

Wheelock Chapter 3
Worksheet: Noun Declensions

Nouns

	1st Declension	2nd Declension		
<u>Sing.</u> N.	<i>puella</i>	<i>servus</i>	<i>puer</i>	<i>ager</i>
G.	<i>puellae</i>	<i>servī</i>	<i>puerī</i>	<i>agrī</i>
D.	<i>puellae</i>	<i>servō</i>	<i>puerō</i>	<i>agrō</i>
Acc.	<i>puellam</i>	<i>servum</i>	<i>puerum</i>	<i>agrum</i>
Abl.	<i>puellā</i>	<i>servō</i>	<i>puerō</i>	<i>agrō</i>
Voc.	<i>puella</i>	<i>serve</i>	<i>puer</i>	<i>ager</i>
<u>Plur.</u> N.	<i>puellae</i>	<i>servī</i>	<i>puerī</i>	<i>agrī</i>
G.	<i>puellārum</i>	<i>servōrum</i>	<i>puerōrum</i>	<i>agrōrum</i>
D.	<i>puellīs</i>	<i>servīs</i>	<i>puerīs</i>	<i>agrīs</i>
Acc.	<i>puellās</i>	<i>servōs</i>	<i>puerōs</i>	<i>agrōs</i>
Abl.	<i>puellīs</i>	<i>servīs</i>	<i>puerīs</i>	<i>agrīs</i>
N.	<i>puellae</i>	<i>servī</i>	<i>puerī</i>	<i>agrī</i>

Vocative Case

The vocative case is used for direct address: **ō amīce** = “Oh, friend”. In most instances, the vocative is the same as the nominative, singular and plural, except in second declension words with nominative singulars ending in **-us**, such as **amīcus**, for which the vocative singular ending is **-e**. Note that if the stem ends in ‘i’, as in **filius**, the ‘i’ of the stem contracts with the vocative ending to produce **-ī**, as in **mī fili**, “Oh, my son”.

The declension of **filius**, “son”, is as follows:

<u>Sing.</u>	N.	<i>filius</i>
	G.	<i>filiī</i>
	D.	<i>filiō</i>
	Acc.	<i>filium</i>
	Abl.	<i>filiō</i>
	Voc.	<i>fili</i>
<u>Plur.</u>	N.	<i>filiī</i>
	G.	<i>filiōrum</i>
	D.	<i>filiīs</i>
	Acc.	<i>filiōs</i>
	Abl.	<i>filiīs</i>

Learn the declension of the following nouns:

ager, agrī, m., *field*
filius, filiī, m., *son*
nauta, -ae, m., *sailor*

puella, -ae, f., *girl*
puer, puerī, m., *boy*
servus, servī, m., *slave*

Give the appropriate Latin case forms, as required:

		<i>CASE</i>	<i>NUMBER</i>	
1.	<i>ager</i> :	NOM.	PL.	_____
2.	<i>filius</i> :	GEN.	S.	_____
3.	<i>nauta</i> :	ACC.	PL.	_____
4.	<i>puella</i> :	DAT.	PL.	_____
5.	<i>puer</i> :	NOM.	PL.	_____
6.	<i>servus</i> :	VOC.	S.	_____
7.	<i>ager</i> :	ACC.	S.	_____
8.	<i>filius</i> :	GEN.	PL.	_____
9.	<i>nauta</i> :	ACC.	S.	_____
10.	<i>puella</i> :	DAT.	S.	_____
11.	<i>puer</i> :	ACC.	PL.	_____
12.	<i>servus</i> :	ACC.	S.	_____
13.	<i>ager</i> :	ABL.	S.	_____
14.	<i>filius</i> :	VOC.	S.	_____
15.	<i>nauta</i> :	ABL.	PL.	_____
16.	<i>puella</i> :	GEN.	PL.	_____
17.	<i>puer</i> :	NOM.	S.	_____
18.	<i>servus</i> :	GEN.	S.	_____
19.	<i>ager</i> :	DAT.	S.	_____
20.	<i>filius</i> :	ABL.	PL.	_____
21.	<i>nauta</i> :	DAT.	S.	_____
22.	<i>puella</i> :	ABL.	PL.	_____
23.	<i>puer</i> :	GEN.	PL.	_____
24.	<i>servus</i> :	DAT.	PL.	_____

Know how to decline the adjective **magnus, magna** in conjunction with the following nouns:

ager, agrī, m.: *field*
laurus, laurī, f.: *laurel tree*
nauta, -ae, m.: *sailor*

puella, -ae, f.: *girl*
puer, puerī, m.: *boy*
servus, servī, m.: *slave*

Paradigms

Nouns

	1st Declension	2nd Declension		
Sing. N.	<i>puella</i>	<i>servus*</i>	<i>puer</i>	<i>ager</i>
G.	<i>puellae</i>	<i>servī</i>	<i>puerī</i>	<i>agrī</i>
D.	<i>puellae</i>	<i>servō</i>	<i>puerō</i>	<i>agrō</i>
Acc.	<i>puellam</i>	<i>servum</i>	<i>puerum</i>	<i>agrum</i>
Abl.	<i>puellā</i>	<i>servō</i>	<i>puerō</i>	<i>agrō</i>
Plur. N.	<i>puellae</i>	<i>servī</i>	<i>puerī</i>	<i>agrī</i>
G.	<i>puellārum</i>	<i>servōrum</i>	<i>puerōrum</i>	<i>agrōrum</i>
D.	<i>puellis</i>	<i>servīs</i>	<i>puerīs</i>	<i>agrīs</i>
Acc.	<i>puellās</i>	<i>servōs</i>	<i>puerōs</i>	<i>agrōs</i>
Abl.	<i>puellis</i>	<i>servīs</i>	<i>puerīs</i>	<i>agrīs</i>

* Vocative = *serve*

Adjectives

In adjectives, terminations in ‘-a’ etc. denote that the modified noun is ‘feminine’, terminations in ‘-us’ etc. denote that the modified nouns is ‘masculine’ in gender.

	Masculine	Feminine
Sing. N.	<i>magnus*</i>	<i>magna</i>
G.	<i>magnī</i>	<i>magnae</i>
D.	<i>magnō</i>	<i>magnae</i>
Acc.	<i>magnum</i>	<i>magnam</i>
Abl.	<i>magnō</i>	<i>magnā</i>
* Vocative = <i>magne</i>		
Plur. N.	<i>magnī</i>	<i>magnae</i>
G.	<i>magnōrum</i>	<i>magnārum</i>
D.	<i>magnīs</i>	<i>magnīs</i>
Acc.	<i>magnōs</i>	<i>magnās</i>
Abl.	<i>magnīs</i>	<i>magnīs</i>

Worksheet:
Declension of Noun Phrases

Decline the following Latin noun phrases.

1. *ager magnus*:

<u>Sing.</u>	N.	<hr/>	<u>Plur.</u>	N.	<hr/>
	G.	<hr/>		G.	<hr/>
	D.	<hr/>		D.	<hr/>
	Acc.	<hr/>		Acc.	<hr/>
	Abl.	<hr/>		Abl.	<hr/>

2. *laurus magna*:

<u>Sing.</u>	N.	<hr/>	<u>Plur.</u>	N.	<hr/>
	G.	<hr/>		G.	<hr/>
	D.	<hr/>		D.	<hr/>
	Acc.	<hr/>		Acc.	<hr/>
	Abl.	<hr/>		Abl.	<hr/>

3. *nauta magnus*:

<u>Sing.</u>	N.	<hr/>	<u>Plur.</u>	N.	<hr/>
	G.	<hr/>		G.	<hr/>
	D.	<hr/>		D.	<hr/>
	Acc.	<hr/>		Acc.	<hr/>
	Abl.	<hr/>		Abl.	<hr/>

4. *puella magna*:

<u>Sing.</u>	N.	<hr/>	<u>Plur.</u>	N.	<hr/>
	G.	<hr/>		G.	<hr/>
	D.	<hr/>		D.	<hr/>
	Acc.	<hr/>		Acc.	<hr/>
	Abl.	<hr/>		Abl.	<hr/>

5. *servus magnus*:

<u>Sing.</u>	N.	<hr/>	<u>Plur.</u>	N.	<hr/>
	G.	<hr/>		G.	<hr/>
	D.	<hr/>		D.	<hr/>
	Acc.	<hr/>		Acc.	<hr/>
	Abl.	<hr/>		Abl.	<hr/>

6. *puer magnus*:

<u>Sing.</u>	N.	<hr/>	<u>Plur.</u>	N.	<hr/>
	G.	<hr/>		G.	<hr/>
	D.	<hr/>		D.	<hr/>
	Acc.	<hr/>		Acc.	<hr/>
	Abl.	<hr/>		Abl.	<hr/>