

Noun review answers

Give me the case(s) & number for each of these combinations. Some combination can indeed be in more than one case, so be sure to note this. I do the first as an example.

I mainly use the new vocabulary from 3A. Not all are 3rd declension!

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| 1. victōriae fortī | <i>dative singular</i> |
| 2. victōriae fortis | gen sing |
| 3. victōriae fortēs | nom pl (or voc) |
| 4. rēgēs fortīs | acc pl |
| 5. rēgēs fortēs | nom pl (or voc) |
| 6. bella longa | nom or acc pl (or voc) |
| 7. imperium forte | nom or acc sing |
| 8. duce nigrō | abl sing |
| 9. ducī nigrō | dat sing |
| 10. ducum fortium | gen pl |
| 11. ducem līberum | acc sing |
| 12. bellīs longīs | dat or abl pl |
| 13. imperiōrum fortium | gen pl |
| 14. rēx līber | nom or vocative sing |
| 15. lovī fortī | dat sing |
| 16. rēgī līberō | dat sing |
| 17. bella fortia | nom or acc pl |

Notes.

1. While I often abbreviate, it is worth knowing how to spell the cases. The hard part is the vowel before *-tive* in nominative, accusative, and genitive. Only the last has an *-i-* before *-tive*.

Nominative, Accusative, Genitive, Dative, Ablative, Vocative

2. You must know the *declension* of a noun to identify many forms. *-a* isn't nominative singular unless you've got a first declension noun, for example. *Bella* is a 2nd declension neuter (from *bellum*), and hence can't be a nominative singular.
3. Remember that while regular 3rd declension nouns have the same forms in the nom. and acc. plural, 3rd declension adjectives do not. They use *-es* in the nom. and *-īs* in the plural. So there will never be ambiguity between nom. and acc. plurals of 3rd declension masculine or feminine nouns if they are modified by an adjective. Neuters, of course, are always ambiguous between nom. and acc.
4. The dat. singular of regular 3rd declension nouns ends in *-i*; the abl. ends in *-e*. These two are easy to confuse.
5. The vocative was lurking in many of the multiple possibilities. For 3rd declension nouns and adjectives, the vocative is identical to the nominative. In fact, as far as we know so far, the only time the vocative differs in the 2nd declension forms with nominatives in *-us* (which go to *-e* in the vocative) or *-ius* (which become *-i*).