

Caput XXII

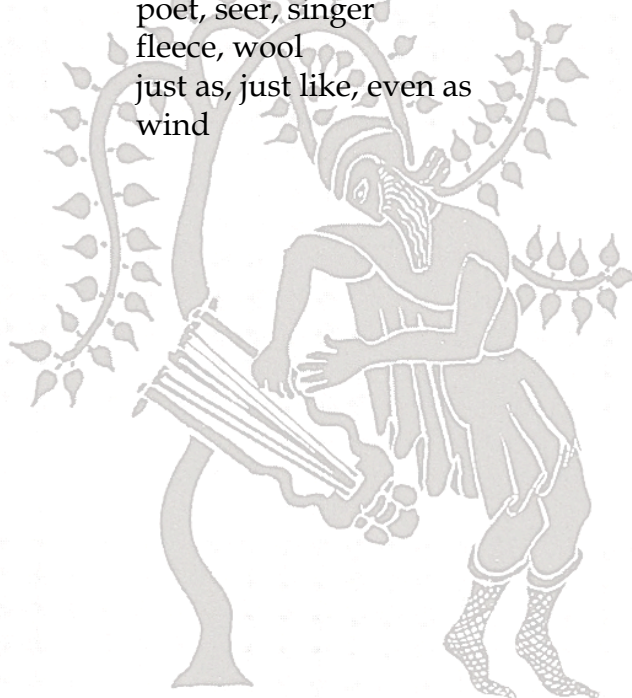
Mors Orphei Review Packet

Nomen: _____

Vocabularia

amoenus, -a, -um
ardor, -oris, *m.*
causa, -ae, *f.*
cervus, -i, *m.*
diripio, -ere, -ripui, -reptus
doleo, -ēre, -ui
en (*interjection*)
finio, -ire, -ivi, -itus
fides, -ei, *f.*
frons, frondis, *f.*
hasta, -ae, *f.*
lacero (1)
pectus, -oris, *n.*
insanus, -a, -um
male
mordeo, -ēre, momordi, morsus
nato (1)
praeda, -ae, *f.*
quando
recognosco, -ere, -cognovi, -nitus
repello, -ere, reppuli, -pulsus
soleo, -ēre, solitus sum
supplex, -icis
tego, -ere, texi, tectus
ter
tympanum, -i, *n.*
vates, -is, *c.*
vellus, -eris, *n.*
velut
ventus, -i, *m.*

pleasant
burning heat, eagerness
cause, sake, reason
stag
to snatch apart, tear away
to suffer pain, grieve
Lo! Behold! See!
to end, conclude, finish
trust, belief, faith, pledge
leaf, foliage
spear, javelin
to tear to pieces, maim
chest, heart
maddened, insane
badly
to bite
to swim
prey, booty
when
to recognize
to repel, drive back/away, push
to be accustomed
suppliant, kneeling, begging
to cover, conceal, hide
thrice, three times
tamborine, drum
poet, seer, singer
fleece, wool
just as, just like, even as
wind



Caput XXII

Grammatica

Comparative Degree of Adjectives

- Just like adjectives in English, Latin adjectives have degrees of comparison
 - smart smarter smartest
 - tired more tired most tired
 - light lighter lightest
- These degrees of comparison are called
 - Positive: **durus** hard
 - Comparative: **durior** harder
 - Superlative: **durissimus** hardest

- The comparative degree is formed by adding *-ior* to the stem of the positive

longus	long	longior	longer
brevis	short	brevior	shorter
audax	bold	audacior	bolder

***This applies to *all* adjectives, including those of both the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd declensions (there are not adjectives for the fourth or fifth declensions).

- The superlative degree is formed by adding *-issimus* to the stem of the positive

longus	long	longior	longer	longissimus	longest
brevis	short	brevior	shorter	brevissimus	shortest
audax	bold	audacior	bolder	audacissimus	boldest

- Adjectives that end in *-er* have a superlative ending in *-rimus*

acer	sharp	acrior	sharper		sharpest
pulcher	beautiful	pulchrior	more beautiful		most beautiful
miser	miserable	miserior	more miserable		most miserable

- Adjectives that end in *-lis* have a superlative ending in *-limus*

similis	like	similior	more like	simillimus	most like
facilis	easy				
difficilis	difficult				
dissimilis	unlike				
gracilis	slender				
humilis	lowly				

Caput XXII

Grammatica

Irregular Comparatives of Adjectives

- For many adjectives, the comparative and superlative degrees are quite different from the positive. Some are irregular in both English and Latin.
 - good better best
 - bad worse worst
 - much more most
- In the first group of adjectives, the stem of the comparative and superlative degrees are not the same as the stem of the positive

bonus	good	melior	better	optimus	best
malus	bad	peior	worse	pessimus	worst
magnus	great	maior	greater	maximus	greatest
parvus	small	minor	smaller	minimus	smallest
multus	much	plus	more	plurimus	most

- In the next group, some comparatives and superlatives corresponded to adverbs derived from the same stem

extra	outside	exterior	outer	extremus	outermost
infra	below	inferior	lower	infimus	lowest
supra	above	superior	higher	supremus, summus	highest
post	after	posterior	latter	postremus	last
intra	within	interior	inner	intimus	inmost
prae	before	prior	former	primus	first
prope	near	propior	nearer	proximus	next
ultra	beyond	ulterior	farther	ultimus	farthest

- The first four do have positive adjectives, but they are rare and more common in the plural (*superi*, 'the gods above').
- Adjectives ending in *-eus* and *-ius* form the comparative by adding *magis*, 'more', and the superlative by adding *maxime*, 'most'.

idoneus	fit	magis idoneus	maxime idoneus
dubius	doubtful	magis dubius	maxime dubius

Caput XXII
Grammatica

Declension of the Comparative and Superlative

- The comparative ending *-ior* is declined like a third declension adjective of two terminations, but the ablative singular ends in *-e* and the genitive plural in *-um*.

	Singular		Plural	
	M and F	N	M and F	N
	melior, better			
Nom	melior	melius	meliores	meliora
Gen	melioris		meliorum	
Dat	meliori		melioribus	
Acc	meliores	melius	meliores (-is)	meliora
Abl	meliore		melioribus	

	Singular		Plural	
	M and F	N	M and F	N
	brevior, shorter			
Nom				
Gen				
Dat				
Acc				
Abl				

	Singular		Plural	
	M and F	N	M and F	N
	longior, longer			
Nom				
Gen				
Dat				
Acc				
Abl				

- Adjectives of the superlative degree follow the same pattern as adjectives of the 1st and 2nd declension.

	Singular			Plural		
	M	F	N	M	F	N
	pulcherrimus, most beautiful					
Nom						
Gen						
Dat						
Acc						
Abl						

Caput XXII
Grammatica
Scribens in Sententiis



bonus, -a, -um



amoenus, -a, -um



tacitus, -a, -um



durus, -a, -um



mollis, molle



magnus, -a, -um



ferox, ferocis



insanus, -a, -um



dulcis, dulce



frigidus, -a, -um



calidus, -a, -um



malus, -a, -um



1. Ego cibos cani
_____ donabo.



2. Puer puellam
_____ spectat.



3. Magistra discipulos
_____ docet.



4. Ego ursam
_____ in silvā
invenio.



5. Rufus stilum
discipulae
_____ donat.



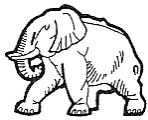
6. Puellae pueros
_____ amant.



7. Canis est
_____ quam
ursa.



8. Iulia non cum
puero _____
ludit.



9. Ego spectare
stellam _____
volo.



10. Puer in lecto
_____ dormit.



11. Lucianus in
cubiculo
_____ legit.



12. Cafea est
_____ quam
thea.



13. Magistra
discipulum
_____ clamat.



14. Ventus
_____ per
agros inflat.



15. Magistra
examinatioem
_____ discipulis donat.



16. Dux fabulam vatis
_____ negat.



17. In Ianuario, puer
edere cibos
_____ vult.



18. Vates in
bibliothecā
_____ scribit.

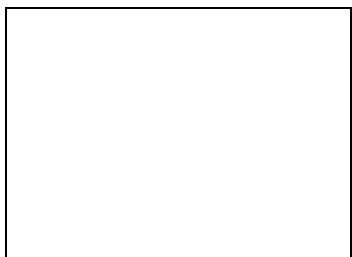


19. Picturae velleris
_____ amantur.

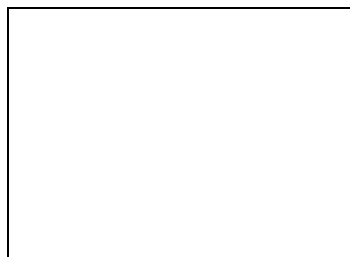


20. Cervus ā leone
_____ editur.

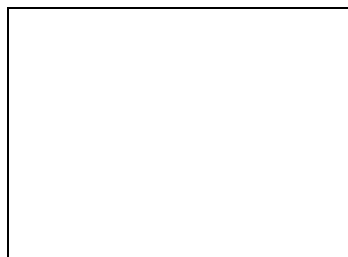
Caput XXII
Colloquamur
Soni Animalium



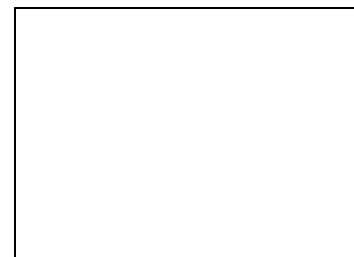
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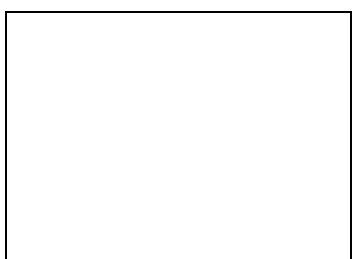
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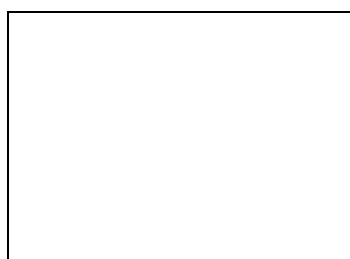
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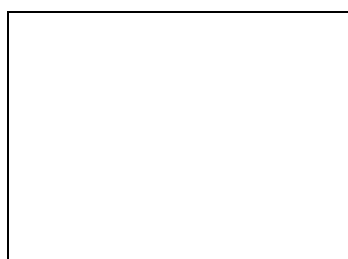
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pipitat



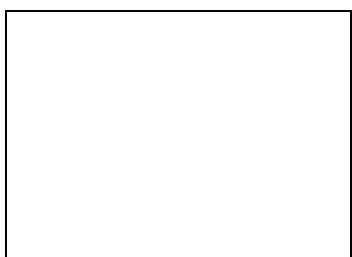
bombit



grunnit



latrat



pipiat



barrit



rancat



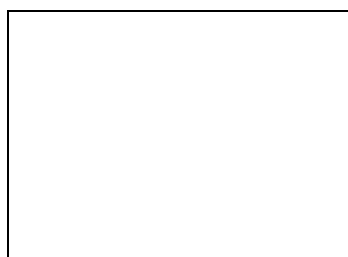
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rugit



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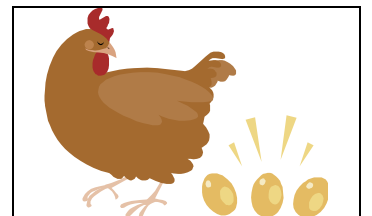
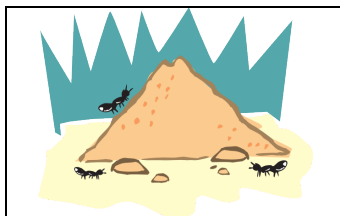
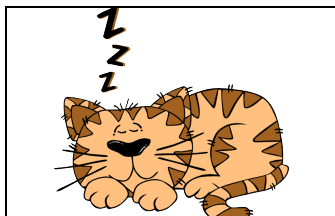
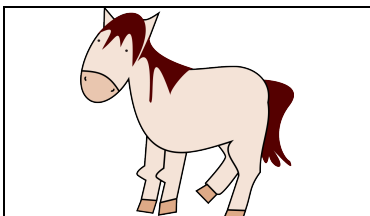
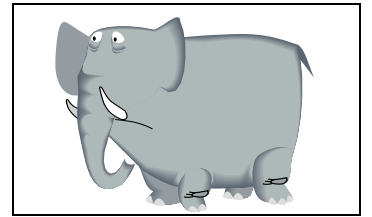
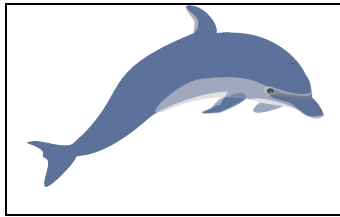
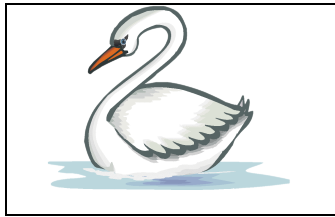
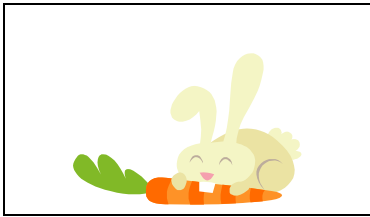
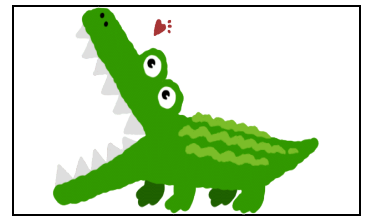
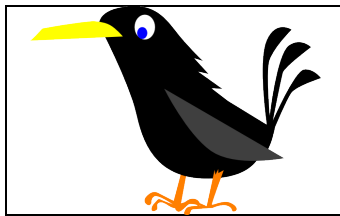
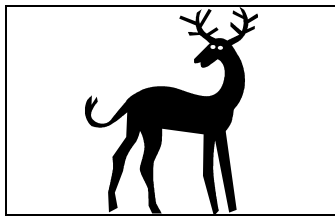
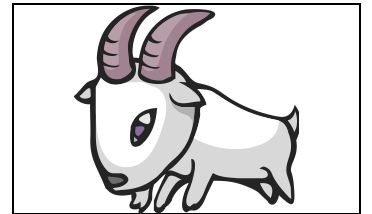
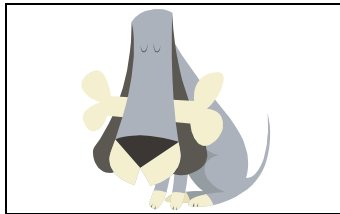
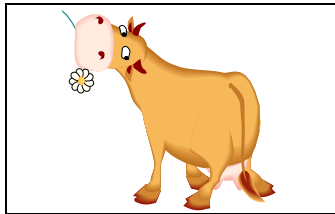
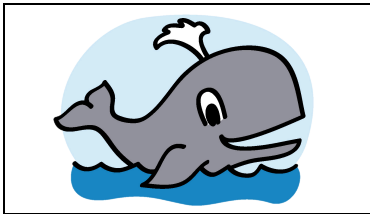
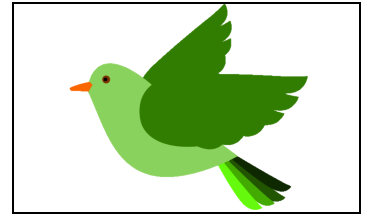
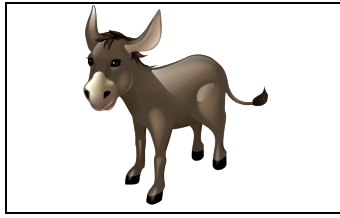
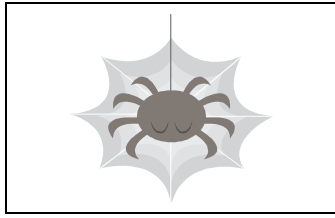
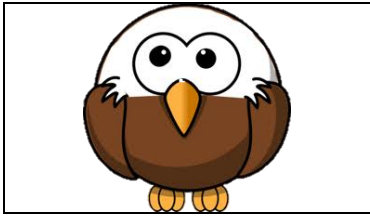
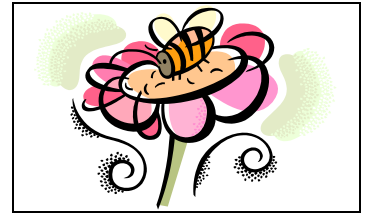
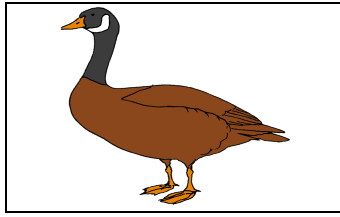
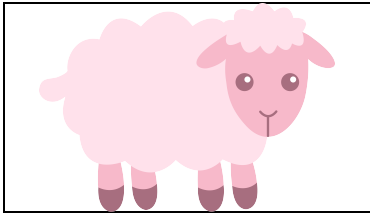


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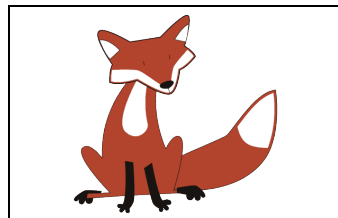
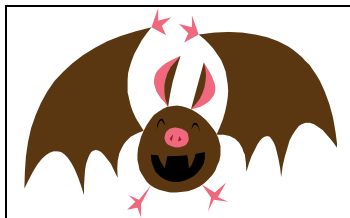
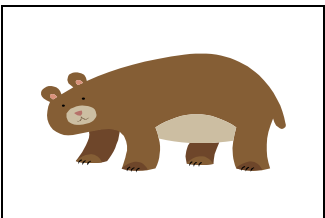
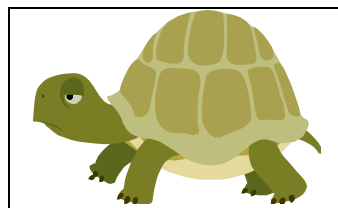
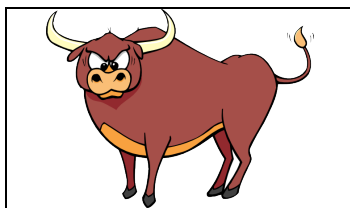
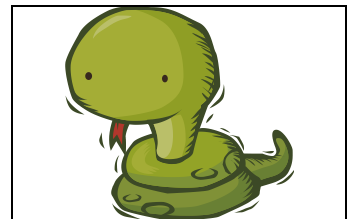
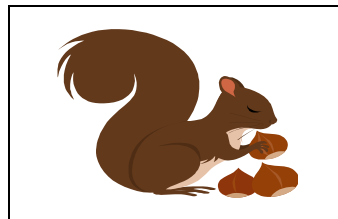
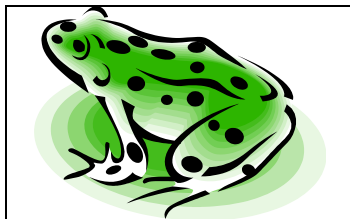
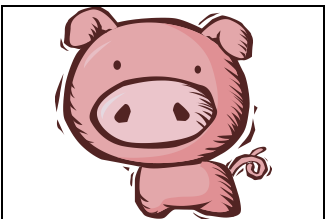
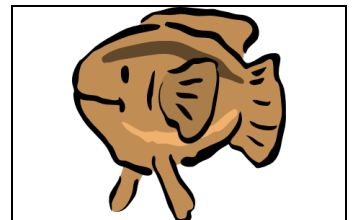
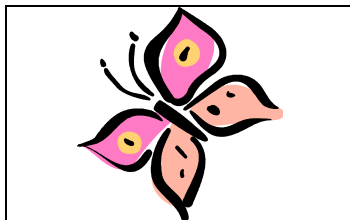
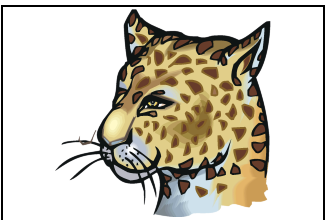
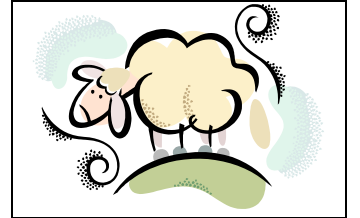
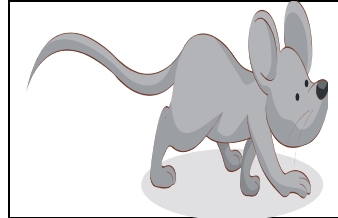
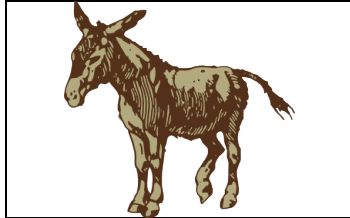
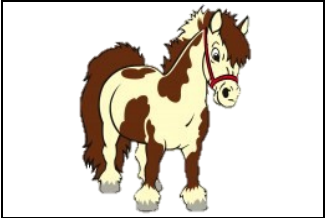
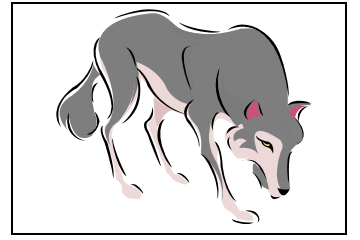
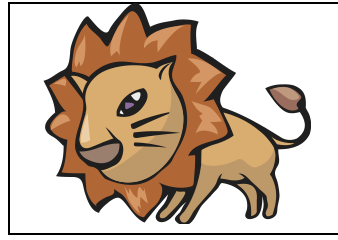
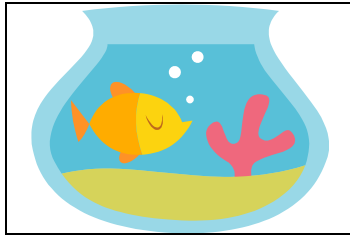
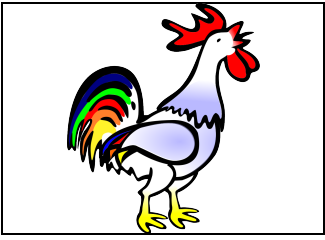


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Caput XXII
De Humanitate
Animalia



Caput XXII



Caput XXII

Activitae

Activita XXII.i: Responde Latine, quaeso.

1. Cur Orpheus amorem feminarum evitavit? _____
2. Quae Orpheus voce et lyra cepit? _____
3. Cur Maenades erant iratae? _____
4. Quae iecerunt Maenades? _____
5. Nocueruntne Orpheo tela et saxa primo? _____
6. Quid denique Maenedas fecerunt? _____
7. Per quod anima Orphei exivit? _____
8. Qui Orpheum ploraverunt? _____
9. Quis serpentem in saxum mutavit? _____
10. Quem Orpheus sub terram quaerit? _____

Activita XXII.ii: Fill in the correct form of the adjective in the comparative and superlative

1. amoenus, -a, -um _____
2. clarus, -a, -um _____
3. fortis, -e _____
4. magnus, -a, -um _____
5. bonus, -a, -um _____
6. insanus, -a, -um _____
7. avidus, -a, -um _____
8. arduus, -a, -um _____
9. mutus, -a, -um _____
10. villosus, -a, -um _____

Activita XXII.iii: Use the correct comparative or superlative forms in the sentences below

1. Haec terra est (*the most pleasant*). _____
2. Haec urbs est (*more famous*) quam illa. _____
3. (*The bravest*) quidem viri mortem timent. _____
4. Ursa (*the larger*) est Callisto. _____
5. Ursa (*the smaller*) et filius eius, Arcas. _____
6. (*The best*) carmina a vate Orpheo cantabantur. _____
7. Ursa est animal (*hairier*) quam piscem. _____

Caput XXII

8. Hoc carmen est (*loudest*). _____
9. Serpens est animal (*longer*) quam murem. _____
10. Haec aura est (*coldest*). _____

Activita XXII.iv: Using the animals and adjective provided, assign each one a positive, comparative, or superlative form of that adjective

EX: adi: magnus, -a, -um; ani: alces, ursa, elephans

Alces est magnus. Ursa est maior. Elephans est maximus.

1. adiectivum: *audax, audacis*; animalia: *feles, equus, aranea*

2. adiectivum: *brevis, breve*; animalia: *apis, sciurus, canis*

3. adiectivum: *longus, -a, -um*; animalia: *papilio, serpens, simius*

4. adiectivum: *iratus, -a, -um*; animalia: *ursa, piscis, crocodilius*

5. adiectivum: *amoenus, -a, -um*; animalia: *alces, elephans, mus*

6. adiectivum: *insanus, -a, -um*; animalia: *sciurus, feles, equus*

7. adiectivum: *dulcis, dulce*; animalia: *leopardus, apis, papilio*

Activita XXII.v: Group the following animals as domesticus, rusticus, ferus, aquaticus, or volans

anser	asinus	cuniculus	gallina	lupus	piscis	taurus	vacca
avis	balaena	equus	gallus	mus	porcus	tigris	vulpes
aquila	canis	feles	leo	ovis	simius	ursa	

animalia domestica	animalia rustica	animalia fera	animalia aquatica	animalia volantia
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Caput XXII

Activita XXII.vi: Make comparatives of the adjectives below, then supply the ending as needed in the sentence



1. Nocte stellae sunt _____ quam die.
(candidus)



2. Pluvit in stabulo in equo _____.
(miser)



3. Marcus amicum _____ habet.
(bonus)



4. Carota equo _____ donatur.
(celer)



5. Crater _____ a puero portatur.
(gravis)



6. Marcus cum aquā _____ lavabat.
(frigidus)



7. Puer ex arbore _____ cadet.
(fractus)



8. Canis _____ virum mordet.
(ferox)



9. Cursor est _____ quam omnes.
(celer)



10. Aquilina cibos _____ emit.
(dulcis)



11. Marcus supra mensā _____ saliet.
(altus)



12. Tu domum _____ ambulabas.
(dives, divitis)



13. Pictor picturas _____ formabat.
(turpis)



14. Senator pecunias viro _____ dat.
(pauper)



15. Puella carmina _____ cantat.
(pulcher)