

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.			
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 men and women – include 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-cliens</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:

1. amīus Caecilium salūtat.
The friend greets *Caecilius*.
2. **Grumio** triclinium intrat et circumspētat.
Grumio enters *the dining room* and looks around.

Important Terms:

Daily Life

tunica _____

toga _____

stola _____

palla _____

salūtātiō _____

clientēs _____

patrōnus _____

cēna _____

Metella's daily activities _____

Caecilius' daily activities _____

Nova Verba:

Stage 2 – in villā		
Latin Word	English Meaning	Derivatives
amicus, amicī , m	friend	am=love, like amicable, amiable, inimical
ancilla, ancillae , f	female slave, enslaved woman	ancillary
cēna, cēnae , f	dinner	
cibus, cibi , 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, laeta, laetum	happy	
laudat	praises, is praising	laud=praise laud, laudable, laudatory, applaud
mercātor, mercātōris , m	merchant	merc=merchandise, wages, pay merchandise, mercantile, merchant

quoque	also	
salūtat	greet, is greeting	salutation, salutorian
vīlla, <u>vīll</u> 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	Metell <u>a</u>	vi <u>a</u>	Caecili <u>us</u>	hort <u>us</u>	Grumiō	mercātor
Accusative	Metell <u>am</u>	vi <u>am</u>	Caecili <u>um</u>	hort <u>um</u>	Grumiō <u>em</u>	mercātō <u>em</u>
Ablative	Metell <u>ā</u>	vi <u>ā</u>	Caecili <u>ō</u>	hort <u>ō</u>	Grumiō <u>e</u>	mercātō <u>e</u>

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)	Metell <u>a</u>	Caecili <u>us</u>	mercātor (no ending)
Accusative: (direct object)	Metell <u>am</u>	Caecili <u>um</u>	mercātōr <u>em</u>
Ablative: (prep. phrase)	Metell <u>ā</u>	Caecili <u>ō</u>	mercātōr <u>e</u>