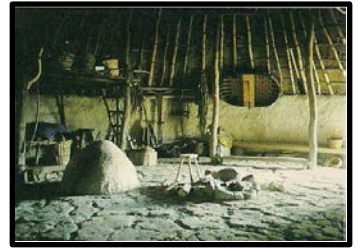


Stage 14

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.			
Identify major facts about life in Roman Britain			
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. *multae amīcae apud mē manent.*

Many friends are staying *with me*.

Many friends are staying *at my house*.

2. **difficile** est *mihi* amīcam vīsītāre.

It is **difficult** *for me* to visit my friend.

3. *venī* ad diem **nātālem meum!**

Come to my birthday.

4. **nesesse** est *nōbīs* Salvium vīsītāre.

It is **necessary** *for us* to visit Salvius.

Important Terms:

Agricola _____

Tacitus _____

Auxiliary Soldiers _____

Wealthy Roman's Household _____

Cities and Towns _____

Native Briton's Household _____

Round Houses _____

Villas _____

Nova Verba:

Latin Word	English Meaning	Derivatives
adveniō, advenīre, advēnī	to arrive	ad=to, towards, at ven/vent=come <i>advent, adventure, avenue</i>
apud (+ accusative)	among, at the house of	
attonitus, attonita, attonitum	astonished	
decōrus, decōra, decōrum	proper, right	decor=seemly <i>decorous, indecorous, decorum</i>
dēleō, dēlēre, dēlēvī	to destroy	del/delet=blot out, remove <i>delete, indelible, deletion, delible</i>
difficilis, difficilis, difficile	difficult	dif=not facil=easy <i>difficult, difficulty</i>
dōnum, dōnī, n.	gift, present	don=give <i>condone, donate, pardon</i>
fessus, fessa, fessum	tired	
inimīcus, inimīcī, m.	enemy	in/im=not am=love, like <i>inimical</i>
ipse, ipsa, ipsum	himself, herself, itself	<i>ipso facto, ipsilateral</i>
iste, ista, istud	that [often a negative connotation]	
marītus, marītī, m.	husband	<i>marital, marry</i>
necesse	necessary	necess=necessary <i>necessary, necessitate, necessity</i>
nūllus, nūlla, nūllum	not any, no	null=no, none <i>nullify, annul, null</i>
num?	surely...not?	

quamquam	although	
–que	and	
redeō, redīre, redī	to return, go back	<u>re/red=back, again</u> <u>i/it=go</u>
simulac, simulatque	as soon as	
ubi	when	

Nova Grammatica:

Personal Pronouns

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

Prepositional Phrases:

Latin prepositions either take an ablative or an accusative object.

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