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Memorising for Latin

BOOK TWO

Adjectives

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Introduction

To read Latin, you need to know the endings of its nouns and adjectives and the forms of its verbs, and you need to know them well enough to recognise them at once. Grammar books set these out in tables, in an order chosen for good grammatical reasons. But that order was not chosen to make them easy to learn. These little books show you two ways to learn them quickly: by changing the order a little, and by putting the forms into a memory room.

Memorising for Latin comes in three books. The first is on **nouns**, the second on **adjectives**, and the third on **verbs**. All three begin with this same introduction, which explains the memory system.

An old Roman method

The Romans themselves used methods like this. Memory was one of the five parts of the art of speaking, and orators were trained in it. The method comes down to us in a Latin textbook of rhetoric, the *Rhetorica ad Herennium*, written by an unknown author around 85 BC. Its fourth part, *memoria*, explains the method of places, the *method of loci*. It is the only full account to survive from the ancient world, although Cicero and Quintilian, the great teachers of rhetoric, also write about it. It was taught again in the Middle Ages and in the Renaissance. The Roman orator Cicero, and many other famous Romans, could speak for hours without notes, because they had placed the main points of their speeches in the rooms of a building they knew well. The Greeks called each such place a *topos*, which is where our word *topic* comes from. In Latin a place is a *locus*, and more than one place are *loci*: so this is the *method of loci*, the method of places.

Why this method was forgotten

This method was used for many hundreds of years, from the time of the ancient Romans. One reason it is not taught in schools today is a group of people called the Puritans, about four hundred years ago. They were very religious, and they had a great deal to do with the education of children in the English-speaking world. One of them, William Perkins, wrote against the method in England in the 1580s.

The Puritans did not like the idea of making funny pictures, because they did not like things that were funny. And the stranger and more unusual a picture is, the better you will remember it. Nobody can see into the heads of little boys and girls, but you can imagine what kind of pictures they might make in there! The Puritans did not like that at all. They could not see into the children's heads, and they did not want children thinking of strange pictures. And so the method stopped being taught in schools.

But we are teaching it again, because we do not mind if you make funny pictures in your head: strange pictures, weird pictures, unusual pictures. This is good. The stranger and more unusual your pictures are, the easier they will be to remember. And you do not have to tell anybody what they are. They are yours alone.

If you cannot see pictures in your mind

Not everyone can see pictures in their mind's eye. I cannot, or not clearly. Yet the method still works well for me. I can remember the shape and the feel of things very clearly. So instead of seeing a thing in its square, I imagine running my hands over it, and feeling it. It is very odd indeed, running my hand over an imaginary eyeball with an arm

growing out of it! But then I know exactly what shape it has, and exactly where it is. If you have a good memory for sounds, you can do the same thing with sound.

The memory room

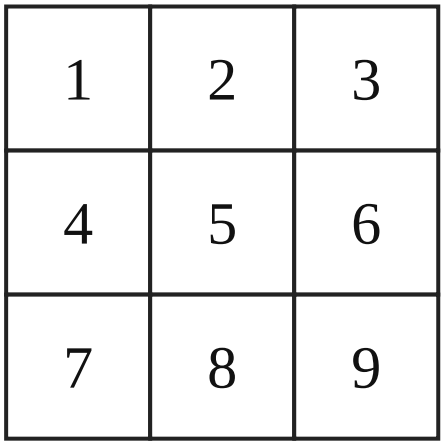
This book uses the memory room described in *Methods to Remember*. Here it is again, step by step.

Step One: get comfortable

Sit with your back to the fireplace, or to a wall of your room. Pick a square room that has four walls: you will be imagining yourself sitting with your back against one of those walls. Every time you imagine yourself in this room, you will be sitting in the same place.

The floor

Imagine the floor is divided into nine squares, three squares to a row. This is like a big game of noughts and crosses (tic-tac-toe) laid out on the floor in front of you, covering the whole floor of the room. The square furthest away from you, on the left, is square number 1. Then comes square number 2, and on the right-hand side, furthest away from you, square number 3. The middle row is 4, 5, 6, and the row right where you are is 7, 8, 9. You are sitting in square number 8.



you sit in 8

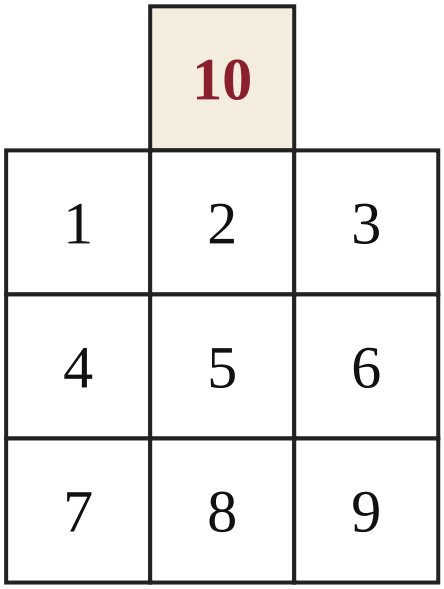
The floor

These nine are the nine squares in the middle of the diagram.

The first wall: the tens

The wall on your left is the first wall. Divide it, too, into nine squares, with another noughts-and-crosses board, and number them the same way, starting from the top left-hand corner of the wall as you turn to face it: 1 to 9.

You will notice that we have gone 1 to 9 on the floor, and then back to 1 to 9 on the wall, which is not particularly useful. So, on the ceiling, directly above the 2 of this wall, imagine one more square, sticking up above the board. That square is 10. Everything on this wall is in the tens: its 1 is really 11, its 2 is 12, its 3 is 13, and so on until we get to 19.

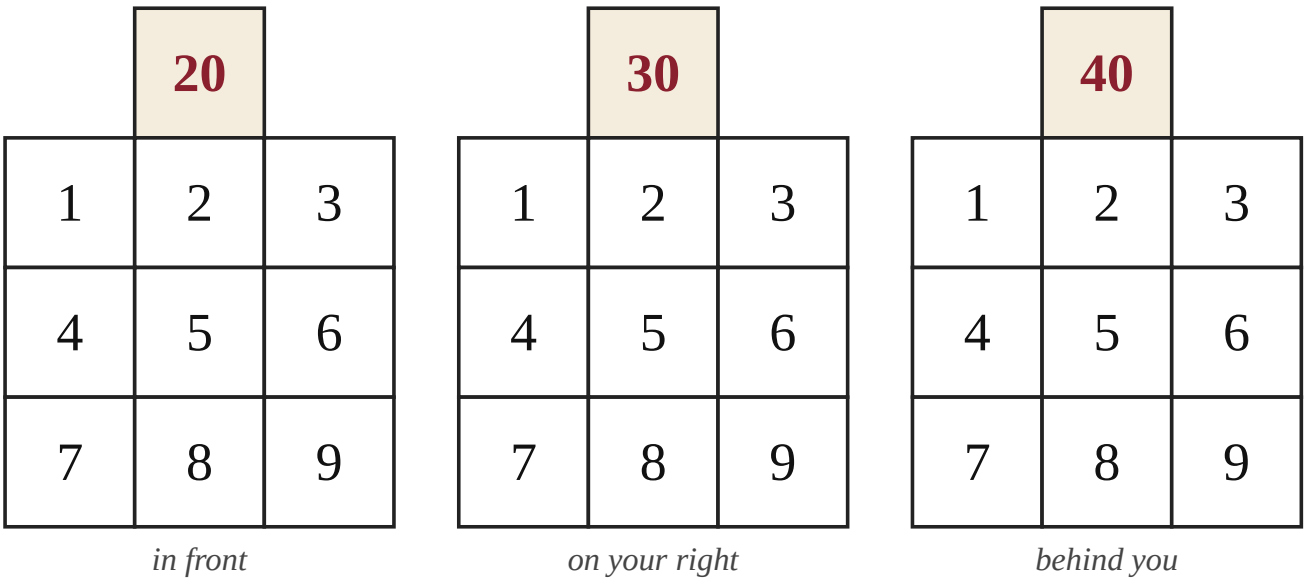


The first wall, with 10 above it

Now compare the wall with the floor, and note the consistency: the wall is numbered exactly like the floor. Don't remember the wall as 11, 12, 13, but as plain single digits, with the 10 placed just above the wall, on the ceiling. Everything below the 10 is in the tens.

The other three walls

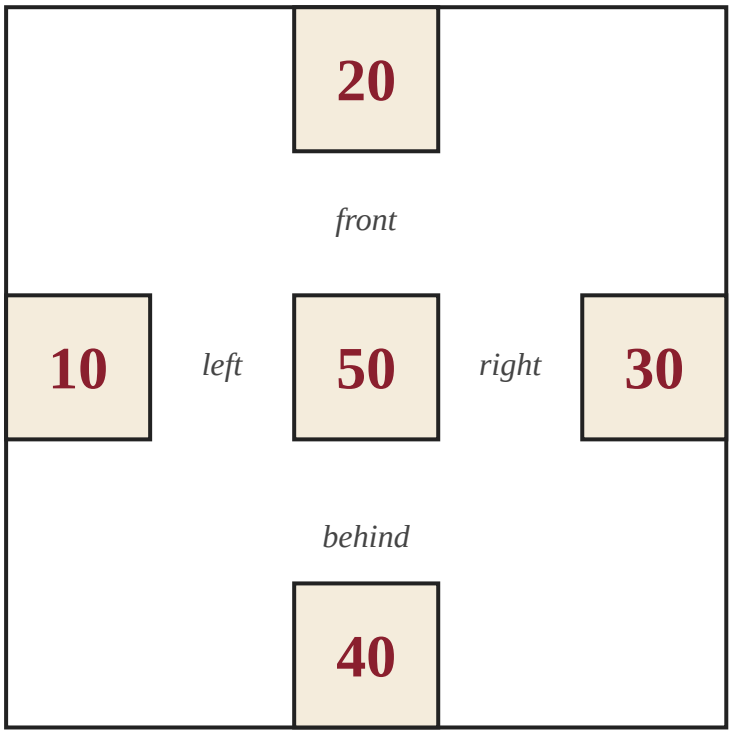
Then do the same for the remaining walls. The wall in front of you is the second wall: above it, on the ceiling, is 20, and its squares are 21, 22, 23, up to 29. The wall on your right is the third wall, with 30 above it: 31 to 39. The wall behind your back is the fourth wall, with 40 above it: 41 to 49.



The second, third and fourth walls

The ceiling: 50

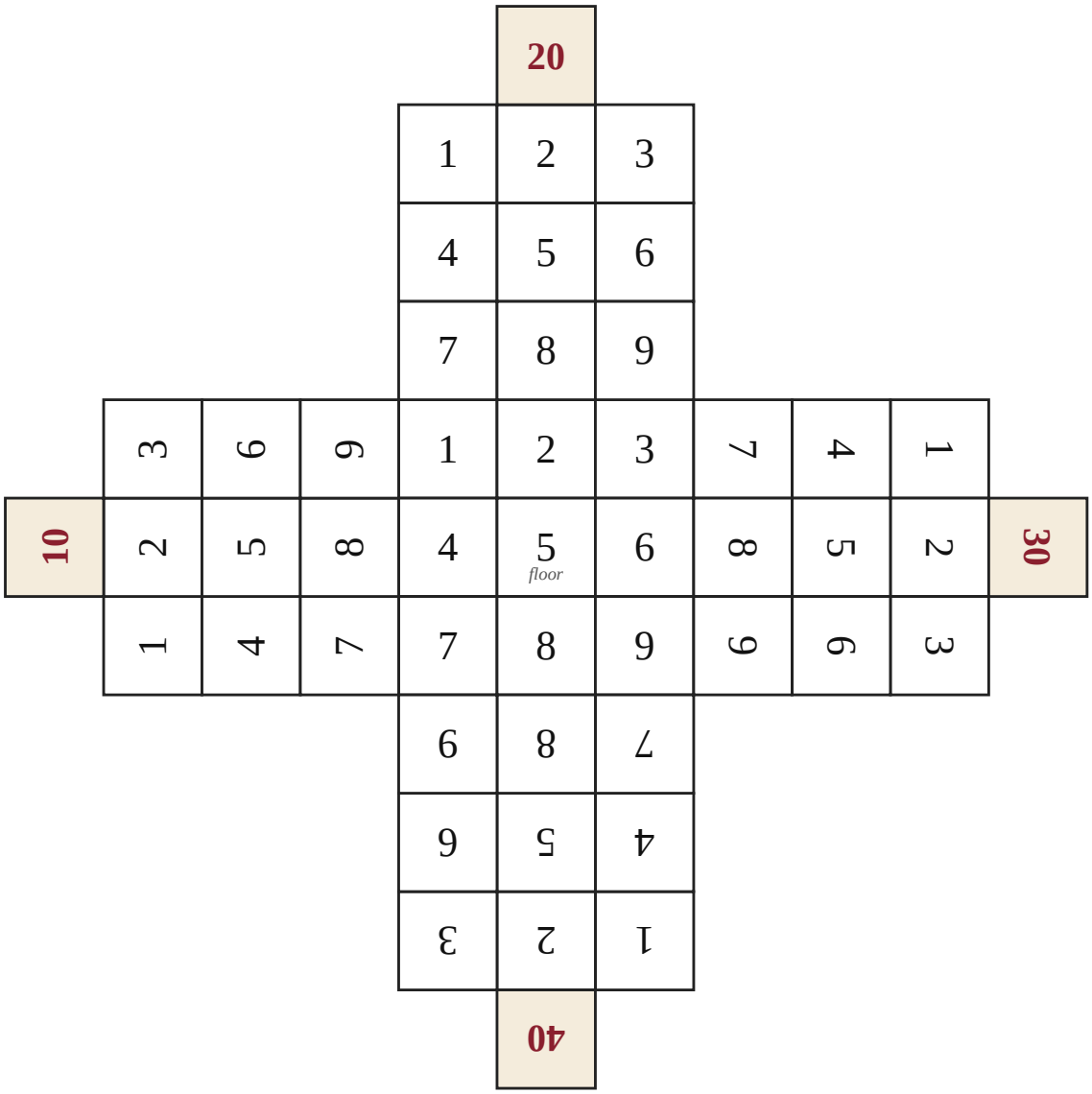
Right in the middle of the ceiling, where the light or lamp would be, place one more square. Sometimes in the middle of a ceiling there is a beautiful plaster ceiling rose with the lampshade hanging from it; sometimes it is just a lamp. That is square number 50, right in the middle of the ceiling above your head.



The ceiling, as you look up

So we have fifty places, or *loci*, in this room.

The diagram



The memory room, unfolded

Examine the diagram. If you cut it out and folded it up, with the numbers on the inside, you would have your room: the floor in the middle, the four walls folded up around it, and the 10, 20, 30 and 40 on the ceiling above their walls. Drawing the diagram out on a large sheet of card and making the cube can also be of assistance.

Or find an old cardboard box. Draw the noughts-and-crosses board on the inside of the bottom of the box for the floor, and then on the inside of each wall. Cardboard boxes usually have folding leaves that close to make the lid: draw the 10, 20, 30 and 40 on the inside of those. Draw on the inside of the box, not the outside.

Take some time to get this pattern firmly into your head. I would spend a good ten minutes running over it in your mind's eye.

More rooms

Once this room is finished, we can imagine ourselves opening a door in the wall and going into another room, and after that room into yet another. The important thing is to remember which room comes after which. The first room holds the numbers 1 to 50, the second 51 to 100, and so on. You can put one of these memory rooms in every room and closet in your home.

Setting this system up in your head requires a small investment of time. Once you have it, you will have it with you for life.

The memory room comes from Gregor von Feinaigle's New Art of Memory *(1812), as set out by Francis Fauvel-Gouraud in* Phreno-Mnemotechny *(1845).*

Adjectives: an introduction

Nouns substantive and nouns adjective

Today we speak of **nouns** and **adjectives** as if they were two completely different kinds of word. The old grammarians did not see it that way, and their way is clearer.

For the Roman grammarians, an adjective was a kind of noun, a *nōmen*. They called it a *nōmen adiectīvum*, a noun that is "added" to another (from *adiciō*, I add, I throw to). Later grammarians called the other kind a *nōmen substantīvum*, a noun that "stands by itself". The old English grammar books followed them, and spoke of the **noun substantive** and the **noun adjective**. So there are not two different things here, but two kinds of the same thing: two variations of one class of words.

Each can do the other's work

In Latin, the line between them is not fixed. Sometimes an adjective works like a substantive, and sometimes a substantive works like an adjective.

- *Bonus* means good. But *bonī* on its own means "good men", and *bona* means "good things", that is, goods or property. Here the adjective stands by itself, like a substantive.
- *Amīcus* can be an adjective, "friendly", or a substantive, "a friend". It is the same word.
- *Victor* means a winner, a substantive. But in *victor exercitus*, "the victorious army", it describes the army, like an adjective.

This is also why adjectives use the same endings as nouns. The endings you learned in Book One, with their rhymes, are the endings you will need here as well.

A word to keep in mind

In this book we will say **adjectives**, because that is the word we use today. But keep in mind, as we go on, that an adjective is a noun adjective: a close relation of the noun substantive, and not a stranger to it.

Gender and the rhymes: a revision

Why gender matters

At the end of Book One we learned that every Latin noun has a gender: feminine, masculine or neuter. Now we see why this matters so much. An adjective must agree with its noun. It takes the same case, the same number, and the same gender. So an adjective needs a feminine form, a masculine form and a neuter form. But the adjective does not always have the same ending as its noun. It matches the gender of the noun, not the look of its ending:

Adjective and noun	English	Gender	Noun ends in	Same ending?
*bon**a** puell**a***	a good girl	**feminine**	-a	yes
*bon**us** domin**us***	a good master	**masculine**	-us	yes
*bon**um** dōn**um***	a good gift	**neuter**	-um	yes
*bon**a** man**us***	a good hand	**feminine**	-us	**no**
*bon**us** naut**a***	a good sailor	**masculine**	-a	**no**
*bon**um** nōm**en***	a good name	**neuter**	-en	**no**

The adjective follows the gender of the noun

In the first three, the adjective and the noun end in the same way. In the last three they do not: *manus* ends in *-us* but is feminine, *nauta* ends in *-a* but is masculine, and *nōmen* is a neuter of the third declension.

This is why you need to know the true gender of every noun, and why the diminutive of Book One is so useful: *nautulus* tells you that a sailor is *bonus*, not *bona*.

The adjective changes its ending to match the gender of the noun. So before we look at the adjectives themselves, let us revise the rhymes, and look again at a feminine, a masculine and a neuter noun of each kind.

The two rhymes again

Say the singular rhyme:

Ah, ah, am, a, eye, eye,
(M)us-e-um, ohw, ohw, ee,
Clone's trax, clone's trax, amaze,
Use, use, 'em, you, you-ee, use,
S and M, eh, hey, hey!

And the plural rhyme:

I 'as 'is arm,
'E 'os 'is arm,
Easy bosom,
Use ye bosom,
Easy boserum.

The neuter: a variation of the form

In Book One every model noun was feminine or masculine. The neuter is a variation of the same forms, with one simple rule:

In the neuter, the nominative, the vocative and the accusative are always the same. In the plural, these three end in -a.

This is the reason why, when we memorise the declensions, we put the nominative, the vocative and the accusative one after the other. In the neuter, these three form one block.

The rule of three

The Latin word *neuter* means "neither": *ne-uter*, not either of the two. The neuter is neither the masculine nor the feminine. It is something else: a **third gender**.

And this gives us the rule of three. Why are the first three the same? Because it is the third gender. *Third gender: the first three are the same.* That is an easy way to remember it.

Only the second and the third declensions have neuters that we need here. (The fourth declension has a few, like *cornū*, a horn, but no adjectives follow them.)

The neuter uses the same rhyme

We do not make a new rhyme for the neuter. The neuter is a variation of the masculine, so we use the same rhyme, and simply strike out what changes.

In the second declension singular, the masculine rhyme is *(m)us-e-um*. Strike out the *us* and the *e*, and you are left with *um*: so the neuter has *-um, -um, -um*. The rest of the rhyme, *ohw, ohw, ee*, stays the same.

MASCULINE			NEUTER		
dominus (master in English)		**Masculine rhyme**	***dōnum*** (gift in English)		**Neuter rhyme**
Nom.	dominus	*(m)us-e-um*	Nom.	dōnum	~~*(m)us-e-*~~*um*
Voc.	domine		Voc.	dōnum	
Acc.	dominum		Acc.	dōnum	
Abl.	dominō	*ohw*	Abl.	dōnō	*ohw*
Dat.	dominō	*ohw*	Dat.	dōnō	*ohw*
Gen.	dominī	*ee*	Gen.	dōnī	*ee*

Masculine and neuter, singular

In the plural, the first three become *-a*. Strike out *'E, 'e, 'os* and say *ah* instead. The rest, *'is, 'is, orm*, stays the same.

MASCULINE			NEUTER		
dominī (masters in English)		**Masculine rhyme**	***dōna*** (gifts in English)		**Neuter rhyme**
Nom.	dominī	*'E*	Nom.	dōna	~~*'E*~~ *ah*
Voc.	dominī	*'e*	Voc.	dōna	~~*'e*~~ *ah*
Acc.	dominōs	*'os*	Acc.	dōna	~~*'os*~~ *ah*
Abl.	dominīs	*'is*	Abl.	dōnīs	*'is*
Dat.	dominīs	*'is*	Dat.	dōnīs	*'is*
Gen.	dominōrum	*orm*	Gen.	dōnōrum	*orm*

Masculine and neuter, plural

The third declension works in the same way. In the singular, the accusative is the same as the nominative, so we say *clone's trax* three times; and from *amaze* we strike out the *am*, which leaves *aze* for the last three. In the plural, strike out *ease, ease, ease* and say *ah*; the rest, *ee-bus, ee-bus, um*, stays the same.

MASCULINE			NEUTER		
ignis (fire in English)		**Masculine rhyme**	***mare*** (sea in English)		**Neuter rhyme**
Nom.	ign**is**	*clone's trax*	Nom.	mar**e**	*clone's trax*
Voc.	ign**is**	*clone's trax*	Voc.	mar**e**	*clone's trax*
Acc.	ign**em**	*amaze*	Acc.	mar**e**	*clone's trax*
Abl.	ign**e**		Abl.	mar**ī**	~~*am*~~*aze*
Dat.	ign**ī**		Dat.	mar**ī**	
Gen.	ign**is**		Gen.	mar**is**	

Masculine and neuter, third declension, singular

MASCULINE			NEUTER		
ignēs (fires in English)		**Masculine rhyme**	***maria*** (seas in English)		**Neuter rhyme**
Nom.	ign**ēs**	*ease*	Nom.	mar**ia**	~~*ease*~~ *ah*
Voc.	ign**ēs**	*ease*	Voc.	mar**ia**	~~*ease*~~ *ah*
Acc.	ign**ēs**	*ease*	Acc.	mar**ia**	~~*ease*~~ *ah*
Abl.	ign**ibus**	*ee-bus*	Abl.	mar**ibus**	*ee-bus*
Dat.	ign**ibus**	*ee-bus*	Dat.	mar**ibus**	*ee-bus*
Gen.	ign**ium**	*um*	Gen.	mar**ium**	*um*

Masculine and neuter, third declension, plural

So there is nothing new to learn by heart. You already know the rhyme. For the neuter you only need to remember the rule: the first three are the same, and in the plural they end in *-a*.

The first pattern: like *bonus, bona, bonum*

Many adjectives decline like *bonus, bona, bonum*: in the feminine like *puella*, in the masculine like *dominus*, and in the neuter like *dōnum* (gift in English). Here are the three nouns again, with their genders.

Gender: **feminine**				
Case	**Ending**	***puella*** (girl in English)	**Meaning**	**Mnemonic**
Nominative	**-a**	puell**a**	the girl (doing the action)	*ah*
Vocative	**-a**	puell**a**	O girl! (calling her)	*ah*
Accusative	**-am**	puell**am**	the girl (receiving the action)	*am*
Ablative	**-ā**	puell**ā**	by, with, from the girl	*a*
Dative	**-ae**	puell**ae**	to, for the girl	*eye*
Genitive	**-ae**	puell**ae**	of the girl	*eye*

puella, singular: feminine

Gender: **feminine**				
Case	**Ending**	***puellae*** (girls in English)	**Meaning**	**Mnemonic**
Nominative	**-ae**	puell**ae**	the girls (doing the action)	*I*
Vocative	**-ae**	puell**ae**	O girls! (calling them)	*I*
Accusative	**-ās**	puell**ās**	the girls (receiving the action)	*'as*
Ablative	**-īs**	puell**īs**	by, with, from the girls	*'is*
Dative	**-īs**	puell**īs**	to, for the girls	*'is*
Genitive	**-ārum**	puell**ārum**	of the girls	*arm*

puellae, plural: feminine

Gender: **masculine**				
Case	**Ending**	***dominus*** (master in English)	**Meaning**	**Mnemonic**
Nominative	**-us**	domin**us**	the master (doing the action)	*(m)us-e-um*
Vocative	**-e**	domin**e**	O master! (calling him)	
Accusative	**-um**	domin**um**	the master (receiving the action)	
Ablative	**-ō**	domin**ō**	by, with, from the master	*ohw*
Dative	**-ō**	domin**ō**	to, for the master	*ohw*
Genitive	**-ī**	domin**ī**	of the master	*ee*

dominus, singular: masculine

Gender: **masculine**				
Case	**Ending**	***dominī*** (masters in English)	**Meaning**	**Mnemonic**
Nominative	**-ī**	domin**ī**	the masters (doing the action)	*'E*
Vocative	**-ī**	domin**ī**	O masters! (calling them)	*'e*
Accusative	**-ōs**	domin**ōs**	the masters (receiving the action)	*'os*
Ablative	**-īs**	domin**īs**	by, with, from the masters	*'is*
Dative	**-īs**	domin**īs**	to, for the masters	*'is*
Genitive	**-ōrum**	domin**ōrum**	of the masters	*orm*

dominī, plural: masculine

Gender: **neuter**				
Case	**Ending**	***dōnum*** (gift in English)	**Meaning**	**Mnemonic**
Nominative	**-um**	dōn**um**	the gift (doing the action)	~~*(m)us-e-*~~*um*
Vocative	**-um**	dōn**um**	O gift! (calling it)	
Accusative	**-um**	dōn**um**	the gift (receiving the action)	
Ablative	**-ō**	dōn**ō**	by, with, from the gift	*ohw*
Dative	**-ō**	dōn**ō**	to, for the gift	*ohw*
Genitive	**-ī**	dōn**ī**	of the gift	*ee*

dōnum, singular: neuter

Gender: **neuter**				
Case	**Ending**	***dōna*** (gifts in English)	**Meaning**	**Mnemonic**
Nominative	**-a**	dōn**a**	the gifts (doing the action)	~~*’E*~~ *ah*
Vocative	**-a**	dōn**a**	O gifts! (calling them)	~~*’e*~~ *ah*
Accusative	**-a**	dōn**a**	the gifts (receiving the action)	~~*’os*~~ *ah*
Ablative	**-īs**	dōn**īs**	by, with, from the gifts	*’is*
Dative	**-īs**	dōn**īs**	to, for the gifts	*’is*
Genitive	**-ōrum**	dōn**ōrum**	of the gifts	*orm*

dōna, plural: neuter

Compare *dōnum* with *dominus*. Only the first three endings are different: *dōnum, dōnum, dōnum* in the singular, and *dōna, dōna, dōna* in the plural. Everything else is the same.

The second pattern: like *omnis, omne*

Many other adjectives belong to the third declension, like *omnis, omne* (every, all). They decline like the third-declension nouns *nāvis* (ship, feminine), *ignis* (fire, masculine) and *mare* (sea, neuter).

Gender: **feminine**				
Case	**Ending**	***nāvis, nāvis*** (ship in English)	**Meaning**	**Mnemonic**
Nominative	**-is**	nāv**is**	the ship (doing the action)	*clone's trax*
Vocative	**-is**	nāv**is**	O ship! (calling it)	*clone's trax*
Accusative	**-em**	nāv**em**	the ship (receiving the action)	*amaze*
Ablative	**-e**	nāv**e**	by, with, from the ship	
Dative	**-ī**	nāv**ī**	to, for the ship	
Genitive	**-is**	nāv**is**	of the ship	

nāvis, singular: feminine

Gender: **feminine**				
Case	**Ending**	***nāvēs*** (ships in English)	**Meaning**	**Mnemonic**
Nominative	**-ēs**	nāv**ēs**	the ships (doing the action)	*ease*
Vocative	**-ēs**	nāv**ēs**	O ships! (calling them)	*ease*
Accusative	**-ēs**	nāv**ēs**	the ships (receiving the action)	*ease*
Ablative	**-ibus**	nāv**ibus**	by, with, from the ships	*ee-bus*
Dative	**-ibus**	nāv**ibus**	to, for the ships	*ee-bus*
Genitive	**-ium**	nāv**ium**	of the ships	*um*

nāvēs, plural: feminine

Gender: **masculine**				
Case	**Ending**	***ignis, ignis*** (fire in English)	**Meaning**	**Mnemonic**
Nominative	**-is**	ign**is**	the fire (doing the action)	*clone's trax*
Vocative	**-is**	ign**is**	O fire! (calling it)	*clone's trax*
Accusative	**-em**	ign**em**	the fire (receiving the action)	*amaze*
Ablative	**-e**	ign**e**	by, with, from the fire	
Dative	**-ī**	ign**ī**	to, for the fire	
Genitive	**-is**	ign**is**	of the fire	

ignis, singular: masculine

Gender: **masculine**				
Case	**Ending**	***ignēs*** (fires in English)	**Meaning**	**Mnemonic**
Nominative	**-ēs**	ign**ēs**	the fires (doing the action)	*ease*
Vocative	**-ēs**	ign**ēs**	O fires! (calling them)	*ease*
Accusative	**-ēs**	ign**ēs**	the fires (receiving the action)	*ease*
Ablative	**-ibus**	ign**ibus**	by, with, from the fires	*ee-bus*
Dative	**-ibus**	ign**ibus**	to, for the fires	*ee-bus*
Genitive	**-ium**	ign**ium**	of the fires	*um*

ignēs, plural: masculine

Gender: **neuter**				
Case	**Ending**	***mare, maris*** (sea in English)	**Meaning**	**Mnemonic**
Nominative	**-e**	mar**e**	the sea (doing the action)	*clone's trax*
Vocative	**-e**	mar**e**	O sea! (calling it)	*clone's trax*
Accusative	**-e**	mar**e**	the sea (receiving the action)	*clone's trax*
Ablative	**-ī**	mar**ī**	by, with, from the sea	*~~am~~aze*
Dative	**-ī**	mar**ī**	to, for the sea	
Genitive	**-is**	mar**is**	of the sea	

mare, singular: neuter

Gender: **neuter**				
Case	**Ending**	***maria*** (seas in English)	**Meaning**	**Mnemonic**
Nominative	**-ia**	mar**ia**	the seas (doing the action)	*~~ease~~ ah*
Vocative	**-ia**	mar**ia**	O seas! (calling them)	*~~ease~~ ah*
Accusative	**-ia**	mar**ia**	the seas (receiving the action)	*~~ease~~ ah*
Ablative	**-ibus**	mar**ibus**	by, with, from the seas	*ee-bus*
Dative	**-ibus**	mar**ibus**	to, for the seas	*ee-bus*
Genitive	**-ium**	mar**ium**	of the seas	*um*

maria, plural: neuter

These nouns follow the same rhymes, *clone's trax*, *clone's trax*, *amaze* and *easy bosom*, with a few small differences of spelling that you learn from the tables. The genitive plural ends in **-ium**, not *-um*: *ignium*, *nāvium*, *marium*. In *mare* the ablative is **-ī**, *marī*, and the neuter plural is **-ia**, *maria*. You will see these same spellings again in the adjectives: *omnī*, *omnia*, *omnium*.

Notice too that the feminine *nāvis* and the masculine *ignis* have exactly the same endings. In the third declension, the feminine and the masculine are the same. Only the neuter is different.

Adjectives and how they are declined

Two families

Latin adjectives fall into two families.

- The first family declines like the nouns of the **first and second declensions**: feminine like *puella*, masculine like *dominus*, neuter like *dōnum*. The model is *bonus, bona, bonum* (good in English).
- The second family declines like the nouns of the **third declension**: like *ignis*, *nāvis* and *mare*. The models are *ācer, ācris, ācre* (sharp in English), *omnis, omne* (every, all in English), and *ingēns, ingentis* (huge in English).

In the dictionary, an adjective is given with its forms for the three genders: *bonus, bona, bonum*. This tells you at once which family it belongs to.

The tables below are set out as in the grammar books: the cases go down, the genders go across. But in our order, and with the rhyme beside each gender. The neuter block of three is shaded.

Why the feminine comes first

Every grammar book puts the genders in the same order: masculine, feminine, neuter. We think this is wrong, and in this book we put them in a different order: **feminine, masculine, neuter**.

There are two reasons. The first is about learning. The neuter is a variation of the masculine: they share most of their endings, and the neuter only changes the first three. So the masculine and the neuter belong side by side. If the feminine stands between them, it breaks the

connection. With the feminine first, the masculine and the neuter sit next to each other, and the relationship between them is obvious at a glance.

The second reason is that the old order put the masculine first for no good reason of grammar or of teaching. It is a habit, and a prejudice. Here the feminine comes first, as the primary gender, then the masculine, then the neuter.

The dictionary still gives an adjective in the old order, *bonus, bona, bonum*, and you need to know it in that form to look it up. But in the tables, and when you learn it, the feminine comes first: *bona, bonus, bonum*.

The first family: *bonus, bona, bonum*

bonus, bona, bonum (good in English): singular						
Case	**FEMININE**		**MASCULINE**		**NEUTER**	
	Form	**Rhyme**	**Form**	**Rhyme**	**Form**	**Rhyme**
Nominative	bon**a**	*ah*	bon**us**	*(m)us-e-um*	bon**um**	~~*(m)us-e-*~~*um*
Vocative	bon**a**	*ah*	bon**e**		bon**um**	
Accusative	bon**am**	*am*	bon**um**		bon**um**	
Ablative	bon**ā**	*a*	bon**ō**	*ohw*	bon**ō**	*ohw*
Dative	bon**ae**	*eye*	bon**ō**	*ohw*	bon**ō**	*ohw*
Genitive	bon**ae**	*eye*	bon**ī**	*ee*	bon**ī**	*ee*

bonus, bona, bonum: singular

bonus, bona, bonum (good in English): plural						
Case	**FEMININE**		**MASCULINE**		**NEUTER**	
	Form	**Rhyme**	**Form**	**Rhyme**	**Form**	**Rhyme**
Nominative	bon**ae**	*I*	bon**ī**	*’E*	bon**a**	~~*’E*~~ *ah*
Vocative	bon**ae**	*I*	bon**ī**	*’e*	bon**a**	~~*’e*~~ *ah*
Accusative	bon**ās**	*’as*	bon**ōs**	*’os*	bon**a**	~~*’os*~~ *ah*
Ablative	bon**īs**	*’is*	bon**īs**	*’is*	bon**īs**	*’is*
Dative	bon**īs**	*’is*	bon**īs**	*’is*	bon**īs**	*’is*
Genitive	bon**ārum**	*arm*	bon**ōrum**	*orm*	bon**ōrum**	*orm*

bonus, bona, bonum: plural

There is nothing new here. The feminine is *puella*, the masculine is *dominus*, and the neuter is *dōnum*. You already know all three rhymes.

Some adjectives of this family end in *-er* in the masculine nominative, like *pulcher, pulchra, pulchrum* (beautiful in English). Only the nominative and the vocative masculine are different: *pulcher*. After that, the *e* drops out, and everything goes like *bonus*: *pulchrum, pulchrō, pulchrī*.

We do not change the rhyme for these. The masculine still goes with *(m)us-e-um, ohw, ohw, ee*, even though the nominative and the vocative end in *-er*, not *-us* and *-e*. You just have to remember this: *pulcher* is still in the same class of noun adjective as *bonus*, and the *-er* is only an exception.

Some adjectives in *-er* keep the *e* all the way through: *miser, misera, miserum* (wretched in English), *līber, lībera, līberum* (free in English). The dictionary shows you which kind it is: *pulchra* has lost the *e*, *misera* has kept it.

pulcher, pulchra, pulchrum (beautiful in English): singular						
Case	**FEMININE**		**MASCULINE**		**NEUTER**	
	Form	**Rhyme**	**Form**	**Rhyme**	**Form**	**Rhyme**
Nominative	pulchr**a**	*ah*	pulcher	*(m)us-e-um*	pulchr**um**	~~*(m)us-e-*~~*um*
Vocative	pulchr**a**	*ah*	pulcher		pulchr**um**	
Accusative	pulchr**am**	*am*	pulchr**um**		pulchr**um**	
Ablative	pulchr**ā**	*a*	pulchr**ō**	*ohw*	pulchr**ō**	*ohw*
Dative	pulchr**ae**	*eye*	pulchr**ō**	*ohw*	pulchr**ō**	*ohw*
Genitive	pulchr**ae**	*eye*	pulchr**ī**	*ee*	pulchr**ī**	*ee*

pulcher, pulchra, pulchrum: singular

pulcher, pulchra, pulchrum (beautiful in English): plural						
Case	**FEMININE**		**MASCULINE**		**NEUTER**	
	Form	**Rhyme**	**Form**	**Rhyme**	**Form**	**Rhyme**
Nominative	pulchr**ae**	*I*	pulchr**ī**	*'E*	pulchr**a**	~~*'E*~~ *ah*
Vocative	pulchr**ae**	*I*	pulchr**ī**	*'e*	pulchr**a**	~~*'e*~~ *ah*
Accusative	pulchr**ās**	*'as*	pulchr**ōs**	*'os*	pulchr**a**	~~*'os*~~ *ah*
Ablative	pulchr**īs**	*'is*	pulchr**īs**	*'is*	pulchr**īs**	*'is*
Dative	pulchr**īs**	*'is*	pulchr**īs**	*'is*	pulchr**īs**	*'is*
Genitive	pulchr**ārum**	*arm*	pulchr**ōrum**	*orm*	pulchr**ōrum**	*orm*

pulcher, pulchra, pulchrum: plural

The second family: adjectives of the third declension

These adjectives follow the third declension, and the rhymes *clone's trax, clone's trax, amaze* and *easy bosom*. As with *ignis* and *mare*, there are a few small differences of spelling, which you learn from the tables:

- the ablative singular ends in **-ī**, not *-e*: *ācrī*, *omnī*, *ingentī*;
- the genitive plural ends in **-ium**: *ācrium*, *omnium*, *ingentium*;
- the neuter plural ends in **-ia**: *ācria*, *omnia*, *ingentia*.

Some of these adjectives have three forms in the nominative, one for each gender: *ācer*, *ācris*, *ācre*.

ācer, ācris, ācre (sharp in English): singular						
Case	**FEMININE**		**MASCULINE**		**NEUTER**	
	Form	**Rhyme**	**Form**	**Rhyme**	**Form**	**Rhyme**
Nominative	ācr**is**	*clone's trax*	ācer	*clone's trax*	ācr**e**	*clone's trax*
Vocative	ācr**is**	*clone's trax*	ācer	*clone's trax*	ācr**e**	*clone's trax*
Accusative	ācr**em**	*amaze*	ācr**em**	*amaze*	ācr**e**	*clone's trax*
Ablative	ācr**ī**		ācr**ī**		ācr**ī**	~~am~~*aze*
Dative	ācr**ī**		ācr**ī**		ācr**ī**	
Genitive	ācr**is**		ācr**is**		ācr**is**	

ācer, ācris, ācre: singular

ācer, ācris, ācre (sharp in English): plural						
Case	**FEMININE**		**MASCULINE**		**NEUTER**	
	Form	**Rhyme**	**Form**	**Rhyme**	**Form**	**Rhyme**
Nominative	ācr**ēs**	*ease*	ācr**ēs**	*ease*	ācr**ia**	~~*ease*~~ *ah*
Vocative	ācr**ēs**	*ease*	ācr**ēs**	*ease*	ācr**ia**	~~*ease*~~ *ah*
Accusative	ācr**ēs**	*ease*	ācr**ēs**	*ease*	ācr**ia**	~~*ease*~~ *ah*
Ablative	ācr**ibus**	*ee-bus*	ācr**ibus**	*ee-bus*	ācr**ibus**	*ee-bus*
Dative	ācr**ibus**	*ee-bus*	ācr**ibus**	*ee-bus*	ācr**ibus**	*ee-bus*
Genitive	ācr**ium**	*um*	ācr**ium**	*um*	ācr**ium**	*um*

ācer, ācris, ācre: plural

Most have two: one for the feminine and the masculine together, and one for the neuter, like *omnis, omne*. Remember from the nouns: in the third declension, the feminine and the masculine are the same.

omnis, omne (every, all in English): singular				
Case	**FEMININE AND MASCULINE**		**NEUTER**	
	Form	**Rhyme**	**Form**	**Rhyme**
Nominative	omn**is**	*clone's trax*	omn**e**	*clone's trax*
Vocative	omn**is**	*clone's trax*	omn**e**	*clone's trax*
Accusative	omn**em**	*amaze*	omn**e**	*clone's trax*
Ablative	omn**ī**		omn**ī**	*~~am~~aze*
Dative	omn**ī**		omn**ī**	
Genitive	omn**is**		omn**is**	

omnis, omne: singular

omnis, omne (every, all in English): plural				
Case	**FEMININE AND MASCULINE**		**NEUTER**	
	Form	**Rhyme**	**Form**	**Rhyme**
Nominative	omn**ēs**	*ease*	omn**ia**	*~~ease~~ ah*
Vocative	omn**ēs**	*ease*	omn**ia**	*~~ease~~ ah*
Accusative	omn**ēs**	*ease*	omn**ia**	*~~ease~~ ah*
Ablative	omn**ibus**	*ee-bus*	omn**ibus**	*ee-bus*
Dative	omn**ibus**	*ee-bus*	omn**ibus**	*ee-bus*
Genitive	omn**ium**	*um*	omn**ium**	*um*

omnis, omne: plural

And some have only one form in the nominative for all three genders, like *ingēns*. For these, the dictionary gives the genitive, *ingentis*, which shows you the stem *ingent-*. Notice that in the neuter singular, the block of three is all *ingēns*: the rule of three again.

ingēns, ingentis (huge in English): singular				
Case	**FEMININE AND MASCULINE**		**NEUTER**	
	Form	**Rhyme**	**Form**	**Rhyme**
Nominative	ingēns	*clone's trax*	ingēns	*clone's trax*
Vocative	ingēns	*clone's trax*	ingēns	*clone's trax*
Accusative	ingent**em**	*amaze*	ingēns	*clone's trax*
Ablative	ingent**ī**		ingent**ī**	*~~am~~aze*
Dative	ingent**ī**		ingent**ī**	
Genitive	ingent**is**		ingent**is**	

ingēns, ingentis: singular

ingēns, ingentis (huge in English): plural				
Case	**FEMININE AND MASCULINE**		**NEUTER**	
	Form	**Rhyme**	**Form**	**Rhyme**
Nominative	ingent**ēs**	*ease*	ingent**ia**	*~~ease~~ ah*
Vocative	ingent**ēs**	*ease*	ingent**ia**	*~~ease~~ ah*
Accusative	ingent**ēs**	*ease*	ingent**ia**	*~~ease~~ ah*
Ablative	ingent**ibus**	*ee-bus*	ingent**ibus**	*ee-bus*
Dative	ingent**ibus**	*ee-bus*	ingent**ibus**	*ee-bus*
Genitive	ingent**ium**	*um*	ingent**ium**	*um*

ingēns, ingentis: plural

Comparing adjectives

Long, longer, longest

An adjective can be compared. In English we say *long*, *longer*, *longest*. Latin does the same:

- the **positive**: *longus*, long
- the **comparative**: *longior*, longer
- the **superlative**: *longissimus*, longest

To make the comparative, take the stem (from the genitive: *longī*, stem *long-*) and add **-ior** for the feminine and the masculine, and **-ius** for the neuter: *longior*, *longius*. To make the superlative, add **-issimus, -issima, -issimum**: *longissimus*.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative	English
longus	*longior, longius*	*longissimus*	long, longer, longest
fortis	*fortior, fortius*	*fortissimus*	brave, braver, bravest
pulcher	*pulchrior, pulchrius*	*pulcherrimus*	beautiful, more…, most…
ācer	*ācrior, ācrius*	*ācerrimus*	sharp, sharper, sharpest
facilis	*facilior, facilius*	*facillimus*	easy, easier, easiest

Some regular comparisons

Two small groups are different. Adjectives in *-er* add *-rimus* to the masculine nominative: *pulcher*, *pulcherrimus*; *ācer*, *ācerrimus*. And six adjectives in *-lis* add *-limus*: *facilis*, *facillimus* (easy, easiest); the others are *difficilis* (difficult), *similis* (like), *dissimilis* (unlike), *gracilis* (slender) and *humilis* (low).

The comparative: the rhymes fit exactly

The comparative belongs to the third declension. But it is not like *omnis*. It has none of the spelling changes: the ablative ends in **-e**, the genitive plural in **-um**, and the neuter plural in **-a**. So it fits the rhymes *clone's trax*, *clone's trax*, *amaze* and *easy bosom* exactly. Here the rhymes give you every ending, just as they are.

longior, longius (longer in English): singular				
Case	**FEMININE AND MASCULINE**		**NEUTER**	
	Form	**Rhyme**	**Form**	**Rhyme**
Nominative	longior	*clone's trax*	longius	*clone's trax*
Vocative	longior	*clone's trax*	longius	*clone's trax*
Accusative	longiōr**em**	*amaze*	longius	*clone's trax*
Ablative	longiōr**e**		longiōr**e**	~~*am*~~*aze*
Dative	longiōr**ī**		longiōr**ī**	
Genitive	longiōr**is**		longiōr**is**	

longior, longius: singular

longior, longius (longer in English): plural				
Case	**FEMININE AND MASCULINE**		**NEUTER**	
	Form	**Rhyme**	**Form**	**Rhyme**
Nominative	longiōr**ēs**	*ease*	longiōr**a**	~~*ease*~~ *ah*
Vocative	longiōr**ēs**	*ease*	longiōr**a**	~~*ease*~~ *ah*
Accusative	longiōr**ēs**	*ease*	longiōr**a**	~~*ease*~~ *ah*
Ablative	longiōr**ibus**	*ee-bus*	longiōr**ibus**	*ee-bus*
Dative	longiōr**ibus**	*ee-bus*	longiōr**ibus**	*ee-bus*
Genitive	longiōr**um**	*um*	longiōr**um**	*um*

longior, longius: plural

Notice the neuter again: the block of three is *longius, longius, longius*. The rule of three.

The superlative: just like *bonus*

The superlative is easy. It declines exactly like *bonus*: *longissima, longissimus, longissimum*. You already know it.

Five to learn by heart

A few very common adjectives are compared irregularly. You simply have to learn them. There are only five that really matter:

Positive	Comparative	Superlative	English
bonus	*melior, melius*	*optimus*	good, better, best
malus	*peior, peius*	*pessimus*	bad, worse, worst
magnus	*maior, maius*	*maximus*	big, bigger, biggest
parvus	*minor, minus*	*minimus*	small, smaller, smallest
multus	*plūs*	*plūrimus*	much, more, most

Irregular comparisons

These five are a good set to put into your memory room: one in each of five squares. *Plūs* is a little different again: in the singular it is used like a noun, *plūs pecūniae*, more (of) money; in the plural it is an adjective, *plūrēs*, *plūra*.

UNUS NAUTA: nine special adjectives

The sailor

Nine adjectives decline like *bonus*, with one difference. Their initials spell **UNUS NAUTA**, "one sailor", and that is how students have remembered them for a very long time.

Letter	Adjective	English
U	*ūnus, ūna, ūnum*	one
N	*nūllus, nūlla, nūllum*	no, none
U	*ūllus, ūlla, ūllum*	any
S	*sōlus, sōla, sōlum*	alone, only
N	*neuter, neutra, neutrum*	neither (of two)
A	*alius, alia, aliud*	other, another
U	*uter, utra, utrum*	which (of two)?
T	*tōtus, tōta, tōtum*	whole
A	*alter, altera, alterum*	the other (of two)

UNUS NAUTA

Notice that one of them is our word *neuter*, "neither of the two", the word that gave its name to the third gender.

The difference: the dative and the genitive singular

In the singular, these nine have the genitive in **-īus** and the dative in **-ī**, in all three genders. Everything else is like *bonus*. In the plural there is no difference at all.

In the table, the rhyme stays the same, and we strike out only what changes: *eye* becomes *ee* and *ee-us* in the feminine, and *ohw* and *ee* become *ee* and *ee-us* in the masculine and the neuter. These words are hardly ever used in the vocative, so that row is empty.

tōtus, tōta, tōtum (whole in English): singular						
Case	**FEMININE**		**MASCULINE**		**NEUTER**	
	Form	**Rhyme**	**Form**	**Rhyme**	**Form**	**Rhyme**
Nominative	tōt**a**	*ah*	tōt**us**	*(m)us-e-um*	tōt**um**	~~*(m)us-e-*~~*um*
Vocative	—	*ah*	—		—	
Accusative	tōt**am**	*am*	tōt**um**		tōt**um**	
Ablative	tōt**ā**	*a*	tōt**ō**	*ohw*	tōt**ō**	*ohw*
Dative	tōt**ī**	~~*eye*~~ *ee*	tōt**ī**	~~*ohw*~~ *ee*	tōt**ī**	~~*ohw*~~ *ee*
Genitive	tōt**īus**	~~*eye*~~ *ee-us*	tōt**īus**	~~*ee*~~ *ee-us*	tōt**īus**	~~*ee*~~ *ee-us*

tōtus, tōta, tōtum: singular

Two of them have one more small difference: *alius* has *aliud* in the neuter (not *alium*), and *neuter*, *uter* and *alter* have *-er* in the masculine, like *pulcher* and *līber*.

Adjectives and nouns together

Each keeps its own endings

An adjective agrees with its noun in gender, number and case. But it does not take the noun's endings. Each keeps its own declension. So when you put a noun and an adjective together, you say two rhymes at once: one for the noun, and one for the adjective.

The best example is one you already know from English: *rēs pūblica*, the state, the republic. *Rēs* is a feminine noun of the fifth declension. *Pūblica* is an adjective of the first family, in the feminine. So *rēs* follows *S and M, eh, hey, hey*, while *pūblica* follows *ah, ah, am, a, eye, eye*.

rēs pūblica (the state, the republic in English): singular				
Case	**NOUN: FIFTH DECLENSION**		**ADJECTIVE: FEMININE**	
	Form	**Rhyme**	**Form**	**Rhyme**
Nominative	r**ēs**	*S*	pūblic**a**	*ah*
Vocative	r**ēs**	*and*	pūblic**a**	*ah*
Accusative	r**em**	*M*	pūblic**am**	*am*
Ablative	r**ē**	*eh*	pūblic**ā**	*a*
Dative	r**eī**	*hey*	pūblic**ae**	*eye*
Genitive	r**eī**	*hey*	pūblic**ae**	*eye*

rēs pūblica

Here is a noun of the fourth declension, *manus*, with the feminine of *dexter, dextra, dextrum*: the right hand.

manus dextra (the right hand in English): singular				
Case	**NOUN: FOURTH DECLENSION**		**ADJECTIVE: FEMININE**	
	Form	**Rhyme**	**Form**	**Rhyme**
Nominative	man**us**	*use*	dextr**a**	*ah*
Vocative	man**us**	*use*	dextr**a**	*ah*
Accusative	man**um**	*'em*	dextr**am**	*am*
Ablative	man**ū**	*you*	dextr**ā**	*a*
Dative	man**uī**	*you-ee*	dextr**ae**	*eye*
Genitive	man**ūs**	*use*	dextr**ae**	*eye*

manus dextra

And here is a masculine noun of the fifth declension with an adjective of the third declension: *diēs fēlīx*, a lucky day.

diēs fēlīx (a lucky day in English): singular				
Case	**NOUN: FIFTH DECLENSION**		**ADJECTIVE: MASCULINE**	
	Form	**Rhyme**	**Form**	**Rhyme**
Nominative	di**ēs**	*S*	fēlīx	*clone's trax*
Vocative	di**ēs**	*and*	fēlīx	*clone's trax*
Accusative	di**em**	*M*	fēlīc**em**	*amaze*
Ablative	di**ē**	*eh*	fēlīc**ī**	
Dative	di**ēī**	*hey*	fēlīc**ī**	
Genitive	di**ēī**	*hey*	fēlīc**is**	

diēs fēlīx

In each pair, the noun and the adjective agree, but they do not rhyme. That is why you need both rhymes, and why it matters so much to know the gender of every noun.

Exercises

How to do the exercises

As in Book One, there are three kinds of exercise. In each one, fill in the empty table yourself, and only then look at the filled-in table below it. Cover the lower table with a sheet of paper. Write the macrons as well: they are part of the ending. And remember our order of the genders: feminine, masculine, neuter.

From the rhyme to the Latin

You are given the adjective as it stands in the dictionary, and the rhymes. Write out all its forms, in all three genders.

Exercise 1: *magnus, magna, magnum*, singular

Word: *magnus, magna, magnum* (big in English).

magnus, magna, magnum (big in English): singular						
Case	**FEMININE**		**MASCULINE**		**NEUTER**	
	Form	**Rhyme**	**Form**	**Rhyme**	**Form**	**Rhyme**
Nominative		*ah*		*(m)us-e-um*		~~*(m)us-e-*~~*um*
Vocative		*ah*				
Accusative		*am*				
Ablative		*a*		*ohw*		*ohw*
Dative		*eye*		*ohw*		*ohw*
Genitive		*eye*		*ee*		*ee*

Exercise 1: fill in the forms

Check your answers:

magnus, magna, magnum (big in English): singular						
Case	**FEMININE**		**MASCULINE**		**NEUTER**	
	Form	**Rhyme**	**Form**	**Rhyme**	**Form**	**Rhyme**
Nominative	magn**a**	*ah*	magn**us**	*(m)us-e-um*	magn**um**	~~*(m)us-e-*~~*um*
Vocative	magn**a**	*ah*	magn**e**		magn**um**	
Accusative	magn**am**	*am*	magn**um**		magn**um**	
Ablative	magn**ā**	*a*	magn**ō**	*ohw*	magn**ō**	*ohw*
Dative	magn**ae**	*eye*	magn**ō**	*ohw*	magn**ō**	*ohw*
Genitive	magn**ae**	*eye*	magn**ī**	*ee*	magn**ī**	*ee*

Exercise 1: the answers

Exercise 2: *magnus, magna, magnum*, plural

Word: *magnus, magna, magnum* (big in English).

magnus, magna, magnum (big in English): plural						
Case	**FEMININE**		**MASCULINE**		**NEUTER**	
	Form	**Rhyme**	**Form**	**Rhyme**	**Form**	**Rhyme**
Nominative		*I*		*’E*		~~*’E*~~ *ah*
Vocative		*I*		*’e*		~~*’e*~~ *ah*
Accusative		*’as*		*’os*		~~*’os*~~ *ah*
Ablative		*’is*		*’is*		*’is*
Dative		*’is*		*’is*		*’is*
Genitive		*arm*		*orm*		*orm*

Exercise 2: fill in the forms

Check your answers:

magnus, magna, magnum (big in English): plural						
Case	**FEMININE**		**MASCULINE**		**NEUTER**	
	Form	**Rhyme**	**Form**	**Rhyme**	**Form**	**Rhyme**
Nominative	magn**ae**	*I*	magn**ī**	*’E*	magn**a**	~~*’E*~~ *ah*
Vocative	magn**ae**	*I*	magn**ī**	*’e*	magn**a**	~~*’e*~~ *ah*
Accusative	magn**ās**	*’as*	magn**ōs**	*’os*	magn**a**	~~*’os*~~ *ah*
Ablative	magn**īs**	*’is*	magn**īs**	*’is*	magn**īs**	*’is*
Dative	magn**īs**	*’is*	magn**īs**	*’is*	magn**īs**	*’is*
Genitive	magn**ārum**	*arm*	magn**ōrum**	*orm*	magn**ōrum**	*orm*

Exercise 2: the answers

Exercise 3: *līber, lībera, līberum*, singular

Word: *līber, lībera, līberum* (free in English). Remember that it keeps its *e*.

līber, lībera, līberum (free in English): singular						
Case	**FEMININE**		**MASCULINE**		**NEUTER**	
	Form	**Rhyme**	**Form**	**Rhyme**	**Form**	**Rhyme**
Nominative		*ah*		*(m)us-e-um*		~~*(m)us-e-*~~*um*
Vocative		*ah*				
Accusative		*am*				
Ablative		*a*		*ohw*		*ohw*
Dative		*eye*		*ohw*		*ohw*
Genitive		*eye*		*ee*		*ee*

Exercise 3: fill in the forms

Check your answers:

līber, lībera, līberum (free in English): singular						
Case	**FEMININE**		**MASCULINE**		**NEUTER**	
	Form	**Rhyme**	**Form**	**Rhyme**	**Form**	**Rhyme**
Nominative	līber**a**	*ah*	līber	*(m)us-e-um*	līber**um**	~~*(m)us-e-*~~*um*
Vocative	līber**a**	*ah*	līber		līber**um**	
Accusative	līber**am**	*am*	līber**um**		līber**um**	
Ablative	līber**ā**	*a*	līber**ō**	*ohw*	līber**ō**	*ohw*
Dative	līber**ae**	*eye*	līber**ō**	*ohw*	līber**ō**	*ohw*
Genitive	līber**ae**	*eye*	līber**ī**	*ee*	līber**ī**	*ee*

Exercise 3: the answers

Exercise 4: *līber, lībera, līberum*, plural

Word: *līber, lībera, līberum* (free in English). Remember that it keeps its *e*.

līber, lībera, līberum (free in English): plural						
Case	**FEMININE**		**MASCULINE**		**NEUTER**	
	Form	**Rhyme**	**Form**	**Rhyme**	**Form**	**Rhyme**
Nominative		*I*		*’E*		~~*’E*~~ *ah*
Vocative		*I*		*’e*		~~*’e*~~ *ah*
Accusative		*’as*		*’os*		~~*’os*~~ *ah*
Ablative		*’is*		*’is*		*’is*
Dative		*’is*		*’is*		*’is*
Genitive		*arm*		*orm*		*orm*

Exercise 4: fill in the forms

Check your answers:

līber, lībera, līberum (free in English): plural						
Case	**FEMININE**		**MASCULINE**		**NEUTER**	
	Form	**Rhyme**	**Form**	**Rhyme**	**Form**	**Rhyme**
Nominative	līber**ae**	*I*	līber**ī**	*'E*	līber**a**	~~*'E*~~ *ah*
Vocative	līber**ae**	*I*	līber**ī**	*'e*	līber**a**	~~*'e*~~ *ah*
Accusative	līber**ās**	*'as*	līber**ōs**	*'os*	līber**a**	~~*'os*~~ *ah*
Ablative	līber**īs**	*'is*	līber**īs**	*'is*	līber**īs**	*'is*
Dative	līber**īs**	*'is*	līber**īs**	*'is*	līber**īs**	*'is*
Genitive	līber**ārum**	*arm*	līber**ōrum**	*orm*	līber**ōrum**	*orm*

Exercise 4: the answers

Exercise 5: *fortis, forte*, singular

Word: *fortis, forte* (brave in English).

fortis, forte (brave in English): singular				
Case	**FEMININE AND MASCULINE**		**NEUTER**	
	Form	**Rhyme**	**Form**	**Rhyme**
Nominative		*clone's trax*		*clone's trax*
Vocative		*clone's trax*		*clone's trax*
Accusative		*amaze*		*clone's trax*
Ablative				~~*am*~~*aze*
Dative				
Genitive				

Exercise 5: fill in the forms

Check your answers:

fortis, forte (brave in English): singular				
Case	**FEMININE AND MASCULINE**		**NEUTER**	
	Form	**Rhyme**	**Form**	**Rhyme**
Nominative	fort**is**	*clone's trax*	fort**e**	*clone's trax*
Vocative	fort**is**	*clone's trax*	fort**e**	*clone's trax*
Accusative	fort**em**	*amaze*	fort**e**	*clone's trax*
Ablative	fort**ī**		fort**ī**	~~*am*~~*aze*
Dative	fort**ī**		fort**ī**	
Genitive	fort**is**		fort**is**	

Exercise 5: the answers

Exercise 6: *fortis, forte*, plural

Word: *fortis, forte* (brave in English).

fortis, forte (brave in English): plural				
Case	**FEMININE AND MASCULINE**		**NEUTER**	
	Form	**Rhyme**	**Form**	**Rhyme**
Nominative		*ease*		~~*ease*~~ *ah*
Vocative		*ease*		~~*ease*~~ *ah*
Accusative		*ease*		~~*ease*~~ *ah*
Ablative		*ee-bus*		*ee-bus*
Dative		*ee-bus*		*ee-bus*
Genitive		*um*		*um*

Exercise 6: fill in the forms

Check your answers:

fortis, forte (brave in English): plural				
Case	**FEMININE AND MASCULINE**		**NEUTER**	
	Form	**Rhyme**	**Form**	**Rhyme**
Nominative	fort**ēs**	*ease*	fort**ia**	~~*ease*~~ *ah*
Vocative	fort**ēs**	*ease*	fort**ia**	~~*ease*~~ *ah*
Accusative	fort**ēs**	*ease*	fort**ia**	~~*ease*~~ *ah*
Ablative	fort**ibus**	*ee-bus*	fort**ibus**	*ee-bus*
Dative	fort**ibus**	*ee-bus*	fort**ibus**	*ee-bus*
Genitive	fort**ium**	*um*	fort**ium**	*um*

Exercise 6: the answers

Exercise 7: *fēlīx, fēlīcis*, singular

Word: *fēlīx, fēlīcis* (lucky in English).

fēlīx, fēlīcis (lucky in English): singular				
Case	**FEMININE AND MASCULINE**		**NEUTER**	
	Form	**Rhyme**	**Form**	**Rhyme**
Nominative		*clone's trax*		*clone's trax*
Vocative		*clone's trax*		*clone's trax*
Accusative		*amaze*		*clone's trax*
Ablative				~~*am*~~*aze*
Dative				
Genitive				

Exercise 7: fill in the forms

Check your answers:

fēlīx, fēlīcis (lucky in English): singular				
Case	FEMININE AND MASCULINE		NEUTER	
	Form	Rhyme	Form	Rhyme
Nominative	fēlīx	*clone's trax*	fēlīx	*clone's trax*
Vocative	fēlīx	*clone's trax*	fēlīx	*clone's trax*
Accusative	fēlīc**em**	*amaze*	fēlīx	*clone's trax*
Ablative	fēlīc**ī**		fēlīc**ī**	*~~am~~aze*
Dative	fēlīc**ī**		fēlīc**ī**	
Genitive	fēlīc**is**		fēlīc**is**	

Exercise 7: the answers

Exercise 8: *fēlīx, fēlīcis*, plural

Word: *fēlīx, fēlīcis* (lucky in English).

fēlīx, fēlīcis (lucky in English): plural				
Case	FEMININE AND MASCULINE		NEUTER	
	Form	Rhyme	Form	Rhyme
Nominative		*ease*		*~~ease~~ ah*
Vocative		*ease*		*~~ease~~ ah*
Accusative		*ease*		*~~ease~~ ah*
Ablative		*ee-bus*		*ee-bus*
Dative		*ee-bus*		*ee-bus*
Genitive		*um*		*um*

Exercise 8: fill in the forms

Check your answers:

fēlīx, fēlīcis (lucky in English): plural				
Case	**FEMININE AND MASCULINE**		**NEUTER**	
	Form	**Rhyme**	**Form**	**Rhyme**
Nominative	fēlīc**ēs**	*ease*	fēlīc**ia**	~~*ease*~~ *ah*
Vocative	fēlīc**ēs**	*ease*	fēlīc**ia**	~~*ease*~~ *ah*
Accusative	fēlīc**ēs**	*ease*	fēlīc**ia**	~~*ease*~~ *ah*
Ablative	fēlīc**ibus**	*ee-bus*	fēlīc**ibus**	*ee-bus*
Dative	fēlīc**ibus**	*ee-bus*	fēlīc**ibus**	*ee-bus*
Genitive	fēlīc**ium**	*um*	fēlīc**ium**	*um*

Exercise 8: the answers

Exercise 9: *melior, melius*, singular

Word: *melior, melius* (better in English), the comparative of *bonus*.

melior, melius (better in English): singular				
Case	**FEMININE AND MASCULINE**		**NEUTER**	
	Form	**Rhyme**	**Form**	**Rhyme**
Nominative		*clone's trax*		*clone's trax*
Vocative		*clone's trax*		*clone's trax*
Accusative		*amaze*		*clone's trax*
Ablative				~~*am*~~*aze*
Dative				
Genitive				

Exercise 9: fill in the forms

Check your answers:

melior, melius (better in English): singular				
Case	**FEMININE AND MASCULINE**		**NEUTER**	
	Form	**Rhyme**	**Form**	**Rhyme**
Nominative	melior	*clone's trax*	melius	*clone's trax*
Vocative	melior	*clone's trax*	melius	*clone's trax*
Accusative	meliōr**em**	*amaze*	melius	*clone's trax*
Ablative	meliōr**e**		meliōr**e**	~~*am*~~*aze*
Dative	meliōr**ī**		meliōr**ī**	
Genitive	meliōr**is**		meliōr**is**	

Exercise 9: the answers

Exercise 10: *melior, melius*, plural

Word: *melior, melius* (better in English), the comparative of *bonus*.

melior, melius (better in English): plural				
Case	**FEMININE AND MASCULINE**		**NEUTER**	
	Form	**Rhyme**	**Form**	**Rhyme**
Nominative		*ease*		~~*ease*~~ *ah*
Vocative		*ease*		~~*ease*~~ *ah*
Accusative		*ease*		~~*ease*~~ *ah*
Ablative		*ee-bus*		*ee-bus*
Dative		*ee-bus*		*ee-bus*
Genitive		*um*		*um*

Exercise 10: fill in the forms

Check your answers:

melior, melius (better in English): plural				
Case	**FEMININE AND MASCULINE**		**NEUTER**	
	Form	**Rhyme**	**Form**	**Rhyme**
Nominative	meliōr**ēs**	*ease*	meliōr**a**	~~*ease*~~ *ah*
Vocative	meliōr**ēs**	*ease*	meliōr**a**	~~*ease*~~ *ah*
Accusative	meliōr**ēs**	*ease*	meliōr**a**	~~*ease*~~ *ah*
Ablative	meliōr**ibus**	*ee-bus*	meliōr**ibus**	*ee-bus*
Dative	meliōr**ibus**	*ee-bus*	meliōr**ibus**	*ee-bus*
Genitive	meliōr**um**	*um*	meliōr**um**	*um*

Exercise 10: the answers

From the Latin to the rhyme

Now the other way round. You are given all the forms, and you write the rhyme beside each one.

Exercise 11: *longus, longa, longum*, singular

Word: *longus, longa, longum* (long in English). Write the rhyme beside each form.

longus, longa, longum (long in English): singular						
Case	**FEMININE**		**MASCULINE**		**NEUTER**	
	Form	**Rhyme**	**Form**	**Rhyme**	**Form**	**Rhyme**
Nominative	long**a**		long**us**		long**um**	
Vocative	long**a**		long**e**		long**um**	
Accusative	long**am**		long**um**		long**um**	
Ablative	long**ā**		long**ō**		long**ō**	
Dative	long**ae**		long**ō**		long**ō**	
Genitive	long**ae**		long**ī**		long**ī**	

Exercise 11: write the rhyme

Check your answers:

longus, longa, longum (long in English): singular						
Case	**FEMININE**		**MASCULINE**		**NEUTER**	
	Form	**Rhyme**	**Form**	**Rhyme**	**Form**	**Rhyme**
Nominative	long**a**	*ah*	long**us**	*(m)us-e-um*	long**um**	~~*(m)us-e-*~~*um*
Vocative	long**a**	*ah*	long**e**		long**um**	
Accusative	long**am**	*am*	long**um**		long**um**	
Ablative	long**ā**	*a*	long**ō**	*ohw*	long**ō**	*ohw*
Dative	long**ae**	*eye*	long**ō**	*ohw*	long**ō**	*ohw*
Genitive	long**ae**	*eye*	long**ī**	*ee*	long**ī**	*ee*

Exercise 11: the answers

Exercise 12: *longus, longa, longum*, plural

Word: *longus, longa, longum* (long in English). Write the rhyme beside each form.

longus, longa, longum (long in English): plural						
Case	**FEMININE**		**MASCULINE**		**NEUTER**	
	Form	**Rhyme**	**Form**	**Rhyme**	**Form**	**Rhyme**
Nominative	long**ae**		longī		long**a**	
Vocative	long**ae**		longī		long**a**	
Accusative	long**ās**		long**ōs**		long**a**	
Ablative	long**īs**		long**īs**		long**īs**	
Dative	long**īs**		long**īs**		long**īs**	
Genitive	long**ārum**		long**ōrum**		long**ōrum**	

Exercise 12: write the rhyme

Check your answers:

longus, longa, longum (long in English): plural						
Case	**FEMININE**		**MASCULINE**		**NEUTER**	
	Form	**Rhyme**	**Form**	**Rhyme**	**Form**	**Rhyme**
Nominative	long**ae**	*I*	longī	*’E*	long**a**	~~*’E*~~ *ah*
Vocative	long**ae**	*I*	longī	*’e*	long**a**	~~*’e*~~ *ah*
Accusative	long**ās**	*’as*	long**ōs**	*’os*	long**a**	~~*’os*~~ *ah*
Ablative	long**īs**	*’is*	long**īs**	*’is*	long**īs**	*’is*
Dative	long**īs**	*’is*	long**īs**	*’is*	long**īs**	*’is*
Genitive	long**ārum**	*arm*	long**ōrum**	*orm*	long**ōrum**	*orm*

Exercise 12: the answers

Exercise 13: *brevis, breve*, singular

Word: *brevis, breve* (short in English). Write the rhyme beside each form.

brevis, breve (short in English): singular				
Case	**FEMININE AND MASCULINE**		**NEUTER**	
	Form	**Rhyme**	**Form**	**Rhyme**
Nominative	brev**is**		brev**e**	
Vocative	brev**is**		brev**e**	
Accusative	brev**em**		brev**e**	
Ablative	brev**ī**		brev**ī**	
Dative	brev**ī**		brev**ī**	
Genitive	brev**is**		brev**is**	

Exercise 13: write the rhyme

Check your answers:

brevis, breve (short in English): singular				
Case	**FEMININE AND MASCULINE**		**NEUTER**	
	Form	**Rhyme**	**Form**	**Rhyme**
Nominative	brev**is**	*clone's trax*	brev**e**	*clone's trax*
Vocative	brev**is**	*clone's trax*	brev**e**	*clone's trax*
Accusative	brev**em**	*amaze*	brev**e**	*clone's trax*
Ablative	brev**ī**		brev**ī**	~~*am*~~*aze*
Dative	brev**ī**		brev**ī**	
Genitive	brev**is**		brev**is**	

Exercise 13: the answers

Exercise 14: *brevis, breve*, plural

Word: *brevis, breve* (short in English). Write the rhyme beside each form.

brevis, breve (short in English): plural				
Case	**FEMININE AND MASCULINE**		**NEUTER**	
	Form	**Rhyme**	**Form**	**Rhyme**
Nominative	brev**ēs**		brev**ia**	
Vocative	brev**ēs**		brev**ia**	
Accusative	brev**ēs**		brev**ia**	
Ablative	brev**ibus**		brev**ibus**	
Dative	brev**ibus**		brev**ibus**	
Genitive	brev**ium**		brev**ium**	

Exercise 14: write the rhyme

Check your answers:

brevis, breve (short in English): plural				
Case	**FEMININE AND MASCULINE**		**NEUTER**	
	Form	**Rhyme**	**Form**	**Rhyme**
Nominative	brev**ēs**	*ease*	brev**ia**	~~*ease*~~ *ah*
Vocative	brev**ēs**	*ease*	brev**ia**	~~*ease*~~ *ah*
Accusative	brev**ēs**	*ease*	brev**ia**	~~*ease*~~ *ah*
Ablative	brev**ibus**	*ee-bus*	brev**ibus**	*ee-bus*
Dative	brev**ibus**	*ee-bus*	brev**ibus**	*ee-bus*
Genitive	brev**ium**	*um*	brev**ium**	*um*

Exercise 14: the answers

Exercise 15: *audāx, audācis*, singular

Word: *audāx, audācis* (bold in English). Write the rhyme beside each form.

audāx, audācis (bold in English): singular				
Case	**FEMININE AND MASCULINE**		**NEUTER**	
	Form	**Rhyme**	**Form**	**Rhyme**
Nominative	audāx		audāx	
Vocative	audāx		audāx	
Accusative	audā**cem**		audāx	
Ablative	audāc**ī**		audāc**ī**	
Dative	audāc**ī**		audāc**ī**	
Genitive	audāc**is**		audāc**is**	

Exercise 15: write the rhyme

Check your answers:

audāx, audācis (bold in English): singular				
Case	**FEMININE AND MASCULINE**		**NEUTER**	
	Form	**Rhyme**	**Form**	**Rhyme**
Nominative	audāx	*clone's trax*	audāx	*clone's trax*
Vocative	audāx	*clone's trax*	audāx	*clone's trax*
Accusative	audāc**em**	*amaze*	audāx	*clone's trax*
Ablative	audācī		audācī	~~*am*~~*aze*
Dative	audācī		audācī	
Genitive	audāc**is**		audāc**is**	

Exercise 15: the answers

Exercise 16: *audāx, audācis*, plural

Word: *audāx, audācis* (bold in English). Write the rhyme beside each form.

audāx, audācis (bold in English): plural				
Case	**FEMININE AND MASCULINE**		**NEUTER**	
	Form	**Rhyme**	**Form**	**Rhyme**
Nominative	audāc**ēs**		audāc**ia**	
Vocative	audāc**ēs**		audāc**ia**	
Accusative	audāc**ēs**		audāc**ia**	
Ablative	audāc**ibus**		audāc**ibus**	
Dative	audāc**ibus**		audāc**ibus**	
Genitive	audāc**ium**		audāc**ium**	

Exercise 16: write the rhyme

Check your answers:

audāx, audācis (bold in English): plural				
Case	**FEMININE AND MASCULINE**		**NEUTER**	
	Form	**Rhyme**	**Form**	**Rhyme**
Nominative	audāc**ēs**	*ease*	audāc**ia**	~~*ease*~~ *ah*
Vocative	audāc**ēs**	*ease*	audāc**ia**	~~*ease*~~ *ah*
Accusative	audāc**ēs**	*ease*	audāc**ia**	~~*ease*~~ *ah*
Ablative	audāc**ibus**	*ee-bus*	audāc**ibus**	*ee-bus*
Dative	audāc**ibus**	*ee-bus*	audāc**ibus**	*ee-bus*
Genitive	audāc**ium**	*um*	audāc**ium**	*um*

Exercise 16: the answers

A noun and an adjective together

Last, put a noun and an adjective together, and write the pair in every case of the singular. Each keeps its own endings: say the noun's rhyme and the adjective's rhyme as you go.

Exercise 17: *arbor alta*

Write: *arbor alta* (a tall tree in English). *Arbor* is feminine.

arbor alta (a tall tree in English)	
Nominative	
Vocative	
Accusative	
Ablative	
Dative	
Genitive	

Exercise 17: fill in the phrase

Check your answers:

arbor alta (a tall tree in English)	
Nominative	arbor alt**a**
Vocative	arbor alt**a**
Accusative	arbor**em** alt**am**
Ablative	arbor**e** altā
Dative	arborī alt**ae**
Genitive	arbor**is** alt**ae**

Exercise 17: the answers

Exercise 18: *nauta fortis*

Write: *nauta fortis* (a brave sailor in English). *Nauta* is masculine.

nauta fortis (a brave sailor in English)	
Nominative	
Vocative	
Accusative	
Ablative	
Dative	
Genitive	

Exercise 18: fill in the phrase

Check your answers:

nauta fortis (a brave sailor in English)	
Nominative	nauta fortis
Vocative	nauta fortis
Accusative	nautam fortem
Ablative	nautā fortī
Dative	nautae fortī
Genitive	nautae fortis

Exercise 18: the answers

Exercise 19: *diēs longus*

Write: *diēs longus* (a long day in English). *Diēs* is masculine.

diēs longus (a long day in English)	
Nominative	
Vocative	
Accusative	
Ablative	
Dative	
Genitive	

Exercise 19: fill in the phrase

Check your answers:

diēs longus (a long day in English)	
Nominative	di**ēs** long**us**
Vocative	di**ēs** long**e**
Accusative	di**em** long**um**
Ablative	di**ē** long**ō**
Dative	di**ēī** long**ō**
Genitive	di**ēī** long**ī**

Exercise 19: the answers

Exercise 20: *nōmen clārum*

Write: *nōmen clārum* (a famous name in English). *Nōmen, nōminis* is neuter.

nōmen clārum (a famous name in English)	
Nominative	
Vocative	
Accusative	
Ablative	
Dative	
Genitive	

Exercise 20: fill in the phrase

Check your answers:

nōmen clārum (a famous name in English)	
Nominative	nōmen clār**um**
Vocative	nōmen clār**um**
Accusative	nōmen clār**um**
Ablative	nōmin**e** clār**ō**
Dative	nōmin**ī** clār**ō**
Genitive	nōmin**is** clār**ī**

Exercise 20: the answers