

Latin

Year 9

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:

(**N**ominative)

Girl

(**V**ocative)

O girl

(**A**ccusative)

Girl

(**G**enitive)

Of a girl

(**D**ative)

To or for a girl

(**A**blative)

With, by or from a girl

1. What is the nominative plural of agricola?
2. What is the genitive plural of ancilla?
3. What is the dative singular of hasta?
4. What is the accusative plural of insula?
5. What is the genitive singular of filia?
6. What is the ablative singular of Sulpicia?
7. What is the accusative singular of Laelia?
8. What is the dative singular of Cassia?
9. What is the ablative plural of incola?
10. What is the dative plural of nauta?

Give the Latin for:

- | | | | |
|----|---------------------------------------|-----|----------------------------------|
| 1. | Of the girls | 6. | To Sulpicia |
| 2. | For a girl | 7. | Cassia (when she is the subject) |
| 3. | Of the woman | 8. | Cassia (when she is the object) |
| 4. | Of the women | 9. | With an arrow |
| 5. | O Laelia (when we are addressing her) | 10. | With arrows |

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A minor problem

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

1. The worst offender is the ending '-ae', which could be four different cases: genitive singular, dative singular, nominative plural or vocative plural.
2. 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.
3. Finally, the ending '-īs' could be dative or ablative plural.

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!).

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

- | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. fēminae filiās amant. | 6. ancillās rēginae laudant. |
| 2. ancillās rēgina vocat. | 7. nautae hastās portant. |
| 3. agricolae nautīs hastās dant. | 8. agricolārum filiae festinant. |
| 4. agricolae, puella cantat. | 9. patriam nōn amant. |
| 5. fābulam* poētae narrant*. | 10. nautae īnsulam habitant. |

*fābula = story; nārrō = I tell

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Extension: translation

The dangers of Danegeld?

- 1 agricolae et nautae pugnant; agricolae hastīs et
nautae sagittīs pugnant. īnsulae rēgīna agricolīs et
nautīs pecūniam dat; nōn iam pugnant. Sulpicia
fēmina est; Cassia puella est. agricolās et nautās
5 spectant. mox Sulpicia et Cassia pugnant. diū
pugnant et tandem: ‘ubi est pecūnia?’ clāmat
Sulpicia. ‘rēgīna agricolīs et nautīs pecūniam dat.
etiam fēminārum rēgīna et puellārum est. fēminae
tamen et puellae pecūniam rēgīna nōn dat.’
10 ‘rēgīna, fēminās et puellās nōn amās!’ clāmat
Cassia: ‘nōs igitur rēgīnam nōn amāmus!’

pecūnia, -ae, f. = money

nōn iam = no longer

mox = soon

diū = for a long time

tandem = at last

tamen = however

igitur = therefore