

## 1st & 2nd Declension Noun Endings

<b>CASE</b>	<b>Masculine SG</b>	<b>Masculine PL</b>	<b>Feminine SG</b>	<b>Feminine PL</b>	<b>Neuter SG</b>	<b>Neuter PL</b>
<b>Nominative</b>						
<b>Accusative</b>						
<b>Genitive</b>						
<b>Dative</b>						
<b>Ablative</b>						

<b>Vocative</b>						
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## 1st & 2nd Declension Noun Endings - KEY

<b>CASE</b>	<b>Masculine SG</b>	<b>Masculine PL</b>	<b>Feminine SG</b>	<b>Feminine PL</b>	<b>Neuter SG</b>	<b>Neuter PL</b>
<b>Nominative</b>	<b>-us/r</b>	<b>-ī</b>	<b>-a</b>	<b>-ae</b>	<b>-um</b>	<b>-a</b>
<b>Accusative</b>	<b>-um</b>	<b>-ōs</b>	<b>-am</b>	<b>-ās</b>	<b>-um</b>	<b>-a</b>
<b>Genitive</b>	<b>-ī</b>	<b>-ōrum</b>	<b>-ae</b>	<b>-ārum</b>	<b>-ī</b>	<b>-ōrum</b>
<b>Dative</b>	<b>-ō</b>	<b>-īs</b>	<b>-ae</b>	<b>-īs</b>	<b>-ō</b>	<b>-īs</b>
<b>Ablative</b>	<b>-ō</b>	<b>-īs</b>	<b>-ā</b>	<b>-īs</b>	<b>-ō</b>	<b>-īs</b>
<b>Vocative</b>	<b>-e</b>	<b>-ī</b> (same as NOM)	<b>-a</b> (same as NOM)	<b>-ae</b> (same as NOM)	<b>-um</b> (same as NOM)	<b>-a</b> (same as NOM)

## 3rd Declension Noun Endings

### Capitulum 9

-3rd Declension Nouns come to us in this “\_\_\_\_\_”. It just means that they decline according to the 3rd declension \_\_\_\_\_ NOT the 1st and 2nd declension endings. As always 3rd’s are special in Latin and can be tricky if you don’t know the guidelines/ rules.

#### To determine GENDER:

3rd Declension Masculine and Feminine endings are the same! How do we figure it out

1. Look at the gender of the \_\_\_\_\_ that is modifying the 3rd. Decl Noun.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ - if the noun begins with these letters, then it’s more than likely Feminine.

*\*\*This is only a general guideline, not a rule!\*\**

#### To determine -ium or -um (Gen, PL):

Latin will use \_\_\_\_\_ when...

1. The Nom, Sg ends with \_\_\_\_\_
2. The Nom, Sg is a one syllable word and ends in \_\_\_\_\_ or a \_\_\_\_\_

All other nouns will use \_\_\_\_\_

	Masc/ Fem SG	Masc/ Fem PL
Nominative		
Accusative		
Genitive		
Dative		
Ablative		

## 3rd Declension Noun Endings Capitulum 9- Key

-3rd Declension Nouns come to us in this “family”. It just means that they decline according to the 3rd declension endings NOT the 1st and 2nd declension endings. As always 3rd’s are special in Latin and can be tricky if you don’t know the guidelines/ rules.

To determine GENDER:

3rd Declension Masculine and Feminine endings are the same! How do we figure it out?

1. Look at the gender of the adjective that is modifying the 3rd. Decl Noun.
2. AVON - if the noun begins with these letters, then it’s more than likely Feminine.

*\*\*This is only a general guideline, not a rule!\*\**

To determine -ium or -um (Gen, PL):

Latin will use -ium when...

1. The Nom, Sg ends with -is
2. The Nom, Sg is a one syllable word and ends in -s or a double consonant

All other nouns will use -um

	Masc/ Fem SG	Masc/ Fem PL
Nominative	-any-	-ēs
Accusative	-em	-ēs
Genitive	-is	-(i)um
Dative	-ī	-ibus
Ablative	-e	-ibus

**3rd Declension Neuter Noun Endings**  
**Capitulum 10 & 11**

-3rd Declension Neuter Nouns come to us in this \_\_\_\_\_ and with their \_\_\_\_\_.

-3rd Declension Neuter Nouns are tricky because they almost always have a \_\_\_\_\_ which MUST BE MEMORIZED!!

-Cap. 10 unum flumen, duo \_\_\_\_\_

-Cap. 11 unum corpus, duo \_\_\_\_\_; unum crūs, duo \_\_\_\_\_; unum caput, duo \_\_\_\_\_

**3rd Declension Noun Endings**

	Masc/ Fem SG	Masc/ Fem PL	Neuter SG	Neuter PL
Nom				
Acc				
Gen				
Dat				
Abl				

## 3rd Declension Neuter Noun Endings Capitulum 10 & 11 - KEY

-3rd Declension Neuter Nouns come to us in this declension and with their gender.

-3rd Declension Neuter Nouns are tricky because they almost always have a stem changes which **MUST BE MEMORIZED!!**

-Cap. 10 unum flumen, duo *flumina*

-Cap. 11 unum corpus, duo *corpora*; unum crūs, duo *crura*; unum caput, duo *capita*

### **3rd Declension Noun Endings**

	Masc/ Fem SG	Masc/ Fem PL	Neuter SG	Neuter PL
<b>Nom</b>	-any-	-ēs	-any-	-a
<b>Acc</b>	-em	-ēs	-any-	-a
<b>Gen</b>	-is	-(i)um	-is	-um
<b>Dat</b>	-ī	-ibus	-ī	-ibus
<b>Abl</b>	-e	-ibus	-e	-ibus

**3rd Declension Neuter Noun Endings**  
**Capitulum 10 - EXCEPTIONS**

Meet the 8-i'd Monsters!!

**3rd Declension Neuter 8-i'd Monster Noun Endings**

***LET'S COUNT THE "I's" !!***

	Neuter SG	Neuter PL
Nom		
Acc		
Gen		
Dat		
Abl		

**3rd Declension Neuter Noun Endings**  
**Capitulum 10 - EXCEPTIONS- KEY**

Meet the 8-i'd Monsters!!

**3rd Declension Neuter 8-i'd Monster Noun Endings**

**LET'S COUNT THE "I's" !!**

	Neuter SG	Neuter PL
Nom	-any-	-ia
Acc	-any-	-ia
Gen	-is	-ium
Dat	-ī	-ibus
Abl	-ī	-ibus

**3rd Declension Noun Endings**  
**Capitulum 10 & 11 Master**

**3rd Declension Noun Endings**

	<b>Masc/ Fem SG</b>	<b>Masc/ Fem PL</b>	<b>Neuter SG</b>	<b>Neuter PL</b>	<b>8-i'd Neuter SG</b>	<b>8-i'd Neuter PL</b>
<b>Nom</b>						
<b>Acc</b>						
<b>Gen</b>						
<b>Dat</b>						
<b>Abl</b>						

**3rd Declension Noun Endings**  
**Capitulum 10 & 11 Master**

**3rd Declension Noun Endings**

	<b>Masc/ Fem SG</b>	<b>Masc/ Fem PL</b>	<b>Neuter SG</b>	<b>Neuter PL</b>	<b>8-i'd Neuter SG</b>	<b>8-i'd Neuter PL</b>
<b>Nom</b>	<i>-any-</i>	<i>-ēs</i>	<i>-any-</i>	<i>-a</i>	<i>-any-</i>	<i>-ia</i>
<b>Acc</b>	<i>-em</i>	<i>-ēs</i>	<i>-any-</i>	<i>-a</i>	<i>-any-</i>	<i>-ia</i>
<b>Gen</b>	<i>-is</i>	<i>-(i)um</i>	<i>-is</i>	<i>-um</i>	<i>-is</i>	<i>-ium</i>
<b>Dat</b>	<i>-ī</i>	<i>-ibus</i>	<i>-ī</i>	<i>-ibus</i>	<i>-ī</i>	<i>-ibus</i>
<b>Abl</b>	<i>-e</i>	<i>-ibus</i>	<i>-e</i>	<i>-ibus</i>	<i>-ī</i>	<i>-ibus</i>

## 4th Declension Nouns

### Cap. 12

#### 4th Declension Noun Guidelines:

1. Nouns come to us in a particular \_\_\_\_\_ (i.e. “\_\_\_\_\_”) and decline according to their own \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Nouns come to us with a \_\_\_\_\_ and decline according to their \_\_\_\_\_.
3. 4th Declension nouns are typically \_\_\_\_\_.

EXCEPTIONS: \_\_\_\_\_ is \_\_\_\_\_ (capitulum 11)

CASE	Masc (Fem) SG	Masc (Fem) PL
Nominative		*
Accusative		*
Genitive	*	
Dative		
Ablative	*	

## 4th Declension Nouns

### Cap. 12 - Key

#### 4th Declension Noun Guidelines:

1. Nouns come to us in a particular declension and decline according to their own declension.
2. Nouns come to us with a gender and decline according to their gender.
3. 4th Declension nouns are typically MASCULINE.  
EXCEPTIONS: manus/ manūs is feminine (capitulum 11)

CASE	Masc (Fem) SG	Masc (Fem) PL
<b>Nominative</b>	<i>-us</i>	<i>-ūs*</i>
<b>Accusative</b>	<i>-um</i>	<i>-ūs*</i>
<b>Genitive</b>	<i>-ūs*</i>	<i>-uum</i>
<b>Dative</b>	<i>-uī</i>	<i>-ibus</i>
<b>Ablative</b>	<i>-ū*</i>	<i>-ibus</i>

**5th Declension Nouns**  
**Cap. XIII**

**5th Declension Noun Guidelines:**

1. Nouns come to us in a particular \_\_\_\_\_ (i.e. “\_\_\_\_\_”) and decline according to their own \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Nouns come to us with a \_\_\_\_\_ and decline according to their \_\_\_\_\_.
3. 5th Declension nouns are typically \_\_\_\_\_.

EXCEPTIONS: \_\_\_\_\_ is \_\_\_\_\_ (capitulum 11)

<b>CASE</b>	<b>Fem (Masc) SG</b>	<b>Fem (Masc) PL</b>
<b>Nominative</b>		
<b>Accusative</b>		
<b>Genitive</b>		
<b>Dative</b>		
<b>Ablative</b>		

**5th Declension Nouns**  
**Cap. XIII**

**5th Declension Noun Guidelines:**

1. Nouns come to us in a particular declension and decline according to their own declension.
2. Nouns come to us with a gender and decline according to their gender.
3. 5th Declension nouns are typically FEMININE.  
EXCEPTIONS: diēs is masculine (capitulum 13)

CASE	Fem (Masc) SG	Fem (Masc) PL
Nominative	<i>-ēs</i>	<i>-ēs</i>
Accusative	<i>-em</i>	<i>-ēs</i>
Genitive	<i>-ēī</i>	<i>-ērum</i>
Dative	<i>-ēī</i>	<i>-ēbus</i>
Ablative	<i>-ē*</i>	<i>-ēbus</i>

## NOUN DECLENSIONS - Master Chart

### 1st & 2nd Declension Nouns

CASE	Masculine SG	Masculine PL	Feminine SG	Feminine PL	Neuter SG	Neuter PL
Nominative	-us/r	-ī	-a	-ae	-um	-a
Accusative	-um	-ōs	-am	-ās	-um	-a
Genitive	-ī	-ōrum	-ae	-ārum	-ī	-ōrum
Dative	-ō	-īs	-ae	-īs	-ō	-īs
Ablative	-ō	-īs	-ā	-īs	-ō	-īs

### 3rd Declension Nouns

	Masc/ Fem SG	Masc/ Fem PL	Neuter SG	Neuter PL	8-i'd Neuter SG	8-i'd Neuter PL
Nom	<i>-any-</i>	<i>-ēs</i>	<i>-any-</i>	<i>-a</i>	<i>-any-</i>	<i>-ia</i>
Acc	<i>-em</i>	<i>-ēs</i>	<i>-any-</i>	<i>-a</i>	<i>-any-</i>	<i>-ia</i>
Gen	<i>-is</i>	<i>-(i)um</i>	<i>-is</i>	<i>-um</i>	<i>-is</i>	<i>-ium</i>
Dat	<i>-ī</i>	<i>-ibus</i>	<i>-ī</i>	<i>-ibus</i>	<i>-ī</i>	<i>-ibus</i>
Abl	<i>-e</i>	<i>-ibus</i>	<i>-e</i>	<i>-ibus</i>	<i>-ī</i>	<i>-ibus</i>

### 4th Declension Nouns:

CASE	Masc (Fem) SG	Masc (Fem) PL
Nominative	<i>-us</i>	<i>-ūs*</i>
Accusative	<i>-um</i>	<i>-ūs*</i>
Genitive	<i>-ūs*</i>	<i>-uum</i>
Dative	<i>-uī</i>	<i>-ibus</i>
Ablative	<i>-ū*</i>	<i>-ibus</i>

### 5th Declension Nouns:

CASE	Fem (Masc) SG	Fem (Masc) PL
Nominative	<i>-ēs</i>	<i>-ēs</i>
Accusative	<i>-em</i>	<i>-ēs</i>
Genitive	<i>-ēī</i>	<i>-ērum</i>
Dative	<i>-ēī</i>	<i>-ēbus</i>
Ablative	<i>-ē*</i>	<i>-ēbus</i>

