

Stage 2

in villā



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 <i>patrōnus-clientis</i> 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 triclinium intrat et circumspectat. _____

Important Terms:

Daily Life

stola _____

clientēs _____

cēna	_____
patrōnus	_____
forum	_____
Metella	_____
Caecilius	_____

Nova Verba:

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Latin Word	English Meaning	Derivatives
amicus, <u>amīcī</u> , m	friend	<u>am=love, like</u> amicable, amiable, inimical
ancilla, <u>ancillae</u> , f	slave-girl, slave-woman	ancillary
cēna, <u>cēnae</u> , f	dinner	
cibus, <u>cibī</u> , m	food	
dominus, <u>dominī</u> , m	master	<u>domin/dominat=be master of</u> dominance, dominant, dominion, domineer, predominant
dormit	sleeps, is sleeping	<u>dorm/dormit=sleep</u> dormant, dormitory, dormouse
intrat	enters, is entering	entrant
<u>laetus</u> , <u>laeta</u> , <u>laetum</u>	happy	
laudat	praises, is praising	<u>laud=praise</u> laud, laudable, laudatory, applaud
mercātor, <u>mercātōris</u> , m	merchant	<u>merc=merchandise, wages, pay</u> merchandise, mercantile, merchant
quoque	also	
salūtat	greet, is greeting	salutation, salutatorian
vīlla, <u>villae</u> , 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