

## LESSON VII.

THE ABLATIVE CASE (*continued*).

1. The Ablative with *e* or *ex* indicates the place from which one comes: as,  
*Nauta ex silva ambulat.* The sailor walks out of the forest.

2. The Ablative with *a* or *ab* indicates the person by whom a thing is done: as,  
*Dea a nautis laudatur.* The goddess is praised by the mariners.

3. The Passive Voice of the 3rd Singular and Plural Present Indicative is formed by adding *ur* to the Active: *laudatur, laudantur; occupatur, occupantur.*

Translate into English:

1. *Dea ex silva ambulat.* 2. *Nautae ex silvis ambulant.* 3. *Nauta a dea laudatur.* 4. *Nautae ab indigenis insulae laudantur.* 5. *Indigenae insulae ex silvis ambulant.* 6. *Incolae insularum deae statuam donant.* 7. *Statua deae ab advenis laudatur.* 8. *Dea in silvis insulae ambulat.* 9. *In Asia erant statuae deae.* 10. *Dea cum nautis in silvam ambulat.* 11. *Victoria advenarum a dea laudatur.* 12. *Nautae silvas intrant et indigenas insulae fugant.*

<sup>1</sup>*Ex* and *ab* are used before a vowel or *h*, *e* or *a* before most consonants.

Translate into Latin:

1. The victory of the new-comers is praised by the islanders. 2. The sailor is walking from the forest accompanied by the inhabitants of the island. 3. The image of the goddess is praised by the mariners.