

Stage 2

In Villā



important terms:

Daily Life

- stola _____
- salūtātiō _____
- clientēs _____
- mēnsa _____
- palla _____
- cēna _____
- patrōnus _____
- forum _____

Nova Grammatica:

Cases: A noun can have different endings according to how it is used in a sentence. These different ending for the same noun are called cases. You have already seen three cases.

<u>cases</u>	<u>1st</u>	<u>2nd</u>	<u>3rd</u>	
nominative:	Metella	via	Caecilius hortus	Grumiō mercātor
accusative:	Metellam	viam	Caecilium hortum	Grumiōnem mercātōrem
ablative:	Metellā	viā	Caeciliō hortō	Grumiōne mercātōre

nominative case is used for the **subject** - who or what performs the verb

accusative case is used for the **direct object** - who or what receives the action of the verb

ablative case is (for now) is used for the **object of the preposition**

nom. acc.
Metella mercātōrem salūtat. *Metella greets the merchant.*
 subject direct object

nom. abl.
Caecilius in hortō est. *Caecilius is in the garden.*
 subject obj of prep

Nominative, Accusative and Ablative **Singular** of the 3 kinds of nouns so far

----- The case of a noun determines what that noun can be used for in a sentence. -----

	1	2	3
Nominative: (subject)	Metella	Caecil <u>us</u>	mercātor (no ending)
Accusative: (direct object)	Metell <u>am</u>	Caecil <u>um</u>	mercātō <u>em</u>
Ablative: (prep. phrase)	Metell <u>ā</u>	Caecil <u>ō</u>	mercātō <u>e</u>

Quote

... ab ōvō usque ad mālā

Translation: _____

Meaning: _____

Author: _____