Stage 3

NEGOTIUM



I can do the following:	Agree	Agree, but need to improve	Not yet
Read and understand simple Latin sentences.			
Demonstrate understanding of a Latin passage similar to ones in the stage.			
Read, comprehend, and answer questions about a Latin passage.			
Classify nouns according to their declensions.			
Pronounce all the words of the Stage 3 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.			
Describe the population and location of Pompeii.			
Describe the system by which the Pompeians obtained their water	•		

I can read and understand Latin sentences like the following samples:

magnus		

A big lion is in the painting.

2. mercātor ad vīllam venit.

The merchant comes to the villa.

- 3. "salvē, mercātor!" inquit Caecilius.
 - "Hello, merchant!" says Caecilius.
- 4. "salvē!" respondet mercātor.

"Hello!" replies the merchant.

Important Terms:

City of Pompeii

Campania		
forum		
Mt. Vesuvius		
Aqueduct		
nublic fountains		

Street of Shops Nuceria Gate Temple of Jupiter

Stabiae Street Gate to River Sarno Temple of the Emperors and Lares of Pompeii

Central Baths Nola Gate Temple of Apollo

Forum Baths Capua Gate market

Stabian Baths Vesuvius Gate polling Station
Suburban Baths Herculaneum Gate municipal offices

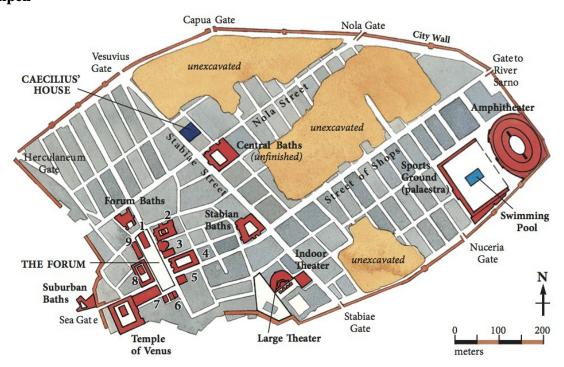
Large Theater Sea Gate basilica

Indoor Theater Stabiae Gate vegetable market and public lavatory

Palaestra Nuceria Gate

Amphitheater Temple of Venus

Map of Pompeii



Nova Grammatica:

Declensions: Latin nouns are each catagorized in different groups with *different* ending.

These groups are called **declensions**. You have already seen three declensions.

1st declension: Metell<u>a</u>, vi<u>a</u>, cēn<u>a</u> * notice that 3rd declension nouns

2nd declension: Caecilius, hortus, servus have various endings while 1st and

 3^{rd} declension: Grumiō, mercātor, canis 2^{nd} declension nouns are the same.

Nova Verba:

Stage 3 - negōtium		
Latin Word	English Meaning	Derivatives
ad	to	<u>ad=to, towards, at</u>
		adjacent, adhere, advent
bibit	he/she/it drinks	<u>bib</u> = <u>drink</u>
		imbibe, bibulous
circumspectat	looks around	<u>circum</u> =around
		spect=watch, look at
		circumspect
clāmat	shouts	clam/clamat/claim=shout, call out
		exclaim, acclaim
ecce!	look!	
et	and	etcetera
exit	goes out	e/ex=out of, out from, out, thoroughly
		<u>i/it</u> = <u>go</u>
		exit
exspectat	wait for	e/ex=out of, out from, out, thoroughly
		spect=watch, look at
		expectation

iānua, <u>iānu</u> ae, f	door	janu=doorway, door
		January, janitor, Janus-faced
<u>īrāt</u> us, <u>īrāt</u> a, <u>īrāt</u> um	angry	<u>irat=be angry</u>
		irate
leō, <u>leōn</u> is, m	lion	<u>leon</u> = <u>lion</u>
		leonine, dandelion, leopard
magnus, magna, magnum	big, large, great	magn/magni=large
		magnify, magnificent, magnum, magnanimous
nāvis, <u>nāv</u> is, f	ship	<u>nav</u> = <u>ship</u>
		navy, nave, naval
nōn	not	<u>non=not</u>
		nonsense, nonchalant, nonconformist, nonentity
portat	carries	port/portat=carry
		portable, porter, import, export, portage, sport
respondet	replies	re/red=back, again
		spond/spons=give assurance, swear solemnly
		respond
rīdet	laughs, smiles	rid/ris=laugh, make fun of
		ridicule, ridiculous
salvē!	hello!	
surgit	gets up, stands up	surg/surrect=rise
		surge, insurgent, resurgent, inurgency
taberna, <u>tabern</u> ae, f	store, shop, inn	tavern, tabernacle
videt	sees	<u>vid/vis=see</u>
		video, provide, evident, improvident
vīnum, <u>vīn</u> ī, n	wine	<u>vin</u> = <u>wine</u>
		wine, vine, vineyard, vinegar