

Presentation Exercise: Chapter 32

Fill in the Blank. Like adjectives, adverbs have three degrees: _____, _____, and _____.

Fill in the Blank. The Latin positive adverb ending is the equivalent of _____ in English and is formed by adding _____ to the end of a first/second-declension adjective base or _____ to a third-declension adjective base.

Multiple Choice. The comparative adverb is formed by adding what ending to an adjective base?

a. *-iter*

b. *-ius*

c. *-ē*

d. *-te*

Fill in the Blank. Regular superlative adverbs are formed by adding _____ to an adjective base.

True or False. Adverbs do not decline or conjugate.

True or False. There are no mandatory long marks on the endings of any adverbs.

True or False. All Latin adverbs form their superlative base the same way.

Circle the correct degree for each form below.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|----------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. <i>longius</i> | POSITIVE | COMPARATIVE | SUPERLATIVE |
| 2. <i>longissimē</i> | POSITIVE | COMPARATIVE | SUPERLATIVE |
| 3. <i>sapienter</i> | POSITIVE | COMPARATIVE | SUPERLATIVE |
| 4. <i>sapientissimē</i> | POSITIVE | COMPARATIVE | SUPERLATIVE |
| 5. <i>facile</i> | POSITIVE | COMPARATIVE | SUPERLATIVE |
| 6. <i>facillimē</i> | POSITIVE | COMPARATIVE | SUPERLATIVE |

True or False. Mark the following statements about the verb *volo*, *nolo* and *malo* as true or false.

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| All three verbs are defective, meaning they lack basic forms. | T | F |
| All three verbs have present active participles. | T | F |
| All three verbs have imperative forms. | T | F |
| All three verbs have regular passive forms. | T | F |
| Except for the base, all three verbs have regular perfect forms. | T | F |
| All three verbs have a few athematic forms. | T | F |
| One form in each verb is the result of composite conjugation. | T | F |

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

	Singular	Plural
1 st		
2 nd		
3 rd		

Translate *volebat*. _____

Fill in the Blank. The tense marker used to create the majority of the forms in the future tense of *volo*, *nolo* and *malo* is _____.

Translate *velis*. _____

Fill in the Blank. The imperfect subjunctive of *volo* is formed by taking _____ (its present active infinitive) and adding personal endings.

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

	Singular	Plural
1 st		
2 nd		
3 rd		

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

	Singular	Plural
1 st		
2 nd		
3 rd		

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* _____
- volebamus* _____
- malent* _____
- velit* _____
- malles* _____
- nolueritis* _____
- nolim* _____
- noli* _____
- volentes* _____

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:	_____	_____	_____