

Stage 17

ALEXANDRIA



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 the genitive singular and plural endings of Latin nouns and understand their function as possessive forms.			
Describe the port city of Alexandria, its history and culture, and its importance to the Romans.			
Pronounce all the words of the Stage 17 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. “minimē!” **puerō** respondī.

“No!” I replied **to the boy**.

2. in villā **Barbillī** habitābam.

I was living in **Barbillus’** villa.

3. Quīntus per multitudinem **servōrum** contendit.

Quintus hurried through a crowd **of slaves**.

4. in armāriō erant quīnque fūstēs, *quōs* Diogenēs extrāxit et **nōbīs** trādīdit.

In the cupboard were five clubs, *which* Diogenes took out and handed over **to us**.

Important Terms

Alexandria

Alexander the Great

Pharos

Aristarchus (270 BC)

Cleopatra

The Great Library

Euclid (290 BC)

Eratosthenes (240 BC)

Nova Verba:

Stage 17 – Alexandriā		
Latin Word	English Meaning	Derivatives
ā, ab (+ ablative)	from, away from	<u>a/ab/abs=away from, away</u> absent, abduct, aberrant, aberration
animus, animī, m.	spirit, soul, mind	<u>anim=mind, soul, spirit</u> animate, inanimate, exanimate, animated, unanimous, magnanimous, animosity, pusillanimous, equanimity
appropinquō, appropinquāre, appropinquāvī	to approach, to come near to	<u>ad=to, towards, at</u> <u>prope=near</u> appropinquate
āra, ārae, f.	altar	ara

bene	well	<u>bene=well</u> benefit, benefactor, benediction, benign, benevolent
benignus, benigna, benignum	kind	<u>benig=kind</u> benign
diū	for a long time	diuturnal, diuturnity
faber, fabrī, m.	craftsman	fabric, fabricate, fabrication
facilis, facilis, facile	easy	facile, facility, facilitate
graviter	seriously	<u>grav=heavy</u> grave, gravity, aggravate
hūc	to this place, here	
īnsula, īnsulae, f.	island	<u>insul=island</u> isle, insular, insulate, peninsula
invītus, invīta, invītum	unwilling	
itaque	and so, therefore	
maximus, maxima, maximum	very big, very large, very great	<u>maxim=greatest</u> maximum, maximize
negōtium, negōtīi, n.	business	negotiate, negotiator
numquam	never	
paucī, paucae, pauca	few, a few	<u>pauc=few</u> paucity, pauciloquent
perveniō, pervenīre, pervēnī	reach, arrive (at)	<u>per=through, throughout, thoroughly</u> parvenu
quondam	once, one day	quondam
recipiō, recipere, recēpī	recover, take back	<u>re/red=back, again</u> <u>cap/cip/capt/cept=take, seize</u> receipt, recipe, recipient, reception, receive, receptacle
resistō, resistere, restitī (+ dative)	resist	<u>re/red=back, again</u> <u>sist=stand</u> resist, resistance

Nova Grammatica:

The **genitive case** expresses **possession** and is often translated with the preposition “**of**”.

The **genitive singular** form of a noun tells you to what declension that noun belongs. (e.g. **-ae** = 1st declension, **-ī** = 2nd declension, **-is** = 3rd declension)

The genitive is also used to determine the **base of a noun** or what you will add the other case endings to in order to form the other cases. (e.g. the genitive of servus is **servī**, minus the **ī** genitive ending gives the base **serv-** to which you add all the other ending). This is most important for 3rd declension noun like pāvō, **pāvōnis** or urbs, **urbis**.

Notice that the vocabulary checklists and the glossary give nouns with their nominative singular and genitive singular forms.

	1 st Declension		2 nd Declension				3 rd Declension	
	Feminine		Masculine		Neuter		Masculine/Feminine	
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Nominative	-a	-ae	-us/-r	-ī	-um	-a	-----	-ēs
Genitive	-ae	-ārum	-ī	-ōrum	-ī	-ōrum	-is	-um
Dative	-ae	-īs	-ō	-īs	-ō	-īs	-ī	-ibus
Accusative	-am	-ās	-um	-ōs	-um	-a	-em	-ēs
Ablative	-ā	-īs	-ō	-īs	-ō	-īs	-e	-ibus

Remember that there are a few first declension words which are masculine (poeta, nauta, agricola).

Singular forms		1st Fem	2nd Masc	2nd Neut	3rd M/F
Nominative		a	us, ius, er	um	various
Nominative	Subject Predicate nominative	puella	servus	templum	leō
Genitive	“of” Possession (‘s)	puellae	servī	templī	leōnis
Dative	“to/for” Indirect Object	puellae	servō	templō	leōnī
Accusative	Direct Object Place to Which – ad/in prope/per/apud	puellam	servum	templum	leōnem
Ablative	Place Where – in/sub Place From Which – ex/ē/dē/ā/ab Agent – ā/ab Accompaniment – cum/sine	puellā	servō	templō	leōne
Plural forms		1st Fem	2nd Masc	2nd Neut	3rd M/F
Nominative	Subject Predicate nominative	puellae	servī	templa	leōnēs
Genitive	“of” Possession (s’)	puellārum	servōrum	templōrum	leōnum
Dative	“to/for” Indirect Object	puellīs	servīs	templīs	leōnibus
Accusative	Direct Object Place to Which – ad/in prope/per/apud	puellās	servōs	templa	leōnēs
Ablative	Place Where – in/sub Place From Which – ex/ē/dē/ā/ab Agent – ā/ab Accompaniment – cum/sine	puellīs	servīs	templīs	leōnibus

Singular forms		1st Fem	2nd Masc	2nd Neut	3rd M/F
Nominative		a	us, ius, er	um	various
Nominative	Subject Predicate nominative	a	us	um	*
Genitive	“of” Possession	ae	ī	ī	is
Dative	“to/for” Indirect Object	ae	ō	ō	ī
Accusative	Direct Object Place to Which – ad/in prope/per/apud	am	um	um	em
Ablative	Place Where – in/sub Place From Which – ex/ē/dē/ā/ab Agent – ā/ab Accompaniment – cum/sine	ā	ō	ō	e
Plural forms		1st Fem	2nd Masc	2nd Neut	3rd M/F
Nominative	Subject Predicate nominative	ae	ī	a	ēs
Genitive	“of” Possession	ārum	ōrum	ōrum	um
Dative	“to/for” Indirect Object	īs	īs	īs	ibus
Accusative	Direct Object Place to Which – ad/in prope/per/apud	ās	ōs	a	ēs
Ablative	Place Where – in/sub Place From Which – ex/ē/dē/ā/ab Agent – ā/ab Accompaniment – cum/sine	īs	īs	īs	ibus