

1 REVIEW

1. Nominative case. **Rule.** — *The subject of a verb is in the nominative.*
2. Accusative case. **Rule.** — *The direct object of a transitive verb is in the accusative.*
3. Dative case. **Rule.** — *The indirect object is in the dative.*
4. Genitive case.
5. **Rule.** — *A noun used to limit another, and not denoting the same person or thing, is in the genitive.*

2 EXERCISES

- 1) The cup is shining ; the cups are shining.
 - 2) I see the town ; we see the towns.
 - 3) Does the master advise the servant? Master, you are advising the servants.
 - 4) The horse loves the gift of grain.
 - 5) Horses of the masters are delighting the servants.
 - 6) Marcus tells a friend a story.
 - 7) Masters are giving their friends gifts of gold.
 - 8) We have friends in the towns.
 - 9) The servants are carrying grain and water for the horses.
- 1) Frūmentum equum dēlectat.
 - 2) Dōna aurī dominōs dēlectant.
 - 3) Habēsne amīcōs, Mārce, in hortō?
 - 4) Servus amīcīs vīnum in pōculīs portat.
 - 5) Amīcīne dōnum Mārcō mōnstrant?
 - 6) Oppidum et hortōs oppidī vidēmus.
 - 7) Domina docet.

3 CONVERSATION

1. Servant, what do you have in the cup? I have wine in the cup.
2. For whom do you carry the wine? I carry the wine in a cup for a friend.
3. Whom is the horse frightening? The horse is frightening Cornelia.
4. Whose horse is frightening Cornelia? Does Marcus' horse frighten Cornelia?