

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:

- fūr, thermās ingressus, ad fontem sacrum festīnāvit.
The thief, **having gone into** the baths, hurried to the sacred spring.
- Latrō erat **vir magnae diligentia**.
Latro was a **very hard-working man**.
- dominus nimium vīnī rūsus bibit.
The master has drunk **too much wine** again.
- velim cum eō colloquium habēre.
I would like to have a chat with him.
- quam celerrimē ēgressus, Guttam petīvit.
Having gone out as quickly as possible, he looked for Gutta.

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

dēfixiōnēs _____

beresescu _____

lead sheets _____

ōmina _____

Nova Verba:

Stage 22 – Dēfixiō		
Latin Word	English Meaning	Derivatives
adeptus, adepta, adeptum	having received, having obtained	adept
amor, amōris, m.	love	am=love, like amorous, enamored
caelum, caelī, n.	sky	celestial
dēcipiō, dēcipere, dēcēpī, dēceptus	to deceive	de=down, away from, thoroughly cap/cip/capt/cept=take, seize deceptive, deceit, deceive
ēligō, ēligere, ēlēgī, ēlēctus	to choose	e/ex=out of, from leg/lig/lect=select, choose eligible, electoral, elect, elective
fundō, fundere, fūdī, fūsus	to pour	fund/fus=pour, melt confound, refund, fuse, fusion, diffuse, confuse
hostis, hostis, m.	enemy	host=enemy hostility, hostile
iactō, iactāre, iactāvī, iactātus	to throw	
incipiō, incipere, incēpī, inceptus	to begin	in=in, on cap/cip/capt/cept=take inception, incipient
ingressus, ingressa, ingressum	having entered	in=in, on gress=step, go ingress, ingression, ingredient
lacrima, lacrimae, f.	tear	lacrim=cry, tears lachrymose, lacrimal, lacrimation

minimus, minima, minimum	very little	<u>minim=least, smallest</u> minimal, minimum, minimax
moneō, monēre, monuī, monitus	to warn	<u>mon/monit=warn</u> admonish, admonition, monitor, monster, summon, premonition
nox, noctis, f.	night	<u>noct=night</u> nocturnal, nocturn, equinox, noctambulism
parcō, parcere, pepercī	to spare	
precātus, precāta, precātum	having prayed (to)	<u>prec=pray, prayer</u> deprecate, precarious, imprecate
quantus, quanta, quantum	how big	quantify, quantity, quantum
quō modō	how	
tūtus, tūta, tūtum	safe	tutor
verbum, verbī, n.	word	<u>verb=word</u> verbose, verbosity, verbal, verbiage
virtūs, virtūtis, f.	courage, manliness (strength, bravery, courage, excellence)	<u>vir=man</u> virtuous, virtue
vītō, vītāre, vītāvī, vītātus	to avoid	

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)

nimum **cibī**

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

plūs **prūdentiae**

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
fēlix, fēl ix , fēl ix , fēlic is (gen.)	lucky, happy	fēlic iter	luck ily
fidēlis, fidēl is , fidēl e	faithful	fidēl iter	faithf ully
fortis, fort is , fort e	brave, strong	fort iter	brav ely
difficil is , difficil is , difficil e	difficult	difficil iter	with difficul t
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, prūdēt is (gen.)		prūdēt er	wis ely