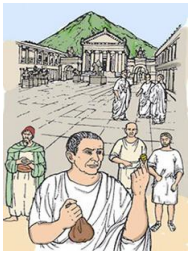
Stage 4 In Forō



I can do the following:	Agree	Agree, but need to improve	Not yet
Read and understand Latin sentences like the Model Sentences.			
Demonstrate understanding of a Latin passage similar to ones in the stage.			
Read, comprehend, and answer questions about a Latin passage.			
Respond to questions using question words such as *quis, quid, ubi, quid agit*			
Understand how verbs agree with subjects.			
Pronounce all the words of the Stage 4 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.			
Be able to describe the forum – size, buildings, and purpose			

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

1. quid tū pingis? ego leōnem pingō.

   What are you painting? I am painting a lion.

2. quid tū habēs? ego ānulum habeō.

   What do you have? I have a ring.

3. leō mē spectat.

   A lion is watching me.

4. tū rem nōn probās. quis es tū?

   You do not prove the thing. Who are you?

Important Terms:

The Forum _____

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Nova Verba:

Stage 4 – in forō		
Latin Word	**English Meaning**	**Derivatives**
agō, **ag**ere	I do, to do	**ag/ig/act=do** act, actor, agent, agenda
ānulus, **ānul**ī, m.	ring	annular, annelid
coquō, **coqu**ere	I cook, to cook	cook, cookery, concoct, biscuit, terra cotta
cūr?	why	
ē	from, out of	**e/ex=out of, from** egress, emit, exit, eject, exhaust, expel
ego	I	**ego=I** ego, egocentric, egotist, egomaniac, alter ego
ēheu	oh dear! oh no! alas!	
ex	from, out of	**e/ex=out of, from** egress, emit, exit, eject, exhaust, expel
habeō, **habē**re	I have, to have	**hab/hib/habit/hibit=have, hold** prohibit, exhibit, habit, inhibit
inquit	he/she says	
iūdex, **iūdic**is, m.	judge	**judic=judge** judge, judgment, judicial, prejudice
mendāx, **mendāc**is, m.	liar	mendacious, mendacity
pecūnia, **pecūni**ae, f.	money	**pecuni=money** pecuniary, impecunious
perterritus, **perterrit**a	terrified	**per=through, extremely** **terr=frighten** terrify, terror, terrorist
poēta, **poēt**ae, m.	poet	poet, poetic, poetry
quaerō, **quaer**ere	I look for, to look for I search for, to search for	**quaer/quer/quir/quaesit/quisit=seek, ask** query, inquire, require, question, quest, inquisition, request
quis?	who?	
reddō, **redd**ere	I give back, to give back	render
satis	enough	**satis=enough** satisfy, satisfactory, satiable, insatiable
sed	but	
signum, **signī**, n.	sign, seal	**sign=sign, mark, seal** sign, signal, signify, significance, signet
tū	you	
vocō, **vocā**re	I call, to call	**voc/vocat=call** advocate, vocation, vocational, avocation, evoke, convocation, revoke

Nova Grammatica:

Persons: There are **3 persons** (or perspectives in speaking)

1st person	I
2nd person	you (singular)
3rd person	he, she, it, singular noun

These persons are designated on the end of a Latin verb. This is called **personal endings**.

1st person	-ō	ambul**ō**	**I** walk
2nd person	-s	ambulā**s**	**you (singular)** walk
3rd person	-t	ambula**t**	**he/she/it** walks

Personal Pronouns:

1st person	**ego**	I	***ego*** and ***tū*** are nominative pronouns and are only used for the subject of a sentence
2nd person	**tū**	you	
3rd person	--		
ego ambul**ō**.	**I** walk.		ego and tū are optional and only emphasize the person which is already on the end of the verb.
tū ambulā**s**.	**You (s)** walk.		
ambula**t**.	**He/She/It** walk**s**.		

Persons, Personal Pronouns and Personal Endings

Persons	English pronoun	Latin	Latin
	(singular)	(singular)	(singular)
1st person	I	ego	-ō, -m
2nd person	you	tū	-s
3rd person	he, she, it	(a noun)	-t

"**ego**" is 1st person singular meaning "**I**" and **will always go** with a **verb** that ends in "**-o**" or "**-m**".

ex. **ego** matrem exspectō. ⟶ I am waiting for my mother.

ego su**m** coquus. ⟶ I am a cook.

"**tū**" is 2nd person singular meaning "**you**" and **will always go** with a **verb** that ends in "**-s**".

ex. **tū** in vīllā labōrā**s**. ⟶ You are working in the house.

There is no 3rd person pronoun in Latin and the subject will usually be a **noun** and **will always go** with a **verb** that ends in "**-t**".

ex. **Caecilius** navem vide**t**. ⟶ Caecilius sees the ship.