

MASTER UKRAINIAN CASES

TABLES & EXERCISES
Volume 2



INNA SOPRONCHUK

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Inna Sopronchuk

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This much-anticipated second volume of the bestselling grammar guide Master Ukrainian Cases is designed for learners ready to move beyond the basics and deepen their grasp of Ukrainian grammar. While the first book focused on noun declension, this follow-up broadens the scope to cover adjectives, numerals, pronouns, and participles — across all seven Ukrainian cases.

With clear tables, concise explanations, and over 100 targeted exercises, you'll learn how different parts of speech change depending on their role in a sentence. You'll recognize patterns, understand the logic behind them, and build lasting confidence.

This is not a beginner's guide. It's a practical resource for self-learners, heritage speakers, and dedicated students who want to speak and write more naturally and accurately in Ukrainian — step by step, case by case.

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FOREWORD

Привіт-привіт! My name is Inna Sopronchuk, and I'm the founder and owner-operator of Speak Ukrainian, an online Ukrainian language school. My school has been successfully running for 5 years, and I've assembled a talented team of 30 professionals. We have taught over 1,200 students from 56 countries, and our social media presence now boasts 90K subscribers. Our mission is to promote the beautiful Ukrainian language and culture. We oversee the creation of high-quality learning materials, including textbooks, flashcards, courses, and video lessons, and manage our own mobile app available on iOS and Android.



In 2019, I published the textbook *Master Ukrainian Cases: Tables & Exercises*, which became the best-selling product at our school. I received a lot of positive feedback and requests for a follow-up textbook that would cover the declension of adjectives and numerals. In this second volume, you will find all parts of speech in the cases along with even more exercises to help you strengthen your skills.

What will I learn from this book?

In this book, you will learn how to form and use Ukrainian cases correctly. There are 7 cases in the Ukrainian language: Nominative, Vocative, Genitive, Accusative, Locative, Instrumental, and Dative. What is a “case”? A case is a special grammatical category of a noun, pronoun, adjective, participle, or numeral whose value reflects the grammatical function performed by that word in a phrase, clause, or sentence. Put simply, you won't even be able to form a sentence without using cases.

This book is not a general Ukrainian textbook for beginners. You won't be taught how to read, practice phonetics, or use new vocabulary, etc. You should know some basic Ukrainian before using this book.

Regardless of where you are on your Ukrainian journey, however, this book will act as a useful aid. Whether you want to feel more confident using Ukrainian, learn to form more complex sentences, or better understand how the language works, this book is the right one for you.

How should I use this book?

In each chapter, you will study one case and its endings, usage, and functions. We will begin our journey with the Nominative case, as this denotes the basic form of each word. Pay close attention to the endings for gender and number of all nouns, adjectives, pronouns, and numerals. Each table in this book shows the Nominative case on the

left, followed by the forms of the other cases. Comparing each form with the basic one will help you better understand case endings.

What is the “use and function” of each case?

Ukrainian grammar is built on a system of cases. The Ukrainian language has 7 cases, and they are like 7 musical notes — just as you can’t play a song without knowing the notes, you can’t speak Ukrainian fluently without knowing how to use the cases. Native speakers use cases automatically, often without noticing how word endings change. For learners of Ukrainian, however, it’s essential to understand each case’s function in a sentence. To use cases correctly, you need to connect each situation to a specific case. That’s why regular practice through exercises is so important.

How should I do the exercises?

You will find relevant exercises in each chapter, after the tables and the “use and function” section of this textbook. Using cases correctly in real-life conversations is very important. To minimize mistakes, regular practice is essential. That’s why I’ve included over 100 exercises to help you deepen your understanding of Ukrainian.

Let me show you how to organize your learning effectively:

- Read the tables carefully, paying attention to endings and examples.
- Study the “use and function” of the case.
- Make your own examples.
- Do the exercises, follow the rules, and note the exceptions.
- Use the answer key at the back of the book to check your work.
- Analyze and correct your mistakes.
- Repeat the exercises.
- Take notes on the endings you find more difficult.
- Enjoy the learning process!

Once you complete all the exercises, I guarantee you’ll start speaking, thinking, and even feeling in Ukrainian — freely and confidently. Stick with the process, practice every day, and success will come sooner than you think!

P.S. Need to double-check a case form? Visit: <https://www.slovnyk.ua/>

Grammar Terms Explained

In this textbook, you will find clear explanations of how Ukrainian cases are formed and used. To help you with the terminology, I’ve included definitions of key grammar terms below.

Adjective

An adjective describes, modifies, or gives more information about a noun or pronoun. For example, *awesome, best, both, happy, our, this, three, whose, and yellow* are *adjectives*.

Adverb

An adverb describes or modifies a verb, an adjective, another adverb, or a phrase. For

example, *almost, also, eloquently, not, often, rapidly, really, someday, thus, and very* are adverbs.

Animate Noun

An animate noun is a word that refers to a living creature or being. In Ukrainian, all people and animals are considered animate nouns. For example, *mother, people, dog, etc.*

Inanimate Noun

An inanimate noun is a word that refers to any object or thing that is not alive. For example, *book, food, pencil, etc.*

Case

A case shows how a noun or pronoun functions in a sentence. In English, personal pronouns have three cases: subject (used for the subject or subject complement), object (used for the object of a verb or preposition), and possessive. For example, the pronoun "he": "he" is the subject case, "him" is the object case, and "his" is the possessive case. In English, nouns and indefinite pronouns generally have two cases: the common case (used for both subject and object, *e.g., writer, someone*) and the possessive case (*e.g., writer's, someone's*). In Ukrainian, things are a bit more complex, as there are seven cases. The basic form of a word is called the nominative case. The gender of the noun (masculine, feminine, neuter) is determined by its ending in the nominative case. You will find this form of the word listed in dictionaries. The subject of a sentence is always in the nominative case. For example, "*Kyiv (nominative case) is the capital of Ukraine.*"

Direct Object

A direct object receives the action performed by a transitive verb. It answers the question "what?" or "whom?" after the verb. For example, the noun "report" is the direct object in the sentence: "*I handed in my monthly report.*" It answers the question: "*I handed in what?*"

Gender

Gender refers to the classification of nouns and pronouns as masculine (*e.g., man, he*), feminine (*e.g., woman, she*), or neuter (*e.g., tree, it*).

Indirect Object

An indirect object identifies the person or thing that receives the benefit of the action of the verb. It answers the question "to whom?", "for whom?", "to what?", or "for what?". For example, the noun "Liette" is the indirect object in the sentence "*Don gave Liette a set of fishing lures.*" It answers the question "*To whom did Don give a set of fishing lures?*"

Infinitive

An infinitive is the base (unconjugated and uninflected) form of a verb, usually

preceded by “to.” For example, to consider, to extinguish, to be, and to drink are infinitives.

Noun

A noun names an idea (*immortality*), a person (*astronaut, Gretzky*), a place (*penalty box*), a thing (*canoe*), an entity (*Group of Seven*), a quality (*determination*), or a point in time (*tomorrow*).

Number

Number refers to the form of a noun, pronoun, demonstrative adjective, or verb indicating whether it is singular (*e.g., book, it, this, is*) or plural (*e.g., books, they, these, are*).

Person

Person refers to the form of a verb or pronoun that shows whether the subject is the speaker (first person – *I am, we are*), the one spoken to (second person – *you are*), or the one spoken about (third person – *he, she, it is; they are*).

Preposition

A preposition precedes a noun or pronoun to form a phrase that identifies, describes, limits, or qualifies a part of a sentence. Common prepositions include *about, before, except, for, into, near, of, to, underneath, and via*. A preposition may also follow a verb to form a phrasal verb — for example, *make use of (something), run into (someone)*.

Pronoun

A pronoun usually replaces a noun in a sentence. Examples of pronouns include *I, you, it, me, them, mine, yours, herself, ourselves, someone, anything, few, each other, who, and which*.

Verb

A verb expresses an action (*e.g., break, call, tremble, skate*), an occurrence (*e.g., happen, occur*), or a state of being (*e.g., appear, become, seem*). Auxiliary (helping) verbs come before a main verb to form a verb phrase. They serve several functions; for example, they can help form different tenses (*e.g., will and be in the phrase will be going*) or add meaning (*e.g., the obligation expressed by must in the phrase must go*).

The “Speak Ukrainian” Online Language School

Visit Inna’s online school – <https://www.speakua.com/> to find everything you need to learn Ukrainian: courses, study marathons, textbooks, flashcards, free learning materials, and more.



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Contact the authors via email: info@speakua.com

PART I. ADJECTIVES (ПРИКМЕТНИКИ)

NOMINATIVE CASE (НАЗИВНИЙ ВІДМІНОК)

Table 1. Endings of Nouns and Adjectives in the Nominative Case (Singular Forms).

	Adjective	Noun	Examples
Masculine	-ий/-ій	Ø -о -й -ь	молодий чоловік дерев'яний стіл синій телефон високий дядько художній музей мудрий дідусь
Neuter	-е/-є	-о -е -я	маленьке село синє море тривожне почуття
Feminine	-а/-я	-а -я/-ія -ь Ø	гарна країна нездійсненна мрія коротка мить незабутня зустріч

Note 1. Ø indicates that the word has a zero ending, meaning it ends in a consonant.

Note 2. Masculine gender adjectives usually end in **-ий** and less commonly in **-ій**. Adjectives ending in **-ій** typically belong to the **soft group** and often have stems ending in **soft consonants** or clusters such as **-шн-**, **-жн-**, or similar patterns. *E.g.*: син**ій**, брат**ній**, всесвіт**ній**, дав**ній**, домаш**ній**, жит**ній**, незабут**ній**, освіт**ній**, літ**ній**, пізн**ій**, ран**ній**.

Table 2. Endings of Nouns and Adjectives in the Nominative Case (Plural Forms).

	Adjective	Noun	Examples
Masculine	-і	-и -ї -і	молоді чоловіки дерев'яні столи сині телефони високі дядьки художні музеї мудрі дідусі

Neuter	-і	-а	маленькі села
		-я	сині моря
		-я	тривожні почуття
Feminine		-и	гарні країни
		-і/-ії	нездійсненні мрії
		-і	короткі миті
			незабутні зустрічі

Table 3. Question Words and Adjectives in the Nominative Case.

Який?	Яка?	Яке?	Які?
гарний	гарна	гарне	гарні
яскравий	яскрава	яскраве	яскраві
сильний	сильна	сильне	сильні
незалежний	незалежна	незалежне	незалежні
смачний	смачна	смачне	смачні
сонячний	сонячна	сонячне	сонячні

Use and Function of Adjectives in the Nominative Case

Adjectives in the Nominative Case are used to describe or qualify nouns that are also in the Nominative Case. They agree with the noun in gender, number, and case.

Adjectives in the Nominative Case serve the following functions:

1. With the subject of the sentence:

When the adjective modifies the subject, it appears in the Nominative Case.

E.g.: Червона квітка росте в саду. – The red flower is growing in the garden.

2. As part of a compound nominal predicate (after “є” or implied “to be”):

In Ukrainian, the verb “є” (is) is often omitted. The adjective identifies or describes the subject and agrees with the predicate noun.

E.g.: Ця книга – цікава. – This book is interesting.

3. In titles, labels, or headings:

Adjectives are often used in the Nominative Case in naming, categorizing, or labeling.

E.g.: Зелена аптека. – The Green Pharmacy.

Стара школа. – The Old School.

EXERCISES

1. Визначте рід прикметника в кожному реченні (чоловічий, жіночий чи середній).

E.g.: Сьогодні похмур**ий** день. → (чоловічий рід)

1. Це гар**ний** пристрій. → (_____)
2. У мене ціка**ва** книга. → (_____)
3. На вулиці росте висок**е** дерево. → (_____)
4. Він купив нов**ий** телефон. → (_____)
5. У неї є чудов**а** можливість. → (_____)
6. У кафе продається смачн**е** морозиво. → (_____)
7. У кімнаті горить яскрав**а** лампа. → (_____)
8. Це був коротк**ий** день. → (_____)
9. На столі стоїть свіжовичавлен**ий** сік. → (_____)
10. Сьогодні похмур**а** погода. → (_____)

2. Розподіліть прикметники за родами.

Прикметник	Чоловічий рід	Жіночий рід	Середній рід
Великий	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
Смачна			
Зелене			
Мудрий			
Червона			
Холодний			
Швидка			
Ясне			
Добрий			
Вузька			

Іти новою дорогою. – *To walk along a new road.*

6. With verbs expressing interest, involvement, or engagement in something:

E.g.: Ви цікавитесь сучасною музикою? – *Are you interested in modern music?*

Чим він займається у вільний час? – Читанням цікавих книг. – *What do you do in your spare time? – Reading interesting books.*

EXERCISES

1. Поставте прикметник та іменник у дужках в орудному відмінку однини.

E.g.: Вона пишається (талановитий хлопець) → **талановитим хлопцем**

1. Вони насолоджуються (свіже повітря) _____.
2. Я працюю з (досвідчений лікар) _____.
3. Вона подорожує з (близька подруга) _____.
4. Ми насолоджуємося (смачне морозиво) _____.
5. Вони товаришують із (добрий сусід) _____.
6. Я розмовляв з (успішна жінка) _____.
7. Ми гралися з (нове кошеня) _____.
8. Вона працює з (чесний чоловік) _____.
9. Я ділюся (гарна ідея) _____.
10. Він зайнятий (важливе завдання) _____.

2. Поставте прикметник та іменник у дужках в орудному відмінку однини.

E.g.: Він пишається (мудрий учитель) → **мудрим учителем**

1. Я подорожую з (веселий гід) _____.
2. Вона розмовляла з (розумна дівчина) _____.
3. Ми захоплюємось (цікаве кіно) _____.
4. Він працює з (компетентний інженер) _____.

ORDINAL NUMERALS (ПОРЯДКОВІ ЧИСЛІВНИКИ)

Вправа 1.

1. перший
2. третій
3. п'ятому
4. сьомий
5. другий
6. десятий
7. шостий
8. восьмим
9. четвертий
10. дев'ятий

Вправа 2.

1. друга
2. третій
3. четверта
4. п'яту
5. шоста
6. сьома
7. восьма
8. дев'ята
9. десята

Вправа 3.

1. перше
2. друге
3. третє
4. четверте
5. п'яте
6. шосте
7. сьоме
8. восьме
9. дев'яте
10. десяте

Вправа 4.

1. перший
2. другу
3. третє
4. четверту
5. п'яту
6. шосте
7. сьому
8. восьме
9. дев'яту
10. десяту

Вправа 5.

1. першого
2. другої
3. третьої
4. четвертої
5. п'ятої
6. шостої
7. сьомої
8. восьмої

9. дев'ятої

10. десятого

Вправа 6.

1. першій
2. другій
3. третій
4. четвертій
5. п'ятій
6. шостій
7. сьомій
8. восьмій
9. дев'ятій
10. десятій

Вправа 7.

1. першим
2. другою
3. третьою
4. четвертою
5. п'ятою
6. шостою
7. сьомою
8. восьмою
9. дев'ятою
10. десятою

Вправа 8.

1. першому
2. другій
3. третій
4. четвертій
5. п'ятій
6. шостій
7. сьомій
8. восьмій
9. дев'ятій
10. десятій

Вправа 9.

1. перший
2. другу
3. третє
4. четверту
5. п'яту
6. шостого
7. сьомою
8. восьмому
9. дев'ятому
10. десяту

Вправа 10.

1. перший
2. другого
3. третьою
4. четвертий
5. п'ятою

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Speak Ukrainian (<https://www.speakua.com/>) is an online Ukrainian language school where you can study the Ukrainian language and interact with qualified instructors.

We have prepared for you many useful learning materials that you will find online, including video lessons, textbook “Master Ukrainian cases: Tables and Exercises”, 3 sets of the flashcards with 500 common Ukrainian words and phrases, courses and individual lessons.



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