



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.			
Recognize <u>trust</u> , <u>favor/support</u> , and <u>please</u> statements in Latin.			
Identify and translate ways of forming questions using <u>quis</u> , <u>quid</u> , <u>ubi</u> , <u>cur</u> , <u>-ne</u> , or <u>num</u> .			
Pronounce all the words of the Stage 11 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.			

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

- mihi** nōn placet.
*It is not pleasing **to me**.*
*It does not please **me**.*
- tūne **mēcum** venis?
*Are you coming **with me**?*
- nōs **mercātōrī** favēmus.
*We give support **to the merchant**.*
*We support **the merchant**.*
- deī **nōbīs** imperium dant.
*The gods give **to us** an empire.*
*The gods give **us** an empire.*
- quō** festīnās, Grumiō?
***Where** are you hurrying, Grumio?*
- num** tū Āfrō favēs?
***Surely** you do **not** support Afer?*
- nōs **candidātō nostrō** nōn crēdimus sed favēmus.
*We do not give our trust **to our candidate** but we give our support.*
*We do not trust **our candidate** but we support (him).*

Nova Verba:

Stage 11 – Candidātī		
Latin Word	English Meaning	Derivatives
capiō, capere, cēpī	I take, to take, I took	<u>cap/cip/capt/cept=take, seize</u> capture, captive, accept, receive, anticipate
cēpit	he/she/it took	
cīvis, cīvis, m./f.	citizen	<u>civ=citizen</u> civic, civil, civilian, civilize
conveniō, convenīre, convēnī	I gather, to gather, I gathered I meet, to meet, I met	<u>con=with, together</u> <u>ven/vent=com</u> convene, convenient, convent, covenant
convēnit	he/she/it gathered he/she/it met	
crēdō, crēdere, crēdidī	I trust, to trust, I trusted; I believe, to believe, I believed	<u>cred/credit=believe</u> creed, credit, credence, incredible, accredit, discredit
crēdidit	he/she/it trusted he/she/it believed	
dē	about	describe
faveō, favēre, fāvī	I support, to support, I supported	favor
fāvīt	he/she/it supported	
invītō, invītāre, invītāvī	I invite, to invite, I invited	invitation, invite
invītāvīt	he/she/it invited	
eō, īre, īī	I go, to go, I went	<u>i/it=go</u> transit, exit, circuit
īīt	he/she/it went	
legō, legere, lēgī	I read, to read, I read	<u>leg/lig/lect=read</u> legible, illegible, legend
lēgīt	he/she/it read	
līberālis, līberālis, līberāle	generous	liberal
minimē!	no	minimum
mūrus, mūrī, m.	wall	<u>mur=wall</u> mural, intramural
noster, nostra, nostrum	our	nostrum, paternoster
nunc	now	

placet, placēre, placuit	it pleases, to please, it pleased	please, pleasing
placuit	it pleased	
prīmus, prīma, prīmum	first	<u>prim=first</u> prime, primary, primogenitor, primeval, primate
prōmittō, prōmittere, prōmīsī	I promise, to promise, I promised	<u>pro=forward</u> <u>mit/mitt/miss=send</u> promise, promissory
prōmīsīt	he/she/it promised	
pugna, pugnae, f.	fight	<u>pugn=fight</u> pugnacious, repugnant, repugn
senātor, senātōris, m.	senator	<u>sen=old</u> senator
sollicitus, sollicita, sollicitum	worried, anxious	solicitous, solicit, solicitor
stultus, stulta, stultum	stupid	<u>stulti=stupid</u> stultification, stultify, stultiloquy
valē!	good-bye	valedictorian
verberō, verberāre, verberāvī	I strike, to strike, I struck I beat, to beat, I beat	<u>verber=hit, strike</u> reverberate, verberation
verberāvit	he/she/it struck he/she/it beat	
vir, virī, m.	man	<u>vir=man</u> virtue, virile, triumvir, triumvirate

Nova Grammatica:

Pronouns

Personal Pronouns

	1 st Person		2 nd Person	
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Nominative	ego I	nōs we	tū you	vōs you
Genitive	meī of me	nostrum/nostrī of us	tuī of you	vestrum/vestrī of you
Dative	mihi to me/for me	nōbis to us/for us	tibi to you/for you	vōbis to you/for you
Accusative	mē me	nōs us	tē you	vōs you
Ablative	mē me	nōbis us	tē you	vōbis you

Dative

new uses for the dative case with word such as: **respondet, favet, crēdit, placet**

ex. servus **ancillae** respondet.

*The slave replies **to the slave girl.***

mercātor **Caeciliō** favet.

*The merchant gives his support **to Caecilius.***

Metella **mercatorī** crēdit.

*Metella gives her trust **to the merchant***

Pugnāx **Pompēiānīs** placet.

*Pugnax is pleasing **to the Pompeians.***

Interrogatives (Questions)

ways of asking a question

1. question words:

quis – Who?

quid – What?

ubi – Where?

cūr – Why

2. tone of voice: indicated by a question mark

Metella tōgam ēmit? *Did Metella buy the toga?*

3. –ne: added to the first word of a sentence

puellane est pulchra? *Is the girl pretty?*

4. num: as the first word in a sentence creates a question that expects a no answer

num vōs Rufi favētis? *Surely you don't support Rufus?*