



Second Declension Masculine –us Nouns

		Singular		Plural
Nominative	amicus	the friend	amicī	the friends
Genitive	amicī	of the friend, friend's	amicōrum	of the friends, friends'
Dative	amicō	to/for the friend	amicīs	to/for the friends
Accusative	amicum	the friend	amicōs	the friends
Ablative	amicō	by/with the friend	amicīs	by/with the friends



STUDY TIP

Notice that the second declension forms look identical in the genitive singular and nominative plural, in the dative and ablative singular, and in the dative and ablative plural. Even though these forms are spelled the same, you can tell the cases apart in context based on their very different functions in the sentence.

► EXERCISE 1

Identify the case and number of each noun. For some, more than one answer is possible.

Example: *animum*
accusative singular

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| 1. <i>filium</i> | 5. <i>animō</i> |
| 2. <i>filiōs</i> | 6. <i>rīvōrum</i> |
| 3. <i>amicō</i> | 7. <i>filiī</i> |
| 4. <i>amicōs</i> | 8. <i>animīs</i> |

VOCABULARY TO LEARN

NOUNS

ager, agri, m. – field
amicus, amicī, m. – friend
animus, animī, m. – spirit, soul, mind
casa, casae, f. – little house, cottage
domī – at home
filius, filiī, m. – son
puer, puerī, m. – boy
rīvus, rīvī, m. – brook, stream
via, viae, f. – road
vir, virī, m. – man

PRONOUNS

ego – I
tū – you

VERB

timeō, timēre, timuī, — – to fear, to be afraid

ADVERBS

deinde – then
valdē – very, exceedingly

PREPOSITIONS

cum + ablative – with
in + ablative – in, on

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 The sign “—” indicates that the verb has no fourth principal part.