

Floyd L. Moreland and Rita M. Fleischer, *Latin: An Intensive Course* (Berkeley: Univ. of California Press, 1990), pp. 157–158.

DRILL I

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>1. manui (dat. sing. fem.)
miserae, miseriori, miserrimae
saevae, saeviori, saevissimae
humili, humiliori, humillimae</p> | <p>5. hominibus (dat., abl. pl.)
miseris, miserioribus, miserrimis
saevis, saevioribus, saevissimis
humilibus, humilioribus, humillimis</p> |
| <p>2. profugi (gen. sing., nom. pl. masc.)
miseri, miserioris/-es, miserrimi
saevi, saevioris/-es, saevissimi
humilis/-es, humilioris/-es, humillimi</p> | <p>6. amicum (acc. sing. masc.)
miserum, miseriorem, miserrimum
saevum, saeviozem, saevissimum
humilem, humiliorem, humillimum</p> |
| <p>3. sperum (gen. pl. fem.)
miserarum, miseriorum, miserrimarum
saevarum, saeviorum, saevissimarum
humilum, humiliorum, humillarum</p> | <p>7. carmen (nom., acc. sing. neut.)
miserum, miserius, miserrimum
saevum, saevius, saevissimum
humile, humilius, humillimum</p> |
| <p>4. civitates (nom., acc. pl. fem.)
miserae/-as, miseriores, miserrimae/-as
saevae/-as, saeviores, saevissimae/-as
humiles, humiliores, humillimae/-as</p> | <p>8. corpora (nom., acc. pl. neut.)
misera, miseriora, miserrima
saeva, saeviora, saevissima
humilia, humiliora, humillima</p> |

DRILL II

1. This work is more difficult than that work [ablative of comparison].
2. This work is more difficult than that work [comparative conjunction].
3. This work is a bit [ablative of degree] more difficult than that work [comparative conjunction].
4. This work is much more [ablative of degree] difficult than that work [ablative of comparison].
5. These women are healthier than those women [ablative of comparison].
6. These women are much [ablative of degree] healthier than those women [comparative conjunction].
7. We say that these women are much [ablative of degree] healthier than those women [comparative conjunction].
8. We say that these women are much [ablative of degree] healthier than those women [ablative of comparison].
9. These braver men want more (of) money [partitive genitive].
10. Better men should want much money; worse men should want little (of) money [partitive genitive]. [Literally: Much money ought to be desired by better men; little (of) money ought to be desired by worse men. Note that in the first clause the noun, *pecunia*, modified by the adjective, *multa* is the subject; in the second clause the neuter substantive, *parum*, with a partitive genitive, *pecuniae*, is the subject—hence, *optanda est* in the first clause; *optandum est* in the second.]
11. Men should want more money [partitive genitive]. [Literally: More of money ought to be desired by men.]
12. Better men should want more money than [comparative conjunction] worse (men). [Literally: More of money ought to be desired by better men than by worse men.]
13. Study is sweeter to me than war [ablative of comparison].

14. Study is sweeter to me than war [comparative conjunction].
15. They spoke true words to me.
16. They spoke truer [or rather true] words to me.
17. They spoke the most true words to me.
18. They spoke words as true as possible to me.
19. The very keen soldiers said to their rather keen king that they [reflexive: the soldiers] were about to seek the keen thoughts of the teachers.
20. We know that the sharpest thoughts of the teachers are better than [comparative conjunction] the sharpest arms.
21. We know that the sharpest thoughts of the teachers are better than the sharpest arms [ablative of comparison].
22. This boy reads much [ablative of degree] more easily than (his) brother [comparative conjunction]. [Note that *legit* is distributive, i.e., it needs to be understood in *both* clauses: This boy *reads* much more easily than (his) brother *reads*.]
23. The soldiers fought (have fought) as fiercely and as bravely as possible.
24. The new king has ruled better than his father.
25. We desire to live honorably and happily.

PRELIMINARY EXERCISES

1. We should be as safe as possible at home [locative].
2. a. The boy is most like his brother [*similis* + dative], for he is as wise as his brother.
b. The boy is unlike his sister [*similis* + genitive]. [Note that (*dis*)*similis* can govern either a genitive or a dative without distinction.]
3. It is much [ablative of degree] easier to praise a friend than an enemy [comparative conjunction].
4. Wise men say that friendship is the greatest good.
5. It is said that the elders hated war. [Literally: It is said that there was a hatred of war for the elders.]
6. He commanded more precious gifts to be given to the wisest son.
7. The roofs of the higher (highest) houses used to shine with clearer (the clearest) light.
8. This guest is much calmer (or more cheerful) than that one [ablative of comparison].
9. The most lowly and wretched suppliants, moved by fear, greatly praised those ruling [who were ruling, *regentes*] the city. [Remember that the tense of the participle is relative to the tense of the main verb; hence, *regentes* is a present active participle, but its tense indicates that it is happening simultaneous with the main verb, a perfect active indicative.]
10. Many ancient and most lovely cities were destroyed by the cruellest chance/accident.
11. The author was more famous than his famous brother [ablative of comparison].
12. We say Mars is often crueler than many gods [ablative of comparison].
13. This field is five feet [ablative of degree] longer than that (field) [comparative conjunction].
14. For the counsel of a madman is the most [ablative of degree] cruel.