1) What is the defining characteristic of a 2nd declension nouns? How do you determine the stem of 2nd declension noun? How do you determine the gender of any noun? What two genders are the vast majority of 2nd declension nouns?

2) Write out the declension for the words in the chart below & translate only **amīcus** in accordance with its number and case. Write the correct form of the adj. **magnus, a, um** to modify each noun in the chart.   **magnus** (masc.), **magna** (fem.), **magnun** (neuter). See Wheelook page 496 for the full paradigm of first/second declension adjectives.

Singular	amīcus, amīcī (m) mind	ager, agrī (m) field	vir, virī (m) man, hero, husband	signum, signī (n) sign, signal
Nominative				
Genitive				
Dative				
Accusative				
Ablative				
Vocative				

Plural	animus, animī (m)	ager, agrī (m)	vir, virī (m)	signum, signī (n)
Nominative				
Genitive				
Dative				
Accusative				
Ablative				
Vocative				

Instructions:

Translate Latin to English and English to Latin. See vocabulary List of 2nd Declension nouns below.

1) Iuppiter, deus caelī profundī, virīs terrārum nostrārum bonīs auxilium magnō studiō saepe dat.   Is aquilam immensam dē caelō profundō ad nōs mittit.   Neptunus caeruleum pontum imperiō magnō regit.   Pluto et Proserpina profundum regnum dūrā sub terrā positum regunt.
positus, a, um - placed   *mitto, mittere, mīsī, missus* - to send   *regō, regere* - to rule, to guide
                          studium, studiī (n) eagerness

2) Neptunus, deus pontī altī et aurīga magnae potentiae pulchrōs immensās equōs per undās saepe regit.   Nautae multī Neptunum donīs magnīs semper colunt. *colō, colere* - to worship
        regō, regere - to guide, to direct   *nauta, nautae* (m) sailor   *auriga, -ae* (m) charioteer
                              per + acc. = through   *donum, donī* (n) gift

3) Iūnō, rēgīna deōrum, in immensō templō cum Minverā et virō in Capitoliō sedet.   Iūnō magnum odium populī Troiānī habet.   Aeneas est Troiānus profugus.   Ea virum Troiānum interficere semper temptat.   Capitolium, -iī (n) Capitoline Hill (in Rome) *interficio, interfcere* - to kill
        odium, odiī (n) hatred   tempto (1) to try   *lūnō, lūnōnis* (f) Juno   *profugus, profugī (m) refugee*

First and Second Conjugation Verbs

ambulō, ambulāre, ambulāvī, ambulātus - to walk (ambulatory)
doceō, docēre, docuī, doctus - to teach (docent, doctor)
habeō, habēre, habuī, habitus - to have, to hold (habitual, Fr. *avoir; It. avere, Sp. haber*)
mōnstrō, mōnstrāre, mōnstrāvī, mōnstrātus - to show (demonstrate, domonstrative)
mordeō, mordēre, momordī, morsus - to bit (mordant, morsel)
mūtō, mutāre, mutāvī, mutātus - to change (mutation, mutant)
necō, necāre, necāvī, necātus - to kill
negō, negāre, negāvī, negātus - to deny, say no to (negate, negation)
pugnō, pugnāre, pugnāvī, pugnātus - to fight (pugnacious, pugnacious Dan Brown)
pendeō, pendēre, pependī, pensus - to hang (pendent, pendulum)
respondeō, respondēre, respondī, responsus - to respond
temptō, temptāre, temptāvī, temptātus - to attempt
vocō, vocāre, vocāvī, vocātus - to call (invoke, evocative, invocation, vocation)
simulō, simulāre, simulāvī, simulātus - to simulate

Nouns of the Second Declension

ager, agrī (m) field, farmland (agriculture)
magister, magistrī (m) master, teacher
liber, librī (m) book (ex librīs)
puer, puerī (m) boy (puerile)
vir, virī (m) man; hero; husband (virile)

amīcus, amīcī (m) friend (amicable)
animus, animī (m) soul, mind, spirit
campus, campī (m) plain (campus)
cibus, cibī (m) food
dominus, dominī (m) master, lord (dominus et deus)
deus, deī (m) god (deus = vocative case) *Deus ex Machinā, deify,*
discipulus, discipulī (m) student (disciple)
dolus, dolī (m) trick, deception
equus, equī (m) horse (equine)
fīlius, fīliī (m) son (filial)
gladius, gladiī (m) sword (gladiator)
hortus, hortī (n) garden (horticulture)
inimīcus, inimīcī (m) personal enemy (inimical)
iocus, iocī (m) joke (jocular)
modus, modī (m) way, method; measure

mundus, mundī (m) world, universe
mūrus, mūrī (n) wall (intramural, mural)
nasus, nasī (m) nose (nasal)
numerus, numerī (m) number (numerus)
oculus, oculī (m) eye (ocular)
pontus, pontī (m) the sea; the deep
populus, populī (m) people (*SPQR: Senatus Populusque Romanus*)
servus, servī (m) slave, servant (servile)
socius, sociī (m) ally (social, society)
somnus, somnī (m) sleep (insomnia)

humus, humī (**f**) ground (exhume, inhumation)
laurus, laurī (f) laurel (tree)

aedificium, aedificiī (n) a building
aevum, aevī (n) age, period of time, time (medieval)
astrum, astrī (n) star; constellation
aurum, aurī (n) gold (AU)
auxilium, auxiliī (n) help, aid (auxiliary)
atrium, atriī (n) atrium, central room in a Roman domus/house
caelum, caelī (n) sky, heaven (ceiling)
consilium, consiliī (n) plan, advice, strategy
basium, basiī (n) kiss
dōnum, dōnī (n) gift (donation)
bellum, bellī (n) war (bellicose, belligerent, antebellum)
ferrum, ferrī (n) iron; sword (FE)
forum, forī (n) forum, public square
initium, initiī (n) beginning (initial, initiate)
membrum, membrī (n) limb
officium, officiī (n) duty (official, office, officious)
odium, odiī (n) hatred (odium)
oppidum, oppidī (n) town, hill town
otium, otiī (n) leisure (negotiate)
periculum, periculī (n) danger (peril)
pīlum, pīlī (n) spear, javalin
pomum, pomī (n) fruit, apple
proelium, proeliī (n) battle
imperium, imperiī (n) power, command; empire (imperial, empire)
regnum, regnī (n) kingdom; kingship; royal power
remedium, remediī (n) cure
saxum, saxī (n) rock
scūtum, scūtī (n) shield
signum, signī (n) sign, signal; battle standard
studium, studiī (n) zeal, eagerness; study, pursuit
tectum, tectī (n) roof; building
tēlum, tēlī (n) spear; weapon
templum, templī (n) sacred space, shrine; temple

verbum, verbī (n) word (verb, verbal, verbose)
vinculum, vinculī (n) chain, bond

First/Second Declension Adjectives

aequus, a, um - equal, fair, just
amīcus, a, um - friendly (+ dative case)
altus, a, um - high, lofty, deep
aeneus, a, um - bronze
argenteus, a, um - silver
aureus, a, um - golden
carus, a, um - dear (+ dative case)
clārus, a, um - bright, famous, illustrius
cūnctus, a, um - all taken together; all in a body; all, the whole
dīvus, a, um - divine; godlike
dūrus, a, um - hard, harsh
ferreus, a, um - iron, made of iron
foedus, a, um - ugly, disgraceful
formōsus, a, um - shapely, beautiful
inimīcus, -a, -um - hostile, unfriendly (+ dative case)
immēnsus, a, um - unmeasured; boundless; vast, immense
latus, a, um - wide
magnus, a, um - great
obscūrus, a, um - dim, dark, dusky, obscure
paucī, paucae, pauca (plural) a few, few
parvus, a, um - small
periculōsus, a, um - dangerous
prŏfundus, a, um - *deep*, *profound*, *vast*
saevus, a, um - savage, cruel
tūtus, a, um - safe
varius , a, um - diversified, manifold, various

dexter, dextera, dexterum - right
līber, lībera, līberum - free
miser, misera, miserum - poor, wretch, miserable
noster, nostra, nostrum - our (possessive adjective)
pulcher, pulchra, pulchrum - beautiful
sinister, sinistra, sinstrum - left

Prepositions Governing Ablative Case:

Sub - under (place where at)
In - in, on (place where at)
Dē - down from, about, concerning (place where from)
Sine - without (sinecure)
Prō - on behalf of, instead of, in front of
Ab (ā) - from, by (place where from)
Cum - with (accompaniment or manner)
Ex (ē) - from, out of (place where from)

Prepositions Governing the Accusative Case:

ante - before (*antebellum*)
post - after (post mortem)
ad - to, toward, against (ab marī usque ad mare, *ad hominem*)
contra - against (*contradict*)
circum - around (*circumvent*)
per - through, along (*per diem*)
in - into, against
sub - under (going)
trans - across (transfer)