

Singular.		5.	Plural.
N. & { Mons (stem)	} moun- tain.	Mont-ēs,	mountains.
V. { mont)		Monti-um,	of mountains.
G. Mont-is,	of a mountain.	Monti-bus,	to mountains.
D. Mont-i,	to a mountain.	Mont-ēs,	mountains.
A. Mont-em,	a mountain.	Monti-bus,	from, with, or by mountains.
Ab. Mont-ē,	from, with, or by a mountain.		

Singular.		6.	Plural.
N. & { Nox (stem noct)	} a night.	Noct-ēs,	nights.
V. {		Nocti-um,	of nights.
G. Noct-is,	of a night.	Nocti-bus,	to nights.
D. Noct-i,	to a night.	Noct-ēs,	nights.
A. Noct-em,	a night.	Nocti-bus,	from, with, or by nights.
Ab. Noct-ē,	from, with, or by a night.		

## Words for Exercise.

*Cassis*, *cassid-is*, a helmet; *civitas*, *civitāt-is*, a state; *comēs*, *comit-is*, a companion; *sacerdōs*, *sacerdōt-is*, a priest; *pars*, *part-is*, a part; *serpens*, *serpent-is*, a serpent; *frons*, *front-is*, the forehead.

NOTE.—All monosyllabic words of this class ending in the nominative singular in two or more consonants, insert an *i* before the *um* of the genitive plural, as is seen in the examples *ars*, *mons*, and *nox* (for *noctis*). This *i* owes its origin probably to the fact that their stems originally ended in *i*.

§ 26. (4.) Nouns in which the final consonant of the stem is dropped in the nominative, or the vowel preceding it modified; sometimes both these changes occur in the same word, as in *homo*, of which the stem is *homin*.

## EXAMPLES.

Singular.		1.	Plural.
N. & { Oratio (stem)	} a speech.	Orātiōn-ēs,	speeches.
V. { oration)		Orātiōn-um,	of speeches.
G. Orātiōn-is,	of a speech.	Orātiōn-i-bus,	to speeches.
D. Orātiōn-i,	to a speech.	Orātiōn-ēs,	speeches.
A. Orātiōn-em,	a speech.	Orātiōn-i-bus,	from, with, or by speeches.
Ab. Orātiōn-ē,	from, with, or by a speech.		