

Translate into Latin:

1. Caesar takes possession of Rome.² 2. The sailor is entering the woods. 3. The seamen are entering the woods. 4. There are statues of the goddess to be found on the island. 5. There is plenty of spoil to be found on the island. 6. There were rumours of battles. 7. The goddesses approve of the victory³ of the new-comers. 8. The victory of the strangers meets with the approval of the goddess. 9. The inhabitants of the island take possession of the woods. 10. The seamen are entering⁴ the forest. 11. Mariners often come to the island. 12. Caesar is passing the winter in Britain. 13. The activity of the sailors meets with Caesar's commendation.

²What is the action described in this sentence, and what is the object of that action? What, then, is the case of Rome in Latin?

³Why is "victory" not Genitive in this sentence?

⁴In English the Present Indicative of a verb has three forms e.g., "enters," "is entering," and "does enter." In Latin the one form *intrat* stands for all three.

LESSON V.

THE DATIVE CASE.

1. The person to whom anything is given or told is expressed by the Dative.

2. The Dative Singular ends in *ae*, the Dative Plural in *is*.

<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
Nom. <i>silva</i>	<i>silvae</i>
Acc. <i>silvam</i>	<i>silvas</i>
Gen. <i>silvae</i>	<i>silvarum</i>
Dat. <i>silvae</i>	<i>silvis</i>