

Exercise B2.4: 2-1-2 and 3rd declension adjectives

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

This exercise practises agreement using nouns from all three declensions and both types of adjective. It may be helpful to use the summary of case endings below. Remember that for an adjective to agree with its noun, it needs to be the same case, gender and number as its noun. 2-1-2 adjectives use endings from different declensions, depending on the gender of the noun they describe.

	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	- em / - em	(—) / (- e)
nominative pl	-ae	-ī	-a	- ēs / - ēs	- a / - ia
accusative pl	-ās	-ōs	-a	- ēs / - ēs	- a / - ia

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.

Select the correct form of the adjective to agree with its noun in case, gender and number. Then translate the phrase.

e.g. arma (ingēns / **ingentia**) *arma ingentia - huge weapons*

1. sagittās (multam / multās)
2. filiōs (audācem / audācēs)
3. fēmīnae (fortis / fortēs)
4. corpora (multa / multae)
5. flūmen (ingentēs / ingēns)
6. deōs (fortem / fortēs)
7. hominēs (īrātī / īrātus)
8. filiī (audāx / audācēs)
9. rēx (Graecum / Graecus)
10. rēgīna (audāx / audācem)