Matching. Match the term on the left to its definition or description on the right.

___ 1. Comparison  A. The stages in which the intensity of an adjective increases

___ 2. Degrees  B. The third degree of comparison; the most of whatever the basic adjective quality is

___ 3. Positive  C. The grammatical term for the process of creating forms like “big, bigger, biggest”

___ 4. Comparative  D. The second degree of comparison; more of the adjective’s basic quality

___ 5. Superlative  E. The first degree of comparison, an adjective’s basic form

Fill in the Blank. The ____________________ degree in Latin is the counterpart of “most, -est” in English. This is formed by taking an adjective base and adding __________________ plus __________________--declension endings.

Fill in the Blank. The ____________________ degree in Latin is the counterpart of “more, -er” in English. This is formed by taking an adjective base and adding __________________ plus __________________--declension endings.

True or False. In the comparative degree, the neuter nominative and accusative singular use the irregular form -ius.

True or False. Regardless of the adjective’s declension in the positive degree, all adjectives use first/second-declension endings in their comparative and superlative forms.

True or False. Comparative adjectives are i-stem.
Circle the correct degree of the following forms:

1. certius  
   POSITIVE  COMPARATIVE  SUPERLATIVE

2. certus  
   POSITIVE  COMPARATIVE  SUPERLATIVE

3. certissimus  
   POSITIVE  COMPARATIVE  SUPERLATIVE

4. brevior  
   POSITIVE  COMPARATIVE  SUPERLATIVE

5. dulcis  
   POSITIVE  COMPARATIVE  SUPERLATIVE

6. dulcius  
   POSITIVE  COMPARATIVE  SUPERLATIVE

Matching. Match each adjective degree to its basic meaning.

_____ 1. positive  
   A. “most”

_____ 2. comparative  
   B. the basic meaning of the adjective

_____ 3. superlative  
   C. “more”

True or False. Comparative and superlative degree forms don’t always compare two or more things; sometimes they just intensify the adjective’s basic sense.

Fill in the Blank. In addition to “whom” and “how,” quam can also mean _________________
when used with an adjective in the comparative form.

True or False. Quam always takes an ablative object when used with comparative adjectives.

True or False. The ablative of comparison takes no preposition and is always associated with a comparative form.

Translate the following sentence and answer the grammar question appended.

Romani fortiores quam hostes sunt. ________________________________

What case is hostes and why? ________________________________
Fill in the Blank. Provide the correct form of the Latin word in parentheses which fits the context of the sentence. Then translate the sentence. Finally give the ablative of comparison equivalent.

1. *Fidelior isti quam* _______________ *(ego) eras.*
   
   Translate: ______________________________________________________________
   
   Ablative of Comparison Equivalent: __________________________________________

2. *Nihil pulchris quam* _______________ *(libertas) scio.*
   
   Translate: ______________________________________________________________
   
   Ablative of Comparison Equivalent: __________________________________________

3. *Vitam iucundior in pace quam* _______________ *(bellum) semper agemus.*
   
   Translate: ______________________________________________________________
   
   Ablative of Comparison Equivalent: __________________________________________

Translate the following phrases:

- *vir quam fidelissimus* __________________________________________
- *feminarum quam beatissimarum* __________________________________________

**VOCABULARY**

Complete the information about the vocabulary items discussed in the presentation. For CATEGORY give the declension (adjectives), declension/gender (nouns), conjugation (verbs) or part of speech (others). For OTHER INFORMATION, include elements such as the word’s base.

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