

Moreland & Fleischer: Review Sheet #2 (for Units 1-8) - Adjectives

1). In what **THREE** ways do adjectives agree with the nouns they modify?

Case, number and gender

2). What are the two major groups of Latin adjectives? Give **FIVE** examples of each of these two types, with full dictionary entries:

first and second declension adjectives:

amicus, -a, -um, "friendly"
inimicus, -a, -um, "hostile"
cārus, -a, -um, "dear"

honestus, -a, -um, "honorable"
vērus, -a, -um, "true"

third declension adjectives:

ācer, ācris, ācre, "sharp" *fortis, forte, "strong"*
dulcis, dulce, "sweet" *gravis, grave, "heavy"*
fēlix, fēlicis, "happy"

3). What does one call an adjective without a noun to modify? How does one translate this type of adjective?

Such an adjective is called a substantive. To translate, add "man", "woman" or "thing" based on the gender of the adjective.

4). What is the rule for obtaining an adjective's stem? Give an example from each major adjective group to show why this rule is necessary:

Drop the ending from the feminine Nominative singular. One cannot always use the first form found in the dictionary entry for an adjective—the masculine Nominative singular—because some adjectives do not contain the stem in that form (e.g., *dexter, dextra, dextrum*)

5). Give at least **THREE** reasons (based on examples) why the ending of an adjective is not necessarily the same as the noun with which it agrees:

nauta vērus ("a true sailor"): both forms are masculine Nominative singular, but the noun uses first-declension endings, and the adjective second-declension ones

dulcis amicus ("a sweet friend"): both forms are masculine Nominative singular, but the adjective is third declension, and the noun is second declension

dexter servus ("the slave on the right"): both forms are masculine Nominative singular, but whereas the noun uses the usual ending, the adjective does not

6). What is the name for a verbal adjective? How many types of these does Latin have? Name them:

A verbal adjective is a participle. Latin has four different types of participles: the present active, the perfect passive and the future active and passive.

7). What kind of adjective "points out" the word with which it agrees? Give all the Nominative singulars for the **THREE** adjectives of this type with which you are familiar. Which of these also has a special pronominal function?

A demonstrative adjective "points out" the noun which it modifies. The three Latin demonstratives from Units 1–8 are *is, ea, id; ille, illa, illud*; and *hic, haec, hoc*. *Is, ea, id* is often translated like a pronoun ("him, her, it") when it is used as a substantive.

8). How many types of third declension adjectives are there? How does one identify each type given only the dictionary entry? Give an example of each and explain:

There are three types of third declension adjectives in Latin: three-termination, two-termination and one-termination. The number of distinct Nominative singular forms a given adjective has determines which of these three groups it belongs to. For instance, *ācer, ācris, ācre* ("sharp, keen") is three-termination; *dulcis, dulce* ("sweet") is two-termination; and *fēlix, fēlicis* ("happy, fortunate") is one-termination (with the second form providing the Genitive singular form for all genders).

9). What is unusual about the third person possessive adjective?

The third person possessive adjective (*suus, sua, suum, "his/her/its own"*) is only used reflexively.

10). How does one form the interrogative adjective if one only knows the relative pronoun?

Easily! They are identical.

11). Decline *vir, viri*, M alongside the proper forms of *fēlix, fēlicis*. Label case and number and translate the Gen plur:

N	vir fēlix	virī fēlicēs	
G	virī fēlicis	virōrum fēlicium	<i>virōrum fēlicium</i> = "of the fortunate men"
D	virō fēlicī	virīs fēlicibus	
Ac	virum fēlicem	virōs fēlicēs / fēlicīs	
Ab	virō fēlicī	virīs fēlicibus	
S		P	

12). Decline *vōx, vōcis*, F alongside the proper forms of *cārus, cāra, cārum*. Label case and number and trans. the Dat sing:

N	vōx cāra	vōcēs cārae	
G	vōcis cārae	vōcum cārārum	
D	vōcī cārae	vōcibus cārīs	<i>vōcī cārae</i> = "for a dear voice"
Ac	vōcem cāram	vōcēs cārās	
Ab	vōce cārā	vōcibus cārīs	
S		P	

13). Decline *metus, metūs*, M alongside the proper forms of *hic, haec, hoc*. Label case and number and translate the Ablative singular as an Ablative of Means:

N	hic metus	hī metūs	
G	huius metūs	hōrum metuum	
D	huic metuī	hīs metibus	
Ac	hunc metum	hōs metūs	
Ab	hōc metū	hīs metibus	<i>hōc metū</i> = "with this fear"
S		P	

14). Decline *animal, animālis, animālium*, N alongside proper forms of *gravis, grave*. Label case & number & trans. Nom s:

N	animal grave	animālia gravia	<i>animal grave</i> = "a heavy animal"
G	animālis gravis	animālium gravium	
D	animālī gravī	animālibus gravibus	
Ac	animal grave	animālibus gravibus	
Ab	animālī gravī	animālia gravia	
S		P	

15). Decline *nauta, nautae*, M alongside the proper forms of *quī, quae, quod*. Label case and number and trans. the Gen sing:

N	quī nauta	quī nautae	
G	cuius nautae	quōrum nautārum	<i>cuius nautae</i> = "of which sailor?"
D	cui nautae	quibus nautīs	
Ac	quem nautam	quōs nautās	
Ab	quō nautā	quibus nautīs	
S		P	

16). Decline *fidēs, fideī*, F alongside the proper forms of *ācer, ācris, ācre*. Label case and number and translate the Accusative singular as though it were acting as a direct object:

N	fidēs ācris	fidēs ācrēs	
G	fideī ācris	fidērum ācrium	
D	fideī ācrī	fidēbus ācribus	
Ac	fidem ācrem	fidēs ācrēs / ācrīs	<i>fidem ācrem</i> = "a keen faith"
Ab	fidē ācrī	fidēbus ācribus	
S		P	

17). Decline *oppidum, oppidī*, N alongside the proper forms of *ille, illa, illud*. Label case and number and translate the Ablative plural as an Ablative of Place From Which:

N	illud oppidum	illa oppida	
G	illīus oppidī	illōrum oppidōrum	
D	illī oppidō	illīs oppidīs	
Ac	illud oppidum	illa oppida	
Ab	illō oppidō	illīs oppidīs	<i>illīs oppidīs</i> = "from those towns"
S		P	

18). Decline *nox, noctis, noctium*, F alongside the proper forms of *is, ea, id*. Label case and number and trans. the Nom plur:

N	nox ea	noctēs eae	<i>noctēs eae</i> = "these nights"
G	noctis eius	noctium eārum	
D	noctī eī	noctibus eīs / iīs	
Ac	noctem eam	noctēs / noctīs eās	
Ab	nocte eā	noctibus eīs / iīs	
S		P	

19). Decline *lūmen, lūminis*, N alongside the proper forms of *suus, sua, suum*. Label case and number and translate the Dative plural, even though it makes little sense:

N	lūmen suum	lūmina sua	
G	lūminis suī	lūminum suōrum	
D	lūminī suō	lūminibus suīs	<i>lūminibus suīs</i> = "for his / her / its own lights"
Ac	lūmen suum	lūmina sua	
Ab	lūmine suō	lūminibus suīs	
S		P	