

## Year 2 Term 1 Week 2 Day 1

### Grammar: Comparative Adjectives

Latin Without Tears pages 104 introduces the comparative form of adjectives. This is used to compare one thing with another. We say some thing is “better than...” “longer than...” “more beautiful than...” (not beautifuller than!) etc. something else. The word *quam* “than” should go in your notebook along with all the adjectives on p.104 apart from *asper* – some should already be there. In the examples on p.104 only the nominative case is used for the noun which the adjective is qualifying (describing) so only the nominative case of the adjectives is needed. If a comparative adjective qualifies a noun in another case then its ending has to agree with that noun. Comparative adjectives have endings which follow a pattern similar to nouns of the third declension which we will be covering in the next lesson.

Bible examples:

*suspice caelum et intueri et contemplare aethera quod altior te sit* Job 35:5  
God is speaking to Job and *suspice*, *intueri*, and *contemplare* are all commands.  
*Suspice* is “look up,” *intueri* is “observe” and you can guess *contemplare*.  
*Sit* is a subjunctive but just translate it “is” for now.  
Our word “aether” is related to *aethera*.

*quia melior est dies una in atriis tuis super milia* Psalm 84:10a.  
*Quia* should go in your notebook. It means “because.”  
We still use the Latin word *atrium*.  
*Super* should also go in your notebook. It means “above.”  
*Dies* is “day”, it is in the nominative case.  
There are two numbers – can you spot them? They both qualify *dies*.  
Look up the text when you have done as much as you can and see how well you did.