

Moreland & Fleischer - Review Sheet #1 (for Units 1-8) - Nouns

1). Name the three qualities common to all Latin nouns and describe each of them:

Gender: masculine, feminine or neuter (affects agreement with other words)
 Number: singular or plural (how many of a given noun there are)
 Case: Nominative, Genitive, Dative, Accusative, Ablative, Vocative and Locative (determines how a noun is used in a sentence)

2). What are the five major cases of the Latin noun system (i.e., those that appear when you decline a noun)? Identify and give **two** uses for each case:

Nominative: used for subjects and predicate Nominatives
 Genitive: used to show possession and a charge or penalty
 Dative: used to show indirect objects and for whom/what something is done
 Accusative: used to show direct objects and motion towards
 Ablative: used to show location and motion away from

3). What are the other two cases of the Latin noun system (i.e., those *not* included when you decline nouns)? Identify these, describe how they are used, and tell how to form them for each declension, in both the singular and plural:

Locative: used to show location for cities, small islands, and the words *domus, rūs, bellum, militia* and *humus*; for 1st/2nd decl. singulars, the Locative = the Genitive; for 3rd decl. singulars = the Ablative; cities with plural names use the Ablative plural forms; also: *domī, rūrī, militiae, bellī* and *humī*
 Vocative: used to address a noun directly; usually identical to the Nominative, but nouns with Nominative singulars in *-ius* use the ending *-ī*, and nouns with Nominative singulars in *-us* use *-e*

4). What is the general rule for finding a noun stem?

Take the Genitive singular form and drop the ending

5). List **fifteen** first declension nouns, along with full dictionary entries:

<i>aqua, aquae, f. "water"</i>	<i>rēgīna, rēgīnae, f. "queen"</i>	<i>fāma, fāmae, f. "rumor, fame"</i>
<i>glōria, glōriae, f. "glory"</i>	<i>porta, portae, f. "gate"</i>	<i>fēmina, fēminae, f. "woman"</i>
<i>via, viae, f. "road"</i>	<i>poēta, poētae, m. "poet"</i>	<i>īnsula, īnsulae, f. "island"</i>
<i>turba, turbae, f. "crowd"</i>	<i>pecūnia, pecūniae, f. "money"</i>	<i>nauta, nautae, m. "sailor"</i>
<i>taeda, taedae, f. "torch"</i>	<i>poena, poenae, f. "punishment"</i>	<i>patria, patriae, f. "fatherland"</i>

6). Decline *aurōra, aurōrae, F.* Identify declension number, label case and number, and translate the Genitive singular as a Genitive:

N	aurōra	aurōrae	first declension
G	aurōrae	aurōrārum	<i>aurōrae</i> = "of the dawn"
D	aurōrae	aurōrīs	
Ac	aurōram	aurōrīs	
Ab	aurōrā	aurōrae	
S		P	

7). List **twenty** second declension nouns of both M. and N. gender, along with full dictionary entries:

<i>ager, agri, m. "field"</i>	<i>bellum, belli, n. "war"</i>	<i>campus, campi, m. "plain"</i>
<i>donum, doni, n. "gift"</i>	<i>gladius, gladii, m. "sword"</i>	<i>natus, nati, m. "son"</i>
<i>oculus, oculi, m. "eye"</i>	<i>puer, pueri, m. "boy"</i>	<i>saxum, saxi, n. "rock"</i>
<i>servus, servi, m. "slave"</i>	<i>velum, veli, n. "sail, cloth"</i>	<i>ventus, venti, m. "wind"</i>
<i>verbum, verbi, n. "word"</i>	<i>vir, viri, m. "man"</i>	<i>animus, animi, m. "soul"</i>

8). Decline *annus, annī, M.* alongside *exemplum, exemplī, N.* Give declension number for each, label case and number, translate the Nominative plurals, and indicate endings that differ between the two:

N	annus	annī	exemplum	exempla	second declension
---	-------	------	----------	---------	-------------------

G	annī	annōrum	exemplī	exemplōrum	annī = "years"
D	annō	annīs	exemplō	exemplīs	exempla =
Ac	annum	annōs	exemplum	exempla	"examples"
Ab	annō	annīs	exemplō	exemplīs	
S		P	S	P	

9). List **twenty** third declension nouns of all three genders, and include at least five *i*-stems. Give full dictionary entries:

<i>pater, patris, m. "father"</i>	<i>pāx, pācis, f. "peace"</i>	<i>animal, -ālis, -ālium, n. "animal"</i>
<i>corpus, corporis, n. "body"</i>	<i>homō, hominis, m. "human being"</i>	<i>rēx, rēgis, m. "king"</i>
<i>ignis, ignis, -ium, m. "fire"</i>	<i>Iūnō, Iūnōnis, f. "Juno"</i>	<i>Iuppiter, Iovis, m. "Jupiter"</i>
<i>exemplar, -āris, -ārium, n. "example"</i>	<i>mōns, montis, -ium, m. "mountain"</i>	<i>nox, noctis, -ium, f. "night"</i>
<i>lūmen, lūminis, n. "light"</i>	<i>māter, mātris, f. "mother"</i>	<i>mīles, militis, m. "soldier"</i>

10). Decline *māter, mātris, F.* alongside *mēns, mentis, mentium, F.* Identify declension number for each, label case and number, translate Genitive plurals as *Genitives*, and identify endings that differ between the two:

N	māter	mātrēs	mēns	mentēs	third declension
G	mātris	mātrum	mentis	mentium	mātrum = "of the mothers"
D	mātrī	mātribus	mentī	mentibus	mentium = "of the minds"
Ac	mātre	mātrēs	mentem	mentēs/mentīs	
Ab	mātre	mātribus	mente	mentibus	
S		P	S	P	

11). Decline *lūmen, lūminis, N.* alongside *exemplar, exemplāris, exemplārium, N.* Give declension number for each, label case and number, translate Genitive singulars as *Genitives*, and indicate endings that differ between the two:

N	lūmen	lūmina	exemplar	exemplāria	third declension
G	lūminis	lūminum	exemplāris	exemplārium	lūminis = "of the light"
D	lūminī	lūminibus	exemplārī	exemplāribus	exemplāris = "of the example"
Ac	lūmen	lūmina	exemplar	exemplāria	
Ab	lūmine	lūminibus	exemplārī	exemplāribus	
S		P	S	P	

12). List **ten** fourth and fifth declension nouns with full dictionary entries:

<i>diēs, diē, m. "day"</i>	<i>domus, domūs (and -ī), f. "house"</i>	<i>fidēs, fidē, f. "faith"</i>
<i>fructus, fructūs, m. "profit"</i>	<i>manus, manūs, f. "hand, band"</i>	<i>speciēs, speciē, f. "appearance"</i>
<i>mōtus, mōtūs, m. "motion"</i>	<i>sēnsus, sēnsūs, m. "sensation"</i>	<i>metus, metūs, m. "fear"</i>
		<i>rēs, reī, f. "thing, affair"</i>

13). Decline *metus, metūs, M.* alongside *cornū, cornūs, N.* Give declension number for each, label case and number, translate Dative plurals as *Datives*, and indicate endings that differ between the two:

N	metūs	metūs	cornū	cornua	fourth declension
G	metūs	metuum	cornūs	cornuum	metibus = "for the fears"
D	metuī	metibus	cornū	cornibus	cornibus = "for the fruits"
Ac	metum	metūs	cornū	cornua	
Ab	metū	metibus	cornū	cornibus	
S		P	S	P	

14). Decline *spēs, speī, F.* Identify declension number, label case and number, and translate the Dative singular as a *Dative*:

N	spēs	spēs	fifth declension
G	speī	spērum	speī = "for the hope"
D	speī	spēbus	
Ac	spem	spēs	
Ab	spē	spēbus	
S		P	