

Tuesday 16th May 2023

LO: to practise all of the noun cases of the 1st declension

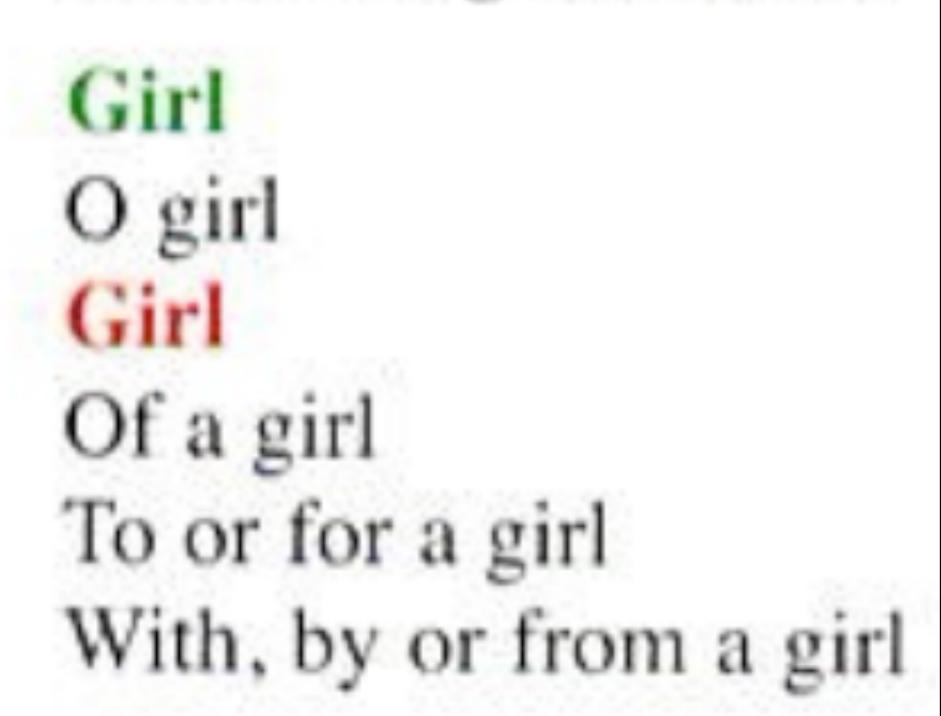
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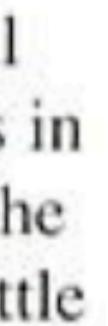


All the cases

We have now met all the cases and you may be wondering how on earth you will remember which is which. Well the answer is simple. All nouns use the six cases in exactly the same way, so all you have to do is learn by heart the order in which the cases come and what each case is used for. To help you with this, here are two little things to learn:

> (Nominative) (Vocative) (Accusative) (Genitive) (Dative) (Ablative)





What is the nominative plural of agricola? What is the genitive plural of ancilla? What is the dative singular of hasta? What is the accusative plural of insula? What is the genitive singular of filia? What is the ablative singular of Sulpicia? What is the accusative singular of Laelia? What is the dative singular of Cassia? What is the ablative plural of incola? What is the dative plural of nauta?

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

9.

10.

Give the Latin for:

- Of the girls 1.
- 2.3. For a girl

4.

4.

5.

- Of the woman
 - Of the women
 - O Laelia (when we are addressing her)

Give the Latin for:

- 1. Of the girls
- 2.3. For a girl
 - Of the woman
 - Of the women
 - O Laelia (when we are addressing her) With arrows 10.

To Sulpicia 6. 7. Cassia (when she is the subject) Cassia (when she is the object) 8. With an arrow 9. 10. With arrows

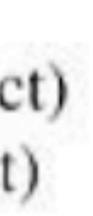
To Sulpicia 6.

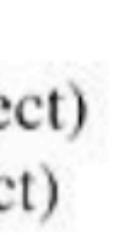
7.

8.

9.

- Cassia (when she is the subject)
- Cassia (when she is the object)
 - With an arrow





A minor problem

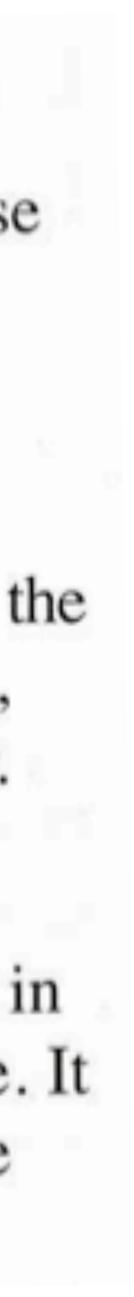
It will not have escaped your attention that some of the cases in the 1st declension use the same endings.

- 1.
- 2.
- Finally, the ending '-īs' could be dative or ablative plural. 3.

When translating Latin, then, we sometimes have to work out which case a word is in simply from the context, and this may well mean we have to use our common sense. It is normally pretty obvious, but sometimes a sentence could equally well mean more than one thing (these things are sent to try us!).

The worst offender is the ending '-ae', which could be four different cases: genitive singular, dative singular, nominative plural or vocative plural.

Next comes the ending '-a'. If we ignore the macron over the top of this ending in the ablative case (and the macron will not always be marked, so you cannot rely on it), the ending '-a' could be nominative singular, vocative singular or ablative singular.



Translate into English. If a sentence could mean more than one thing, say so.

- 1. fēminae fīliās amant.
- ancillās rēgīna vocat.
- agricolae nautīs hastās dant.
- agricolae, puella cantat.
- fābulam* poētae nārrant*.

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*fābula = story; n\bar{a}rr\bar{o} = I tell
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- 6. ancillās rēgīnae laudant.
- 7. nautae hastās portant.
- 8. agricolārum fīliae festīnant.
- 9. patriam non amant.
- 10. nautae īnsulam habitant.

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- 9. patriam non amant.
- 10. nautae īnsulam habitant.

Extension: translation

The dangers of Danegeld?

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agricolae et nautae pugnant; agricolae hastīs et nautae sagittīs pugnant. īnsulae rēgīna agricolīs et nautīs pecūniam dat; non iam pugnant. Sulpicia fēmina est; Cassia puella est. agricolās et nautās spectant. mox Sulpicia et Cassia pugnant. diū pugnant et tandem: 'ubi est pecūnia?' clāmat Sulpicia. 'regina agricolis et nautis pecuniam dat. etiam fēminārum rēgīna et puellārum est. fēminae tamen et puellae pecūniam rēgīna non dat.' 'rēgīna, fēminās et puellās nōn amās!' clāmat Cassia: 'nōs igitur rēgīnam nōn amāmus!'

pecūnia, -ae, f. = money nōn iam = no longer mox = soondiū = for a long time tandem = at last

tamen = however

igitur = therefore

