

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 that the pluperfect tense is indicated by the tense sign -era- and is indicated in English by the helping verb "had."			
Distinguish between present, imperfect, perfect, and pluperfect tenses in Latin and English.			
Pronounce all the words of the Stage 16 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. servum, quī tam fortis et tam fidēlis fuerat, līberāvī.

The slave, who had been so brave and so faithful, I freed.

2. ex ōvō, quod servī in mēnsam posuerant, appāruit saltātrīx.

Out of the egg, which the slaves had put onto the table, appeared a dancing girl.

- in aulā erant multae pictūrae, *quās* pictor Graecus pīnxerat.
 In the palace were many pictures, *which* a Greek painter had painted.
- 4. in hortō erant multī flōrēs, quōs Cogidubnus ex Ītaliā importāverat.

In the garden were many flowers, which Cogidubnus had imported from Italy.

Important Terms:

The Palace at Fishbourne

Vespasian	
Cogidubnus	
Noviomagus	
mosaics	

Form the **pluperfect tense** by adding the imperfect of the verb "to be" to the perfect stem. ex. vocō, vocāre, vocāvī, (the perfect stem = vocāv-) – add eram, erās, erat, erāmus, erātis, erant When you translate the "pluperfect" you must use the word "had".

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I had called (ego) vocāv<u>eram</u> you had called (tū) vocāv<u>erās</u> he/she/it had called vocāv<u>erat</u> (nōs) vocāv<u>erāmus</u> we had called you had called (vos) vocāverātis they had called vocāv<u>erant</u>

(rev	(review) <u>Perfect Tense</u>			
(nōs)	vocāvī vocāvistī vocāvit vocāvimus vocāvistis vocāvērun	you called		

Question words (interrogative particles)

 -ne (attached to the first word of a sentence) – asks a question expecting "yes" or "no" 	Tū ne in hortō dormīvistī? <i>Did you sleep in the garden?</i>
nonne – asks a question expecting a " yes "	Nonn e tū in horto dormīvistī? <i>Surely</i> you slept in the garden?
num – asks a question expecting a " no "	Num tū in hortō dormīvistī? <i>Surely</i> you did n't sleep in the garden?

Review of the imperfect of the verb "to be".

	<u>singular</u>	<u>plural</u>
1 st	eram	erāmus
2^{nd}	erās	erātis
3 rd	erat	erant

Nova Verba:

Stage 16 – in aulā		
Latin Word	English Meaning	Derivatives
aedificō, aedificāre, aedificāvī	to build	edif=building
		<u>fac/fic/fy=make, do</u>
		edify, edification
auxilium, auxiliī, n.	help, aid	auxiliary

bonus, bona, bonum	good	bon=good bonus, bonanza, bonny, bounty, debonair, bonbon
consentio, consentire, consensi	to agree	<u>com/con/co=with, together; very</u>
consentio, consentire, consensi	to ugree	sent/sens=feel, sense
		consent, consensus, consensual
cōnsilium, consiliī, n	plan, idea	counsel, counselor
deinde	then	
dēlectō, dēlectāre, dēlectāvī	to delight, please	delight, delectable, delectation
effugiō, effugere, effūgī	to escape	e/ex=out, from, beyond, without; thoroughlyfug/fugit=fleefugitive, refuge, vermifuge, subterfuge, fugue
flōs, flōris, m.	flower	flor=flower flower, flora, floral, florist, Florida
imperātor, imperātōris, m.	emperor	
inter	among	inter=between, together, among interim, intervene, international, intersect, intellect
ita	thus, in this way	
melior, melior, melius	better	melior=better ameliorate, amelioration
nāvigō, nāvigāre, nāvigāvī	to sail	<u>navig/navigat=sail</u> navigate, navigable, circumnavigate, navvy
nōnne?	surely?	
pereō, perīre, periī	to die, perish	per=through, thoroughly, extremely <u>i/it=go</u> perish, perishable
pōnō, pōnere, posuī	to put, place	pon/posit=put, place position, deposit, compose, composition, component, opponent, apposition, juxtapose, dispose, propose, superimpose, expose
postrīdiē	on the next day	post=after, behind, later
pūniō, pūnīre, pūnīvī	to punish	puni/punit=punish punish, punishment, punitive, impunity
simulac, simulatque	as soon as	
summus, summa, summum	highest, greatest,	<u>summ=top of, highest</u>
tollō, tollere, sustulī	top to raise, lift up	sum, summary, summit extol
vertō, vertere, vertī	to turn	re/red=back, again vert/vers=turn revert, reverse, divert, avert, aversion

	1 st Conjugation			
			port <mark>ō</mark> , portāre, j	portāvī, portātus
			Infir	nitive
	portāre to carry			
			Impe	rative
S P			portā! portā te !	carry! carry!
1				t Active
				rying/ I do carry
S	1 st	Ι	portō	I carry
~	2^{nd}	you	portās	you carry
	3 rd	he/she/it	portāt	he/she/it carries
Р	1^{st}	we	portāmus	we carry
	2^{nd}	you	portātis	you carry
	3 rd	they	port ānt	they carry
	Imperfect Active			
				ed to carry/ <mark>I</mark> carried
S	1^{st}	Ι	port ābam	I was carrying
	2 nd	you	port ābās	you were carrying
	3 rd	he/she/it	port ābat	he/she/it was carrying
Р	1 st	we	port ābāmus	we were carrying
	2^{nd}	you	port ābātis	you were carrying
	3 rd	they	port ābant	they were carrying
				t Active
		I	I carried/ I	have carried
S	1 st	Ι	port āvī	I carried
	2^{nd}	you	portāvistī	you carried
-	3 rd	he/she/it	portāvit	he/she/it carried
Р	1 st	we	portāvimus	we carried
	2^{nd}	you	portāvistis	you carried
3 rd they portāvērunt they carried				
Pluperfect Active I had carried				
S	1 st	Ι	portāveram	I had carried
	2^{nd}	you	portāverās	you had carried
	$\frac{2}{3^{rd}}$	he/she/it	portāverat	he/she/it had carried
Р	1 st	we	portāverāmus	we had carried
	2 nd	you	port āverātis	you had carried
	3 rd	they	port āverant	they had carried