Nomen

Dies

**Agora Academy Unit 3 Lesson 1  
Intro to Second Declension Masculine Nouns**

**Part I: Video-Based Questions**

1. True or False: First declension nouns can sometimes use second declension endings.  
   FALSE. Nouns each belong to a single declension, and they can only ever take the endings associated with that declension.
2. Please list (from memory if possible) the names of all five cases in their customary order. Remember, these cases are the same for every single declension!  
     
   Nominative, genitive, dative, accusative, ablative
3. Which genders appear in the first declension? Which gender is more prevalent?  
   The first declension is mostly feminine, but the PAIN nouns are masculine.
4. Which genders appear in the second declension?  
   Masculine and neuter.
5. How can you differentiate between genders in the second declension? Be specific!!  
   Masculine nouns have a nominative ending in -us, and sometimes in -r. Neuter nouns have nominative singulars ending in-um.

**Part II: Endings.** Please review the first declension endings to ensure that you remember them fully and without hesitation. This will make learning the second declension much, much easier!  
  
To review, please decline the first declension noun *silva/silvae* *(f)* in the chart below.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **singular** | **plural** |
| **nom** | silva | silvae |
| **gen** | silvae | silvarum |
| **dat** | silvae | silvis |
| **acc** | silvam | silvas |
| **abl** | silvā | silvis |

**Part III: Gender Identification.** Please identify the genders of the following nouns based on their nominative singular ending.

1. bellum/belli (neuter)
2. vir/viri (masculine)
3. amicus/amici (masculine)
4. gaudium/gaudium (neuter)
5. cibus/cibi (masculine)
6. lupus/lupi (mascuilne)
7. puer/pueri (masculine)
8. donum/doni (neuter)
9. caelum/caeli (neuter)
10. pontus/ponti (masculine)