

Name _____ Date _____

Test Seven to be taken after the completion of Chapter Fourteen

Grammar Section.

1. When you compare two persons or things, is that a positive, comparative or superlative adjective? comparative
2. To form a superlative adjective what ending do you add to the base of the positive adjective?
issimus, issima or issimum
3. What case is used when you omit **quam** in comparing adjectives? the ablative case
4. Tell one of the adverbs used when translating an adjective of comparison. rather or too.
5. What words are used when comparing an irregular adjective? magis or maxime
6. What endings do you add to an adjective ending in -er to form the superlative in Latin?
-rimus, -rima, -rimum

Comparisons. Give the comparative and superlative forms of these positive degree adjectives. Do only masculine singular.

	POSITIVE	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
7.	felix	<i>felicior</i>	<i>felicissimus</i>
8.	iniquus	<i>iniquior</i>	<i>iniquissimus</i>
9.	pulcher	<i>pulchrior</i>	<i>pulcherrimus</i>
10.	certus	<i>certior</i>	<i>certissimus</i>
11.	durus	<i>durior</i>	<i>durissimus</i>
12.	nobilis	<i>nobilior</i>	<i>nobilissimus</i>
13.	clarus	<i>clarior</i>	<i>clarissimus</i>
14.	bonus	<i>melior</i>	<i>optimus</i>
15.	malus	<i>peior</i>	<i>pessimus</i>

Vocabulary Work.

Circle the *MOST* correct meaning for the following:

16. OPTIMIST a.) pessimist b.) wishful c.) eye doctor **d.) idealist**
17. FELICITY a.) centricity b.) ethnicity **c.) happiness** d.) kindness
18. CUPIDITY a.) pagan b.) charity c.) magnanimity **d.) desire**
19. UTILITY a.) knife **b.) usability** c.) inappropriateness d.) stupidity
20. AMPLITUDE a.) engine of a car b.) gratitude **c.) height of a wave** d.) swimming
21. PARITY a.) prepared **b.) equality** c.) a kind of fruit d.) beauty
22. MERCENARY **a.) soldier for hire** b.) musician c.) one who shows mercy d.) governor
23. FORTITUDE a.) mathematical **b.) strength** c.) one-fourth d.) military

24-30. **Reading Passage.** *Translate this passage from Latin to English. If there are any words you do not know, they will be almost exactly the same in English as they are in Latin. Some are in the Recognition vocabulary at the end of the passage.*

Ioseph Princeps

Olim Israelites in Aegypto habitabant. Ioseph erat Iacobi filius qui Pharaem adiuvit. Nullum frumentum in Israel, et pater Iacobus misit duodecem filios ad Aegyptum, et frumentum Iosephum rogabant. Ioseph dixit eos (*them*) esse curiosi.

Non erant curiosi. Ioseph frumentum eis (*to them*) dedit et eos basiavit et dixit, "Valete, fratres!"

Once upon a time the Israelites used to live in Egypt. Joseph was Jacob's son who helped the Pharaoh. There was no food in Israel, and Father Jacob sent the twelve sons to Egypt and they asked Joseph for grain. Joseph said them to be spies.

They were not spies. Joseph gave them grain and kissed them and said, "Farewell, brothers!"

Recognition Vocabulary

Aegyp'tus, Aegypti, m., Egypt

basio, basiare, basiavi, basiatus, kiss.

curiosus, spy.

Israeli'tes, Israelites

Iacobus, Jacob

Pha'rao, *Pharaoh, King of Egypt*