

Thurs. Nov. 13

N.B. Due DATE _____

READ CAREFULLY Grammar Explanation in your notebook, pages 32-35.
 N.B. How to form negative commands--bottom of page 35.

- I. MEMORIZE the principal parts and meaning for the following verbs. (Make vocabulary study cards) (English derivatives)
- | | | | | | |
|---------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|--------------|
| (approximate) | appropinquo | (convert) | converto | nosco, scio | (science) |
| (concede) | cedo | (delegate) | deligo, eligo | relinquo | (relinquish) |
| (commemorate) | commemoro | (elect) | | | |
| | | (mandatory) | mando, iubeo | | |

II. Use the above to translate the following:

1. we have approached _____
2. he yielded- _____
3. they remembered- _____
4. they were turning back- _____
5. you have selected (sg)- _____
6. we order- _____
7. he knows- _____
8. he knew- _____
9. they left- _____
10. We were able to remember the story. _____

III. NOUNS: Note any spelling changes in the Genitive!

	DATIVE, SINGULAR	GENDER	MEANING
1. arca	_____	_____	_____
2. clades	_____	_____	_____
3. familiaris	_____	_____	_____
4. hiems	_____	_____	_____
5. lacrima	_____	_____	_____
6. mel	_____	_____	_____
7. miles	_____	_____	_____
8. osculum (os)	_____	_____	_____
9. pretium	_____	_____	_____
10. quies	_____	_____	_____

IV. ADJECTIVES

I-II DECLENSION ADJECTIVES

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. aureus-a-um- _____ | 7. fortunatus-a-um- _____ |
| 2. argenteus-a-um- _____ | 8. lentus-a-um- _____ |
| 3. carus-a-um- _____ | 9. modicus-a-um- _____ |
| 4. caecus-a-um- _____ | 10. purus-a-um- _____ |
| 5. commodus-a-um- _____ | 11. tantus-a-um- _____ |
| 6. decorus-a-um- _____ | 12. venustus-a-um- _____ |

In Latin, the positive degree (-ly) of adverbs is formed by adding
 to the stem of the adjective.

e.g. (for example) - happily = laet?

OVER 7

III-DECLENSION ADJECTIVES

1. celer-ris-re-_____
2. crudelis,-e _____
3. fallax, fallacis-_____
4. levis,-e _____

e.g. bravely =
fort?

For III-declension adjectives, _____ is added to the stem to form positive degree adverbs (-ly).

- N.B. necesse (indeclinable)-_____
- novem-_____
- tot-_____

TRANSLATE: (comparative/superlative forms of adjectives and positive degree adverbs)

- | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. celeriter-_____ | 8. lentior+III-_____ |
| 2. lentē-_____ | 9. carē-_____ |
| 3. levior+III-_____ | 10. purissimus-a-um-_____ |
| 4. fortunatissimus-a-um-_____ | 11. fallacissimus-a-um-_____ |
| 5. carior + III-_____ | 12. venustior+III-_____ |
| 6. crudeliter-_____ | |
| 7. celerrimus-a-um-_____ | |

STAGE
10
(last yr.)

In Latin, the comparative form of adjectives (-er, more) is formed by using the positive stem + _____ + _____ declension endings. The superlative degree (-est, very, most) is formed by the positive degree stem + _____ + _____ declension endings. The exception to this rule (superlative form) occurs when the positive stem ends in -er or -lis. (pulcherrimus, facillimus)

V. Give the meaning of the following English words:

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1. levity-_____ | 5. modicum-_____ |
| 2. levitate _____ | 6. commodity-_____ |
| 3. fallacious-_____ | 7. decorum-_____ |
| 4. celerity-_____ | |

Did you make flash cards?