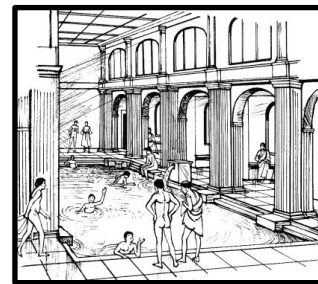


Stage 21

AQUAE SŪLIS



I can do the following:	Agree	Need to improve	Not yet
Read and understand Latin sentences like the Model Sentences.			
Demonstrate understanding of a Latin story similar to ones in the stage.			
Read, comprehend, and answer questions about a Latin story.			
Identify the principal part of a Latin verb which is the perfect passive participle and translate the perfect passive participle.			
Understand the difference between the present active participle and the perfect passive participle.			
Understand the new meaning of the preposition <i>ā/ab</i> and how it is used with the perfect passive participle.			
Recognize the difference in meaning between Latin adjectives and adverbs and understand how Latin adverbs are formed from the majority of 1 st and 2 nd declension adjectives.			
Describe the Roman Baths at Aquae Sulis and explain their importance and the significance of the Sacred Spring to the Celts and Romans.			
Explain the significance of Sulis Minerva, the temple outside the bath complex, and the role of Lucius Marcius Memor at the temple.			
Pronounce all the words of the Stage 21 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. faber, *ab* architectō **laudātus**, laetissimus erat.

The craftsman, (having been) praised by the architect, was very happy.

2. rēx aliquid **nōvī** audīre semper volēbat.

The king always wanted to hear something new.

3. saepe ad aulam Togidubnī ībat, *ā* rēge **invītātus**.

(Having been) invited by the king, he was often going to Togidubnus' palace.

Important Terms:

Aquae Sulis and its Baths

Sulis _____

Town of Bath _____

The Great Bath _____

The Sacred Springs

hot springs _____

The Baths

lead pipes _____

hypocaust _____

healing powers _____

The Temple

cella _____

Sulis Minerva _____

roundel _____

haruspex _____

Nova Verba:

Stage 21 – Aquae Sulis		
Latin Word	English Meaning	Derivatives
ā, ab + ablative	from; by	<u>a/ab/abs=away from, away</u> abstain, absent, aversion, abnormal, abject, aberration
aliī ... aliī	some ... others	alien, alienate
annus, annī, m	year	<u>ann/enn=year</u> annual, biannual, AD, perennial, bicentennial, annals, millenium
circum + accusative	around	<u>circum=around</u> circumnavigate, circumference, circuitous, circumcision
clārus, clāra, clārum	famous	clarify, declare, clarity
cōnfidō, cōnfidere	to trust	<u>con/com/co=with, together, very</u> <u>fid=faith, trust</u> confide, confident, confidence
dīligēns, dīligēns, dīligēns; dīligentis	hardworking, careful	diligent, diligently
dūrus, dūra, durum	harsh, hard	<u>dur=hard</u> durable, duration, endure
fōns, fontis, m	spring, fountain	<u>font=spring, fountain</u> fount, fountain, font
gravis, gravis, grave	heavy, serious	<u>grav=heavy</u> grave, gravity, aggrieve, aggravate, grief, gravid
hōra, hōrae, f	hour	<u>hor=hour</u> hour, horoscope, horology
iubeō, iubēre, iussī, iussus	to order	jussive
maximē	very greatly	maximum, maximize
morbus, morbī, m	illness	morbid
nūper	recently	
oppidum, oppidī, n	town	oppidan
plēnus, plēna, plenum	full	<u>plen=full</u> plenary, plenitude, replenish, plenipotentiary
praemium, praemiī, n.	prize, reward	<u>prae/pre=before, in front of, prior to</u> <u>em/empt=buy</u> premium

sapiēns, sapiens, sapiens; sapiētis	wise	sapient, sapience
unde	from where, whence	

Nova Grammatica:

Perfect Passive Participles

Participles are part verb and part adjective. They are made from verbs but have adjective endings and act primarily as adjectives.

The perfect passive participle uses 1st and 2nd declension endings and will have an ending that **agrees** in **case**, **number**, and **gender** with the noun it modifies.

It is translated "**having been** _____**ed**"

- ex. nominative: serv**us** iuss**us** - the slave having been ordered
 ancill**a** iuss**a** - the slave girl having been ordered
 mercātor iuss**us** - the merchant having been ordered
 multitūdō iuss**a** - the crowd having been ordered
- genitive: serv**ī** iuss**ī** - of the slave having been ordered
 ancill**ae** iuss**ae** - of the slave girl having been ordered
 mercātor**is** iuss**ī** - of the merchant having been ordered
 multitūd**in**is iuss**ae** - of the crowd having been ordered
- dative: serv**ō** iuss**ō** - to the slave having been ordered
 ancill**ae** iuss**ae** - to the slave girl having been ordered
 mercātor**ī** iuss**ō** - to the merchant having been ordered
 multitūd**in**ī iuss**ae** - to the crowd having been ordered

	Singular			Plural		
	2 nd	1 st	2 nd	2 nd	1 st	2 nd
	M	F	N	M	F	N
Nom.	iuss us	iuss a	iuss um	iuss ī	iuss ae	iuss ā
Gen.	iuss ī	iuss ae	iuss ī	iuss ōrum	iuss ārum	iuss ārum
Dat.	iuss ō	iuss ae	iuss ō	iuss īs	iuss īs	iuss īs
Acc.	iuss um	iuss am	iuss um	iuss ōs	iuss ās	iuss ā
Abl.	iuss ō	iuss ā	iuss ō	iuss īs	iuss īs	iuss īs

Adjectives and Adverbs

Adjective		Adverb	
1 st and 2 nd Declension		stem + -ē	
cār <u>us</u> , cār <u>a</u> , cār <u>um</u>	dear	cārē	dear <u>ly</u>
lat <u>us</u> , lat <u>a</u> , lat <u>um</u>	wide	latē	wid <u>e</u> l <u>y</u>
long <u>us</u> , long <u>a</u> , long <u>um</u>	long	longē	far
miser, miser <u>a</u> , miser <u>um</u>	miserable	miserē	miserabl <u>y</u>
pulcher, pulchr <u>a</u> , pulchr <u>um</u>	beautiful	pulchrē	beautif <u>ul</u> l <u>y</u>