

Moreland & Fleischer: Review Sheet # 3 (for Units 1-8) - The Case System (1)

1). The following sentence highlights the two main functions of the **NOMINATIVE** case. Translate, identify the Nominative nouns, and describe how they are used:

A). *Puella rēgīna est.* (Nominative as Subject and Predicate Nominative - Unit 1)

3). The following sentences highlight the uses of the **GENITIVE** case with which you should be familiar. Translate them, identify the Genitive nouns, and describe how they are used:

A). *Puer filiam rēgis amat.* (Genitive of Possession - Unit 1)

B). *Poēta malae sententiae servum culpāt.* (Genitive of the Charge - Unit 2)

C). *Rēgīna insidiārum inimicōs dāmnat.* (Genitive of the Penalty - Unit 2)

4). The following sentences highlight some uses of the **DATIVE** case. Translate, identify Dative forms, and describe the type or use of the Dative case in each:

A). *Nauta hominī taedam dat.* (Dative as Indirect Object - Unit 1)

B). *Poēta sorōri librum scribit.* (Dative of Reference ("for") - Unit 1)

C). *Bellum Rōmānīs gerendum est.* (Dative of Agent with Passive Periphrastic - Unit 5)

D). *Vīlla virō est.* (Dative of the Possessor - Unit 5)

E). *Mīlitēs inimicī periculō civitatī erant.* (Double Dative construction: Datives of Purpose and Reference - Unit 8)

5). The **ACCUSATIVE** case is highlighted in the next few sentences. Translate, identify Accusative forms, and describe how the Accusative case is used in each:

A). *Puer fēminam videt.* (Accusative as Direct Object - Unit 1)

B). *Rōmānī per prōvinciam circum montēs ad Italiam sub patriam ante vīllās post urbēs ob magistrī trā ambulānt.* (Accusative with Prepositions: especially Place to Which - Unit 6)

C). *Marcus dīxit magistrum malum esse.* (Accusative as Subject in Indirect Discourse - Unit 6)

D). *Multōs annōs in agrō labōrāvī.* (Accusative of Duration of Time - Unit 7)

E). *Quīnque pedēs in viā ambulāvī.* (Accusative of Extent of Space - Unit 7)

6). The **ABLATIVE** case has numerous uses. Translate these examples, identify which nouns are Ablatives, and tell how the Ablative nouns are being used in each instance:

A). *Militēs gladiīs pūgnāvērunt.* (Ablative of Means or Instrument - Unit 3)

B). *Poēta bonus magnā (cum) dīligentiā labōrāverat.* (Ablative of Manner - Unit 3)

C). *Rēgīna ā populō interfecta erit.* (Ablative of Personal Agent - Unit 4)

D). *Militēs Rōmānī (ē) timōre incolās territās liberāvērunt.* (Ablative of Separation - Unit 6)

E). *Puella pulchra filia (ē) rēgīnā est.* (Ablative of Origin - Unit 6)

F). *Animālia mala ab incolīs dē monte ē terrā ruērunt.* (Ablative of Place from Which - Unit 6)

G). *Rēgēs rēgīnaeque cum populō amīcō vīvunt.* (Ablative of Accompaniment - Unit 7)

H). *Ruīnae patriae quīnque annīs inventae erunt.* (Ablative of Time When/Within Which - Unit 7)

I). *Nauta dīligentiā speciēque bonus est.* (Ablative of Respect - Unit 8)