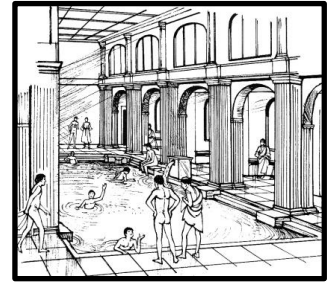


# Stage 21

# AQUAE SŪLIS



I can do the following:	Agree	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 stage.			
Read, comprehend, and answer questions about a Latin story.			
Identify the principal part of a Latin verb which is the perfect passive participle and translate the perfect passive participle.			
Understand the difference between the present active participle and the perfect passive participle.			
Understand the new meaning of the preposition <i>ā/ab</i> and how it is used with the perfect passive participle.			
Recognize the difference in meaning between Latin adjectives and adverbs and understand how Latin adverbs are formed from the majority of 1 <sup>st</sup> and 2 <sup>nd</sup> declension adjectives.			
Describe the Roman Baths at Aquae Sulis and explain their importance and the significance of the Sacred Spring to the Celts and Romans.			
Explain the significance of Sulis Minerva, the temple outside the bath complex, and the role of Lucius Marcius Memor at the temple.			
Pronounce all the words of the Stage 21 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:

- faber, *ab* architectō **laudātus**, laetissimus erat.  
The craftsman, (having been) praised by the architect, was very happy.
- rēx aliquid **nōvī** audīre semper volēbat.  
The king always wanted to hear something new.
- saepe ad aulam Cogidubnī ībat, *ā* rēge **invītātus**.  
(Having been) invited by the king, he was often going to Cogidubnus' palace.

## **Important Terms:**

### **Aquae Sulis and its Baths**

Sulis \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Town of Bath \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

The Great Bath \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

### **The Sacred Springs**

hot springs \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

### **The Baths**

lead pipes \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

hypocaust \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

healing powers \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

### **The Temple**

cella \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Sulis Minerva \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

roundel \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

haruspex \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Nova Verba:**

Stage 21 – Aquae Sulis		
Latin Word	English Meaning	Derivatives
ā, ab + ablative	from; by	<b><u>a/ab/abs=away from, away</u></b> abstain, absent, aversion, abnormal, abject, aberration
adiuvō, adiuvāre, adiūvī	to help	<b><u>ad=to, towards, at</u></b> <b><u>juv/jut=help</u></b> adjutant, adjuvant
annus, annī, m	year	<b><u>ann/enn=year</u></b> annual, biannual, AD, perennial, bicentennial, annals, millenium
cēlō, cēlāre, cēlāvī, cēlātus	to hide	conceal
circum + accusative	around	<b><u>circum=around</u></b> circumnavigate, circumference, circuitous, circumcision
dūrus, dūra, durum	harsh, hard	<b><u>dur=hard</u></b> durable, duration, endure
efficiō, efficere, effēcī, effectus	to carry out, to accomplish	<b><u>e/ex=from, out, thoroughly</u></b> <b><u>fac/fic/fy/fact/fect=make, do</u></b> effect, efficient
fōns, fontis, m	spring, fountain	<b><u>font=spring, fountain</u></b> fount, fountain, font
gravis, gravis, grave	heavy, serious	<b><u>grav=heavy</u></b> grave, gravity, aggrieve, aggravate, grief, gravid
hōra, hōrae, f	hour	<b><u>hor=hour</u></b> hour, horoscope, horology
īnfēlīx, īnfēlīx, īnfēlīx (īnfēlīcis)	unlucky	<b><u>in=not</u></b> <b><u>felic=happy, merry</u></b> infelicitous
iubeō, iubēre, iussī, iussus	to order	jussive
morbus, morbī, m	illness	morbid
nōnnūllī, nōnnūllae, nōnnūlla	some, several	
nūper	recently	
oppidum, oppidī, n	town	oppidan
plēnus, plēna, plenum	full	<b><u>plen=full</u></b> plenary, plenitude, replenish, plenipotentiary
plūs, plūris, n	more	<b><u>plus/plur=more</u></b> plural, plus, plurality, surplus

pretium, pretiī, n	price	<b>preti=price</b> price, appreciate, praise, precious, depreciation
sacer, sacra, sacrum	sacred	<b>sacr/secr=holy</b> sacred, consecrate, desecrate, sacrament, sacrifice
sapiēns, sapiens, sapiens (sapiēntis)	wise	sapient, sapience
unde	from where, whence	

### Nova Grammatica:

### **Perfect Passive Participles**

Participles are part verb and part adjective. They are made from verbs but have adjective endings and act primarily as adjectives.

The perfect passive participle uses 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> declension endings and will have an ending that agrees in case, number and gender with the noun it modifies.

It is translated "**having been \_\_\_\_\_ed**"

- ex.      nominative: servus iussus                    - the slave having been ordered  
                                  ancilla iussa    - the slave girl having been ordered  
                                  mercātor iussus    - the merchant having been ordered  
                                  multitūdō iussa    - the crowd having been ordered
- genitive: servī iussī    - of the slave having been ordered  
                                  ancillae iussae    - of the slave girl having been ordered  
                                  mercātoris iussī    - of the merchant having been ordered  
                                  multitūdinis iussae    - of the crowd having been ordered
- dative: servō iussō    - to the slave having been ordered  
                                  ancillae iussae    - to the slave girl having been ordered  
                                  mercātorī iussō    - to the merchant having been ordered  
                                  multitūdinī iussae    - to the crowd having been ordered

	Singular			Plural		
	2 <sup>nd</sup>	1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>
	M	F	N	M	F	N
<b>Nom.</b>	iussus	iussa	iussum	iussī	iussae	iussā
<b>Gen.</b>	iussī	iussae	iussī	iussōrum	iussārum	iussārum
<b>Dat.</b>	iussō	iussae	iussō	iussīs	iussīs	iussīs
<b>Acc.</b>	iussum	iussam	iussum	iussōs	iussās	iussā
<b>Abl.</b>	iussō	iussā	iussō	iussīs	iussīs	iussīs

## Adjectives and Adverbs

Adjective		Adverb	
1 <sup>st</sup> and 2 <sup>nd</sup> Declension		stem + -ē	
cā <u>us</u> , cā <u>a</u> , cā <u>um</u>	dear	cārē	dear <u>ly</u>
lat <u>us</u> , lat <u>a</u> , lat <u>um</u>	wide	latē	wid <u>ely</u>
long <u>us</u> , long <u>a</u> , long <u>um</u>	long	longē	far
miser, miser <u>a</u> , miser <u>um</u>	miserable	miserē	miserab <u>ly</u>
pulcher, pulchr <u>a</u> , pulchr <u>um</u>	beautiful	pulchrē	beautif <u>ully</u>