

## Moreland & Fleischer - Review Sheet # 10 (for Units 9-18): Comparatives and Superlatives

- 1). Name the three DEGREES common to most adjectives and adverbs. Provide a couple of translation formulas for each degree:
  
- 2). State the general rule for constructing the comparative and superlative forms of an adjective:
  
- 3). To what declension does the comparative adjective belong? \*How does it differ from other adjectives of this declension?\*
  
- 4). To what declension does the superlative adjective belong?
  
- 5). How do the superlative forms of *liber, libera, liberum* and *gracilis, gracile* differ from the general rule? Name THREE other adjectives that follow each of these examples in so differing.
  
- 6). List the five common adjectives you know that have irregular comparatives and superlatives, and provide the Nominative singular forms for all three degrees:
  
- 7). How does the addition of *quam* to a superlative adjective/ adverb affect its meaning?
  
- 8). Describe the two ways you know to construct a comparative sentence
  
- 9). How does one generally form an adverb (positive degree) from a first/second declension adjective? a third declension adjective?

- 10). How does one (generally) make a comparative adverb? a superlative?
- 11). List as many forms (positive, comparative, and superlative) as possible for the nine adverbs you know that compare irregularly:
- 12). Decline *tutus, tuta, tutum* in the positive, comparative, and superlative degrees. Provide all three degrees of its adverb as well.
- 13). Decline *sapiens, sapientis* in the positive, comparative, and superlative degrees. Provide all three degrees of its adverb as well.
- 14). Translate: *Mater eius multo laetior quam soror mea est.* Give the syntax of *quam*.
- 15). Translate: *Consul, sapientior legato, litteras quam celerrime legit.* Give the syntax of *quam* and *legato*.