

Presentation Exercise: Chapter 26

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

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|--------------------|--|
| ___ 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. <i>certius</i> | POSITIVE | COMPARATIVE | SUPERLATIVE |
| 2. <i>certus</i> | POSITIVE | COMPARATIVE | SUPERLATIVE |
| 3. <i>certissimus</i> | POSITIVE | COMPARATIVE | SUPERLATIVE |
| 4. <i>brevior</i> | POSITIVE | COMPARATIVE | SUPERLATIVE |
| 5. <i>dulcis</i> | POSITIVE | COMPARATIVE | SUPERLATIVE |
| 6. <i>dulcius</i> | 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 pulchrius quam _____ (libertas) scio.*

Translate: _____

Ablative of Comparison Equivalent: _____

3. *Vitam iucundiozem 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.

WORD	CATEGORY	MEANING/S	OTHER INFORMATION
AUCTOR:	_____	_____	_____
LUX:	_____	_____	_____
QUIDAM:	_____	_____	_____
ACERBUS:	_____	_____	_____
CLARUS:	_____	_____	_____

WORD	CATEGORY	MEANING/S	OTHER INFORMATION
POTENS:	_____	_____	_____
TURPIS:	_____	_____	_____
PRO:	_____	_____	_____
QUAM:	_____	_____	_____
VITO:	_____	_____	_____
REMEDIIUM:	_____	_____	_____