

Preparation for Q⁷ (W2)
Wheelock Chapter 14

Your next Latin assessment will be given on W. 6 or Th. 7 February. You are responsible for knowing the declension of the following nouns:

ars, artis, f. (3i)

ignis, ignis, m. (3i)

vīs, (vīs), f.; n. pl. **vīrēs** (3i)

mare, maris, n. (3i)

rēx, rēgis, m. (3)

urbs, urbis, n. (3i)

tempus, temporis, n. (3)

(Noun stems are underlined)

There will be 10 problems in the following format:

Give the appropriate Latin case forms, as required:

		CASE	NUMBER	
1.	<i>ars</i> :	NOM.	PL.	_____
2.	<i>tempus</i> :	GEN.	S.	_____
3.	<i>mare</i> :	ACC.	PL.	_____
4.	<i>rēx</i> :	DAT.	PL.	_____
5.	<i>urbs</i> :	GEN.	PL.	_____
6.	<i>ignis</i> :	ABL.	S.	_____
7.	<i>vīs</i> :	ACC.	S.	_____
8.	<i>rēx</i> :	GEN.	PL.	_____
9.	<i>ars</i> :	ACC.	S.	_____
10.	<i>tempus</i> :	DAT.	S.	_____
11.	<i>vīs</i> :	ACC.	PL.	_____
12.	<i>ignis</i> :	ACC.	PL.	_____
13.	<i>mare</i> :	ABL.	S.	_____
14.	<i>tempus</i> :	ACC.	S.	_____
15.	<i>rēx</i> :	ABL.	PL.	_____
16.	<i>vīs</i> :	GEN.	PL.	_____
17.	<i>urbs</i> :	NOM.	PL.	_____
18.	<i>tempus</i> :	ACC.	S.	_____
19.	<i>mare</i> :	ACC.	S.	_____
20.	<i>ignis</i> :	DAT.	S.	_____
21.	<i>dōnum</i> :	DAT.	S.	_____
22.	<i>vīs</i> :	ABL.	S.	_____
23.	<i>ars</i> :	GEN.	PL.	_____
24.	<i>rēx</i> :	DAT.	S.	_____

Worksheet

ars, artis, f. (3i)

ignis, ignis, m. (3i)

vīs, (vīs), f.; n. pl. **vīrēs** (3i)

mare, maris, n. (3i)

rēx, rēgis, m. (3)

urbs, urbis, n. (3i)

tempus, temporis, n. (3)

(Noun stems are underlined)

Paradigms for Third Declension Nouns

Consonant Stems*

	<i>Masc./Fem.</i>		<i>Neuter</i>	
	<u>Sing.</u>	<u>Plur.</u>	<u>Sing.</u>	<u>Plur.</u>
<u>Nom.</u>	<i>rēx</i>	<i>rēgēs</i>	<i>tempus</i>	<i>tempora</i>
<u>Gen.</u>	<i>rēgis</i>	<i>rēgum</i>	<i>temporis</i>	<i>temporum</i>
<u>Dat.</u>	<i>rēgī</i>	<i>rēgibus</i>	<i>temporī</i>	<i>temporibus</i>
<u>Acc.</u>	<i>rēgem</i>	<i>rēgēs</i>	<i>tempus</i>	<i>tempora</i>
<u>Abl.</u>	<i>rēge</i>	<i>rēgibus</i>	<i>tempore</i>	<i>temporibus</i>

* Inflectional suffixes are underlined

i-Stems Nouns*

	<i>Masc./Fem.</i>		<i>Neuter</i>		<i>'Irregular'</i>	
	<u>Sing.</u>	<u>Plur.</u>	<u>Sing.</u>	<u>Plur.</u>	<u>Sing.</u>	<u>Plur.</u>
<u>Nom.</u>	<i>ars</i>	<i>artēs</i>	<i>mare</i>	<i>maria</i>	<i>vīs</i>	<i>vīrēs</i>
<u>Gen.</u>	<i>artis</i>	<i>artium</i>	<i>maris</i>	<i>marium</i>	(<i>vīs</i>)	<i>vīrium</i>
<u>Dat.</u>	<i>artī</i>	<i>artibus</i>	<i>marī</i>	<i>maribus</i>	(<i>vī</i>)	<i>vīribus</i>
<u>Acc.</u>	<i>artem</i>	<i>artēs</i>	<i>mare</i>	<i>maria</i>	<i>vīm</i>	<i>vīrēs</i>
<u>Abl.</u>	<i>arte</i>	<i>artibus</i>	<i>marī</i>	<i>maribus</i>	<i>vī</i>	<i>vīribus</i>

* Inflectional suffixes are underlined

Identifiers of third-declension i-stem nouns:

1. The nominative and the genitive singular of masculine and feminine nouns have the same number of syllables (said to be 'parisyllabic'): *ignis, ignis*, m., "fire"; *nūbēs, nūbis*, f., "cloud". [There are exceptions: note that the genitive plural of *canis, canis*, m. / f., "dog", is *canum*.]
2. Masculine and feminine words that are monosyllabic in the nominative singular (usually in -s or -x) and have inflectional stems ending in two or more consonants. Examples: *nox, noctis*, f., "night"; *mors, mortis*, f., "death"; *mōns, montis*, m., "mountain".
3. A few neuter words ending in -e, -al, -ar are i-stem: *mare, maris*, n., "sea"; *animal, animālis*, n., "animal"; *calcar, calcāris*, n., "spur".