

## Language note 2+: Second declension nouns ending -er and -ir

1. A small number of second declension nouns end **-er** in the nominative. For example:

	<i>boy</i>	<i>scoundrel</i>	<i>expert</i>	<i>workman</i>
Nominative	<b>puer</b>	<b>furcifer</b>	<b>magister</b>	<b>faber</b>
Accusative	<b>puerum</b>	<b>furciferum</b>	<b>magistrum</b>	<b>fabrum</b>

Notice that some of these nouns end **-erum** in the accusative, and some end **-rum**. If you are writing Latin, use a dictionary to check whether or not the **e** is retained in the accusative.

2. The second declension noun **vir** (*man*) has the following forms:

	<i>man</i>
Nominative	<b>vir</b>
Accusative	<b>virum</b>

### Check ✓

Using the information above, complete the following translations:

- Catia is calling the boy.  
Catia ..... vocat.
- Currax greets the man in the street.  
Currāx ..... in viā salūtāt.
- You are listening to the expert in the forum.  
tū ..... in forō audīs.
- I'm watching the workman closely.  
ego ..... intentē spectō.
- Rufina sees a scoundrel in the bar.  
Rūfīna ..... in popīnā videt.