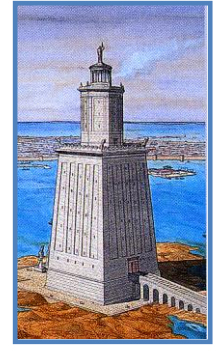


Stage 17

Objectives

ALEXANDRIA - Egypt



important terms:

Alexandria

Alexander the Great

Pharos

Aristarchus (270 BC)

Cleopatra

The Great Library

Euclid (290 BC)

Eratosthenes (240 BC)

Nova Grammatica:

The Genitive Case:

The **genitive case** expresses possession and is often translated with the preposition “of”.

The **genitive singular** form of a noun tells you to what declension that noun belongs. (e.g. **-ae** = 1st declension, **-ī** = 2nd declension, **-is** = 3rd declension)

The genitive is also used to determine the **base of a noun** or what you will add the other case endings to in order to form the other cases. (e.g. the genitive of servus is servī, minus the ī genitive ending gives the base serv- to which you add all the other ending). This is most important for 3rd declension noun like pāvō, pāvōnis, or urbs, urbis.

From this stage on the vocabulary checklists will give nouns with their nominative and genitive singulars as they are given in the glossary.

	<u>1st Declension</u>		<u>2nd Declension</u>				<u>3rd Declension</u>	
	<i>feminine</i>		<i>masculine</i>		<i>neuter</i>		<i>masculine/feminine</i>	
	<u>sing.</u>	<u>pl.</u>	<u>sing.</u>	<u>pl.</u>	<u>sing.</u>	<u>pl.</u>	<u>sing.</u>	<u>pl.</u>
Nominative	-a	-ae	-us	-ī	-um	-a	---	-ēs
Genitive	-ae	-ārum	-ī	-ōrum	-ī	-ōrum	-is	-um
Dative	-ae	-īs	-ō	-īs	-ō	-īs	-ī	-ibus
Accusative	-am	-ās	-um	-ōs	-um	-a	-em	-ēs
Ablative	-ā	-īs	-ō	-īs	-ō	-īs	-e	-ibus

Quote

amīcus certus in rē incertā cernitur.

Translation: _____

Author: _____

Truism:

1. Explain more fully what is meant by this truism?
