

Stage 22

DĒFĪXIŌ



I can do the following:	Agree	Need to improve	Not yet
Read and understand Latin sentences like the Model Sentences.			
Demonstrate understanding of Latin stories similar to ones in the stage.			
Read, comprehend, and answer questions about a Latin story.			
Recognize and understand correctly perfect participles with active meanings.			
Understand how the genitive case is used with words of quantity.			
Recognize and translate phrases using the genitive of description and partitive genitive.			
Understand how adverbs are formed from the majority of 3rd declension adjectives.			
Explain the term <i>dēfīxiō</i> . Describe how and why a person in the ancient world might use a <i>dēfīxiō</i> .			
Explain what <i>ōmina</i> were and how the ancients believed that the gods would give them.			
Pronounce all the words of the Stage 22 Vocabulary Checklist correctly and know the meanings of all forms of the words on the Checklist.			
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:

- Belimicus, thermās ingressus, ad fontem sacrum festīnāvit.
Belimicus, having gone into the baths, hurried to the sacred spring.
- Aventīna erat fēmina magnae dīligentia.
Aventina was a very hard-working woman.
- nimum labōris habeō.
I have too much work.
- hanc rem audīre velim.
I would like to hear this thing.
- Vilbia, ē tabernā ēgressa, per silentium noctis currit.
Vilbia, having gone out of the inn, runs through the silence of the night.

Important Terms:**Magic, Curses and Superstition**

dēfixiōnēs _____

beregescu _____

lead sheets _____

ōmina _____

Nova Verba:

Stage 22 – Dēfixiō		
Latin Word	English Meaning	Derivatives
caelum, caelī, n.	sky	celestial
cēlō, cēlāre, cēlāvī, cēlātus	to hide	conceal
ēgressus, ēgressa, ēgressum	having gone out	<u>e/ex=out of; off from, from</u> <u>gress=go, step</u> egress, egression
iaciō, iacere, iēcī, iactus	to throw	<u>iac/jact/ject=throw</u> injection, rejection, object, projectile, adjective, eject, jet, jetty
incipiō, incipere, incēpī, inceptus	to begin, to start	<u>in=in, on</u> <u>cap/cip/capt/cept=take</u> inception, incipient
īnfēlīx, īnfēlīx, īnfēlīx; īnfēlīcis	unlucky	<u>in=not</u> <u>felic=happy, merry</u> infelicitous
ingressus, ingressa, ingressum	having entered	<u>in=in, on</u> <u>gress=step, go</u> ingress, ingression, ingredient
locūtus, locūta, locūtum	having spoken	loquacious, loquacity, soliloquy
moneō, monēre, monuī, monitus	to warn, to advise	<u>mon/monit=warn</u> admonish, admonition, monitor, monster, summon, premonition
-ne	? (turns a statement into a question)	
plūs, plūris, n	more	<u>plus/plur=more</u>

		plural, plus, plurality, surplus
praebeō, praebēre, praebuī, praebitus	to offer, to provide	
precātus, precāta, precātum	having prayed (to)	<u>prec=pray, prayer</u> deprecate, precarious, imprecate
prōgressus, prōgressa, prōgressum	having advanced	<u>pro=for, forward</u> <u>grad/gred/gress=step, go</u> progress
quīdam, quaedam, quoddam	one, a certain	
quō modō	how? in what way?	
regressus, regressa, regressum	having returned	<u>re/red=back, again</u> <u>grad/gred/gress=step, go</u> regress, regression
simul	at the same time	
tālis, tālis, tale	such	Retaliate
verbum, verbī, n.	word	<u>verb=word</u> verbose, verbosity, verbal, verbiage

Nova Grammatica:

Perfect Active Participles

Some verbs have perfect active participles instead of perfect passive participles. They look like perfect passive participles but they have an active meaning. These verbs (called deponents) will not be discussed until Stage 32 and will not be given to you as verbs until Stage 40. For the time being, they will appear in the stage vocabulary as 1st and 2nd declension adjectives.

adeptus, adepta, adeptum – having received, having obtained

cōnspicātus, cōnspicāta, cōnspicātum – having caught sight of

precātus, precāta, precātum – having prayed to

ingressus, ingressa, ingressum – having entered

locūtus, locūta, locūtum – having spoken

Partitive Genitive

As the name suggests a “partitive genitive” expresses the idea of “part of the whole”. It occurs after words that indicate quantity or amount.

nihil – nothing

satis – enough

duo – two

plūs – more

multum – much

These words are partitives and express the idea, “part of something”. They take a genitive that expresses the whole of which they are the part.

duo **puellārum**

two **of the girls**

nihil **pecūniae**

nothing **of money** (no **money**)

nimium **cibī**

too much **of food** (too much **food**)

plūs **prudentiae**

more **of wisdom** (more **wisdom**)

The first word is the partitive and the second word is the **partitive genitive**.

Genitive of Characteristic

A noun can be described by another noun and an adjective, both in the genitive. This genitive phrase is called a **genitive of characteristic**.

ex. vir **summae virtūtis** – a man **of utmost courage**, a **very courageous** man

Adjectives and Adverbs

Adjective		Adverb	
3 rd Declension		stem + -iter	
celer, celer is , celere	quick	celer iter	quick ly
felix, felix, felix, felic is (gen.)	lucky, happy	felic iter	luck ily
fidē lis , fidē lis , fidē e	faithful	fidē liter	faith fully
fort is , fort is , forte	brave, strong	fort iter	brav ely
difficil is , difficil is , difficil e	difficult	difficil iter	with difficul ty
humil is , humil is , humil e	low-born	humil iter	humbl y
3 rd Declension ending in “ns”		stem + -ter	
potēns, potēns, potēns, potēnt is (gen.)		potēnt er	strong ly
prūdēns, prūdēns, prūdēns, prūdēnt is (gen.)		prūdēnt er	wis ely