

## GCSE Latin for Beginners Lesson 4 Handout

### Learning Goals

- I have revised the *genitive* and *dative* cases.
- I understand some ways of using and translating the *ablative* case.
- I can recognise the *ablative* case endings for nouns like *puella* and *dominus*.

### WARM UP

#### Remember:

**nominative case**

used when the noun is the subject (*doing* the action)

**accusative case**

used when the noun is the object (*receiving* the action)

**genitive case**

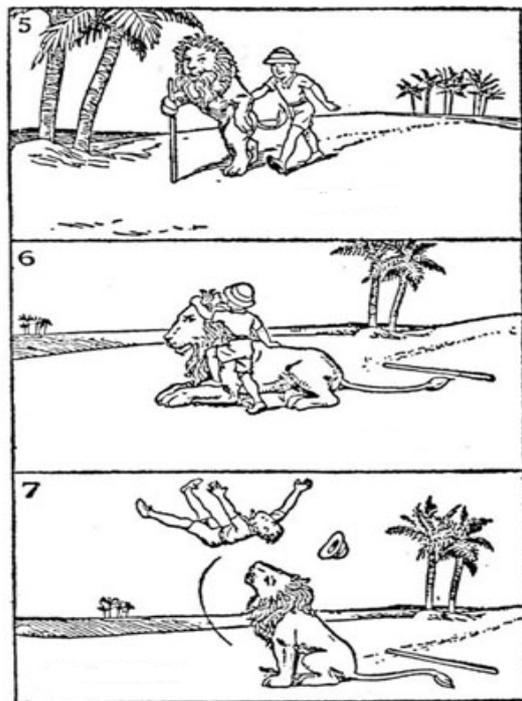
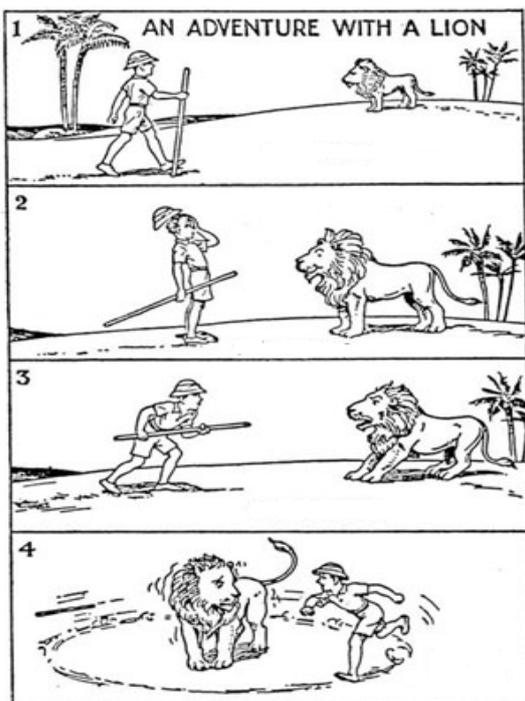
used to show possession (*of* or *'s*)

**dative case**

used to show indirect object (*to* or *for*)

**Task 1:** Incorrect Translations!! Can you correct the errors in the following English translations?

1. ancilla servum salutat. *The slave greets the slave-girl.*
2. gladios nuntiis paro. *I prepare swords for the messenger.*
3. domini cibum servis non parant. *The master does not prepare food for the slaves.*
4. servus domini semper laborat. *The slave is always working.*
5. amicus nuntiorum epistulam portat. *The messenger's friend carries the letters.*



## GCSE Latin for Beginners Lesson 4 Handout

### NOUNS: ABLATIVE CASE

The remaining one of the five main cases is the **ablative**. This case has a range of uses and meanings. If it appears by itself (without a preposition) it can mean **by**, **with** or **from**. Here are *puella* and *dominus* with the ablative added in:

		<i>1<sup>st</sup> declension</i> <b>girl</b> <i>f</i>	<i>2<sup>nd</sup> declension</i> <b>master</b> <i>m</i>
<i>sg</i>	<i>nominative</i>	puell- <b>a</b>	domin- <b>us</b>
	<i>accusative</i>	puell- <b>am</b>	domin- <b>um</b>
	<i>genitive</i>	puell- <b>ae</b>	domin- <b>i</b>
	<i>dative</i>	puell- <b>ae</b>	domin- <b>o</b>
	<i>ablative</i>	puell- <b>ā</b> (long <i>a</i> )	domin- <b>ō</b>
<i>pl</i>	<i>nominative</i>	puell- <b>ae</b>	domin- <b>i</b>
	<i>accusative</i>	puell- <b>as</b>	domin- <b>os</b>
	<i>genitive</i>	puell- <b>arum</b>	domin- <b>orum</b>
	<i>dative</i>	puell- <b>is</b>	domin- <b>is</b>
	<i>ablative</i>	puell- <b>is</b>	domin- <b>is</b>

- The *a* in the ablative singular of *puella* is pronounced long (whereas the *-a* in the nominative singular is short).
- Note that the dative and ablative singular of *dominus* are identical.
- The dative and ablative plural are the same for both *puella* and *dominus*.

In all instances where a word could be several different cases (e.g. *puellae* could be *gen sg*, *dat sg* or *nom pl*), judge which one it is from the **context**. You will need to think carefully about which translation out of *by*, *with* or *from* is best when you see a word in the ablative.

e.g. servus nuntium gladio necat \_\_\_\_\_

**Task 2:** a) Identify the **case** and **number** (singular/plural) required for the underlined part of the English sentence. b) Translate the underlined part into Latin.

- I gave some popcorn to my friend      *dative. s.*      *amicae (f) or amico (m).*
- The girl's dog is very aggressive.      \_\_\_\_\_      \_\_\_\_\_
- They arrived with swords.      \_\_\_\_\_      \_\_\_\_\_
- The masters went on holiday.      \_\_\_\_\_      \_\_\_\_\_
- The messenger loves money.      \_\_\_\_\_      \_\_\_\_\_
- We don't give coffee to the horses.      \_\_\_\_\_      \_\_\_\_\_
- The frogs stole the masters' food.      \_\_\_\_\_      \_\_\_\_\_
- I made this for my friends 😊.      \_\_\_\_\_      \_\_\_\_\_

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### PREPOSITIONS (2): WITH THE ABLATIVE

More commonly, an ablative noun does not appear by itself but instead follows a **preposition** that takes the ablative case. In Lesson 3, we met five prepositions that are followed by a noun in the accusative case: *ad*, *circum*, *contra*, *in*, *per*. 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. accompanied by)*

*in* *in, on*

\* *a* and *e* when the next word begins with a consonant.

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

e.g. ancillae dominum e villa portant. \_\_\_\_\_

nuntius ab insula navigat. \_\_\_\_\_

*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)

e.g. dominus in hortum ambulat.

*The master walks into the garden. (i.e. he enters it)*

dominus in horto ambulat.

*The master is walking in the garden. (i.e. he is strolling in it)*

*cum* means *with* in the sense of *accompanied by* (e.g. a person). To say *with* in the sense of *using a thing* the ablative is used by itself, without a preposition (we call this the *instrumental* use):

e.g. cum puella ambulo. \_\_\_\_\_

amicum gladio neco \_\_\_\_\_

**Task 3:** a) Bracket off the prepositions + *ablative* nouns. b) Translate 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.

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**Task 4:** Translate into English.

1. There are messengers in the garden.

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2. I walk into the garden with my friends.

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3. We sail away from the island with our master.

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4. The friends are now walking out of the house.

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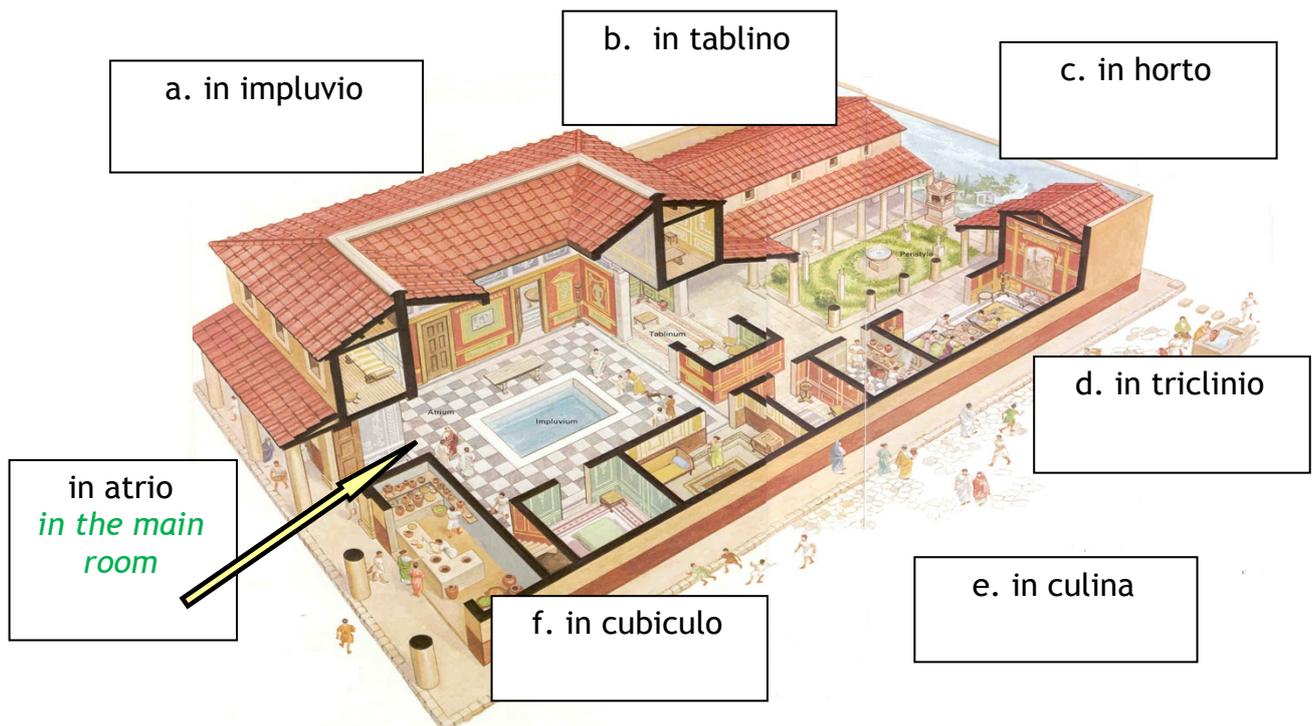
### Study Tips:

1) Highlight *nominative* and *accusative* nouns in different colours.

2) Underline the verb.

3) Bracket off preposition + noun pairs e.g. *I am working (in the garden)* and identify what *case* the preposition takes (*acc* or *abl.*).

### PLENARY



#1.

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#2.

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#3.

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