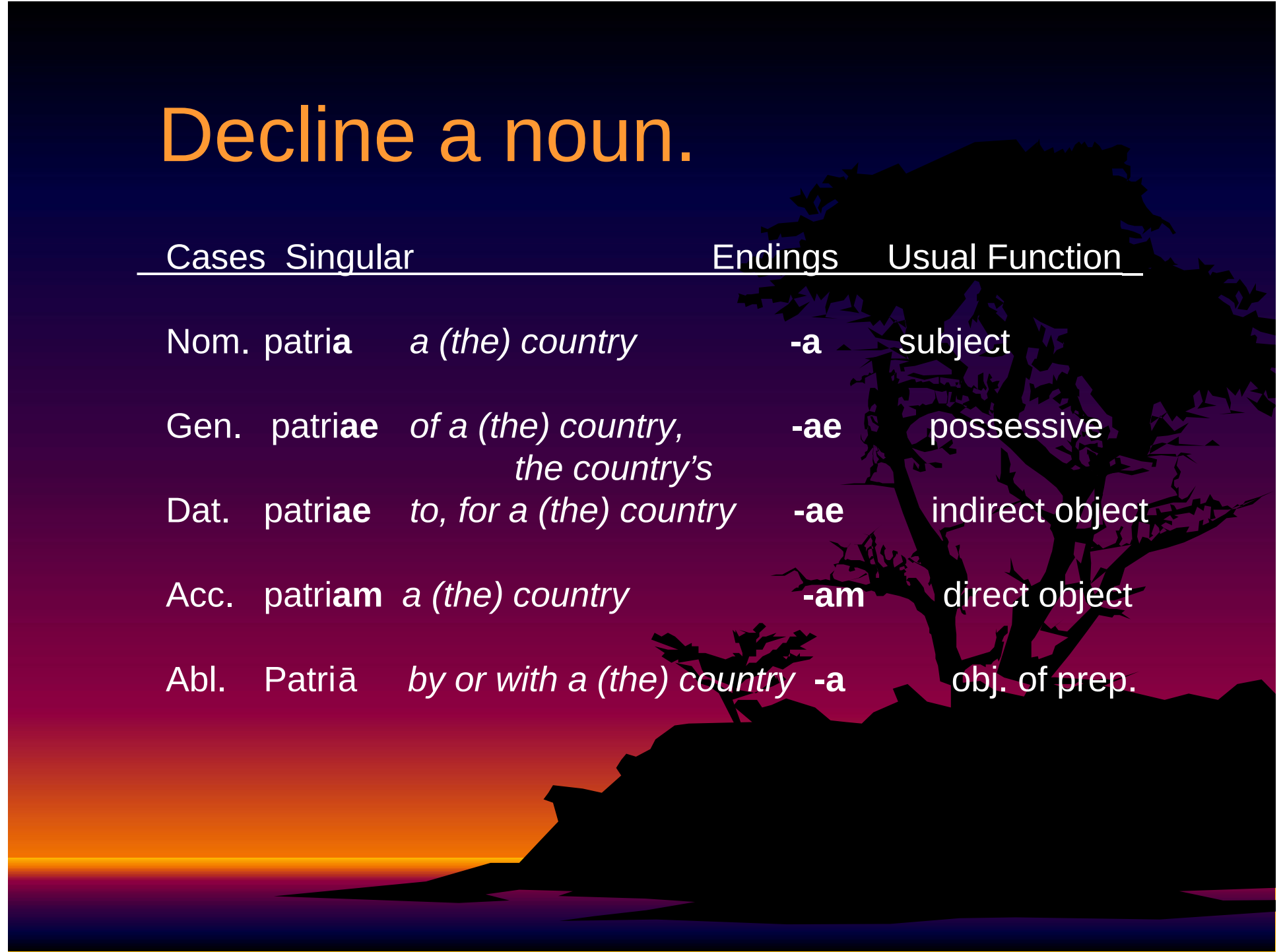


The most commonly used cases and their most common uses in a sentence are:



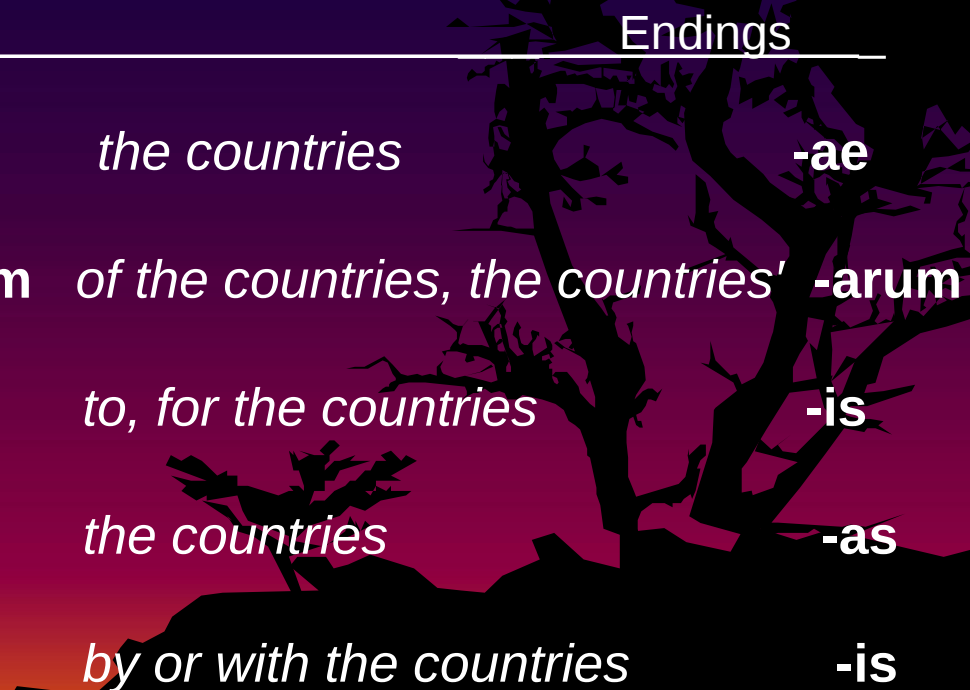
<u>English Case</u>	<u>Latin Case</u>	<u>Usual Function in a sentence</u>
Nominative	Nominative	Subject, Predicate Nominative
Possessive	Genitive	Shows possession (of, -'s, or s')
Objective	Dative	Indirect Object
Objective	Accusative	Direct Object; Object of some prepositions
Objective	Ablative	Object of some prepositions

Decline a noun.



<u>Cases</u>	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Endings</u>	<u>Usual Function</u>
Nom.	patria <i>a (the) country</i>	-a	subject
Gen.	patriae <i>of a (the) country, the country's</i>	-ae	possessive
Dat.	patriae <i>to, for a (the) country</i>	-ae	indirect object
Acc.	patriam <i>a (the) country</i>	-am	direct object
Abl.	Patriā <i>by or with a (the) country</i>	-a	obj. of prep.

Decline a noun in the plural.



<u>Cases</u>	<u>Plural</u>	<u>Endings</u>
Nom.	patri ae	<i>the countries</i> -ae
Gen.	patri arum	<i>of the countries, the countries'</i> -arum
Dat.	patri is	<i>to, for the countries</i> -is
Acc.	patri as	<i>the countries</i> -as
Abl.	patri is	<i>by or with the countries</i> -is

Vocabulary

ancilla,

ancillae

aqua,

aquae

balaena,

balaenae

Europa,

Europae

familia,

familiae

Gallia,

Galliae

Italia,

Italiae



Vocabulary

iustitia,

patria,

poeta,

propheta,

provincia,

puella,

raeda,

iustitiae

patriae

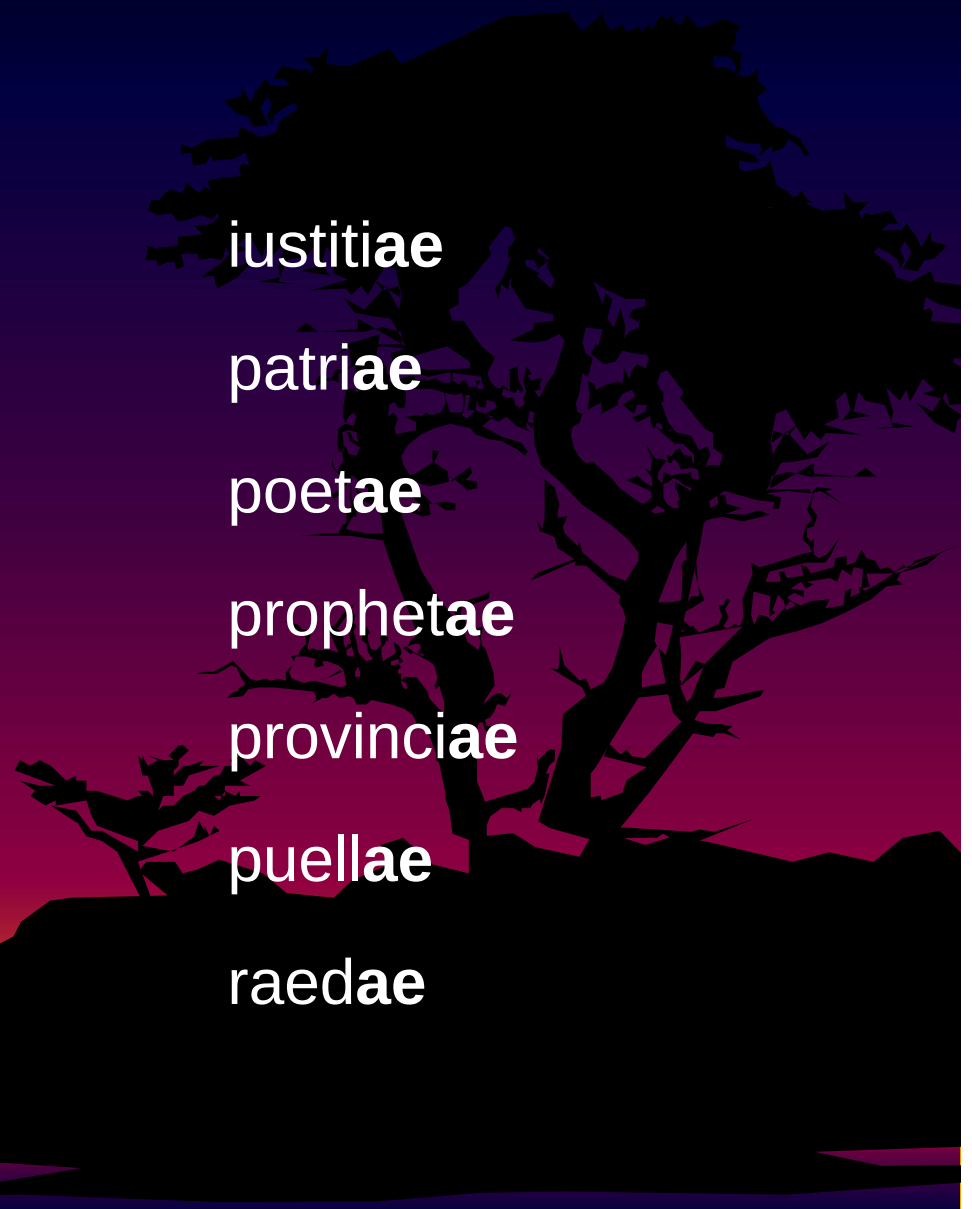
poetae

prophetae

provinciae

puellae

raedae



Vocabulary

Roma,

sapientia,

silva,

stella,

terra,

tunica,

turba,

Romae

sapientiae

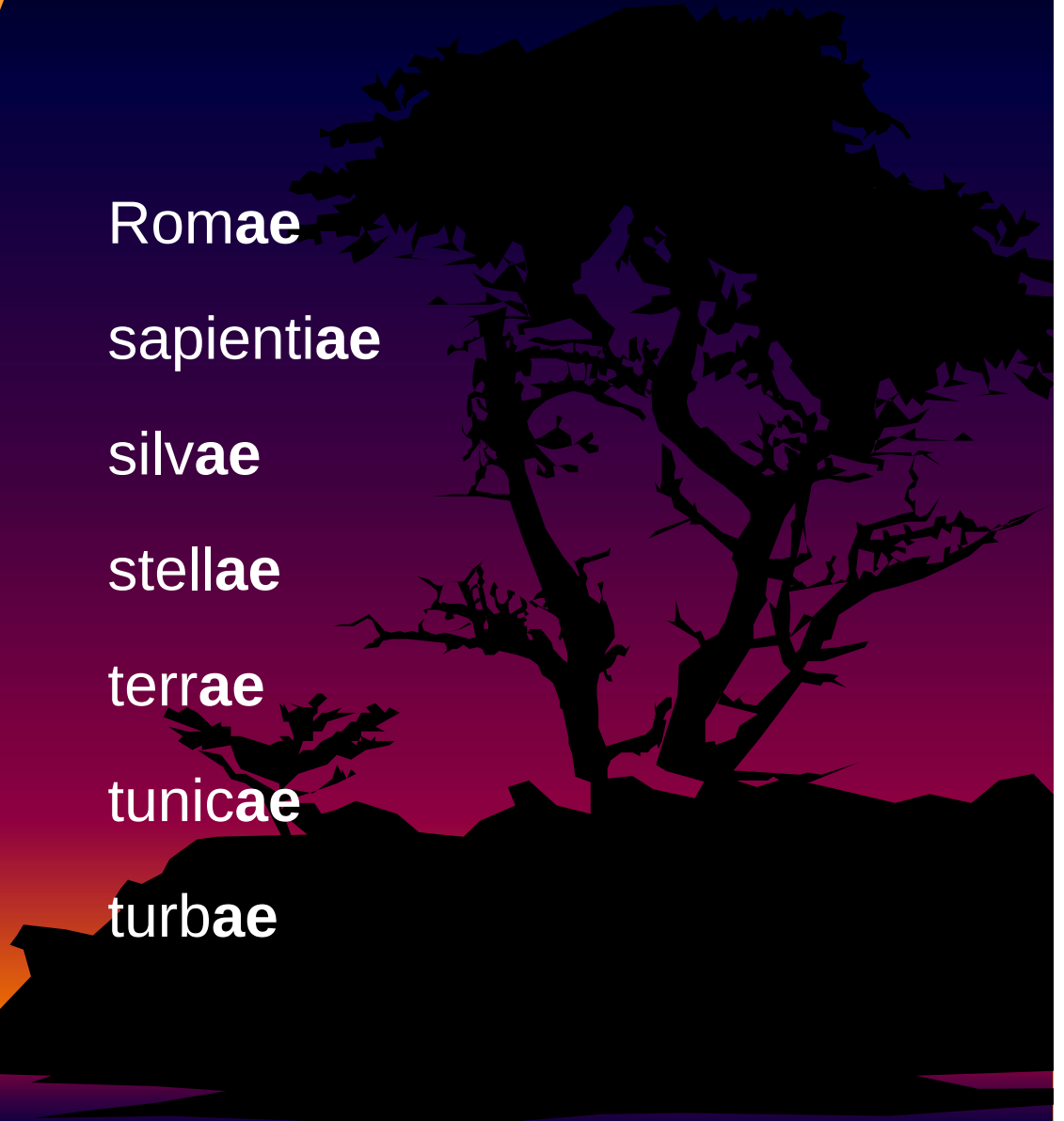
silvae

stellae

terrae

tunicae

turbae



Vocabulary

via,

viae

illa,

villae

et

sed

est

sunt

in



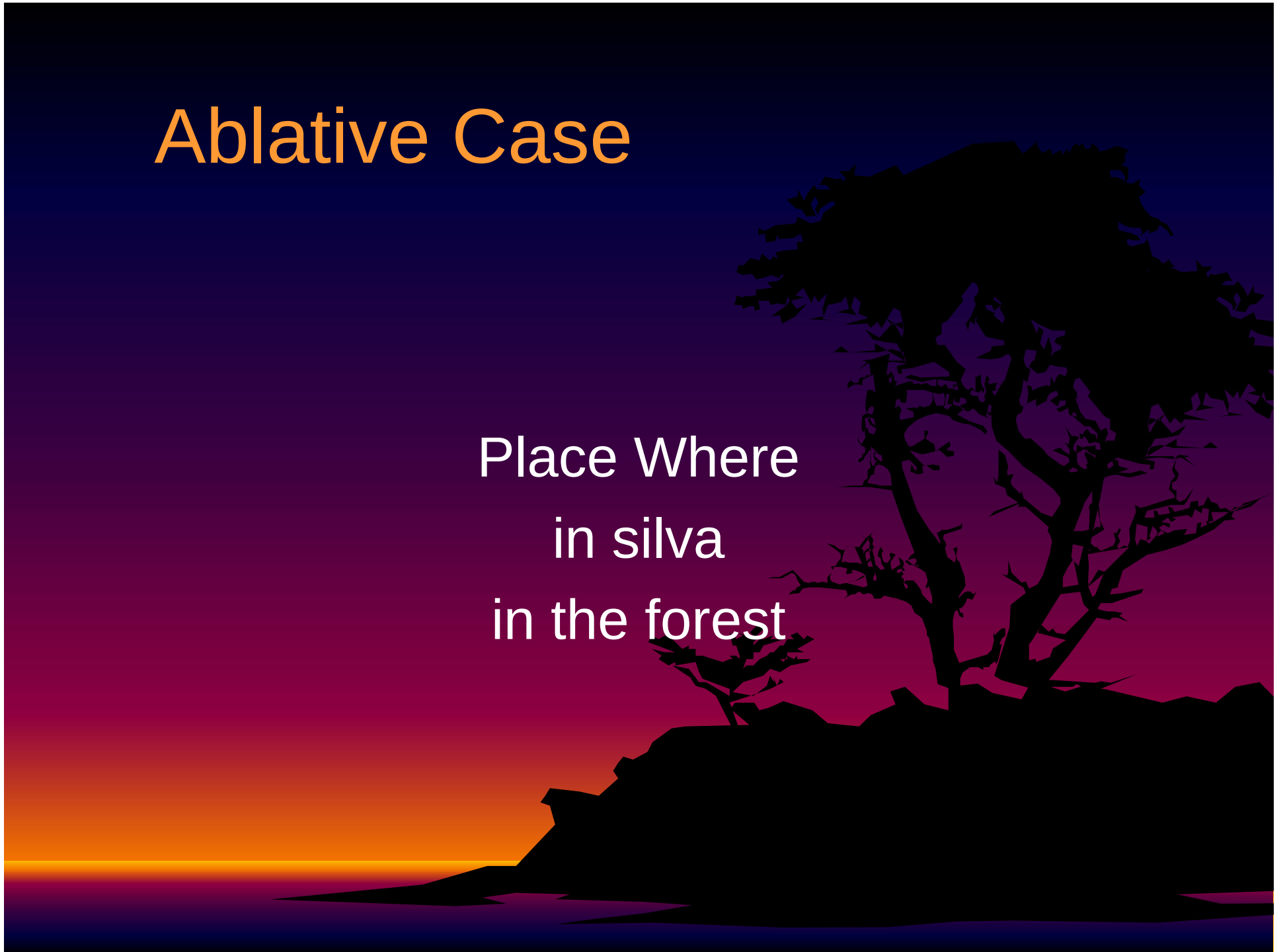
Nominative Case can be:

- Subject
- Predicate Nominative



Ablative Case

Place Where
in silva
in the forest



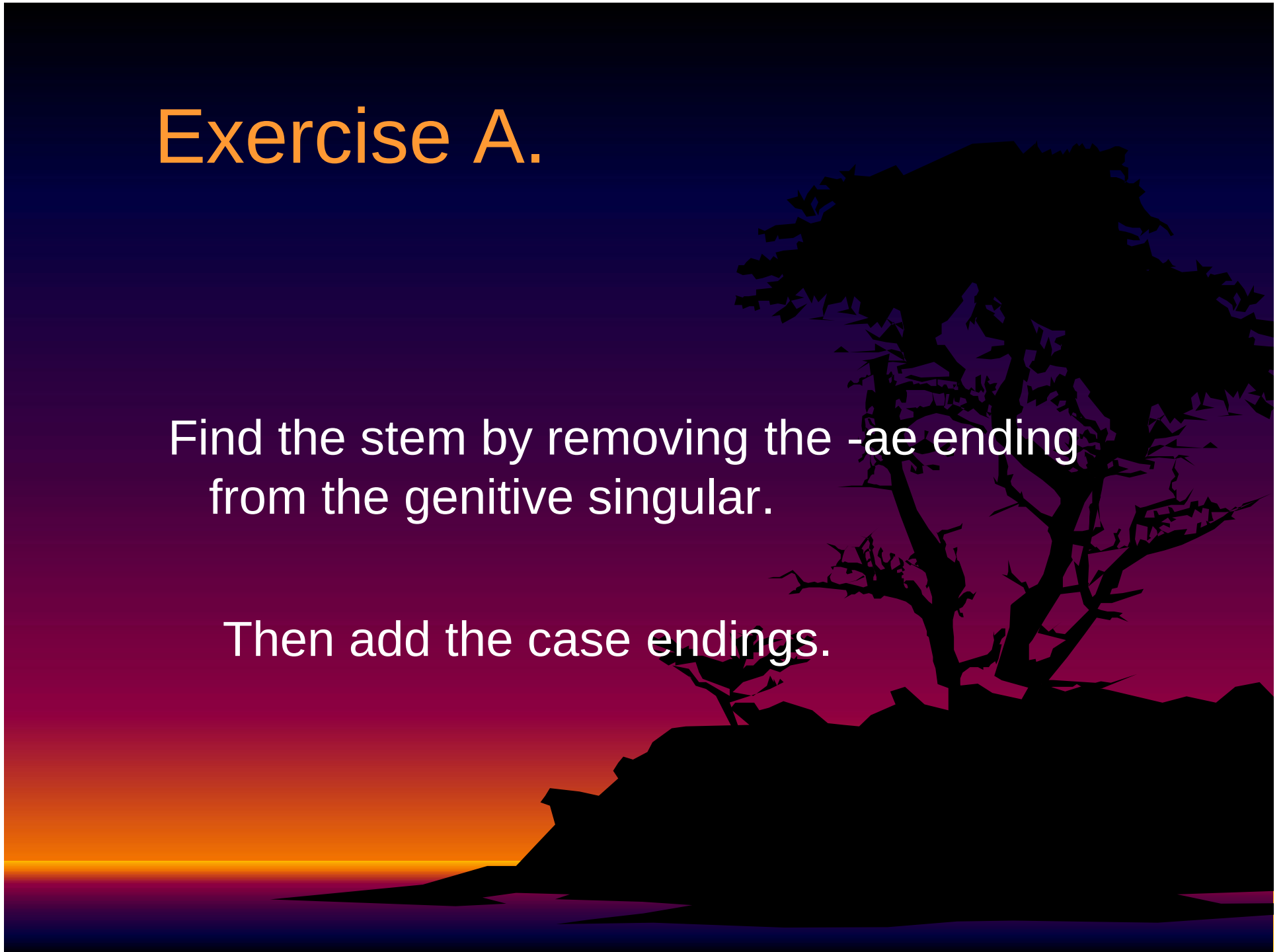
a forest – a sylvan setting



Exercise A.

Find the stem by removing the -ae ending
from the genitive singular.

Then add the case endings.



Exercise B.

- Give the case and number of each noun.
- Then translate into English.

Example: raedam

Accusative case,
singular = carriage.

Raeda (an ancient one!)



Exercise C.

- Give the case and number required
 - Translate into Latin.

Example: with the poets

Ablative case, plural, poetis

Poet Alfred Lord Tennyson

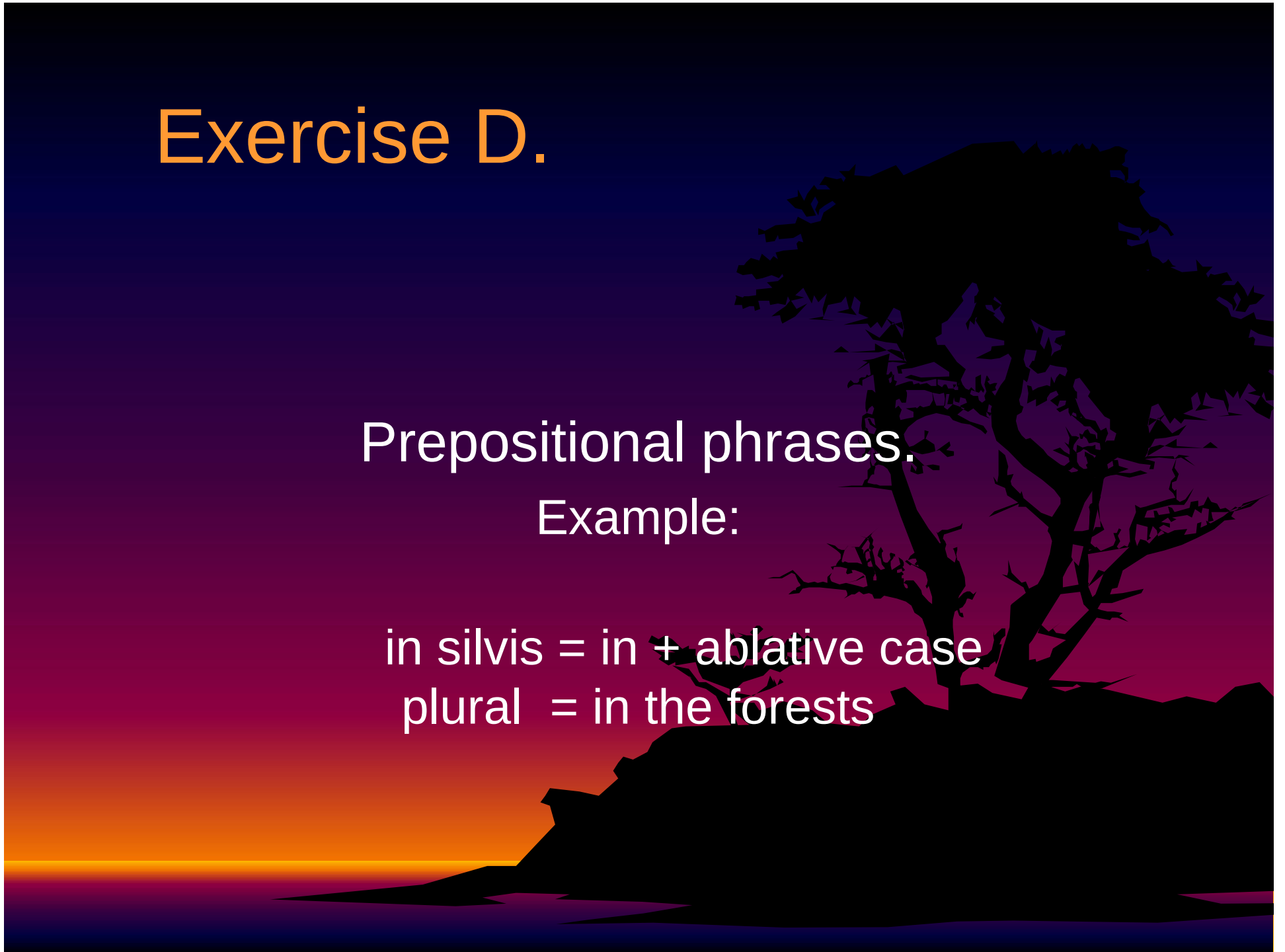


Exercise D.

Prepositional phrases.

Example:

in silvis = in + ablative case
plural = in the forests

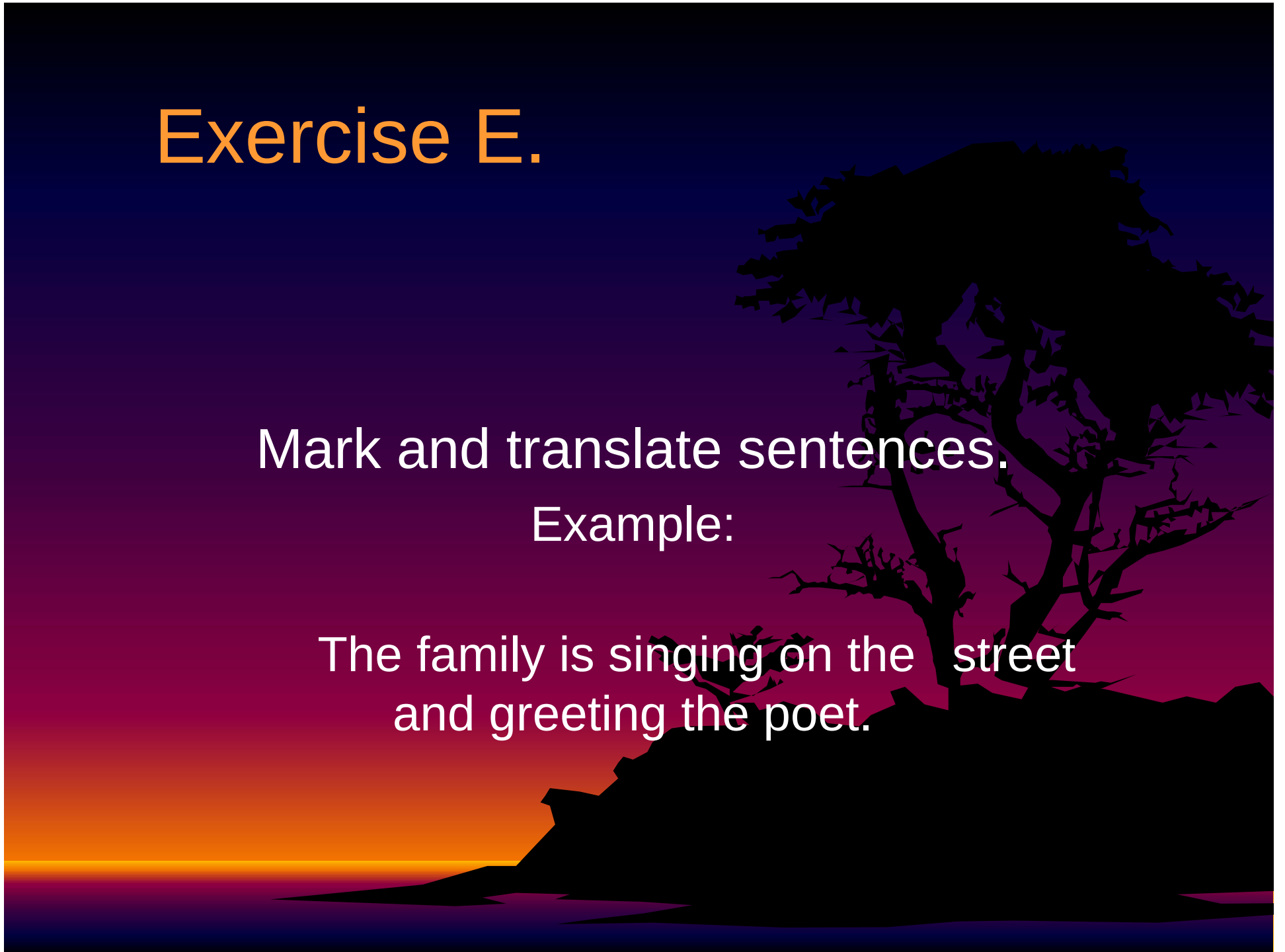


Exercise E.

Mark and translate sentences.

Example:

The family is singing on the street
and greeting the poet.



von Trapps



Translating.

^{nom.s.} The family ^{3/s.} is singing ^(in + abl.s.) (on the street) and
^{3/s.} greeting ^{acc.s.} the poet.

Familia cantat in via et salutat poetam.

Vita (Life) in Gallia

Est familia in Vercellis (Vercellis = the city of *Vercellae*) in Gallia. Roma est patria familiae sed habitant in Gallia. Gallia est provincia in Europa. Roma est in Italia, et Italia est in Europa. Fidelia et Priscilla sunt puellae in familia. Puellae amant ambulare et cantare in silva et in villa et in via. Clara est ancilla. Curat puellas. In villa Clara puellis aquam dat. Puellae Claram amant.

In Gaul (Gallia)

