

1st & 2nd Declension Adjective Endings

Adjective Rules to Remember:

1. Adjectives modify nouns in _____, _____, and _____.
2. Most of the time adjectives will come _____ the noun they are modifying unless they are a _____.

CASE	Masculine SG	Masculine PL	Feminine SG	Feminine PL	Neuter SG	Neuter PL
Nominative						
Accusative						
Genitive						
Dative						
Ablative						



1st & 2nd Declension Adjective Endings - KEY

Adjective Rules to Remember:

1. Adjectives modify nouns in case, gender, and number
2. Most of the time adjectives will come after the noun they are modifying unless they are a quantity. (i.e. multi, pauci, unus, or duo)

CASE	Masculine SG	Masculine PL	Feminine SG	Feminine PL	Neuter SG	Neuter PL
Nominative	-us	-ī	-a	-ae	-um	-a
Accusative	-um	-ōs	-am	-ās	-um	-a
Genitive	-ī	-ōrum	-ae	-ārum	-ī	-ōrum
Dative	-ō	-īs	-ae	-īs	-ō	-īs
Ablative	-ō	-īs	-ā	-īs	-ō	-īs



3rd Declension Adjectives

Cap 12

Adjectives Rules:

1. Adjectives modify nouns in _____, _____, and _____.
2. Adjectives decline according to their OWN _____ (i.e. family).

1st/ 2nd Declension Adjectives

Hint: They look like 1st/ 2nd declension nouns.

CASE	Masculine SG	Masculine PL	Feminine SG	Feminine PL	Neuter SG	Neuter PL
Nominative						
Accusative						
Genitive						
Dative						
Ablative						

3rd Declension Adjectives

Hint #1: They look like 3rd declension _____.

Hint #2: We call them adjectives because they have a lot of _____!

CASE	Masc/ Fem SG	Masc/ Fem PL	Neuter SG	Neuter PL
Nominative				
Accusative				
Genitive				
Dative				
Ablative				

Examples:

Masculine - Gladi _____ brev _____

Feminine - Hast _____ brev _____

Neuter - Pil _____ brev _____

Introduction to 3rd Declension Adjectives

Cap 12

Adjectives Rules:

1. Adjectives modify nouns in case, number, and gender.
2. Adjectives decline according to their OWN declension (i.e. family).

1st/ 2nd Declension Adjectives

Hint: They look like 1st/ 2nd declension nouns.

CASE	Masculine SG	Masculine PL	Feminine SG	Feminine PL	Neuter SG	Neuter PL
Nominative	-us	-ī	-a	-ae	-um	-a
Accusative	-um	-ōs	-am	-ās	-um	-a
Genitive	-ī	-ōrum	-ae	-ārum	-ī	-ōrum
Dative	-ō	-īs	-ae	-īs	-ō	-īs
Ablative	-ō	-īs	-ā	-īs	-ō	-īs

3rd Declension Adjectives

Hint #1: They look like 3rd declension nouns.

Hint #2: We call them adjectives because they have a lot of "I's"!

CASE	Masc/ Fem SG	Masc/ Fem PL	Neuter SG	Neuter PL
Nominative	-is	-ēs	-e	-ia
Accusative	-em	-ēs	-e	-ia
Genitive	-is	-ium	-is	-ium
Dative	-ī	-ibus	-ī	-ibus
Ablative	-ī	-ibus	-ī	-ibus

Examples:

Masculine - Gladius brevis

Feminine - Hasta brevis

Neuter - Pilum breve

Comparative Adjectives

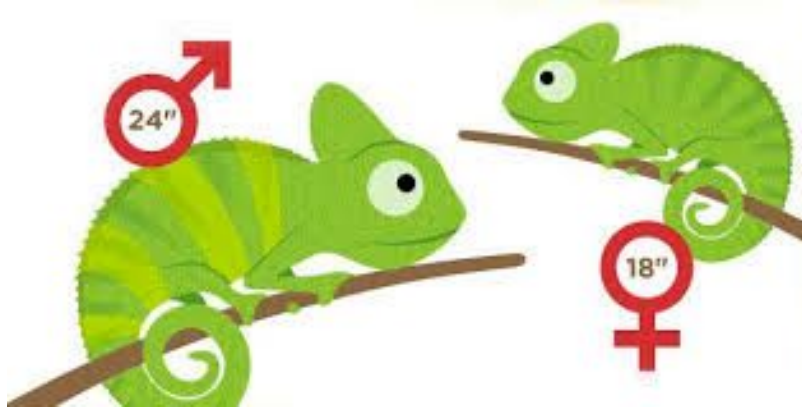
Cap. 12

Positive ----- Comparative ----- Superlative

1
Long

2
longer

3+
longest



The boy chameleon grows to be longer than the girl chameleon.

Puer long _____ est _____ puella.

The boy chameleon is heavier than the girl chameleon.

Puer grav _____ est _____ puella.

Comparative Adjectives

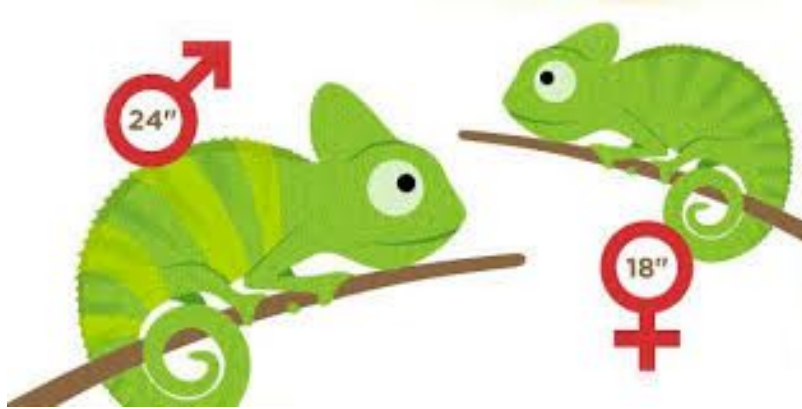
Cap. 12 - KEY

Positive ----- Comparative ----- Superlative

1
Long

2
longer

3+
longest



The boy chameleon grows to be longer than the girl chameleon.

Puer longior est quam puella.

The boy chameleon is heavier than the girl chameleon.

Puer gravior est quam puella.

Comparative Adjectives

Cap. 12

Comparative Adj. GUIDELINES:

1. ALL comparative adj. decline according to this _____.
2. Use -_____ or -_____ + _____ declension noun endings

CASE	Masc/ Fem SG	Masc/ Fem PL	Neuter SG	Neuter PL
Nominative				
Accusative				
Genitive				
Dative				
Ablative				

Practice:

1st/ 2nd Decl. Adjectives

Ex #1- Gladi___ long___ est quam....

Ex #2- Hast___ long___ est quam....

Ex #3- Pil___ long___ est quam....

Ex #4- Gladi___ long___ sunt quam....

Ex #5- Hast___ long___ sunt quam....

Ex #6- Pil___ long___ sunt quam....

3rd Decl. Adjectives

Gladi___ grav___ est quam....

Hast___ grav___ est quam....

Pil___ grav___ est quam....

Gladi___ grav___ sunt quam....

Hast___ grav___ sunt quam....

Pil___ grav___ sunt quam....

Comparative Adjectives

Cap. 12 - KEY

Comparative Adj. GUIDELINES:

1. ALL comparative adj. decline according to this chart.
2. Use -ior or -ius + 3rd declension noun endings

CASE	Masc/ Fem SG	Masc/ Fem PL	Neuter SG	Neuter PL
Nominative	<i>-ior</i>	<i>-iorēs</i>	<i>-ius</i>	<i>-iora</i>
Accusative	<i>-iorem</i>	<i>-iorēs</i>	<i>-ius</i>	<i>-iora</i>
Genitive	<i>-ioris</i>	<i>-iorum</i>	<i>-ioris</i>	<i>-iorum</i>
Dative	<i>-iorī</i>	<i>-ioribus</i>	<i>-iorī</i>	<i>-ioribus</i>
Ablative	<i>-iore</i>	<i>-ioribus</i>	<i>-iore</i>	<i>-ioribus</i>

Practice:

1st/ 2nd Decl. Adjectives

Ex #1- Gladius longior est quam....

Ex #2- Hasta longior est quam....

Ex #3- Pilum longius est quam....

Ex #4- Gladiī longiorēs sunt quam....

Ex #5- Hastae longiorēs sunt quam....

Ex #6- Pila longiora sunt quam....

3rd Decl. Adjectives

Gladius gravior est quam....

Hasta gravior est quam....

Pilum gravius est quam....

Gladiī graviorēs sunt quam....

Hastae graviorēs sunt quam....

Pila graviora sunt quam....

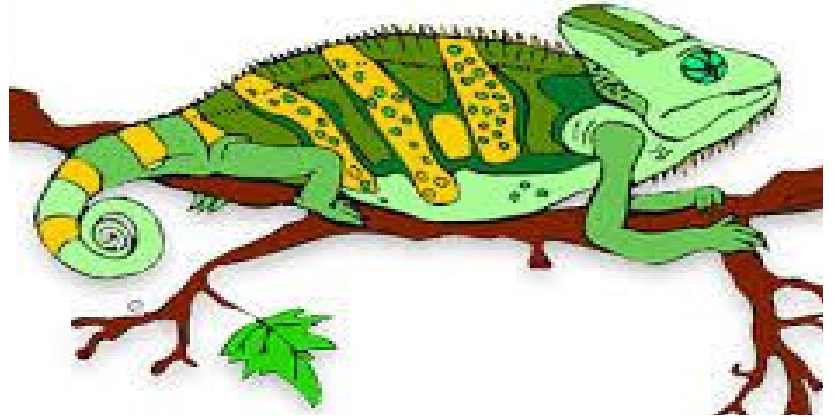
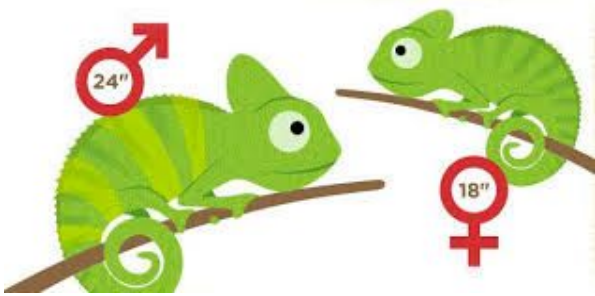
Superlative Adjectives
Cap. XIII & XVIII

Positive ----- Comparative ----- Superlative

1
long

2
longer

3+
LONGEST



POSITIVE:

Puella _____ est.

COMPARATIVE: *Puer _____ est _____ puella.*

SUPERLATIVE: *Avus _____ est.*

	Positive	Comparative	Superlative
1st/ 2nd Adj (ending in -us-a-um like 'longus')			
1st/ 2nd Adjective (ending in -er like 'pulcher')			
3rd Adjective			

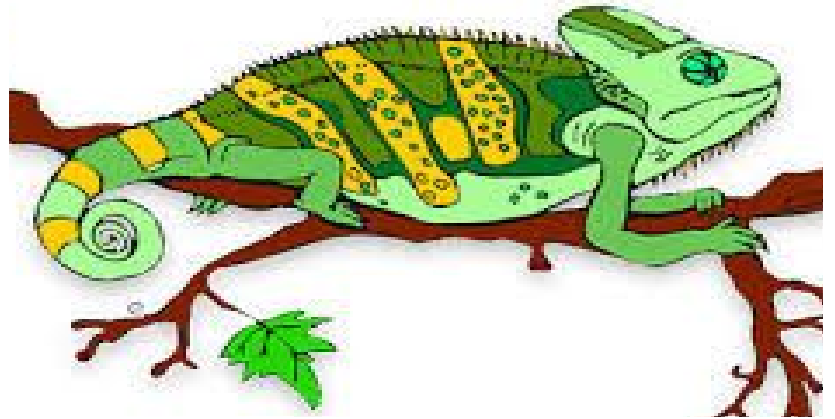
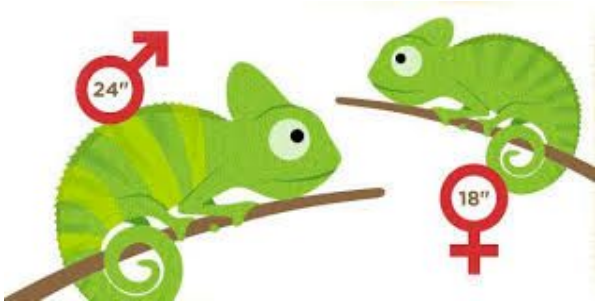
Superlative Adjectives
Cap. XIII & XVIII - KEY

Positive ----- Comparative ----- Superlative

1
long

2
longer

3+
LONGEST



POSITIVE:

Puella longa est.

COMPARATIVE:

Puer longior est quam puella.

SUPERLATIVE:

Avus longissimus est.

	Positive	Comparative	Superlative
1st/ 2nd Adj (ending in -us-a-um like 'longus')	<i>-us, -a, -um</i>	<i>-ior (M/F), -ius (N)</i>	<i>-issimus, -a, -um</i>
1st/ 2nd Adjective (ending in -er like 'pulcher')	<i>-er, -ra, -rum</i>	<i>-rior (M/F), -rius (N)</i>	<i>-errimus, -a, -um</i>
3rd Adjective	<i>-is, -e</i>	<i>-ior, -ius</i>	<i>-issimus, -a, -um</i>

Present Active Participles in Latin


Cap. XIV

Defined:

Etymology: The word “participle” comes from the Latin words “pars + capere” which is translated “_____” because they share in the characteristics of both _____ and _____. They are often defined as _____.

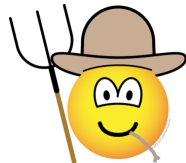
Part Verb: As verbs, participles have _____ (present, past, future) and _____ (active or passive). [The participles from Cap. XIV-XX are _____ only!]

Part Adjective: As adjectives, participles often agree in _____, _____, and _____ with the words they modify! It declines like “mons” but is actually a

_____!


Translated:

How to Form the Participle:



<u>Verb Stem</u>	<u>+</u>	<u>Connecting Vowel(s)</u>	<u>+</u>	<u>3rd Decl. Noun/ Adj. Ending</u>
		#1 verb:	- _____	- _____ / - _____ (N)
		#2 verb:	- _____	- _____
verb stem	+	#3 verb:	- _____ +	- _____
		#3i verb:	- _____	- _____
		#4 verb:	- _____	- _____ (- _____)

Examples:

ex: The sleeping boy... = *Puer* _____ ...

ex: The singing (crowing) rooster... = *Gallus* _____ ...

ex: The crying girls... = *Puellae* _____ ...

ex: He left the sleeping boy. = *Puerum* _____ *reliquit*.

Present Active Participles in Latin - KEY

Cap. XIV

Defined:

Etymology: The word “participle” comes from the Latin words “pars + capere” which is translated “to take part in/ to share in” because they share in the characteristics of both adjectives and verbs. They are often defined as verbal adjectives.

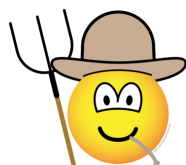
Part Verb: As verbs, participles have tense (present, past, future) and voice (active or passive). The participles from Cap. XIV-XX are present active only!

Part Adjective: As adjectives, participles often agree in case, number, and gender with the words they modify! It declines like “mons” but is actually a 3rd Declension Adjective!



Translated: verb-ing

How to Form the Participle:



Verb Stem	+	Connecting Vowel(s)	+	3rd Decl. Noun/ Adj. Ending
		#1 verb: -a		-ns -ntēs / ntia (N)
		#2 verb: -ē		-ntem -ntēs
verb stem	+	#3 verb: -ē	+	-ntis -ntium
		#3i verb: -ie		-ntī -ntibus
		#4 verb: -ie		-nte (-ntī) -ntibus

Examples:

- ex: The sleeping boy... = *Puer dormiens...*
- ex: The singing (crowing) rooster... = *Gallus canēns*
- ex: The crying girls... = *Puellae plorantēs*
- ex: He left the sleeping boy. = *Puerum dormientem reliquit.*

