

Wheelock Chapter 17
Relative Adjectives

Learn the declension of following *adjectives*:

is, ea, id “that”

quī, quae, quod “who, which”

Give the appropriate Latin case forms, as required:

	<i>CASE</i>	<i>NUMBER</i>	<i>GENDER</i>	
1.	<i>is</i> :	NOM.	PL.	NEUT. _____
2.	<i>quī</i> :	GEN.	S.	FEM. _____
3.	<i>is</i> :	ACC.	PL.	MASC. _____
4.	<i>quī</i> :	DAT.	PL.	NEUT. _____
5.	<i>is</i> :	NOM.	PL.	FEM. _____
6.	<i>quī</i> :	ABL.	S.	FEM. _____
7.	<i>is</i> :	ACC.	S.	MASC. _____
8.	<i>quī</i> :	GEN.	PL.	FEM. _____
9.	<i>is</i> :	ACC.	S.	NEUT. _____
10.	<i>quī</i> :	DAT.	S.	FEM. _____
11.	<i>is</i> :	GEN.	PL.	MASC. _____
12.	<i>quī</i> :	ACC.	S.	FEM. _____
13.	<i>is</i> :	ABL.	S.	NEUT. _____
14.	<i>quī</i> :	ACC.	S.	NEUT. _____
15.	<i>is</i> :	ACC.	PL.	NEUT. _____
16.	<i>quī</i> :	ACC.	S.	MASC. _____
17.	<i>is</i> :	NOM.	S.	MASC. _____
18.	<i>quī</i> :	GEN.	S.	MASC. _____
19.	<i>is</i> :	DAT.	S.	MASC. _____
20.	<i>quī</i> :	ABL.	PL.	FEM. _____
21.	<i>is</i> :	NOM.	PL.	MASC. _____
22.	<i>quī</i> :	ABL.	S.	NEUT. _____
23.	<i>is</i> :	ABL.	PL.	MASC. _____
24.	<i>quī</i> :	DAT.	S.	FEM. _____
25.	<i>is</i> :	NOM.	PL.	FEM. _____
26.	<i>quī</i> :	NOM.	PL.	MASC. _____
27.	<i>is</i> :	ACC.	S.	NEUT. _____
28.	<i>quī</i> :	ACC.	PL.	NEUT. _____
29.	<i>is</i> :	DAT.	S.	FEM. _____
30.	<i>quī</i> :	DAT.	S.	FEM. _____
31.	<i>is</i> :	ACC.	S.	MASC. _____
32.	<i>quī</i> :	ABL.	PL.	FEM. _____
33.	<i>is</i> :	ABI.	PL.	FEM. _____
34.	<i>quī</i> :	NOM.	PL.	FEM. _____

*Paradigms**Demonstrative Adjective**is* (“that; those”)

	<i>Masculine</i>	<i>Feminine</i>	<i>Neuter</i>
<u>Sing.</u> N.	<i>is</i>	<i>ea</i>	<i>id</i>
G.	<i>ēius</i>	<i>ēius</i>	<i>ēius</i>
D.	<i>eī</i>	<i>eī</i>	<i>eī</i>
Acc.	<i>eum</i>	<i>eam</i>	<i>id</i>
Abl.	<i>eō</i>	<i>eā</i>	<i>eō</i>
<u>Plur.</u> N.	<i>eī</i>	<i>ae</i>	<i>ea</i>
G.	<i>eōrum</i>	<i>eārum</i>	<i>eōrum</i>
D.	<i>eīs</i>	<i>eīs</i>	<i>eīs</i>
Acc.	<i>eōs</i>	<i>eās</i>	<i>ea</i>
Abl.	<i>eīs</i>	<i>eīs</i>	<i>eīs</i>

*Relative Adjective**quī* (“who, which”)

	<i>Masculine</i>	<i>Feminine</i>	<i>Neuter</i>
<u>Sing.</u> N.	<i>quī</i>	<i>quae</i>	<i>quod</i>
G.	<i>cūius</i>	<i>cūius</i>	<i>cūius</i>
D.	<i>cūī</i>	<i>cūī</i>	<i>cūī</i>
Acc.	<i>quem</i>	<i>quam</i>	<i>quod</i>
Abl.	<i>quō</i>	<i>quā</i>	<i>quō</i>
<u>Plur.</u> N.	<i>quī</i>	<i>quae</i>	<i>quae</i>
G.	<i>quōrum</i>	<i>quārum</i>	<i>quōrum</i>
D.	<i>quibus</i>	<i>quibus</i>	<i>quibus</i>
Acc.	<i>quōs</i>	<i>quās</i>	<i>quae</i>
Abl.	<i>quibus</i>	<i>quibus</i>	<i>quibus</i>

Vocabulary:**animal, animālis**, n. (3i): *animal***mater, matris**, f. (3): *mother***mīles, militis**, m. (3): *soldier***nauta, nautae**, m. (1): *sailor***urbs, urbis**, f. (3i): *city***vir, virī**, m. (2): *man*Write what the underlined relative phrases would be in Latin.

1. "in the cities which kings ruled": _____
2. "in the city from (ex) which": _____
3. "a soldier with (cum) whom": _____
4. "some of the mothers, to whom he gave": _____
5. "a city, from (ex) which": _____
6. "a man, whose fame": _____
7. "the men, whose crimes": _____
8. "an animal, by means of which": _____
9. "the sailors, of whom two were": _____
10. "a city, of which the king": _____
12. "animals, which everyone feared": _____
13. "a city, in (in) which there is": _____
14. "a sailor, whom she saw": _____
15. "the mothers, to whom they gave": _____
17. "the cities, which they could not save": _____
18. "the animal, which you praise": _____
19. "his mother, who helped us": _____
20. "the men whose fathers we saved": _____
21. "the animals which were ...": _____
22. "the city from (ex) which ...": _____
23. "a soldier whom ...": _____
24. "the mother, to whom we gave ...": _____
25. "the cities, which are ...": _____
26. "the sailors, whose leader was ...": _____

Paradigms

Nouns

First and Second Declension Nouns

	<i>First Declension</i>		<i>Second Declension</i>	
	<u>Sing.</u>	<u>Plur.</u>	<u>Sing.</u>	<u>Plur.</u>
N.	<i>nauta</i>	<i>nautae</i>	<i>vir</i>	<i>virī</i>
G.	<i>nautae</i>	<i>nautarum</i>	<i>virī</i>	<i>virōrum</i>
D.	<i>nautae</i>	<i>nautīs</i>	<i>virō</i>	<i>virīs</i>
Acc.	<i>nautam</i>	<i>nautās</i>	<i>virum</i>	<i>virōs</i>
Abl.	<i>nautā</i>	<i>nautīs</i>	<i>virō</i>	<i>virīs</i>

Third Declension Nouns

Consonant Stems*

	<i>Masculine/Feminine</i>		<i>Neuter</i>		<u>Sing.</u>	<u>Plur.</u>
	<u>Sing.</u>	<u>Plur.</u>	<u>Sing.</u>	<u>Plur.</u>		
N.	<i>mīles</i>	<i>mīlitēs</i>	<i>māter</i>	<i>mātrēs</i>	<i>corpus</i>	<i>corpora</i>
G.	<i>mīlitīs</i>	<i>mīlitum</i>	<i>mātris</i>	<i>mātrum</i>	<i>corporīs</i>	<i>corporum</i>
D.	<i>mīlitī</i>	<i>mīlitibus</i>	<i>mātrī</i>	<i>mātribus</i>	<i>corporī</i>	<i>corporibus</i>
Acc.	<i>mīlitem</i>	<i>mīlitēs</i>	<i>mātre</i>	<i>mātrēs</i>	<i>corpus</i>	<i>corpora</i>
Abl.	<i>mīlite</i>	<i>mīlitibus</i>	<i>mātre</i>	<i>mātribus</i>	<i>corpore</i>	<i>corporibus</i>

i-Stems Nouns*

	<i>Masculine/Feminine</i>		<i>Neuter</i>	
	<u>Sing.</u>	<u>Plur.</u>	<u>Sing.</u>	<u>Plur.</u>
N.	<i>urbs</i>	<i>urbēs</i>	<i>animal</i>	<i>animālia</i>
G.	<i>urbis</i>	<i>urbium</i>	<i>animālīs</i>	<i>animālium</i>
D.	<i>urbī</i>	<i>urbibus</i>	<i>animālī</i>	<i>animālibus</i>
Acc.	<i>urbem</i>	<i>urbēs</i>	<i>animal</i>	<i>animālia</i>
Abl.	<i>urbe</i>	<i>urbibus</i>	<i>animālī</i>	<i>animālibus</i>

* Inflectional suffixes are underlined