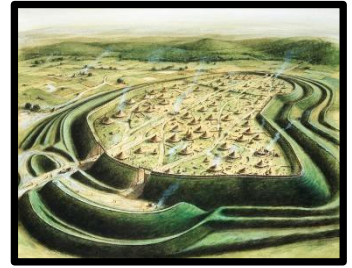


Stage 15

Rex Cogidubnus



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.			
Recognize a relative clause in Latin, introduced by a form of the relative pronoun (qui, quae, quod).			
Identify and recognize the imperfect tense of possum, volo and nolo.			
Describe the reaction of the Britons Cartimandua, Boudica, and Cogidubnus to the arrival of the Romans.			
Pronounce all the words of the Stage 15 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:

- in lectō **erat** effigiēs cērāta.
On the couch/bed **was** a wax image.
- Rēgnēsēs laetī, Canticī miserī **sunt**.
The Regnenses **are** happy, the Cantici **are** unhappy.
- senex, **quī** scēptrum tenēbat, **erat** rēx.
The old man, **who** was holding the scepter, **was** the king.
- vīnum, **quod** ancillae ferēbant, **erat** in paterā aureā.
The wine, **which** the slave women were carrying/bringing, **was** in a gold bowl.

Important Terms:

The Celts: Friend or Foe

Cogidubnus _____

Cartimandua _____

Caratacus _____

Boudicca _____

Suetonius Paulinus _____

Druids _____

Nova Verba:

Stage 15 – in aulā

Latin Word	English Meaning	Derivatives
agmen, agminis, n.	column (of people), procession	
alius, alia, aliud	other, another	<i>alien, alias</i>
aqua, aquae, f.	water	<u>aqu=water</u> <i>aqueduct, aquamarine, aquarium, aquifer, aqua, aquatics, aqueous, aquanaut</i>
claudō, claudere, clausī	to close, shut, block	<u>claud/clud/claus/clus=shut, enclose</u> <i>conclude, exclude, include, preclude, seclude, recluse, cloister, exclusive, inclusive, close, enclose, conclusion, reclusive, seclusion</i>
commodus, commoda, commodum	convenient	<i>commodity, accommodate</i>
dēbeō, dēbere, dēbuī	to owe, ought	<i>debt, due, indebted</i>
equus, equī, m.	horse	<u>equ=horse</u> <i>equine, equestrian, equerry, equitation</i>
etiam	even, also	

impediō, impedīre, impedivī	to delay, hinder	<u>in/im=in, into</u> <u>ped=foot</u> <i>impede, impediment</i>
lectus, lectī, m.	couch	
lentē	slowly	<i>festinā lentē – make haste slowly</i>
lītus, lītoris, n.	seashore	<i>littoral</i>
mare, maris, n.	sea	<u>mar/mari=sea</u> <i>marina, maritime, marine, mariner, marine</i>
miser, misera, miserum	wretched, miserable	<i>miserable, commiserate, miser, misery</i>
nauta, nautae, m.	sailor	<u>naut=sailor</u> <i>astronaut, nautilus, nautical, aquanaut, aeronautical, aeronautics, Argonaut, cosmonaut</i>
prīnceps, prīncipis, m.	chieftain, chief	<u>prim=first</u> <u>cap/cip/capt/cept=take, seize</u> <u>princip=first, chief</u> <i>principal, prince, princess principality, principle, unprincipled</i>
quī, quae, quod	who, which	<i>quorum</i>
redeō, redīre, redī	to return, go back	<u>re/red=back, again</u> <u>i/it=go</u>
sacerdōs, sacerdotis, m.	priest	<u>sacr/secr=holy</u> <i>sacerdotal</i>
teneō, tenēre, tenuī	to hold, own	<u>ten/tene/tin/tent=hold</u> <i>tenant, tenet, maintain, contain, lieutenant, tenure, tenacious</i>
unda, undae, f.	wave	<u>und=wave</u> <i>undulate, inundate, abundant, surround, redundant, abound, redundant</i>
vincō, vincere, vīcī	to win	<u>vinc/vict=conquer</u> <i>Vincent, evict, victorious, vanquish, invincible, victor</i>

Nova Grammatica:

Relative Pronouns

A relative clause modifies or **describes a previous noun or pronoun in the sentence**.

- The noun that the relative pronoun refers to is called its **antecedent** and always precedes the **relative clause**.
- A relative clause must be **introduced by a relative pronoun**.

Relative Pronouns

	Singular			Plural		
	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nominative	quī who/that/which	quae who/that/which	quod which/that	quī who/that/which	quae who/that/which	quae which/that
Genitive	cuius whose, of whom	cuius whose, of whom	cuius whose, of which	quōrum whose, of whom	quārum whose, of whom	quōrum whose, of which
Dative	cui to/for whom	cui to/for whom	cui to/for which	quibus to/for whom	quibus to/for whom	quibus to/for which
Accusative	quem whom/that/which (DO)	quam whom/that/which (DO)	quod that/which (DO)	quōs whom/that/which (DO)	quās whom/that/which (DO)	quae that/which (DO)
Ablative	quō whom/that/which	quā whom/that/which	quō that/which	quibus whom/that/which	quibus whom/that/which	quibus that/which

*** What case, number and gender of the relative pronoun should you use?***

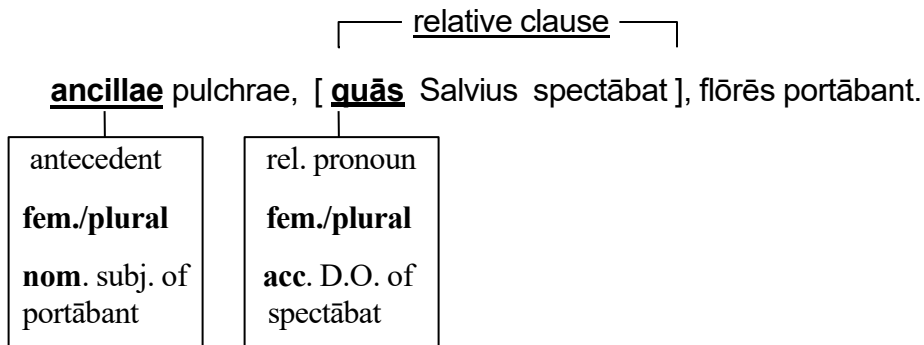
- The relative pronoun must be the **same gender and number** as its **antecedent** but it does not have to agree in case.
- The **case** of the relative pronoun is **determined by its use** in the relative clause. It can function as anything that a noun or pronoun can function as in a regular clause. (*subject, direct object, object of a preposition, etc.*)

Step 1: Determine the case and number of the relative pronoun.

Step 2: Find the noun antecedent that the relative pronoun modifies or refers to. It must be the **same gender and number**.

Step 3: Determine the case of the relative pronoun.

Step 4: Determine how the relative pronoun functions in the relative clause based on its case and translate it appropriately.



The pretty **slave girls**, **whom** Salvius was watching, were carrying flowers.

Irregular Verbs

Indicative Active

				Infinitive				
				esse – to be	posse – to be able	velle – to want	nōlle – to not want	
				Imperative				
								don't
S	2 nd							nōlī
P	2 nd							nōlīte
Present Tense								
				I am	I can, am able	I want	I do not want	
S	1 st	I	(ego)	sum	possum	volō	nōlō	
	2 nd	you	(tū)	es	potes	vīs	nōn vīs	
	3 rd	he/she/it		est	potest	vult	nōn vult	
P	1 st	we	(nōs)	sumus	possumus	volumus	nōlumus	
	2 nd	you	(vōs)	estis	potestis	vultis	nōn vultis	
	3 rd	they		sunt	possunt	volunt	nōlunt	
Imperfect Tense								
				I was	I could, was able	I wanted	I did not want	
S	1 st	I	(ego)	eram	poteram	volēbam	nōlēbam	
	2 nd	you	(tū)	erās	poteras	volēbās	nōlēbās	
	3 rd	he/she/it		erat	poterat	volēbat	nōlēbat	
P	1 st	we	(nōs)	erāmus	poterāmus	volēbāmus	nōlēbāmus	
	2 nd	you	(vōs)	erātis	poterātis	volēbātis	nōlēbātis	
	3 rd	they		erant	poterant	volēbant	nōlēbant	
Perfect Tense								
				I was, have been	I could, have been able	I wanted, have wanted	I did not want, have not wanted	
S	1 st	I	(ego)	fuī	potuī	voluī	nōluī	
	2 nd	you	(tū)	fuistī	potuistī	voluistī	nōluistī	
	3 rd	he/she/it		fuit	potuit	voluit	nōluit	
P	1 st	we	(nōs)	fuimus	potuimus	voluimus	nōluimus	
	2 nd	you	(vōs)	fuistis	potuistis	voluistis	nōluistis	
	3 rd	they		fuērunt	potuērunt	voluērunt	nōluērunt	

possum, posse, potuī – to be able

Present Tense					
S	1 st	I	(ego)	possum	I can, am able
	2 nd	you	(tū)	potes	you can, are able
	3 rd	he/she/it		potest	he/she/it can, is able
P	1 st	we	(nōs)	possumus	we can, are able
	2 nd	you	(vōs)	potestis	you can, are able
	3 rd	they		possunt	they can, are able
Imperfect Tense					
S	1 st	I	(ego)	poteram	I could, was able
	2 nd	you	(tū)	poteras	you could, were able
	3 rd	he/she/it		poterat	he/she/it could, was able
P	1 st	we	(nōs)	poteramus	we could, were able
	2 nd	you	(vōs)	poteratis	you could, were able
	3 rd	they		poterant	they could, were able
Perfect Tense					
S	1 st	I	(ego)	potuī	I could, have been able
	2 nd	you	(tū)	potuistī	you could, have been able
	3 rd	he/she/it		potuit	he/she/it could, has been able
P	1 st	we	(nōs)	potuimus	we could, have been able
	2 nd	you	(vōs)	potuistis	you could, have been able
	3 rd	they		potuērunt	they could, have been able