



Latin I-B: Chapters 24 & 25 Study Guide

I. Vocabulary & Derivatives

Study all vocabulary words in the green boxes on pages 54 and 60. Tips for studying:

- ✓ Use your vocabulary flash cards.
- ✓ Use the vocabulary hangman:

Chapter 24: <http://www.quia.com/hm/102057.html>

Chapter 25: <http://www.quia.com/hm/102058.html>

Know all of the SAT Words and Phrases of the Day from 4/21 through 5/5.

II. Grammar

A. Use the following resources to practice:

- ✓ exercises 24.1 and 24.2 on pages 130-131
- ✓ exercises 25.1 and 25.2 on pages 132-133
- ✓ web activities: <http://www.queenanne.org/facultypages/webb/webac1b.html>

B. Comparison of Adjectives.

1. Know how to translate adjectives in the positive, comparative, and superlative forms.

POSITIVE = high / interesting

COMPARATIVE = higher, rather high / more interesting, rather interesting

SUPERLATIVE = highest, very high / most interesting

2. Know how to form the comparative and superlative of 1st, 2nd, and 3rd decl. adjectives.

	<i>1st decl.</i>	<i>2nd decl.</i>	<i>2nd decl. neut.</i>	<i>3rd decl. m/f</i>	<i>3rd decl neut.</i>
POS.	laeta	altus	novum	fortis	tristis
COMP.	laetior	altior	novius	fortior	tristius
SUP.	laetissima	altissimus	novissimum	fortissimus/a	tristissimum

3. Regardless of the declension of the adjective, the COMPARATIVE is always declined as if it were a 3rd declension adjective. The POSITIVE and SUPERLATIVE forms are declined like 1st and 2nd declension adjectives.

C. Use of Quam

1. Know how to translate sentences in which “quam” is used.

2. Know that when “quam” is used, the two things compared are in the same case.

Marcus fortior est quam Quintus.

Nunquam vidi equum stupidiorem quam illum equum.



D. Irregular Comparison of Adjectives

On pages 131 and 132, review the irregular comparison of the following adjectives:

Irregular in comparative and superlative: *bonus, malus, magnus, multus, parvus*

Irregular in superlative only: *adjectives ending in -er, facilis, difficilis*

E. Comparison of Adverbs

Know how to form the positive, comparative and superlative of adverbs that come from 1st, 2nd, and 3rd declension adjectives.

	<i>1st decl.</i>	<i>2nd decl.</i>	<i>3rd decl.</i>
ADJECTIVE	alta	fatuus	fortis
POS. ADVERB	alte	fatue	fortiter
COMP. ADVERB	altius	fatuius	fortius
SUP. ADVERB	altissime	fatuissime	fortissime

III. Reading Comprehension

- ✓ Scan a short passage of Latin.
- ✓ Answer questions about the passage. The questions could be in Latin or in English, but you will respond in English.

IV. Culture: Roman Triumphs

Review the material on pages 56-58

Review the Triumphs reading

Know why a triumph would have been held.

Know who and what would have marched in a triumph.