Stage 2   in vīllā

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 passage similar to ones in the stage.			
Read, comprehend, and answer questions about a Latin passage.			
Recognize endings of nouns to help determine the meaning of a sentence.			
Compare the word order of Latin sentences with their English equivalents.			
Discuss the daily life of wealthy women in Pompeii.			
Describe the dining customs and meals of a typical well-to-do Pompeian citizen.			
Discuss a typical day in the life of well-to-do Pompeians including at least 4 different activities.			
Compare at least 4 articles of clothing commonly worn by Romans with modern clothing.			
Demonstrate understanding of the *patrōnus-cliens* relationship.			
Pronounce all the words of the Stage 2 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. amīc**us** Caecili*um* salūtat.

    The friend greets *Caecilius*.

2. **Grumiō** triclīni*um* intrat et circumspectat.

    Grumio enters *the dining room* and looks around.

Important Terms:

Daily Life

stola _____

clientēs _____

cēna _____

patrōnus _____

forum _____

Metella _____

Caecilius _____

Nova Verba:

Stage 2 – in vīllā		
Latin Word	**English Meaning**	**Derivatives**
amicus, **amīcī**, m	friend	**am=love, like** amicable, amiable, inimical
ancilla, **ancill**ae, f	slave-girl, slave-woman	ancillary
cēna, **cēn**ae, f	dinner	
cibus, **cibī**, m	food	
dominus, **dominī**, m	master	**domin/dominat=be master of** dominance, dominant, dominion, domineer, predominant
dormit	sleeps, is sleeping	**dorm/dormit=sleep** dormant, dormitory, dormouse
intrat	enters, is entering	entrant
laetus, **laet**a, **laet**um	happy	
laudat	praises, is praising	**laud=praise** laud, laudable, laudatory, applaud
mercātor, **mercātōr**is, m	merchant	**merc=merchandise, wages, pay** merchandise, mercantile, merchant
quoque	also	
salūtat	greets, is greeting	salutation, salutatorian
vīlla, **vīll**ae, f	villa, house	villa, village

Cases: A noun can have different endings according to how it is used in a sentence. These different

endings for the same noun are called **cases**. You have already seen **three cases**.

	1st Declension		2nd Declension		3rd Declension	
Nominative	Metell**a**	vi**a**	Caecili**us**	hort**us**	Grumiō	mercātor
Accusative	Metell**am**	vi**am**	Caecili**um**	hort**um**	Grumiōn**em**	mercātōr**em**
Ablative	Metell**ā**	vi**ā**	Caecili**ō**	hort**ō**	Grumiōn**e**	mercātōr**e**

nominative case is used for the **subject** – who or what performs the verb

accusative case is used for the **direct object** – who or what receives the action of the verb

ablative case (for now) is used for the **object of the preposition**

        nom.   acc.
      Metella mercātōrem salūtat.   *Metella greets the merchant.*
       subject   direct object

        nom.   abl.
      Caecilius in **hortō** est.   *Caecilius is in the garden.*
       subject   obj of prep

<u>Nominative</u>, <u>Accusative</u> and <u>Ablative</u> **Singular**

of the 3 kinds of nouns so far

---------- The case of a noun determines what that noun can be used for in a sentence. ----------

	1	2	3
Nominative: (subject)	Metell**a**	Caecili**us**	mercātor (no ending)
Accusative: (direct object)	Metell**am**	Caecili**um**	mercātōr**em**
Ablative: (prep. phrase)	Metell**ā**	Caecili**ō**	mercātōr**e**