New Chant

Third-Declension Adjectives (Two Terminations)

	Case	Masculine/Feminine	Neuter
Singular	Nominative	**brevis**	**breve**
	Genitive	**brevis**	**brevis**
	Dative	**brevī**	**brevī**
	Accusative	**brevem**	**breve**
	Ablative	**brevī**	**brevī**
Plural	Nominative	**brevēs**	**brevia**
	Genitive	**brevium**	**brevium**
	Dative	**brevibus**	**brevibus**
	Accusative	**brevēs**	**brevia**
	Ablative	**brevibus**	**brevibus**

New Vocabulary

Latin	English
brevis, breve	short, shallow, short-lived, brief
commūnis, commūne	shared, common
difficilis, difficile	difficult
dulcis, dulce	sweet
facilis, facile	easy
fortis, forte	strong, brave
gravis, grave	heavy; serious
levis, leve	light (not heavy); fickle, trivial
nōbilis, nōbile	well-known, noble, famous
omnis, omne	all, whole, every

Review Vocabulary

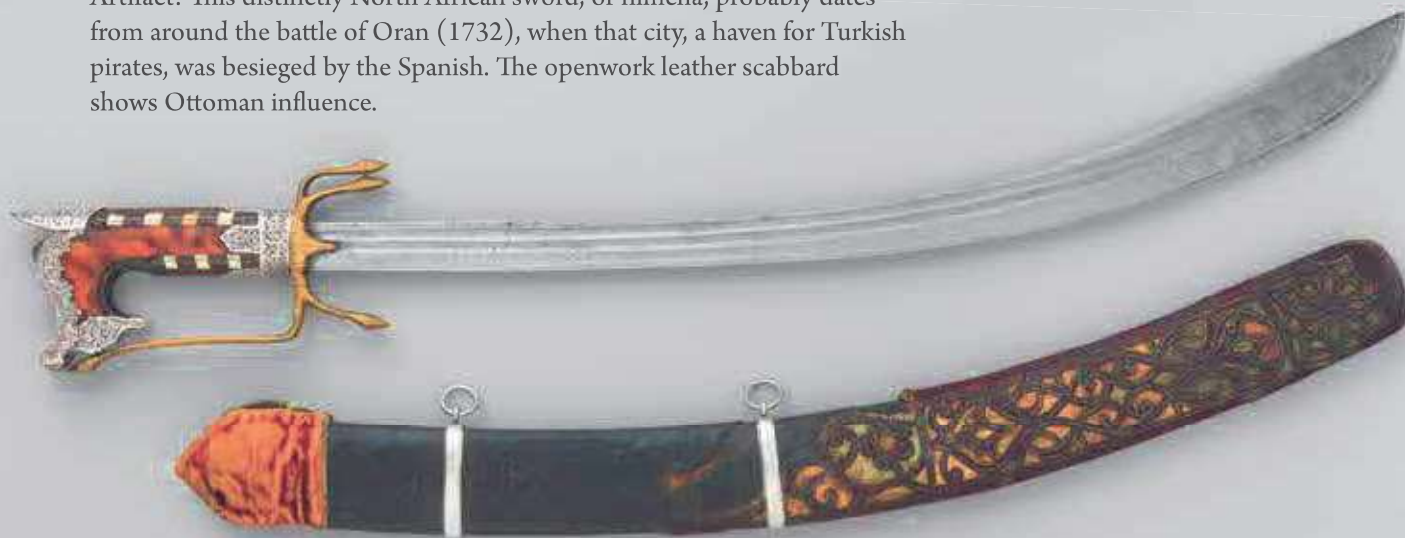| Latin	English
pecūnia, -ae (f)	money
poena, -ae (f)	penalty, punishment
rosa, -ae (f)	rose
sententia, -ae (f)	sentence, opinion
vīta, -ae (f)	life

Unit I

Pīrātae, **Part 3**

The **nōmen virī erat** (_____) Mr. Horner. The **puerī** (_____) had told their **fābulam** (_____) so well that he became convinced he needed **adiuvāre eōs** (_____).

Dominus (_____) Horner assisted *Mārcum et Iūliam* in rallying a **parvum** (_____) band of *piscātōrum et agricolārum* to help them push the *pīrātās* **ē** (_____) Port Louis. The **cōnsilium erat** (_____) that Mr. Horner would become the spokesperson to discuss things *cum pīrātīs.* They would fight if necessary, but they hoped Mr. Horner could persuade the pirates to move *ex īnsulā.*

Septem virī (_____) had volunteered. Despite the protests *virōrum,* Marcus and Julia insisted on being **partem** (_____) of the group. Along with Mr. Horner, that made **decem** (_____) total. A **brevī** (_____) time later, after gathering some supplies **in nāvēs** (_____), they **omnēs** (_____) went. But sailing back to St. Ferdinand proved to be much more **difficile** (_____) than they had thought it would be. A **magna** (_____) storm fought **contrā eōs per tōtam viam** (_____). Lightning struck **prope nāvēs** (_____). It was very frightening!

Sadly, that was only the start of their problems.

Artifact: This distinctly North African sword, or nimcha, probably dates from around the battle of Oran (1732), when that city, a haven for Turkish pirates, was besieged by the Spanish. The openwork leather scabbard shows Ottoman influence.
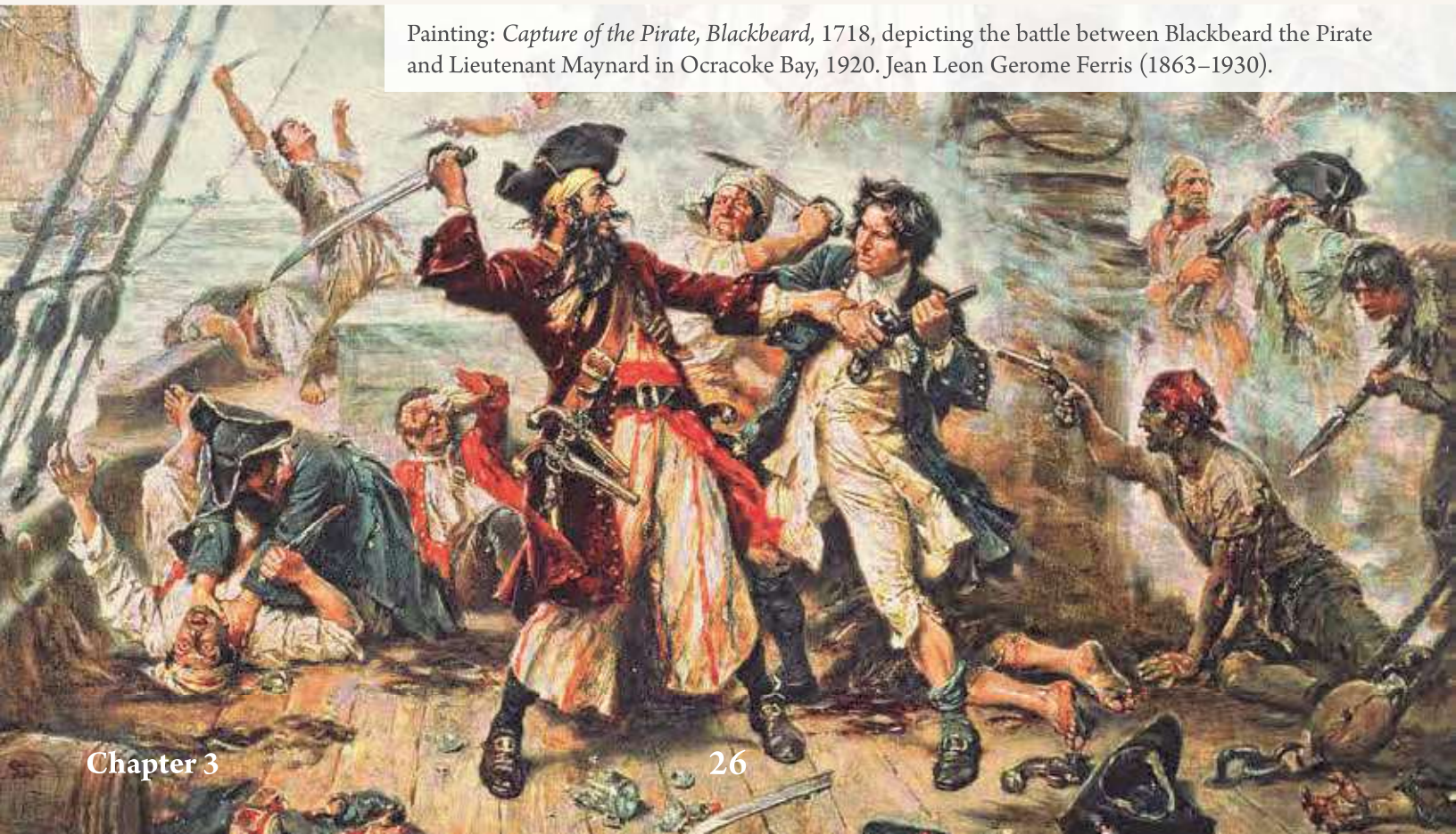
Third-Declension Adjectives

Take a careful look at the table for this chapter's chant. You should notice two things. First, like almost all third-declension adjectives, *brevis* is declined pretty much like a typical I-stem of the third declension. Can you see the only difference? It's in the ablative singular, which is usually -*e* for masculine and feminine third-declension I-stem nouns. Third-declension adjectives, though, are just a bit more "hard-core" in their "I-stem-ness," if you will, and have that -*ī* in one more place.

Second, third-declension adjectives have the same forms in the feminine and masculine, but several different ones in the neuter. This is also not so strange, if you think about it. Remember how similar those masculine and feminine third-declension words are? In fact, that's why you've been memorizing which gender third-declension nouns are: There is nothing that different between the two in form.

In any case, that is why *brevis* is called a "two-termination" adjective. The word "termination" just means "ending," and two-termination adjectives have two different endings in the nominative singular. One of these endings is generally -*is* for the masculine and feminine forms, which is like the genitive singular form, and like many masculine and feminine third-declension nouns, such as *avis* and *nāvis*. The other nominative singular ending is -*e*, just like many third-declension, neuter I-stem words, such as *mare*.

Painting: *Capture of the Pirate, Blackbeard,* 1718, depicting the battle between Blackbeard the Pirate and Lieutenant Maynard in Ocracoke Bay, 1920. Jean Leon Gerome Ferris (1863–1930).

Memory Worksheet

A. Translation

1. **fortis** _____

2. **difficilis** _____

3. **brevis** _____

4. **facilis** _____

5. **gravis** _____

6. **dulcis** _____

7. **levis** _____

8. **commūnis** _____

9. **omnis** _____

10. **nōbilis** _____

11. **poena** _____

12. **pecūnia** _____

13. **rosa** _____

14. **vīta** _____

15. **sententia** _____

B. Chant

In the following table, list the forms for the adjective _brevis_ (both the masculine/feminine and the neuter). Remember to fill in the headings for the columns and rows as well.

C. Grammar

Two-termination adjectives have two different _____ in the nominative singular.

Translation Worksheet

A. Study

On the lines provided, write the English translation of each Latin sentence.

Some brave sailors face a strong storm in their ship.

1. **Decem nautae et ūnus magister nōbilis ad Ītaliam nāvigābant.**

_____

2. **Nautae nōmen nāvī dant. Nōmen nāvis "Rosa Marium" est.**

_____

3. **Tempestās[1] magna et gravis eōs circumstat.[2]**

_____

4. **Magister nōbilis clāmat, "Valēte, nautae fortēs! Haec tempestās brevis erit!"**

_____

5. **Omnēs nautae contrā tempestātem labōrant.**

_____

6. **Labor est magna et difficilis.**

_____

7. **Post trēs hōrās tempestās est gravis. Labor nautārum facilis nōn est, sed omnēs fortēs sunt.**

_____

_____

Famous Latin Phrases

Omnia vincit amor. *Love conquers all.*

Dulce et decōrum est prō patriā morī.
It is sweet and seemly to die for one's country.

Fortēs fortūna iuvat. *Fortune favors the brave.*

Quot hominēs, tot sententiae. *There are as many opinions as there are men.*

Ars longa, vīta brevis. *Art is long, life is brief.*

---

[1]*tempestās, -ātis* (f): storm   [2]*circumstō, circumstāre, circumstetī, circumstitum*: to surround

Activity Worksheet

The *-tās* and *-tūdō* Suffixes

As you no doubt know, sometimes a noun and an adjective can have closely related meanings. Several of the adjectives from this chapter's list can be changed into nouns by adding either the suffix *-tās* or the suffix *-tūdō*. Check out the following examples:

Adjective	+	Suffix	=	Noun	Meaning
brevis	+	**-tās**	=	**brevitās, brevitātis**	brevity (the quality of being brief or short)
fortis	+	**-tūdō**	=	**fortitūdō, fortitūdinis**	fortitude (the quality of being brave)
gravis	+	**-tās**	=	**gravitās, gravitātis**	gravity, authority (the quality of being serious or heavy)
nōbilis	+	**-tās**	=	**nōbilitās, nōbilitātis**	nobleness (the quality of being famous or noble)

This type of noun is often called an abstract noun, because it stands for an abstract idea, rather than a concrete object (or person or place).

Now, in the following table, try combining the listed adjectives and suffixes to create more abstract nouns. Double-check yourself using a Latin dictionary. Then see if you can come up with a couple more on your own!

Adjective	+	Suffix	=	Noun	Meaning
commūnis	+	**-tās**	=		
difficilis	+	**-tās**	=		
levis	+	**-tās**	=		
facilis	+	**-tās**	=		
magnus	+	**-tūdō**	=		
līber	+	**-tās**	=		
cīvis*	+	**-tās**	=		
	+		=		
	+		=		

*Note that *cīvis* is actually a noun rather than an adjective. Sometimes a suffix can be added to a noun to create an abstract noun.

Quiz

A. New Vocabulary

Latin	English
brevis, breve	
commūnis, commūne	
dulcis, dulce	
fortis, forte	
difficilis, difficile	
facilis, facile	
gravis, grave	
levis, leve	
nōbilis, nōbile	
omnis, omne	

B. Review Vocabulary

Latin	English
rosa, -ae	
poena, -ae	
vīta, -ae	
sententia, -ae	
pecūnia, -ae	

C. Chant

In the following table, list the forms for the adjective *brevis* (both the masculine/feminine and the neuter).

	Case	Masculine/Feminine	Neuter
Singular			
Plural			

D. Grammar

Two-termination adjectives have two different _____ in the nominative singular.