

I. Please decline each noun in the box below it.**a.***bestia, -ae*

Gender _____

Case	Singular	Plural
Nominative		
Genitive		
Dative		
Accusative		
Ablative		
Vocative		

b.*capulus, -ī*

Gender _____

Case	Singular	Plural
Nominative		
Genitive		
Dative		
Accusative		
Ablative		
Vocative		

c.*cīvis, cīvis*

Gender _____

Case	Singular	Plural
Nominative		
Genitive		
Dative		
Accusative		
Ablative		
Vocative		

d.

cultus, cultūs

Gender _____

Case	Singular	Plural
Nominative		
Genitive		
Dative		
Accusative		
Ablative		
Vocative		

e.

rēs, rēī

Gender _____

Case	Singular	Plural
Nominative		
Genitive		
Dative		
Accusative		
Ablative		
Vocative		

II. Case Usage

Nominative Case

1. Fill in the blanks with the two usages of the Nominative Case.

a. _____

b. _____

Genitive Case

2. Fill in the blanks with the four uses for the genitive case.

a. _____ c. _____

b. _____ d. _____

2. Underline the genitive construction that appears in each of the following sentences. Identify the type of construction and then translate the genitive phrases.

a. *Julius Rōmae amāverat Julia Italiae.*

Type of Construction: _____

Translation: _____

Dative Case

1. Fill in the blanks with the six uses for the dative case.

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

d. _____

e. _____

f. _____

2. Identify the use of the dative as it appears in the underlined phrase below. Then translate each underlined phrase.

a. *Regina dōnum filiō dabit.*

Dative Use: _____

Translation: _____

Accusative Case

1. Fill in the blanks with the three uses for the accusative case.

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

Ablative Case

1. Fill in the blanks with the correct ablative case construction.

- a. Ablative of _____ indicates the “thing” by or with which something is accomplished. This was never used for an animal or a person.
- b. Ablative of _____ indicates the person with whom someone is doing something or completing an action.
- c. Ablative of _____ expresses the attitude or emotion with which something was done or how an action was completed.

2. In the following sentence, underline the ablative words, identify which type of ablative construction it is, then translate the ablative construction.

a. *Gladīis hostēs oppugnant.*

Construction: _____

Translation: _____

b. *Cantābant cum magnō gaudiō.*

Construction: _____

Translation: _____

More on Ablative Case Constructions

1. Fill in the blanks with the next three uses for the ablative case.

- a. Ablative of _____ describes where something takes place and uses various Latin prepositions.
- b. Ablative of _____ shows motion from an object and commonly uses the prepositions *ā/ab*, *dē*, or *ē/ex*.
- c. Ablative of _____ expresses that a person or thing is separated from someone or something and commonly uses the Latin prepositions *ā/ab*.

2. Using the Ablative Case Constructions: Identify the Latin construction needed to translate each of the following underlined phrases and then translate only the underlined phrase into Latin.

a. The plebians were walking in the road. (road: *via*, *-ae*)

Construction: _____

Translation: _____

b. The queen saved the town from the evil king. (king: *rēx, rēgis*)

Construction: _____

Translation: _____

Vocative Case

For what is the vocative case used?

Locative Case

For what is the locative case used?

EXTRA CREDIT!

Translate the following sentences into English:

1. Terram pede līberō pulsabō.
2. Amor vincit omnia.
3. Rēgīna faciē rēgāli turbam dēspectat.

