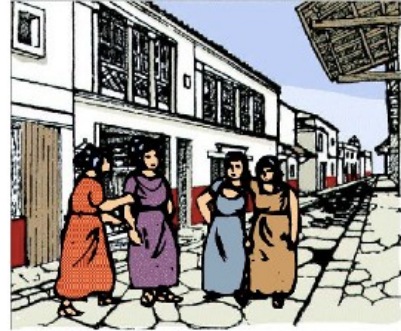


GCSE Latin for Beginners Lesson 3 Handout

Learning Goals

- I have revised the verb 'to be' and singular and plural nouns (*nom.* and *acc.* case).
- I understand how to use and translate the genitive case.
- I can recognise the genitive case endings for nouns like *puella* and *dominus*.

WARM UP



Task 1: Sort the *nouns* and *verbs* from the PowerPoint slide into the columns below:

Singular	Plural

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 contra against per through, along
circum around in into

Several of these express **motion towards**. This is a common role of the accusative – you might think of someone targeting a particular place (compare *I kick the ball* and *I walk to the station* as two different examples of a targeting action: both require an accusative noun). These prepositions focus the meaning that the accusative case already has.

e.g. servi **ad insulam** navigant. *The slaves sail to the island.*
 puella **per villam** ambulat. *The girl walks through the house.*

Task 2: a) Add brackets around the preposition + accusative noun b) Translate.

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. _____

Task 3: Translate into English. Unless a new subject is introduced, assume that the subject of the sentence is the same as the previous one:

1. ancillae sumus. semper laboramus. cibum paramus et epistulas portamus. dominum non amamus.
2. nuntius ad insulam navigat. epistulam portat. in villam ambulat. nuntium saluto. servos voco. servi cibum parant.
3. dominus servum non amat. servus contra dominum semper pugnat. dominus servum vocat. servus in villam ambulat. dominus servum necat.

Study Tips:

- 1) Highlight *nominative* and *accusative* nouns in different colours.
- 2) Underline the verb.
- 3) Bracket off preposition + noun pairs e.g. *nuntius (ad insulam) navigat.*

NOUNS: GENITIVE CASE

The **genitive** case is used to demonstrate **possession**. It is the possessor that goes into the genitive, not the thing they possess (e.g. in the phrase *the house of the master*, the *master* goes into the genitive). Here are *puella* and *dominus* with the genitive added in:

		<i>1st declension</i> girl <i>f</i>	<i>2nd declension</i> master <i>m</i>
<i>sg</i>	<i>nominative</i>	puell- a	domin- us
	<i>accusative</i>	puell- am	domin- um
	<i>genitive</i>	puell- ae	domin- i
<i>pl</i>	<i>nominative</i>	puell- ae	domin- i
	<i>accusative</i>	puell- as	domin- os
	<i>genitive</i>	puell- arum	domin- orum

The genitive is translated into English using *of* or *'s* (*s'* for a plural).

e.g. villam amicorum amamus. _____

or _____

Remember that it is the possessor that goes into the genitive case, not the thing they possess. The genitive noun tends to come immediately after the thing possessed:

e.g. gladius domini _____

Use any available clues to help you work out the number and case of a word with an ending that is ambiguous (could be more than one thing):

e.g. servus domini non laborat. _____

How do you know who is doing the action (*laborat*) in this sentence?

Task 4: What **case** and **number** (singular/plural) does the part in bold need to be? Choose the right form of *puella* or *dominus* from the table above to complete the sentence.

- elephantum _____ amo. I love the elephant **of the girl**.
- servos _____ salutamus. We greet **the girl's** slaves.
- _____ ad villam feminae ambulat. **The girls** walk to the woman's house.
- cibum _____ nunc parant. They are now preparing **the masters'** food.
- _____ ancillae vocas. You (s.) call the slave-girl's **master**.

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Task 5: a) Identify which noun is in the *genitive* case in each sentence b) Translate into English.

1. servus domini semper laborat.

2. dominus insularum nunc es.

3. puellae equum nuntii amant.

4. contra amicos Romae non pugnamus.

5. ancilla gladios nuntiorum in hortum portat.

English to Latin

6. We greet the master of the house.

7. The slave-girl always carries the woman's letters.

8. You (sg) are carrying the girls' money.

9. The girl does not greet the slaves of the master.

10. I am calling the slaves' master

Remember:

nominative case

used when the noun is the subject

accusative case

used when the noun is the object (on the receiving end of the action).

genitive case

used to show possession (e.g. *of* or *'s*)

Genitives in the wild....

ego sum panis vitae

curriculum vitae

historia est magister vitae

corpus Christi

Anno Domini

notitia linguarum est prima porta sapientiae