

Stage 18

Eutychus et Clēmēns



I can do the following:	Agree	Agree, but need to improve	Not yet
Demonstrate understanding of a Latin story similar to ones in the text.			
Read, comprehend, and answer questions about a Latin story.			
Pronounce all the words of the Stage 18 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.			
Recognize that adjectives change their endings to match the nouns not only in case and number but also in gender			
Recognize neuter nouns, singular and plural.			
Describe the development of the glassmaking industry and the techniques involved.			
Discuss the political, economic, and religious life in Egypt in the 1st century A.D.			

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

1. manūs dīlīgenter lāvīmus.

We washed our hands carefully.

2. in portū Alexandriāe erant multae nāvēs.

In the port of Alexandria there were many ships

3. puerī nōmina diērum recitant.

The boys are reciting the names of the days.

4. Plancus monumenta urbis dēmōnstrāvit.

Plancus pointed out the monuments of the city.

Important Terms:

Glassmaking / Egypt

- shaping
- free-blowing
- casting and cutting
- mold-blowing
- glassblowing
- Nile River valley
- Giza plateau

Glassmaking _____

Egypt

Nova Verba:

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Latin Word	English Meaning	Derivatives
audeō, audēre	to dare	audacious, audacity
caput, capitis, n.	head	<u>capit/cipit=head</u> decapitate, chief, capital, chapter, precipice, biceps
---, ---, coepī (<i>defective verb</i>)	began (no present tense)	
cognoscō, cognoscere, cognōvī	find out, get to know	<u>cogn=know</u> cognition, metacognition, recognize
dea, deae, f.	goddess	<u>de=god</u> deity, deity
dēmōnstrō, dēmōnstrāre, dēmōnstrāvī	point out, show	<u>de=down, away from, thoroughly</u> <u>monstr/monstrat=show</u> demonstrate
discēdō, discēdere, discessī	depart, leave	
fortasse (<i>adv</i>)	perhaps	
ibi (<i>adv</i>)	there	
libenter (<i>adv</i>)	gladly, freely	
manus, manūs, f.	hand	<u>man=hand</u> manual, manumission, maneuver, emancipate, manage, mandate
mīles, mīlitis, m.	soldier	<u>milit=soldier</u> militia, military, militant
nam (<i>adv</i>)	for	
nēmō	no one, nobody	
obstō, obstāre, obstitī (+ <i>dative</i>)	obstruct, block the way	<u>ob=toward, against</u> <u>sta/stat/stit=stand</u> obstacle, obstetrician

pars, partis, <i>f.</i>	part, direction	part=part party, particle
petō, petere, petīvī	beg for, ask for; attack	pet/petit=seek, aim at petition, compete, appetite, impetus, repeat
postea (<i>adv</i>)	afterwards	post=after, behind, later
prō (+ <i>ablative</i>) <i>preposition</i>	in front of	pro=for, forward progress, proceed, propulsion, propel
quō? (<i>adv</i>)	where?, where to?	
recūsō, recūsāre, recusāvī	refuse	recuse
soleō, solēre	be accustomed	

Nova Grammatica:

Declensions and Gender:

Neuters: The 2nd and 3rd declensions also have **neuter nouns**.
The **nominative and accusative of neuters are always the same...**

1st Declension

	<i>feminine</i>	
	sing.	pl.
Nominative	-a	-ae
Genitive	-ae	-ārum
Dative	-ae	-īs
Accusative	-am	-ās
Ablative	-ā	-īs

2nd Declension

	<i>masculine</i>	
	sing.	pl.
Nominative	-us	-ī
Genitive	-ī	-ōrum
Dative	-ō	-īs
Accusative	-um	-ōs
Ablative	-ō	-īs

neuter

	sing.	pl.
Nominative	-um	-a
Genitive	-ī	-ōrum
Dative	-ō	-īs
Accusative	-um	-a
Ablative	-ō	-īs

3rd Declension

	<i>masc./fem.</i>	
	sing.	pl.
Nominative	---	-ēs
Genitive	-is	-um
Dative	-ī	-ibus
Accusative	-em	-ēs
Ablative	-e	-ibus

neuter

	sing.	pl.
Nominative	---	-a
Genitive	-is	-um
Dative	-ī	-ibus
Accusative	---	-a
Ablative	-e	-ibus

Fourth and Fifth Declensions:

4th declension

masc. / fem.

	sing.	pl.
Nominative	-us	-ūs
Genitive	-ūs	-uum
Dative	-ui	-ibus
Accusative	-um	-ūs
Ablative	-ū	-ibus

5th declension

masc. / fem

	sing.	pl.
Nominative	-ēs	-ēs
Genitive	-eī (ēī)	-ērum
Dative	-eī (ēī)	-ēbus
Accusative	-em	-ēs
Ablative	-ē	-ēbus

