

Recalling our learning

Prepositions

	to, towards
circum	
contra	
	into, onto
	through, along

Recalling our learning

Prepositions

ad	to, towards
circum	around
contra	against
in	into, onto
per	through, along

**What case follows a preposition
in Latin?**

Lesson 23:

Which prepositions use the ablative case?

Year 9 Latin

Monday 29th January 2024

LO: to learn and recognise prepositions which use the ablative case

Monday 29th January 2024

Recapping our learning

Prepositions which use the accusative case

ad	to, towards
circum	around
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ad	to, towards
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ad templum	

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ad	to, towards
circum	around
contra	against
in	into, onto
per	through, along

ad templum	towards the temple

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ad	to, towards
circum	around
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per	through, along

ad templum	towards the temple
circum hortum	

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circum	around
contra	against
in	into, onto
per	through, along

ad templum	towards the temple
circum hortum	around the garden

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ad templum	towards the temple
circum hortum	around the garden
contra amicos	

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circum hortum	around the garden
contra amicos	against the friends

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circum	around
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circum hortum	around the garden
contra amicos	against the friends
in bellum	

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in	into, onto
per	through, along

ad templum	towards the temple
circum hortum	around the garden
contra amicos	against the friends
in bellum	into the war

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per	through, along

ad templum	towards the temple
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contra amicos	against the friends
in bellum	into the war
per viam	

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contra	against
in	into, onto
per	through, along

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circum hortum	around the garden
contra amicos	against the friends
in bellum	into the war
per viam	through the street

PREPOSITIONS (2): WITH THE ABLATIVE

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from, away from

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* *a* and *e* when the next word begins with a consonant.
ab and *ex* when the next word begins with a vowel or *h*.

e.g. ancillae dominum e villa portant.

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The slave-girls carry the master out of the house.

nuntius ab insula navigat.

The messenger sails away from the island.

in can be followed by either the accusative or the ablative. There is an important difference in meaning:



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e.g. dominus in hortum ambulat.

The master walks into the garden. (i.e. *he enters it*)



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in + *acc* = into (motion towards)

in + *abl* = in/on (staying put in a place)

e.g. dominus in hortum ambulat.

The master walks into the garden. (i.e. *he enters it*)

dominus in horto ambulat.

The master is walking in the garden. (i.e. *he is strolling in it*)



cum means *with* in the sense of *accompanied by* (e.g. *a person*). To say *with* in the sense of *using a thing* the ablative is used by itself, without a preposition (we call this the *instrumental* use):

ONE
MORE
THING

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 I walk with the girl.



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e.g. cum puella ambulo.
 I walk with the girl.
 amicum gladio neco.
 I kill my friend with a sword.



ONE
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Identify the ablative nouns and translate the sentences into English:

1. est nuntius in villa.
2. puellae feminam gladiis necant.
3. amicus ab insula nunc navigat.
4. ex horto cum amicis ambulatis.
5. servi dominum e villa portant.
6. non sunt villae in insula.
7. feminae in hortum cum puellis ambulant.
8. dominus contra amicum gladio pugnat.
9. in horto semper laboras.
10. puella a villa nunc ambulat.

Key

**Colour 1: Highlight
the preposition**

**Colour 2: Highlight
the noun in the
ablative case**