

# Year 3 Term 2 Week 8 Day 1

## Grammar Revision

### Adjectives

Test yourself on all the adjectives on the syllabus, using the lessons Year 3 Term 2 Weeks 6 and 7 Day 1.

Adjectives come in three degrees of comparison: good, better, best; fast, faster, fastest and so on. If you are unsure of this revise the lesson Y1T3W5D2. These are called the positive, comparative and superlative degrees of the adjective. The adjectives in the lessons you have just revised are all in the positive degree.

The second degree, the comparative, faster, shorter, longer and so on and is often used with *quam* “than” – faster than...”, “shorter than...”, “longer than...” and so on. The comparative form of adjectives in Latin usually adds *ior* to the end of the nominative which then declines like a third declension positive adjective. (Remember that an adjective, whether positive, comparative or superlative, has to agree in its ending with the noun it “describes”. It has to be in the same case, of the same gender and of the same number (i.e. singular if a singular noun or plural if a plural noun). Here is an example:

	m/f sing	M/f pl	neuter sing	Neuter pl
nom	<i>brevior</i>	<i>breviores</i>	<i>brevius</i>	<i>breviora</i>
voc	<i>brevior</i>	<i>breviores</i>	<i>brevius</i>	<i>breviora</i>
acc	<i>breviorem</i>	<i>breviores</i>	<i>brevius</i>	<i>breviora</i>
gen	<i>brevioris</i>	<i>breviorum</i>	<i>brevioris</i>	<i>breviorum</i>
dat	<i>breviori</i>	<i>brevioribus</i>	<i>breviori</i>	<i>brevioribus</i>
abl	<i>breviore</i>	<i>brevioribus</i>	<i>breviore</i>	<i>brevioribus</i>

The exceptions which do not add *ior* but have a different word for the comparative are:

positive	comparative
<i>bonus</i>	<i>melior</i>
<i>magnus</i>	<i>maior</i>
<i>malus</i>	<i>peior</i>
<i>parvus</i>	<i>minor</i>

Practice chanting these endings substituting adjectives from the syllabus vocabulary for *brevior*.