



Second declension latin song

A really useful work of genius. A thing of beauty and a joy forever. Brought by the Right Report and his late great Latin teacher, the Servant of God, Sister Anna Roberta, who wrote this wonderful thing! To the tune of the MARTINS AND COYS 1. Now in Latin there are only five declensions All the endings you should remember and say: a is for the NOMIN-A-TIVE. ae GENITive AND DATIVE AM ACCUSATIVE. The ABLATIVE long a. Chorus: Start with a-ae-ae-am-a...... then ae - arum - is - is - as - is And repeat the first declension every day: a is for the NOMIN-A-TIVE, ae GENITive and DATIVE am ACCUSATIVE, The ABLATIVE long a. 2. Now the second is very simple: we - i - oh - um - o..... i - orum - is - os - is And the inzijdig begins with bellum - bello - bellum - bello bello – bellum – bello Plural a- orum – is -a- is. 3. You will notice that when you go to the third declension Nouns'll end in I.... And.... x Dux en ducis duci ducem luce CONSUL..... Imperator..... Km.... Rex. Chorus: Start with: empty -is -i -em -e. Third declension for today es - um - ibus - es - ibus. Say the following: dux en ducis duci ducem duce..... lucis luci lucem luce. Consul...... Imperator..... Km..... Rex. 4. A Two..... Three.... and then we come to Fourth Declension us - us - onion - um - and - you. It's just a ball plural us - uum. - ibus - our accusative and ibus. Now we're ready for the fifth and that's it. Chorus: Start with: es - egg Present o – as -at and -amus -atis – ant. The imperfect begins with -abem-abes -abat. Then -abamus -batis, ending third plural vocabis ... and vocabit Vocabimus, vocabitis, vocabunt. Start perfectly: with vocavi... vocavisti. ... and vocavit Vocavimus. ... vocavictis, and -tui tibi te That's the end and now it's time to shout HOORAY! Placed under Uncategorized A Really Useful work of genius. A thing of beauty a joy forever. Brought by the Right Report and his late great Latin teacher, the Servant of God, Sister Anna Roberta, who wrote this wonderful thing! To the tune of the MARTINS AND COYS 1. Now in Latin there are only five declensions All the endings you should remember and say: a is for the NOMIN-A-TIVE. ae GENITive AND DATIVE AM ACCUSATIVE. The ABLATIVE long a. Chorus: Start with a-ae-ae-am-a...... then ae - arum - is - is - as - is And repeat the first declension every day: a is for the NOMIN-A-TIVE, ae GENITive and DATIVE am ACCUSATIVE, The ABLATIVE long a. 2. Now the second is very simple: we – i – oh – um – o...... i – orum – is – os – is And the inzijdig begins with bellum – belli – bello – bellum – bello Plural: a- orum – is -a-is. Chorus : Start with: us-i-o-um-o. Then I – orum – is – os – is. It's male. Think five apiece. And the insandigen begins with bellum – belli – bello – bellum – bello Plural a- orum – is -a- is. 3. You will notice that when you go to the third declension Nouns'll end in I.... And.... R.... And.... x Dux en ducis duci ducem duce...... lucis, luci lucem luce CONSUL..... Imperator..... Km.... Rex. Chorus: Start with: empty -is -i -em -e. Third declension for today es - um - ibus - es - ibus. Say the following: dux en duce.... Imperator..... Km..... Rex. 4. A Two.... Three.... and then we come to Fourth Declension us - us - onion - um and - you. It's just a ball plural us - uum. - ibus - our accusative and ibus. Now we're ready for the fifth and that's it. Chorus: Start with: es - egg - em - e..... then the plural immediately: es en erum ebus, es - ebus....... First you say IT then you play IT. But make sure you have IT every day and with all five declensions you go through. 5. NOW YOU NEED TO LEARN YOUR VERBS AND CONJUGATIONS Present o - as -at and -amus -atis - ant. The imperfect begins with -abem-abes -abat. Then -abamus -batis, ending third plural vocabant. Chorus: Start the future vocabo vocabis ... and vocabit Vocabimus, vocabitis, vocabunt. Start perfectly: with vocavi.... vocavisti. and vocavit Vocavimus.... vocavictis, and -erunt. 6. To add to the perfect tribe: -eram-eras -erat When you've ended the pluperfect—Future Perfect: -ero-eris -erit -erimus -eritis and int Chorus: Start: ille, illa, illud..... qui, quae, quod.... and hic, haec, hoc Is and ea id.... acer, acris, acre Ego, may, mihi, me, me... Tu and tui tibi te That's the end and now it's time to shout HOORAY! Placed under Uncategorized Row, Row, Row Your Noun-us, -um, -ī, -ō, -ō,-ī, -ōs, -ōrum, -īs, -īs, Second declension my equus has died!-r, -um, -ī, -ō, -ō, -ī, -ōs, -ō,-ī, -ōs, -ō,-ī, -ōs, -ō,-ī, -ōs, -ōrum, -īs, -īs, Second declension my equus has died!-r, -um, -ī, -ō, -ō,-ī, -ōs, -ō,-ī, -ō,--ōrum, -īs, -īsSecond declension -r masculine: this liber has a fold!-um, -um, -ī, -ō, -a, -a, -ōrum, -īs, -īs, Second declension is characterized by an -o. This is the declension you would use if you wanted to refuse the name Aurelius as in Marcus Aurelius*. Second declension nouns in Latin are usually male or undelived, but there are also female nouns that are taken off as masculine. The nominating of unsided nouns will always be the same as the accusative. The singular nominated/accusative second declension noun ends in -um. Regardless of the declension, the plural castrating nominating and accusative always ends in -a. If you study Greek, you will also find this alpha in the neuters there. While the first declension nouns (male, because we have dispensed with indences) usually end in -us, -ius, or er. Other second declension endings for the nominative are ir, your, ox, on, and um. Greek based Pelion and Andros are examples of the second declension nouns ending in ox and to. If the nominating ends in -us, you just drop the end and replace it with the -i for the genitive. You do the same for the -ius end, but note that you now have a double i. If the noun

ends in -er, you really need to see the dictionary or lexicon for the genitive to know how to refuse the noun: Puer, Latin for boy, adds the ends to puer, but cancer, Latin for crab, does not. The genitive of cancer is cancri. The e has dropped out. The dictionary entry for the two nouns should be something like: puer, -i m., crab The ends of the second declension are:singularmominative -identive - somnaAcusative - opluralhominative -isencitative - somniaAcusative - somnaAcusative - somnaAcusat

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