Second Declension Nouns and Adjectives are usually **masculine or neuter.**

The genitive singular for all second declension nouns will be a single **(i)**

Second declension nouns can end in **US-IUS-ER**(masculine)

 or **UM-IUM** (neuter)

Vocatives will be the same as the nominative except for the nominative singular . us to e  and ius to i.  (*)= nominative

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**2nd Declension Masculine**

|  | US | | IUS | | R | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| nominative | us | i | ius | ii | r | i |
| genitive | i | orum | i | orum | i | orum |
| dative | o | is | io | iis | o | is |
| accusative | um | os | ium | ios | um | os |
| ablative | o | is | io | iis | o | is |
| vocative | us-e | ius-i* | * | * | * | * |

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**2nd Declension Neuter**

|  | UM | | IUM | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| nominative | um | a | ium | ia |
| genitive | i | orum | i | iorum |
| dative | o | is | io | iis |
| accusative | um | a | ium | ia |
| ablative | o | is | io | iis |
| vocative | * | * | * | * |

There are some simple rules and shortcuts to guide the learner through the second declension.

As seen in the charts on the previous page there are five possible endings in the nominative singular for second declension nouns. Three types are for the masculine gender and two are for the neuter gender.

Both genders take a single (i) for the genitive singular. As in the first declension find the base by dropping the genitive singular (i)

_If a word ends in (er) ALWAYS keep the R_. Some words will drop the preceding E and some will keep it. An example of each would be: puer-pueri m. boy  but  ager-agri m. field. The same will hold true for second declension adjectives that end in R. miser-miseri m. wretched and liber-liberi m. free but sacer-sacri  m. sacred.

_The genitive singular of all second declension, masculine & neuter words, will be a single (i)._ This can create a slight problem when dealing with IUS and IUM words.  The easiest way to deal with them is to drop that extra (i) in the genitive singular only. Then put the (i) back on (see charts) and remember that the masculine will end up having a double (i) in the nominative, dative and ablative plurals. The neuter words will have a double (i) in the dative and ablative plural. _(shortcut) *For both IUS and IUM the extra (i) will show up in all cases except the genitive singular._

| US | IUS | R | UM | IUM |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| legatus | filius | puer | oppidum | consilium |
| legati | fili | pueri | oppidi | consili |
| legato | filio | puero | oppido | consilio |
| legatum | filium | puerum | oppidum | consilium |
| legato | filio | puero | oppido | consilio |
| legati | filii | pueri | oppida | consilia |
| legatorum | filiorum | puerorum | oppidorum | consiliorum |
| legatis | filiis | pueris | oppidis | consiliis |
| legatos | filios | pueros | oppida | consilia |
| legatis | filiis | pueris | oppidis | consiliis |

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