Stage 15   <u>Rex Togidubnus</u>

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 (**quī, quae, quod**).			
Identify and recognize the imperfect tense of possum, volō and nōlō.			
Describe the reaction of the Britons Cartimandua, Boudica, and Togidubnus 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:

1. in lectō **erat** effigiēs cērāta.

    On the couch/bed **was** a wax image.

2. Rēgnēnsēs laetī, Canticī miserī **sunt**.

    The Regnenses **are** happy, the Cantici **are** unhappy.

3. senex, *quī* scēptrum tenēbat, **erat** rēx.

    The old man, *who* was holding the scepter, **was** the king.

4. vīnum, *quod* ancillae ferēbant, **erat** in paterā aureā.

    The wine, *which* the slave women were carrying/bringing, **was** in a gold bowl.

The Celts: Friend or Foe

Cogidubnus _____

_____

_____

Cartimandua _____

_____

Caratacus _____

_____

Boudicca _____

_____

_____

Suetonius Paulinus _____

Druids _____

Nova Verba:

Stage 15 – in aulā		
Latin Word	**English Meaning**	**Derivatives**
alius, alia, aliud	other, another	*alien, alias*
alter, altera, alterum	the other, the second	**_alter=another, other_** *adulterate, alternative, alter ego, altruistic, altruism*
aqua, aquae, f.	water	**_aqu=water_** *aqueduct, aquamarine, aquarium, aquifer, aqua, aquatics, aqueous, aquanaut*
aula, aulae, f.	palace	
cantō, cantāre, cantāvī	to sing	**_cant/cent=sing_** *canticle, enchant, recant, cantor, incantation, chanticleer*
dēbeō, dēbēre, dēbuī	to owe, ought	*debt, due, indebted*
deus, deī, m.	god	**_de=god_** *adieu, adios, deify, deification, deity, deiform*
dīligenter	diligently, carefully	*diligent, diligence*

equus, equī, m.	horse	**equ=horse** *equine, equestrian, equerry, equitation*
fidēlis, fidēlis, fidēle	loyal, faithful, trustworthy, reliable	***fid=faith, trust*** *fidelity, infidel, fealty, confidence*
gerō, gerere, gessī	to wear	
bellum gerō, bellum gerere, bellum gessī	to wage war	
imperātor, imperātōris, m.	emperor	
lectus, lectī, m.	couch	
mare, maris, n.	sea	**mar/mari=sea** *marina, maritime, marine, mariner, marinate*
nauta, nautae, m.	sailor	**naut=sailor** *astronaut, nautilus, nautical, aquanaut, aeronautical, aeronautics, Argonaut, cosmonaut*
prīnceps, prīncipis, m.	chieftain, chief	**prim=first** **cap/cip/capt/cept=take, seize** **princip=first, chief** *principal, prince, princess principality, principle, unprincipled*
quī, quae, quod	who, which	*quorum*
rēgīna, rēgīnae, f	queen	
rēx, rēgis, m.	king	***reg/roy=king*** *regal, interregnum, regalia, regicide, reign, royal, royalty, viceroy*
sacerdōs, sacerdōtis, m.	priest	**sacr/secr=holy** *sacerdotal*
teneō, tenēre, tenuī	to hold, own	**ten/tene/tin/tent=hold** *tenant, tenet, maintain, contain, lieutenant, tenure, tenacious*
vincō, vincere, vīcī	to win	**vinc/vict=conquer** *Vincent, evict, victorious, vanquish, invincible, victor*

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** <u>and always precedes</u> 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

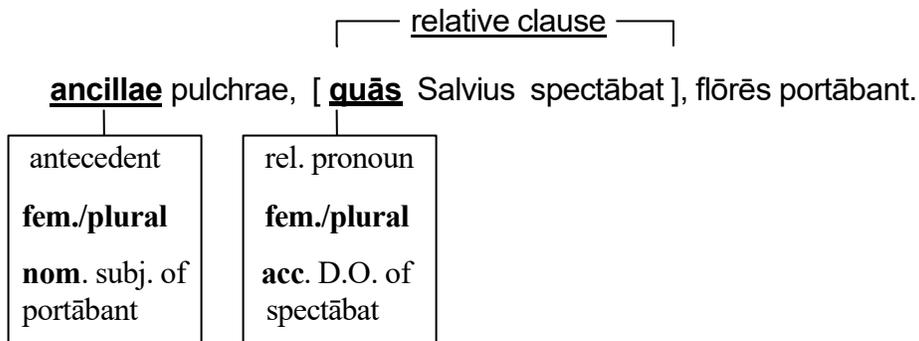*** What case, number and gender of the relative pronoun should you use?***

- The relative pronoun must be the **same gender** and **number** as its **antecedent** but it does <u>not</u> have to agree in <u>case</u>.

- 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.)*

relative clause

ancillae pulchrae, [**quās** Salvius spectābat], flōrēs portābant.

antecedent	rel. pronoun
fem./plural	**fem./plural**
nom. subj. of portābant	**acc**. D.O. of spectābat

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

Irregular Verbs

Indicative Active

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

	3rd	they		**fuērunt**	**potuērunt**	**voluērunt**	**nōluērunt**

possum, posse, potuī – to be able

Present Tense					
S	1st	I	(ego)	**possum**	**I** can, am able
	2nd	you	(tū)	**potes**	**you** can, are able
	3rd	he/she/it		**potest**	**he/she/it** can, is able
P	1st	we	(nōs)	**possumus**	**we** can, are able
	2nd	you	(vōs)	**potestis**	**you** can, are able
	3rd	they		**possunt**	**they** can, are able

Imperfect Tense					
S	1st	I	(ego)	**poteram**	**I** could, was able
	2nd	you	(tū)	**poteras**	**you** could, were able
	3rd	he/she/it		**poterat**	**he/she/it** could, was able
P	1st	we	(nōs)	**poteramus**	**we** could, were able
	2nd	you	(vōs)	**poteratis**	**you** could, were able
	3rd	they		**poterant**	**they** could, were able

Perfect Tense					
S	1st	I	(ego)	**potuī**	**I** could, have been able
	2nd	you	(tū)	**potuistī**	**you** could, have been able
	3rd	he/she/it		**potuit**	**he/she/it** could, has been able
P	1st	we	(nōs)	**potuimus**	**we** could, have been able
	2nd	you	(vōs)	**potuistis**	**you** could, have been able
	3rd	they		**potuērunt**	**they** could, have been able