

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)

The girl is a / the queen. *puella*: subject *rēgīna*: predicate Nominative

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)

The boy loves the daughter of the king. *rēgis*: Genitive of Possession

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

The poet blames the slave for a bad opinion. (*malae*) *sententiae*: Genitive of the Charge

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

The queen condemns the enemies for the plot. *īnsidiārum*: Genitive of the Penalty

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)

The sailor gives the torch to the man. *hominī*: Dative as Indirect Object

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

The poet writes a book for his sister. *sorōrī*: Dative of Reference

C). *Bellum Rōmānīs gerendum est.* (Dat. of Agent w/ Passive Periphrastic - Unit 5)

The war must be waged by the Romans. *Rōmānīs*: Dative of Agent with Passive Periphrastic

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

The farmhouse is to the man. = The man has the farmhouse. *virō*: Dative of the Possessor

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

The enemy soldiers were (for the purpose of) a danger (with reference) to the state.

periculō: Dative of Purpose

civitātī: Dative of Reference

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)

The boy sees the woman. *fēminam*: Accusative as Direct Object

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

The Romans are walking through the province, around the mountains, to Italy, up under the fatherland, in front of the farmhouses, behind the cities because of the anger of the master.

prōvinciam, montēs, Italiam, patriam, villās, urbēs, iram: Accusatives with Prepositions
Italiam, patriam: Accusative of Place to Which

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

Marcus said that the master was bad. *magistrum*: Accusative as Subject in Indirect Discourse

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

I have worked in the field for many years. (*multōs*) *annōs*: Accusative of Duration of Time

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

I walked in the road for five feet. (*quīnque*) *pedēs*: Accusative of Extent of Space

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)

The soldiers fought with swords. *gladiīs*: Ablative of Means or Instrument

B). *Poēta bonus magnā (cum) diligentīā laborāverat.* (Abl. of Manner - Unit 3)

The good poet had worked with great care. (*magnā*)... *diligentiā*: Ablative of Manner

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

The queen will have been killed by the people. *populō*: Ablative of Personal Agent

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

The Roman soldiers freed the frightened (female) inhabitants from fear. *timōre*: Ablative of Separation

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

The beautiful girl is the daughter of (from) the queen. *rēgīnā*: Ablative of Origin

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

The wicked animals rushed away from the inhabitants, down from the mountain, out of the land.

incolīs, monte, terrā: Ablatives of Place from Which

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

Kings and queens live with friendly people. *populō (amicō)*: Ablative of Accompaniment

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

The ruins of the fatherland will have been discovered (with)in five years.

(*quīnque*) *annīs*: Ablative of Time Within Which

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

The sailor is good with respect to his care and appearance. *diligentiā speciēque*: Ablatives of Respect