Stage 14

Apud Salvium



I can do the following:	Agree	Agree, but need to improve	Not yet
Read and understand Latin sentences like the Model Sentences.			
Demonstrate understanding of a Latin story similar to ones in the text.			
Read, comprehend, and answer questions about a Latin story.			
Know that adjectives must agree with the words they describe in case and number.			
Recognize the singular and plural forms of the ablative case.			
Recognize prepositions and know which takes either the ablative or accusative case.			
Recognize and use the imperfect of sum , possum .			
Identify major facts about Roman Conquest, Romanization, houses, and important events and dates.			
Pronounce all the words of the Stage 14 Vocabulary Checklist correctly and know their meanings.			
Define and give the Latin roots for some English words derived from the Latin vocabulary in the stage.			

I can read and understand Latin sentences like the following samples:

1. amphor<u>ae</u> grav<u>ēs</u> erant.

The amphorae were heavy.

2. **nōlī** lacrimāre!

Do not cry!

3. Salvī, audī!

Salvius, listen!

4. Quīntus *ad vīllam* vēnit.

Quintus came to the villa.

This villa was far <i>from</i>	the city.		
Important Terms:			
Important Dates			
55 BC			
54 BC			
44 BC			
39 AD			
43 AD			
75 AD			
78 AD			
80 AD			
81 AD			
84 AD			
410 AD			
Life in Roman Britain			
towns			
roads			
wealthy Britons			
villas			
poor Britons			
roundhouse			
open hearth			
wattle and daub			

5. Salvius *ē vīllā* contendit.

Salvius hurried out of the villa.

6. haec vīlla $ab\ urbe$ longē aberat.

Nova Verba:

Latin Word	English Meaning	Derivatives		
aliquid	something			
apud (+ accusative)	among, at the house of			
, ,				
attonitus, attonita, attonitum	astonished			
aula,aulae,f.	palace			
cotīdiē	daily, everyday	quotidian		
decōrus, decōra, decōrum	proper, right	decor=seemly decorous, indecorous, decorum		
dēleō, dēlēre, dēlēvī	to destroy	del/delet=blot out, remove delete, indelible, deletion, delible		
deus, deī, m.	god	de=god adieu, adios, deify, deification, deity, deiform		
difficilis, difficile	difficult	dif=not facil=easy difficult, difficulty		
dīligenter	diligently, carefully	diligent, diligence		
domina, dominae, f.	mistress, lady of the house	beldam, belladonna, dam, dame, damsel, duenna, madam		
dōnum, dōnī, n.	gift, present	don=give condone, donate, pardon		
fidēlis, fidēlis, fidēle	loyal, faithful, trustworthy, reliable	fid=faith, trust fidelity, infidel, fealty, confidence		
ipse, ipsa, ipsum	himself, herself, itself	ipso facto, ipsilateral		

iste, ista, istud	that [often a negative connotation]	
marītus,marītī, m.	husband	marital, marry
necesse	necessary	necessary necessitate, necessity
num?	surelynot?	
quam	how (used with positive degree adjectives)	
quamquam	although	
-que	and	
rēx, rēgis, m.	king	reg/roy=king regal, interregnum, regalia, regicide, reign, royal, royalty, viceroy
ubi	when	

Nova Grammatica:

Personal Pronouns

	1st Person		2 nd Person		
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	
Nominative	ego I	nōs we	tū you	vōs you	
Genitive	meī of me	nostrum/nostrī of us	tuī of you	vestrum/vestrī of you	
Dative	mihi to me/for me	nōbis to us/for us	tibi to you/for you	vōbis to you/for you	
Accusative	mē me	nōs us	tē you	vōs you	
Ablative	mē me	nōbis <mark>us</mark>	tē you	vōbis <mark>you</mark>	

Prepositional Phrases:

Latin prepositions either take an <u>ablative</u> or an <u>accusative</u> object.

	Ablative	ative Accusative	
ā vīllā	away from the house	ad vīllam	to the house
ab urbe	away from the city	apud amīcōs	among friends
cum puellīs	with the girls	in templum	into/onto the temple
sine militibus	without soldiers	prope urbem	near the city
in templō	in/on the temple	per ordinēs	through the rows
ē plaustrō	out of the wagon		
ex urbe	out of the city		
sub statuā	under the statue		
prō vīllīs	in front of the houses		
dē monte	down from the mountain		
dē fābulā	about the story		