

# Latin

Y9

Tuesday 28th February 2023

<b>Starter:</b> <b>Fill in the endings!</b>		<b>1st Declension</b> <b>Girl (f)</b>	<b>2nd Declension</b> <b>Master (m)</b>
Singular	Nominative	puell-	domin-
	Accusative	puell-	domin-
	Genitive	puell-	domin-
Plural	Nominative	puell-	domin-
	Accusative	puell-	domin-
	Genitive	puell-	domin-

<b>Starter:</b> <b>Fill in the endings!</b>		<b>1st Declension</b> Girl (f)	<b>2nd Declension</b> Master (m)
Singular	Nominative	puell- <b>a</b>	domin- <b>us</b>
	Accusative	puell- <b>am</b>	domin- <b>um</b>
	Genitive	puell- <b>ae</b>	domin- <b>i</b>
Plural	Nominative	puell- <b>ae</b>	domin- <b>i</b>
	Accusative	puell- <b>as</b>	domin- <b>os</b>
	Genitive	puell- <b>arum</b>	domin- <b>orum</b>

# Today

**Tuesday 28th February**

- LO: to recognise the dative case and its meaning

# A recap of cases, and one new one!

- The **nominative** is used for \_\_\_\_\_
- The **accusative** is used for \_\_\_\_\_
- The **genitive** is used for \_\_\_\_\_
- The **dative** case is used for saying **to/for** in Latin.  
It is the 'giving' case.

		1st Declension Girl (f)	2nd Declension Master (m)
Singular	Nominative	puell- <b>a</b>	domin- <b>us</b>
	Accusative	puell- <b>am</b>	domin- <b>um</b>
	Genitive	puell- <b>ae</b>	domin- <b>i</b>
	Dative	puell- <b>ae</b>	
Plural	Nominative	puell- <b>ae</b>	domin- <b>i</b>
	Accusative	puell- <b>as</b>	domin- <b>os</b>
	Genitive	puell- <b>arum</b>	domin- <b>orum</b>
	Dative	puell- <b>is</b>	

## GRAMMAR WORK: dative case, 1st declension

Put the following nouns into the cases shown:

1.	puella	dat. s.	_____	(1)	( )
2.	aqua	dat. pl.	_____	(1)	( )
3.	sagitta	dat. s.	_____	(1)	( )
4.	nauta	dat. pl.	_____	(1)	( )
5.	insula	dat. pl.	_____	(1)	( )
6.	dea	gen. pl.	_____	(1)	( )
7.	ira	nom. pl.	_____	(1)	( )
8.	agricola	acc. s.	_____	(1)	( )
9.	sagitta	dat. pl.	_____	(1)	( )
10.	incola	gen. s.	_____	(1)	( )
				<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>(10)</b>

## GRAMMAR WORK: dative case, 1st declension

Highlight the **nominative** in green, the **verb** in green stripes, the **accusative** in red and the **dative** in blue. (No genitives are used.) Then translate.

Remember that **do** (I give) is often followed by a dative noun (e.g. I give the dog to the boy).

1. puella nautae aquam dat.

(4) ( )

2. puella nautis aquam dat.

(4) ( )



## GRAMMAR WORK: dative case, 1st declension

3. puellae sumus et nautis aquam damus.

(6) ( )

4. femina reginae non cantat.

(4) ( )

5. cur reginae ancillis et nautis cantant?

(6) ( )

6. incola feminae aquam dat.

(4) ( )

## GRAMMAR WORK: dative case, 1st declension

7. The sailor sings to the queen.

(4) ( )

8. We give money to the queens.

(4) ( )

9. The queen sings to the sailors.

(4) ( )

10. The women give the arrows to the sailors.

(5) ( )

**TOTAL** (45) ( )