**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:

amīcus Caecilium salūtat.

Grumiō triclīnium intrat et circumspectat.

**Important Terms:**

**Daily Life**

stola

clientēs

cēna

patrōnus

forum

Metella

Caecilius

**Nova Verba:**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Stage 2 – in vīllā** | | |
| **Latin Word** | **English Meaning** | **Derivatives** |
| amicus, **amīc**ī, m | friend | **am=love, like**  amicable, amiable, inimical |
| ancilla, **ancill**ae, f | slave-girl, slave-woman | ancillary |
| cēna, **cēn**ae, f | dinner |  |
| cibus, **cib**ī, m | food |  |
| dominus, **domin**ī, 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 |
| **laet**us, **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 |

**Nova Grammatica:**

**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 | Metella | via | Caecilius | hortus | Grumiō | mercātor |
| Accusative | Metellam | viam | Caecilium | hortum | Grumiōnem | mercātōrem |
| Ablative | Metellā | viā | Caeciliō | hortō | Grumiōne | mercātōre |

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

Nominative, Accusative and Ablative **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) | Metella | Caecilius | mercātor (no ending) |
| **Accusative:**  (direct object) | Metellam | Caecilium | mercātōrem |
| **Ablative:**  (prep. phrase) | Metellā | Caeciliō | mercātōre |