



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 this stage.			
Read, comprehend, and answer questions about a Latin story.			
Pronounce all the words of the Stage 33 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.			
Identify the part of a verb that tells when something happened.			
Recognize and correctly translate verbs in the future and future perfect tenses			
Understand Judaism and Christianity in Rome and how its members were treated.			
Identify and discuss various forms of Roman entertainment, such as chariot races, triumphs and mūnera.			

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

1. imperātor ipse victōrī praemium **dabit**.

The emperor himself **will give** a prize to the winner.

2. nūlla **erit** fuga.

There **will be** no escape

3. *nisi* vitīis tuīs **dēstiteris**, poenās **dabis**.

Unless you cease your sins, **you will be** punished

4. *sī* tē apud mē ille *invēnerit*, poenās certē **dabis**.

If he finds you in my house, **you will** certainly **be** punished.

Important Terms:

Roman Entertainment

lūdī _____

lūdī scaenicī _____

lūdī circensēs _____

Lūdī Rōmānī _____

mappa _____

spīna _____

mēta _____

factiōnēs _____

mūnera _____

vēnātiōnēs _____

naumachiae _____

amphitheātrun Flāvium _____

triumphātor _____

Porta Triumphālis _____

Nova Verba:

Stage 33 – pantomimus

Latin Word	English Meaning	Derivatives
appellō, appellāre, appellāvī, appellātus	<i>call, call out to</i>	ad=to pell=push appeal, appellate, appellation
at	<i>but</i>	
brevis, brevis, breve	<i>short, brief</i>	brev/brevi=short abbreviate, brevity, brief, abbreviation, brevet, brevilouquence
coniciō, conicere, coniecī, coniectus	<i>hurl, throw</i>	con=together, with ject=throw

		conjecture
contrā + acc.	<i>against</i>	<u>contra=against</u> contradict, contraceptive, controversy, contrary, contrast
contrā	<i>on the other hand</i>	
crās	<i>tomorrow</i>	procrastinate
dēcidō, dēcidere, dēcidī	<i>fall down</i>	<u>de=down from</u> <u>cid=fall</u> deciduous
dēscendō, dēscendere, dēscendī	<i>come down, go down</i>	<u>de=down from</u> <u>scend/scens=climb</u> descend, descendant
ēiciō, ēicere, ēiēcī, ēiectus	<i>throw out</i>	<u>e=from, out of</u> <u>ject=throw</u> eject, ejection
et ... et	<i>both ... and</i>	
excipiō, excipere, excēpī, exceptus	<i>receive</i>	<u>ex=from, out of</u> <u>cap/cip/capt/cept=take, seize</u> except, exception, excipient
fuga, fugae, f.	<i>escape</i>	<u>fug=flee</u> refuge, refugee, fugue
hīc	<i>here, in this place</i>	
lūdus, lūdī, m.	<i>game</i>	<u>lud=play, ridicule</u> allude, delude, interlude, prelude, ludicrous
moveō, movēre, mōvī, mōtus	<i>move</i>	<u>mov/mot=move</u> move, moveable, removal, immovable, movement
nisi	<i>except, unless</i>	
numerus, numerī, m.	<i>number</i>	<u>numer=number</u> numeral, enumerate, numerous, number, numerator
potestās, potestātis, f.	<i>power</i>	
quia	<i>because</i>	
reficiō, reficere, refēcī, refectus	<i>repair</i>	<u>re=again, back</u> <u>fac/fic/fact/fect</u> refect, refecation, refectory
rēgīna, rēgīnae, f.	<i>queen</i>	<u>reg=rule</u> Regina
utrum	<i>whether</i>	
vērus, vēra, vērum	<i>true, real</i>	<u>ver=true</u> very, verify, verily, veracity, verdict
rē vērā	<i>in fact, really, truly</i>	

Future Active Indicative

The future active is a *present system tense* and is formed upon the present stem (infinitive - re) just as the present and imperfect tenses.

The future active is formed in two different ways according to the conjugation of the verb.

1 The first and second conjugations form their future by adding -b, -bi, or -bu to the present stem and then adding present personal endings.

ex. portō, **portā**re, portāvī, portatus **portā + bi + personal ending**

	<i>singular</i>		<i>plural</i>
1 st person	portā bō *	I will carry	portā bimus we will carry
2 nd person	portā bis	you will carry	portā bitis you (p) will carry
3 rd person	portā bit	he/she/it will carry	portā bunt * they will carry

* Notice that the “**t**” in the 1st person singular is absorbed and changes to “u” in the 3rd person plural.

2 The third and fourth conjugations form their future by adding a “ē” to the present stem and then adding present personal endings. *(exception: the 1st person singular ending is “am”)

dūcō, **dūc**ere, dūxī, ductus **dūc + ē + personal endings**

	<i>singular</i>		<i>plural</i>
1 st person	dūc am *	I will lead	dūc ēmus we will lead
2 nd person	dūc ēs	you will lead	dūc ētis you (p) will lead
3 rd person	dūc et	he/she/it will lead	dūc ent they will lead

Future of the verb “to be”

	Present Tense		Imperfect Tense		Future Tense	
	<i>singular</i>	<i>plural</i>	<i>singular</i>	<i>plural</i>	<i>singular</i>	<i>plural</i>
1 st person	sum	sumus	eram	erāmus	erō	erimus
2 nd person	es	estis	erās	erātis	eris	eritis
3 rd person	est	sunt	erat	erant	erit	erunt

Future Perfect Active Indicative

The future perfect active is a *perfect system tense* and is formed by adding the future of the verb “to be” to the perfect stem.

ex. laudō, laudāre, laudāvī, laudātus laudāv + future of the verb “to be”

	<i>singular</i>		<i>plural</i>	
1 st person	<u>laudāv</u> erō *	I will have praised	<u>laudāv</u> erimus	we will have praised
2 nd person	<u>laudāv</u> eris	you will have praised	<u>laudāv</u> eritis	you (p) will have praised
3 rd person	<u>laudāv</u> erit	he/she/it will have praised	<u>laudāv</u> erint *	they will have praised

* **erunt** changes to **erint**