

Intensive Latin 1

Week 8: Reading
Latin 3a

Aims

- Learn to form and use the pronoun *is, ea, id*
- Introduce the accusative of time
- Learn to form and translate comparative and superlative adjs
- Introduce irregular comparatives and superlatives

Demonstrative pronouns/adjectives:

is, ea, id (that, (pl) those; he, she, it)

	Singular			Plural		
	Masc	Fem	Neut	Masc	Fem	Neut
Nom	is	ea	id	ei	eae	ea
Accu	eum	eam	id	eos	eas	ea
Genitive	eius	eius	eius	eorum	earum	eorum
Dative	ei	ei	ei	eis	eis	eis
Ablative	eo	ea	eo	eis	eis	eis

Accusative of Time

- We have already learned how the ablative can be used to mean 'time when' or 'time within which'.

- The accusative, by contrast, is used to express 'duration of time': 'for', 'throughout', 'during'.

- The accusative may be prefaced with *per*, but can also stand alone.

- eg. *per eam noctem* – throughout that night

decem dies pugnant – they fight for ten days

Learning and Practice



ADD THE ACCUSATIVE OF TIME TO YOUR
LIST OF ACCUSATIVE USES



PRACTISE USING THE EXERCISES ON
PP106-07

Comparative and superlative adjectives

- The adjectives we have learned so far have been what we call 'positive' adjectives. That is to say these are the 'normal' forms of adjectives.
- We need to add to these:
 - Comparatives: in English, these are adjectives ending in -er or prefaced by 'more', eg. bigger, longer, softer, more difficult etc. The Latin comparative also covers the meaning 'quite big' etc.
 - Superlatives:
in English, these are adjectives ending in -est or prefaced by 'most', eg. biggest, longest, softest, most difficult.
The Latin superlative also covers the meaning 'very big' etc.

Comparative adjectives: *laetior, laetius* (happier) – 3rd declension endings

Note the distinctive endings for m/f = -ior (n = -ius), like -er in English.

	Singular			Plural		
	Masc	Fem	Neut	Masc	Fem	Neut
Nom	laetior	laetior	laetius	laetiores	laetiores	laetiora
Vocative	laetior	laetior	laetius	laetiores	laetiores	laetiora
Acc	laetio em	laetio em	laetius	laetiores	laetiores	laetiora
Genitive	laetio ris	laetio ris	laetio ris	laetio rum	laetio rum	laetio rum
Dative	laetio ri	laetio ri	laetio ri	laetio ribus	laetio ribus	laetio ribus
Ablative	laetio e	laetio e	laetio e	laetio ribus	laetio ribus	laetio ribus

Superlative adjectives: *laetissimus, -a, -um* (happiest) – 2-1-2 declension endings

Note the distinctive -issi- (or -erri-) as with -est in English.

	sing m	sing f	sing n	Masc pl	Fem pl	Neut pl
Nom	laetissim us	laetissim a	laetissim um	laetissim i	laetissim ae	laetissim a
Vocative	laetissim e	laetissim a	laetissim um	laetissim i	laetissim ae	laetissim a
Acc	laetissim um	laetissim am	laetissim um	laetissim os	laetissim as	laetissim a
Genitive	laetissim i	laetissim ae	laetissim i	laetissim orum	laetissim arum	laetissim orum
Dative	laetissim o	laetissim ae	laetissim o	laetissim is	laetissim is	laetissim is
Ablative	laetissim o	laetissim a	laetissim o	laetissim is	laetissim is	laetissim is

Irregular comparative and superlative adjectives

	Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Good, better, best	bonus	melior	optimus
Bad, worse, worst	malus	peior	pessimus
Much, more, most	multus	plus*	plurimus
Big, bigger, biggest	magnus	maior	maximus
Small, smaller, smallest	paruus	minor	minimus

Note slight irregularities when declining *plus* – see page 110.

Learning and Practice



LEARN TO FORM AND RECOGNIZE
COMPARATIVE AND SUPERLATIVE
ADJECTIVES



PRACTISE USING THE EXERCISES
ON PP109-12



Homework

The homework to be submitted for formative assessment this week is:

- *RL* Latin-English p. 111
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