

**Cambridge Stages 2 & 3**  
**Worksheet: Declension of Nouns**

**ancilla, ancillam (1)**  
**coquus, coquum (2)**  
**filius, filium (2)**

**leō, leōnem (3)**  
**nāvis, nāvem (3)**  
**poēta, poētam (1)**

*Noun stems are underlined.*

Endings

	I. <u>Sing.</u>	II. <u>Sing.</u>	III. <u>Sing.</u>
<u>Nom.</u>	<b>-a</b>	<b>-us</b>	<b>*</b>
<u>Acc.</u>	<b>-am</b>	<b>-um</b>	<b>-em</b>
			<i>* No ending is used.</i>

*nominative singular*

*accusative singular*

- |                 |       |       |
|-----------------|-------|-------|
| 1. "slave girl" | _____ | _____ |
| 2. "poet"       | _____ | _____ |
| 3. "cook"       | _____ | _____ |
| 4. "son"        | _____ | _____ |
| 5. "lion"       | _____ | _____ |
| 6. "ship"       | _____ | _____ |

Give the meaning of Latin word and identify the case.

- |                     |                |             |
|---------------------|----------------|-------------|
| 1. <i>ancillam:</i> | meaning? _____ | case? _____ |
| 2. <i>poetam:</i>   | meaning? _____ | case? _____ |
| 3. <i>coquum:</i>   | meaning? _____ | case? _____ |
| 4. <i>nāvem:</i>    | meaning? _____ | case? _____ |
| 5. <i>filius:</i>   | meaning? _____ | case? _____ |
| 6. <i>poēta:</i>    | meaning? _____ | case? _____ |
| 7. <i>leōnem:</i>   | meaning? _____ | case? _____ |
| 8. <i>coquus:</i>   | meaning? _____ | case? _____ |
| 9. <i>filium:</i>   | meaning? _____ | case? _____ |
| 10. <i>nāvis:</i>   | meaning? _____ | case? _____ |
| 11. <i>ancilla:</i> | meaning? _____ | case? _____ |
| 12. <i>leō:</i>     | meaning? _____ | case? _____ |

Learn the meaning, as well as the *nominative* and *accusative* forms, of the following Latin words:


**ancilla, ancillam**  
**coquus, coquum**  
**filius, filium**

**leō, leōnem**  
**nāvis, nāvem**  
**poēta, poētam**

Give the Latin nominative or accusative form as required:

1. “a ship” *accusative*: \_\_\_\_\_
2. “a lion” *nominative*: \_\_\_\_\_
3. “a slave girl” *nominative*: \_\_\_\_\_
4. “a son” *nominative*: \_\_\_\_\_
5. “the poet” *accusative*: \_\_\_\_\_
6. “a cook” *nominative*: \_\_\_\_\_
7. “a ship” *nominative*: \_\_\_\_\_
8. “a lion” *accusative*: \_\_\_\_\_
9. “the son” *accusative*: \_\_\_\_\_
10. “a poet” *nominative*: \_\_\_\_\_
11. “a slave girl” *accusative*: \_\_\_\_\_
12. “a cook” *accusative*: \_\_\_\_\_

**Nominative names the “subject”:** (‘Boy hits ball.’)

**Accusative points at the “direct object”:** (‘Boy hits  ball.’)

**The “subject” tells *who* is doing it (or what it is).**

**“Direct object” tells *what* the he or she is doing.**

**In the vocabulary, the nominative is listed first, the accusative second:**

**māter** (*nominative*), **mātrem** (*accusative*)

**poēta** (*nominative*), **poētam** (*accusative*)

**Notice that the accusative ends in -m.**