Stage 13   in Britanniā

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 story similar to ones in the text.			
Read, comprehend, and answer questions about a Latin story.			
Recognize the infinitive ("to" verb form) in sentences with possum, volo, nolo.			
Know the present tense of sum, possum, volo, nolo.			
Know two different ways to say "and" in Latin.			
Identify major facts about Britannia, the British tribal system, and imports and exports.			
Identify major facts about life in Roman Britain: mining, farming, slavery, the career and life of Salvius and Rufilla			
Pronounce all the words of the Stage 13 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:

1. nōs dē hāc coniūrātiōne *audīre* **volu**mus.

   We **want** *to hear* about this plot.

2. dominus est vulnerātus.

   The master is wounded.

3. Salvius duo aedifici**a** vidit.

   Salvi**us** sees two building**s**.

4. pueri puellae**que** in primo ordine stabant.

   The boys **and** girls were standing in the first row.

5. nōnne Cervīx *arātōribus* **praeest**?

   Surely Cervix **is in charge of** *the plowmen*?

Roman Empire

population _____

land area _____

Salvius

full name _____

career _____

_____

What's he doing in Britain? _____

_____

archeological evidence _____

_____

Rufilla

full name _____

background _____

_____

What's she doing in Britain? _____

_____

archeological evidence _____

_____

Britannia

farming _____

_____

mining _____

_____

imports _____

exports _____

Celts _____

Celtic art _____

druids _____

Tribes

Brigantes _____

Regnenses _____

Iceni _____

Nova Verba:

Stage 13 – in Britanniā		
Latin Word	**English Meaning**	**Derivatives**
adveniō, advenīre, advēnī	to arrive	*ad=to, towards, at* *ven/vent=come* *advent, adventure, avenue*
aedificium, aedificiī, n.	building	*edifice, edify*
aeger, aegra, aegrum	sick, ill	
alter, altera, alterum	the other, the second	*alter=another, other* *adulterate, alternative, alter ego,* *altruistic, altruism*
cantō, cantāre, cantāvī	to sing	*cant/cent=sing* *canticle, enchant, recant, cantor,* *incantation, chanticleer*
cēterī, cēterae, cētera	the others, the rest	*et cetera*
custōs, custōdis, m.	guard	*custody, custodian*
dīcō, dīcere, dīxī	to say	*dicat/dict=say, speak* *diction, abdicate, benediction, contradict,* *edict, predict, dictate, addict, indict*
excitō, excitāre, excitāvī	to wake up, arouse	*ex/e=out of, from* *cit=call* *excite, excitement*
fessus, fessa, fessum	tired	
interficiō, interficere, interfēcī	to kill	*inter=between, together, among* *fac/fic/fy/fact/fect=make, do*
ita vērō	yes	
nōlō, nōlle, nōluī	to not want, refuse	*nolition*
novus, nova, novum	new	*nov=new* *novice, novel, novelty, innovate, renovate,* *nova*
nūllus, nūlla, nūllum	not any, no	*null=no, none* *nullify, annul, null*
possum, posse, potuī	to be able, can	*poss/pot=be able* *possible, posse, potential*

ruō, ruere, ruī	to rush	
sē (accusative form)	himself, herself, themselves	
trahō, trahere, trāxī	to drag	*__trah/tract=drag__* *extract, tractor, subtrahend, subtract,* *portray, attract, train, traction, abstract*
vīta, vītae	life	*__vit=life__* *vitamin, vital, revitalize, vitality*
volō, velle, voluī	to want	*__vol=wish__* *volition, voluntary, benevolent,* *malevolent*
vulnerō, vulnerāre, vulnerāvī	to wound, hurt	*__vulner=wound, harm__* *vulnerable, invulnerable*

Nova Grammatica:

Verb Conjugations
Most Latin verbs can be broken down into four main groups which are known as 1st conjugation, 2nd conjugation, 3rd conjugation, and 4th conjugation.
You can tell which conjugation a verb is in by its infinitive. The infinitive is also known as the 2nd Principal Part because it is the 2nd form listed in a dictionary entry. Most infinitives end in "**-re**". Often an infinitive is translated as "**to + verb**".

1st Conjugation Verbs
These are verbs which have an "**ā**" in their infinitive. Examples are: clāmō, clāmāre; labōrō, labōrare.

2nd Conjugation Verbs
These are verbs which have an "**ē**" in their infinitive. Examples are: videō, vidēre; rīdeō, rīdēre.

3rd Conjugation Verbs
These are verbs which have an "**e**" in their infinitive. Examples are: currō, currere; dūcō, dūcere; faciō, facere; capiō, capere.

4th Conjugation Verbs
These are verbs which have an "**ī**" in their infinitive. Examples are: audiō, audīre; dormiō, dormīre.

Principal Parts

Latin verbs have 4 principal parts. The stems of these principal parts are used to form the various tenses of Latin verbs. For now you only need to memorize 3 of these principal parts for each verb.

ex. dīcō, dīcere, dīxī
I say   to say   I said

Irregular Verbs

				posse	**to be able**	**velle**	**to want**	**nōlle**	**to not want**
				Infinitive					
				Imperative					
S	2nd							nōlī	do not
P	2nd							nōlīte	do not
				Present Tense					
S	1st	I	(ego)	possum	I can, am able	volō	I want	nōlō	I do not want
	2nd	you	(tū)	potes	you can, are able	vīs	you want	nōn vīs	you do not want
	3rd	he/she/it		potest	he/she/it can, is able	vult	he/she/it wants	nōn vult	he/she/it does not want
P	1st	we	(nōs)	possumus	we can, are able	volumus	we want	nōlumus	we do not want
	2nd	you	(vōs)	potestis	you can, are able	vultis	you want	nōn vultis	you do not want
	3rd	they		possunt	they can, are able	volunt	they want	nōlunt	they do not want
				Imperfect Tense					
S	1st	I	(ego)	poteram	I could, was able	volēbam	I was wanting	nōlēbam	I was not wanting
	2nd	you	(tū)	poteras	you could, were able	volēbās	you were wanting	nōlēbās	you were not wanting
	3rd	he/she/it		poterat	he/she/it could, was able	volēbat	he/she/it was wanting	nōlēbat	he/she/it was not wanting
P	1st	we	(nōs)	poteramus	we could, were able	volēbāmus	we were wanting	nōlēbāmus	we were not wanting
	2nd	you	(vōs)	poteratis	you could, were able	volēbātis	you were wanting	nōlēbātis	you were not wanting
	3rd	they		poterant	they could, were able	volēbant	they were wanting	nōlēbant	they were not wanting
				Perfect Tense					
S	1st	I	(ego)	potuī	I could, has been able	voluī	I wanted	nōluī	I did not want
	2nd	you	(tū)	potuistī	you could, have been able	voluistī	you wanted	nōluistī	you did not want
	3rd	he/she/it		potuit	he/she/it could, has been able	voluit	he/she/it wanted	nōluit	he/she/it did not want
P	1st	we	(nōs)	potuimus	we could, have been able	voluimus	we wanted	nōluimus	we did not want
	2nd	you	(vōs)	potuistis	you could, have been able	voluistis	you wanted	nōluistis	you did not want
	3rd	they		potuērunt	they could, have been able	voluērunt	they wanted	nōluērunt	they did not want

These irregular verbs must be combined with an infinitive as they are in English.

ex. dīcere nōlō.   I do not wish to say.

Conjunction

The enclitic conjunction (–que) is added to the end of a word to connect it to the word that precedes it.

ex. puerī et puellae (boys and girls) can also be expressed **puerī puellaeque**.