

Worksheet 12: Case Uses

The following is a summary of the basic uses for each case of a Latin noun. We will encounter many more uses for some of these cases, but this is a basic outline to get us started this year!

Nominative Case:

- **Subject** of the Sentence
 - *Iuppiter circumspicit.* _____
- **Predicate Nominative** (with linking verb)
 - *Iuppiter deus est.* _____

Genitive Case:

- Genitive of **Possession** (*expresses simple possession*)
 - *Ager Marcī magnus est.* _____
- Genitive of **Description** (*attributes a quality to a noun*)
 - *Marcus vir magnae virtūtis est.* _____
- Genitive with **Special Adjectives** (*plēnus, perītus, etc.*)
 - *Oppidum plēnum virōrum erat.* _____
- **Partitive** Genitive (*part of something, not the whole thing*)
 - *Partem cibī nōbīs dant.* _____

Dative Case:

- Dative of **Indirect Object** (*give, show, tell verbs*)
 - *Deī dona virīs dant.* _____
- Dative of **Possession** (*used with the verb esse*)
 - *Unus filius virō erat.* _____
- Dative with **Special Adjectives** (*similis, cārus, grātus, etc.*)
 - *Puer similis porcō erat.* _____
- Dative with **Special Verbs** (*crēdō, imperō, mandō, etc.*)
 - *Nōbīs nōn credunt.* _____

Accusative Case:

- **Direct Object** (*with transitive verbs*)
 - *Poeta fabulās narrat.* _____
- Object of a Preposition (*sometimes has a more specific name*)
 - *Trāns mare navigābō.* _____

Ablative Case:

- **Means/Instrument** (*no preposition*)
 - *Apollō sagittīs necat.* _____
- Object of a Preposition (*sometimes has a more specific name*)
 - *Sine tē vivere nōn possum.* _____

Vocative (direct address) and Locative (place names) will also be covered this year.

- I. **Reading Comprehension:** Please read the following Latin passage and answer the questions regarding the basic case uses found within.

Īapetus duōs filiōs¹, Promētheum et Epimētheum, habet. Promētheus est vir² magnae sapientiae³; Epimētheus est vir sine sapientiā⁴. Iuppiter Epimētheō⁵ bellam fēminam, Pandōram, dat. Promētheus⁶ Epimētheum dē Pandōrā saepe monet: Ō Epimētheu⁷, errās! Perīculum⁸ nōn vidēs. Fēminam accipere nōn dēbēs. Pandōrae⁹ nōn crēdō.” Epimētheus Pandōram amat; dē perīculō nōn cōgitat. Iuppiter Epimētheō arcam dat; nōn licet arcam aperīre. Sed Pandōra est cūriōsa¹⁰ et ad arcam¹¹ movet: “Quid in arcā est? Multa pecūnia? Estne plēna gemmārum¹²?” Fēmina arcam Epimetheī¹³ aperit. Multa mala prōvolant! Pandōra manibus¹⁴ arcam claudere potest et spem in arcā¹⁵ conservat.

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| 1. <i>duōs filiōs</i> | Case: _____ | Use: _____ |
| 2. <i>vir</i> | Case: _____ | Use: _____ |
| 3. <i>magnae sapientiae</i> | Case: _____ | Use: _____ |
| 4. <i>sapientiā</i> | Case: _____ | Use: _____ |
| 5. <i>Epimētheō</i> | Case: _____ | Use: _____ |
| 6. <i>Promētheus</i> | Case: _____ | Use: _____ |
| 7. (<i>Ō</i>) <i>Epimētheu</i> | Case: _____ | Use: _____ |
| 8. <i>perīculum</i> | Case: _____ | Use: _____ |
| 9. <i>Pandōrae</i> | Case: _____ | Use: _____ |
| 10. <i>cūriōsa</i> | Case: _____ | Use: _____ |
| 11. <i>arcam</i> | Case: _____ | Use: _____ |
| 12. <i>gemmārum</i> | Case: _____ | Use: _____ |
| 13. <i>Epimētheī</i> | Case: _____ | Use: _____ |
| 14. <i>manibus</i> | Case: _____ | Use: _____ |
| 15. <i>arcā</i> | Case: _____ | Use: _____ |