

Latin

Year 9

Tuesday 6th June 2023

LO1: to recap prepositions with the accusative

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PREPOSITIONS (1): WITH THE ACCUSATIVE

Prepositions are words placed in front of nouns. They create phrases which provide more detail about the action happening in a sentence. They can tell you:

- location e.g. in, on
- movement e.g. to, from, into, out of
- a state or circumstance e.g. with, without

All Latin prepositions require the noun to be in a particular case. Many prepositions take a noun in the **accusative** case. Five examples are:

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

Several of these express **motion towards**.

Examples

e.g.

servi ad insulam navigant.

The slaves sail to the island.

Examples

e.g.

servi ad insulam navigant.

The slaves sail to the island.

puella per villam ambulat.

The girl walks through the house.

Let's do these out loud

1. per hortos ambulamus.
2. servi contra dominos semper pugnant.
3. amicus epistulam in villam portat.
4. ad insulas nunc navigamus.
5. nuntii circum insulam navigant.

LO2: to learn prepositions with the ablative

PREPOSITIONS (2): WITH THE ABLATIVE

In Chapter One we met five prepositions that are followed by a noun in the accusative case: *ad*, *circum*, *contra*, *in*, *per*.

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Prepositions can also be followed by the **ablative** case. Some important examples are:

a/ab*	from, away from
e/ex*	from, out of, out
cum	with (i.e. <i>accompanied by</i>)
in	in, on

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<i>a/ab</i> *	<i>from, away from</i>
<i>e/ex</i> *	<i>from, out of, out</i>
<i>cum</i>	<i>with (i.e. accompanied by)</i>
<i>in</i>	<i>in, on</i>

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

Examples

e.g. ancillae dominum e villa portant.

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

Examples

e.g. ancillae dominum e villa portant.

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

nuntius ab insula navigat.

The messenger sails away from the island.

A note on 'in'

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

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

in + *acc* = into (motion towards)

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

Examples of 'in' with accusative & ablative

e.g. dominus in hortum ambulat.

The master walks into the garden.

Examples of 'in' with accusative & ablative

e.g. dominus in hortum ambulat.

The master walks into the garden.

dominus in horto ambulat.

The master is walking in the garden.

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.

Translate into Latin:

1. There are messengers in the garden.
2. The slaves are preparing food with the slave-girls.
3. I walk into the garden with my friends.
4. We sail away from the island with our master.
5. The friends are now walking out of the house.

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Translate into Latin:

1. There are messengers in the garden.
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