

VOCABULARY

<p>al'tus, al'ta, al'tum, <i>high, deep</i> (alto)</p> <p>bo'nus, bo'na, bo'num, <i>good</i> (bonus)</p> <p>lā'tus, lā'ta, lā'tum, <i>wide, broad</i> (latitude)</p> <p>lon'gus, lon'ga, lon'gum, <i>long, tall</i> (longitude)</p> <p>mag'nus, mag'na, mag'num, <i>large,</i> <i>great</i> (magnify)</p>	<p>ma'lus, ma'la, ma'lum, <i>bad</i> (malice)</p> <p>me'us, me'a, me'um, <i>my</i></p> <p>mul'tus, mul'ta, mul'tum, <i>much;</i> <i>pl., many people</i> (multiply)</p> <p>par'vus, par'va, par'vum, <i>small,</i> <i>little</i></p> <p>tu'us, tu'a, tu'um, <i>your</i></p>
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Decline via longa, nauta bonus, puer parvus, dōnum magnum.

25. **Word Work.** — This vocabulary suggests some interesting derivatives.

What is a *lateral* pass? Can you remember which is *longitude*, and which *latitude*? Do you take *multiple-choice* examinations? Then there are the *mal-* prefixes: *mal-a-propos, malevolent, malformation, malcontent*, and others; from *bonus* (adverb *bene*), there is *benevolent, beneficent, benediction, benefit*, and many more.

26. **Agreement of Adjectives.** — An adjective agrees with its noun in gender, number, and case, whether it modifies it directly or is used as a *predicate adjective*.

A little girl is calling. Puella parva vocat.

The boy is small. Puer parvus est.

The farmers are good. Agricolaē bonī sunt.

Notice that the adjective does not always end as the noun does. *Agricolaē*, although first declension, is masculine from its meaning; so *bonī* is masculine, nominative, plural, to agree with it.

Homework EXERCISES

- (a) Translate, giving the reason for the ending of each adjective:
1. Villa in insulā magnā est.
 2. Multa bella longa sunt.
 3. Multum frūmentum portāmus.
 4. Lēgātī et nūntiī in silvā magnā pugnant.
 5. Puer parvus dōna amat.
 6. Vir longam tubam puerī spectat.
 7. Fēmina puerōs bonōs vocat.
 8. Puellae tuōs equōs amant.
 9. Viae nōn longae sunt.
 10. Equus magnī servī parvus est.

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