

## Exercise B2.2: 2-1-2 adjectives

The nouns and adjectives in this exercise are from the vocabulary lists for Chapter 1 and Chapter 2.

Here are all the nominative and accusative endings used by nouns and adjectives.

	1st declension	2nd declension	2nd declension neuter	3rd declension	3rd declension neuter
nominative sg	-a	-us / -er	-um	(—) / (-is)	(—) / (-e)
accusative sg	-am	-um	-um	<b>-em / -em</b>	(—) / (-e)
nominative pl	-ae	-ī	-a	<b>-ēs / -ēs</b>	<b>-a / -ia</b>
accusative pl	-ās	-ōs	-a	<b>-ēs / -ēs</b>	<b>-a / -ia</b>

Identify the case, gender and number of each noun in the table below. The gender of the noun may not be obvious; if this is the case, you will need to find it out from the vocabulary lists for Chapter 1 and Chapter 2.

Next, complete the adjective so that it agrees with its noun. Remember that 2-1-2 adjectives use endings from different declensions, depending on the gender of the noun described. Then translate each noun and adjective phrase.

**Note that** for the 3rd declension, the endings in **blue** are used by **nouns** and the endings in **red** are typically used by **adjectives**. There are one or two exceptions to this rule and these are listed on p215.

	noun	case	gender	number	adjective	translation
e.g.	patrēs	<i>nominative</i>	<i>masculine</i>	<i>plural</i>	īrāt-ī	<i>the angry fathers</i>
1	gladium				pulchr-	
2	mātre				laet-	
3	homō				laet-	
4	līberōs				mult-	
5	perīculum				mult-	
6	corpora				Rōmān-	
7	hastae				mult-	
8	uxor				pulchr-	
9	rēgem				saev-	
10	flūmen				Graec-	