Exercise B4.2: Nouns in the genitive case

This exercise practises nouns from the vocabulary lists for Chapter 3 and Chapter 4.

Here are the genitive case endings you have learned in Chapter 4.

| | 1st declension | 2nd declension | 3rd declension |
|-------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| genitive sg | -ae | -ī | -is |
| genitive pl | -ārum | -ōrum | -um / -ium |

Remember that there are two different endings for the 3rd declension genitive pl: -um is the ending used for most nouns; -ium is the ending used for adjectives. There are one or two exceptions to this rule, and these are detailed in the Reference Grammar on p215.

The nouns below are all in the genitive case. We can use the genitive case to find the stem and declension of each noun.

Give the meaning of each noun, and identify its stem and declension.

| | | meaning | stem | declension |
|------|----------|---------|---------|------------|
| e.g. | pecūniae | money | pecūni- | 1st |
| 1 | auxiliī | | | |
| 2 | nōminis | | | |
| 3 | agrī | | | |
| 4 | dōnī | | | |
| 5 | īrae | | | |
| 6 | templī | | | |
| 7 | aurī | | | |
| 8 | montis | | | |
| 9 | equī | | | |
| 10 | maris | | | |