Name	Date	
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LESSON XVI

TRŌIA

	Ne	Neuter nouns of the second	declensi	ion Answer.					
	1.	What is the nominative singular case ending of a first declension noun?							
	2. Nouns belonging to the first declension are primarily which gender?								
	3. Why are the nouns agricola and nauta exceptions to the description above?								
4. The nominative singular case endings -us and -er (-r) distinguish nouns of v declension?									
	5.	5. What gender are the -us and -er (-r) nouns?							
	6.	What is the third and final gender you must learn to identify?							
	7.	7. What are five nouns of this gender?							
	8.	Do any of these five nouns belong to the first declension?							
	9.	. How do you know?							
1				nouns belong?					
				h the masculine nouns that are also included in this					
		declension?							
1	2.	2. Which neuter case endings are identical to those of the masculine words in the same declension? Indicate with an X.							
		SINGULA	AR .	PLURAL					
	NOI	OMINATIVE	-						
	GEN	ENITIVE							

DATIVE

ACCUSATIVE

ABLATIVE

13. Which case endings have you left unmarked?

Name	Date	
Name	Date	



The neuter rule; noun endings in -a Note the following two-part rule.

- The accusative singular form of a neuter noun is always identical to its nominative singular form.
- The accusative plural form of a neuter noun is always identical to its nominative plural form.

The rule noted above, called the neuter law, holds true for neuter words in every declension.

The following nouns all end in -a. Because the words belong to different declensions, however, the endings provide different information about case and number.

Indicate the appropriate description of each term and then translate.

		FEM NOM SING	NEU NOM & ACC PL	TRANSLATION
1.	frūmenta			
2.	puella			
3.	signa			
4.	praemia			
5.	littera			
6.	via		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
7.	grātia			
8.	cōnsilia			
9.	pugna		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
10.	iniūria			