

Stage 18

Eutyclus et Clēmēs



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.			
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. in portū Alexandriāe erant multae nāvēs.

In the port of Alexandria there were many ships

2. puerī nōmina diērum recitant.

The boys are reciting the names of the days.

3. Plancus monumenta urbis dēmōnstrāvit.

Plancus pointed out the monuments of the city.

Important Terms:

cats _____

hieroglyphs _____

hieratic _____

demotic _____

Rosetta Stone _____

glass _____

mosaics _____

Nova Verba:

Stage 18 – Eutychus et Clēmēns		
Latin Word	English Meaning	Derivatives
ā, ab (+ ablative)	from, away from	<u>a/ab/abs=away from, away</u> absent, abduct, aberrant, aberration
anteā	before	<u>ante/anti=in front of, before</u> anterior, anteroom, antediluvian, <i>ante bellum</i> , a.m. – <i>ante meridiem</i>
audeō, audēre	to dare	audacious, audacity
caput, capitis, n.	head	<u>capit/cipit=head</u> decapitate, chief, capital, chapter, precipice, biceps
---, ---, coepī (defective verb)	began (no present tense)	
cognoscō, cognoscere, cognōvī	to find out, to get to know	<u>cogn=know</u> cognition, metacognition, recognize
fēlīx, fēlīx, fēlīx; <i>gen.</i> fēlīcis	lucky, fortunate	
ibi	there	
itaque	and so	
libenter	gladly, willingly	
nam	for	
nēmō	no one, nobody	
nōmen, nōminis, n.	name	<u>nomin=name</u> denomination, denominator, ignominy, nomenclature, nominal, nominate, taxonomy
obstō, obstāre, obstitī (+ dative)	to stand in the way, to obstruct	<u>ob=toward, against</u> <u>sta/stat/stit=stand</u> obstacle, obstetrician
pars, partis, <i>f.</i>	part	<u>part=part</u> party, particle
postea	afterwards	<u>post=after, behind, later</u>
prō (+ ablative)	in front of	<u>pro=for, forward</u> progress, proceed, propulsion, propel
pūniō, pūnīre, pūnīvī	to punish	<u>puni/punit=punish</u> punish, punishment, punitive, impunity
recūsō, recūsāre, recusāvī	to refuse	recuse
resistō, resistere, restitī (+ dative)	to resist	<u>re/red=back, again</u>

		<u>sist=stand</u> resist, resistance
sacer, sacra, sacrum	holy, sacred	<u>sacr/secr=holy</u> sacred, consecrate, desecrate, sacrament, sacrifice
soleō, solēre	to 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...

	<u>1st Declension</u>		<u>2nd Declension</u>		<u>3rd Declension</u>					
	<i>feminine</i>		<i>masculine</i>		<i>neuter</i>		<i>masc./fem.</i>		<i>neuter</i>	
	sing.	pl.	sing.	pl.	sing.	pl.	sing.	pl.	sing.	pl.
Nominative	-a	-ae	-us	-ī	-um	-a	---	-ēs	---	-a
Genitive	-ae	-ārum	-ī	-ōrum	-ī	-ōrum	-is	-um	-is	-um
Dative	-ae	-īs	-ō	-īs	-ō	-īs	-ī	-ibus	-ī	-ibus
Accusative	-am	-ās	-um	-ōs	-um	-a	-em	-ēs	---	-a
Ablative	-ā	-īs	-ō	-īs	-ō	-īs	-e	-ibus	-e	-ibus

Fourth and Fifth Declensions:

	<u>4th declension</u>		<u>5th declension</u>	
	<i>masc. / fem.</i>		<i>masc. / fem.</i>	
	sing.	pl.	sing.	pl.
Nominative	-us	-ūs	-ēs	-ēs
Genitive	-ūs	-uum	-eī (ēī)	-ērum
Dative	-ui	-ibus	-eī (ēī)	-ēbus
Accusative	-um	-ūs	-em	-ēs
Ablative	-ū	-ibus	-ē	-ēbus