

Caput XX – The 4th Declension et alia

Review Noun Facts!

4th Declension Noun Facts:Genders in the 4th declension:

Masc:

Fem:

Neut:

4th Declension Case Endings-All 3 Genders:

Case	Singular		Plural	
	M./F.	Nt.	M./F.	Nt.
Nom.	-us	-ū	-ūs*	-ua
Gen.	-ūs*	-ūs*	-uum	-uum
Dat.	-uī	-ū	-ibus	-ibus
Acc.	-um	-ū	-ūs*	-ua
Abl.	-ū	-ū	-ibus	-ibus

* = Absolutely Mandatory Macrons

Do you notice any similarities to the 1st, 2nd, or 3rd Declension case endings?

Practice: Decline each noun given to the right in every case and number:

Case	Singular	Plural
Nom.		
Gen.		
Dat.		
Acc.		
Abl.		
Voc.		

ex: frūctus, frūctūs, m.

Base: _____

Case	Singular	Plural
Nom.		
Gen.		
Dat.		
Acc.		
Abl.		
Voc.		

ex: cornū, cornūs, nt.

Base: _____

Noun/Adj. Agreement:**Practice:** Decline the following noun/adjective pair in the chart below

	Noun: frūctus, frūctūs, <i>m.</i> / Adj: dulcis, dulce	
	singular	plural
Nominative		
Genitive		
Dative		
Accusative		
Ablative		

Two More Uses of the Ablative:**Ablative of Place from Which:**verb of motion + ab/dē/ex¹ + ablative = “from...”, “out of...”, “away from...”Multī ex agrīs in urbem venient.Cicerō hostēs ab urbe mīsit.Caesar Romā¹ discēdit.¹The *names* of cities, towns, and small islands generally do NOT use the preposition.**Ablative of Separation:**verb of freeing/lacking/depriving + ablative (w/ or w/o prep) = “from...”

Cicerō hostēs ab urbe prohibuit.

Agricolae pecūniā saepe carēbant.²

Eōs timōre liberāvit.

²careō, -ēre – to lack**Key Terms:**4th Declension

Abl. of Place from Which

Ablative of Separation