Stage 19   ĪSIS

I can do the following:	Agree	Agree, but need to improve	Not yet
Read and understand Latin sentences like the Model Sentences.			
Read, comprehend, and answer questions about a Latin story similar to ones in the stage.			
Recognize the nominative and accusative forms of **_hic_** and **_ille_** and know their meanings.			
Recognize the imperative form of a verb and know that it expresses a command.			
Identify the negative imperative by its use of **_nōlī_** or **_nōlīte_** with the infinitive.			
Recognize vocative case forms and their use in direct address.			
Describe the importance of Isis in Egyptian religion, the details of her worship, and her wider appeal in the Roman world.			
Pronounce all the words of the Stage 19 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. *hic* est Aristō. *illa* fēmina est Galatēa.

   This (**man**) is Aristo. **That** woman is Galatea.

2. **iuvenēs**! **cēdite**! **nōlīte** nōbīs obstāre!

   Young men! **Give in**! **Don't** block us!

3. **māter**! **spectā** *hoc*!

   Mother! **Look at** *this* (*thing*)!

4. ubi sunt latrōnēs, **Eutyche**?

   Where are the thugs, **Eutychus**?

Isis _____

Osiris _____

Serapis _____

Horus _____

Īsiacī _____

The Golden Ass _____

Nova Verba:

Stage 19 - Isis		
Latin Word	**English Meaning**	**Derivatives**
amō, amāre, amāvī	love, like	**am/amat=love, like** amateur, amatory, amorous, enamor, amiable, enmity, Amanda
cārus, cāra, cārum	dear	cherish, caress
cogitō, cogitāre, cogitāvī	think, consider	**co=together, with, very** **agit/agitat=drive, force, compel** cogitate, cogitation, incogitant
comparō, comparāre, comparāvī	obtain	**com=together, with, very** **par/parat=make ready**
cōnficiō, cōnficere, cōnfēcī	finish	**con=together, with, very** **fac/fic/fy/fact/fect=make, do** confect, confection, confectioner, confetti, comfit
curō, curāre, curāvī	look after	**cur/curat=care, take care** cure, curative, manicure, pedicure, curator, accurate
fluō, fluere, flūxī	flow	**flu/flux=flow** flux, fluctuate, fluid, fluent, flume, confluence
forte	by chance	fortuitous
grātiās agō, grātiās agere, grātiās ēgī	thank, give thanks	**grat=pleasing** grateful, gratitude, gratuity, ingrate
hasta, hastae, f	spear	hastate
illūc	there, to that place	
iter, itineris, n.	journey	**itiner=route, way** itinerary, itinerant
locus, locī, m.	place	**loc=place** local, lieu, lieutenant, locomotion, locomotive
māne	in the morning	

nōvī	know	
perīculum, perīculī, n.	danger	peril, imperil, perilous
plūrimus, plūrima, plūrimum	very much	**plurim=most** **plur/plus=more**
plūrimī, plūrimae, plūrima	very many	
poscō, poscere, poposcī	demand, ask for	
tot	so many	
vexō, vexāre, vexāvī	annoy	**vex/vexat=agitate, disturb** vex, vexatious
vīvō, vīvere, vīxī	live	**viv/vict=live** vivacious, revive, vivid, viviparous, vivisection, victual
vix	hardly, scarcely	
vōx, vōcis, f.	voice	**voc=call** vocal, evoke, voice, vocalize, vocalist, vociferous

Nova Grammatica:

Demonstrative Pronouns

hic, haec, hoc – this

hī, hae, haec – these

	Singular			Plural		
	Masculine	**Feminine**	**Neuter**	**Masculine**	**Feminine**	**Neuter**
Nominative	**hic**	**haec**	**hoc**	**hī**	**hae**	**haec**
Genitive	**huius**	**huius**	**huius**	**hōrum**	**hārum**	**hōrum**
Dative	**huīc**	**huīc**	**huīc**	**hīs**	**hīs**	**hīs**
Accusative	**hunc**	**hanc**	**hoc**	**hōs**	**hās**	**haec**
Ablative	**hōc**	**hāc**	**hōc**	**hīs**	**hīs**	**hīs**

ille, illa, illud – that

illī, illae, illa – those

	Singular			Plural		
	Masculine	**Feminine**	**Neuter**	**Masculine**	**Feminine**	**Neuter**
Nominative	**ille**	**illa**	**illud**	**illī**	**illae**	**illa**
Genitive	**illīus**	**illīus**	**illīus**	**illōrum**	**illārum**	**illōrum**
Dative	**illī**	**illī**	**illī**	**illīs**	**illīs**	**illīs**
Accusative	**illum**	**illam**	**illud**	**illōs**	**illās**	**illa**
Ablative	**illō**	**illā**	**illō**	**illīs**	**illīs**	**illīs**

Imperatives

The imperative mood is used to give commands and is most often used in the 2nd person, "*You! Do ____.*"

The singular is the **present stem** of a verb which is formed by removing the "**–re**" from the infinitive:

vōcā<u>re</u>, stem = **vōcā**

rīdē<u>re</u>, stem = **rīdē**

pete<u>re</u>, stem = **pete**

audī<u>re</u>, stem = **audī**

For the plural, add "**–te**" to the **present stem**. For 3rd conjugation, take the "**-e**" off the **present stem** and add "**-ite**" (ex. "petite).

	Singular		Plural	
1st Conjugation	vōcā	call	vōcāte	call
2nd Conjugation	rīdē	laugh	rīdēte	laugh
3rd Conjugation	pete	seek	petite	seek
4th Conjugation	audī	listen	audīte	listen

Negative Imperatives

Negative commands are constructed with the **imperative** of **"nolle"** – do not wish + **the infinitive** of what you do not want someone to do.

<u>singular</u>   <u>plural</u>

nōlī rīdēre! **Don't** (you sing.) **laugh!**   nōlīte rīdēre! **Don't** (you pl.) **laugh!**

Vocative Voice

When you speak to a person directly, what you call that person must be in the **vocative case**. The vocative case is **the same as the nominative** except for **singular words of the 2nd declension** like **servus** and **Caecilius**. These words that end in "**–us**" and "**–ius**," in the vocative respectively end in "**–e**" and "**-ī**"

*Names do not usually have plurals.

	Nominative Singular	Vocative Singular	Nominative Plural	Vocative Plural
1st Declension	ancilla Metella	ancilla Metella	ancillae	ancillae
2nd Declension	amicus Marcus fīlius	amīc<u>e</u> Marc<u>e</u> fīl<u>ī</u>	amīcī fīliī	amīcī fīliī
3rd Declension	pictor Clēmēns	pictor Clēmēns	pictōrēs	pictōrēs