## Presentation Exercise: Chapter 32

Fill in the Blank. Like adj	ectives, adverbs have th	ree degrees:	,
	, and	·	
Fill in the Blank. The Lat	in positive adverb endin	g is the equivalent of _	in English
and is formed by adding _	to the end	of a first/second-decle	nsion adjective base or
	to a third-declension ad	jective base.	
Multiple Choice. The con	nparative adverb is form	ed by adding what end	ing to an adjective base?
aiter	bius	cē	d. <i>-te</i>
<u>Fill in the Blank</u> . Regular to an adjective base.	superlative adverbs are	formed by adding	
True or False. Adverbs do	o not decline or conjugat	te.	
<u>True or False</u> . There are n	o mandatory long mark	s on the endings of any	adverbs.
<u>True or False</u> . All Latin a	dverbs form their superl	ative base the same wa	y.
Circle the correct degree	for each form below.		
1. longius	POSITIVE	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
2. longissimē	POSITIVE	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
3. sapienter	POSITIVE	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
4. sapientissimē	POSITIVE	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
5. facile	POSITIVE	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
6. facillimē	POSITIVE	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE

Fill in the following table with irregular adverb forms.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
bene		
		pessimē
	plus	
		maximē
parum		
	prius	/
diu		

Translate the following phrase	s:			
clarius quam sol				
clarius sole				
quam clarissimē				
Multiple Choice. Latin adverb forms developed out which case endings?  a. ablative b. accusative c. both of the above d. neither of the above				
Fill in the Blank. Volo, nolo ar	nd <i>malo</i> are all built around a	base which means		
Nolo ("be unwilling") is a com	ipound of the negating prefix	and the verb base		
<i>Malo</i> ("prefe	r") is a compound of	("more") and the same		
verb base.				
Multiple Choice. What do volo	o, nolo and malo all expect?			
A. a result clause	C.	an indirect object		
B. an ablative of separatio	on D.	a complementary infinitive		

True or 1	False. Mark the following statements about the	verb volo, nolo an	d <i>malo</i> as true	or false.
A	All three verbs are defective, meaning they lack basic forms.			F
A	All three verbs have present active participles.			F
A	All three verbs have imperative forms.			F
Α	All three verbs have regular passive forms.		T	F
E	Except for the base, all three verbs have regular	perfect forms.	T	F
A	All three verbs have a few athematic forms.		T	F
C	One form in each verb is the result of composite	e conjugation.	T	F
Fill in th	e following table with the present active indica	ative forms of volo.	Circle irregula	ır forms.
	Singular	P	lural	
1 <sup>st</sup>	Singular	P	lural	
1 <sup>st</sup> 2 <sup>nd</sup>	Singular	P	lural	
_	Singular	P	lural	
2 <sup>nd</sup> 3 <sup>rd</sup>	Singular e volebat.	P	lural	
2 <sup>nd</sup> 3 <sup>rd</sup> Translate				tense of
2 <sup>nd</sup> 3 <sup>rd</sup> Translate	e volebat.			tense of
2 <sup>nd</sup> 3 <sup>rd</sup> Translate  Fill in th	e <i>volebat</i> .  e Blank. The tense marker used to create the m	najority of the form		tense of
2 <sup>nd</sup> 3 <sup>rd</sup> Translate  Fill in th  volo, not	e volebat.  e Blank. The tense marker used to create the modern of the m	najority of the form	s in the future	tense of

Fill in the following table with the present active indicative forms of *nolo*. Circle irregular forms.

	Singular	Plural
1 <sup>st</sup>		
2 <sup>nd</sup>		
3 <sup>rd</sup>		

Fill in the following table with the present active indicative forms of *malo*. Underline any irregular forms.

	Singular	Plural
1 <sup>st</sup>		
2 <sup>nd</sup>		
3 <sup>rd</sup>		

Give the SUBJUNCTIVE forms of *volo*, *nolo* and *malo* according to tense, person and number as indicated below.

volo, first person singular present	
nolo, second person singular present	
malo, third person plural present	
volo, third person singular imperfect	
nolo, second person plural imperfect	
malo, first person plural imperfect	

Translate the following verb forms.

non vis	nolueritis	
volebamus	nolim	
malent	noli	
velit	volentes	
malles		

## **VOCABULARY**

Complete the information about the vocabulary items discussed in the presentation. For CATEGORY give the declension (adjectives), declension/gender (nouns), conjugation (verbs) or part of speech (others). For OTHER INFORMATION, include elements such as the word's base.

WORD	CATEGORY	MEANING/S	OTHER INFORMATION
DIVITIAE:			
EXERCITUS	:		
HONOR:			
AMITTO:			
VOLO:			
NOLO:			
MALO:			
CUSTODIA:			
	CUSTODIAE:		
LEX:			
SCIENTIA:			
DIVES:			
PAUPER:			
PAR:			
CELERITER:			
PATEO:			
PROHIBEO:			