

Stage 24

FUGA



I can do the following:	Agree	Need to improve	Not yet
Demonstrate understanding of Latin stories similar to ones in the stage.			
Read, comprehend, and answer questions about a Latin story.			
Recognize and understand cum clauses, differentiating between its uses in the imperfect and pluperfect subjunctive.			
Recognize and differentiate between the imperfect and pluperfect subjunctive and indicative verb forms.			
Demonstrate an understanding of travel and communication in the Roman world.			
Explain the method of building a Roman road.			
Pronounce all the words of the Stage 24 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 understand and translate Latin sentences like the following samples:

- Dumnorix, *cum* haec **audīvisset**, cōnsilium audāx magnopere laudāvit.
Dumnorix, *when* **he had heard** these things, greatly praised the bold plan
- cum* Salvius rem sēcum **cōgitāret**, Belimicus subitō rediit.
When Salvius **was considering** the matter to himself, Belimicus suddenly returned.
- Quīntus, graviter vulnerātus, **magnā cum difficultāte** effūgit.
Quintus, having been seriously wounded, escaped with **great difficulty**.

Important Terms:

Travel and Communication

grōma _____

Vitruvius _____

concrete _____

curbstone _____

drainage ditch _____

pavimentum _____

agger _____

cursus publicus _____

mansionēs _____

mutationēs _____

diplōma _____

caupōnēs _____

canal barge _____

sea travel _____

Nova Verba:

Stage 24 – fuga

Latin Word	English Meaning	Derivatives
auctōritās, auctōritātis, f	authority	authoritarian, authority
audāx, audāx, audāx (<i>gen.</i> audācis)	bold, daring	audacious, audacity
carcer, carceris, m	prison	incarcerate, incarceration
comprehendō, comprehendere, comprehendī, comprehēsus	arrest, grasp, seize	com=with, together, very prehend/prehens=understand, seize comprehend, comprehension, comprehensible, comprehensibility
cum	when	
dēserō, dēserere, dēseruī, dēsertus	to desert	desert, desertion, deserted
ēgressus, ēgressa, ēgressum	having gone out	e/ex=out of; off from, from gress=go, step egress, egression
eques, equitis, m	horseman	equ=horse equestrian, equestrienne
flūmen, flūminis, n	river	flu=flow flume
humī	on the ground	hum=ground humic, exhume, humus, exhumation, humble, humiliate, humility, inhume, posthumous
intereā	meanwhile	

maximē	very greatly	maximum, maximize
neque...neque	neither...nor	
oppugnō, oppugnāre, oppugnāvī, oppugnātus	attack	ob/op=toward, against pugn=fight oppugn, oppugnant
passus, passa, passum	having suffered	pat/pati/pass=suffer, endure passion, compassion, passive, dispassionate
patefaciō, patefacere, patefēcī, patefactus	to reveal	patefy
pōns, pontis, m	bridge	pontoon, pontiff
trānsēō, trānsīre, trānsī	to cross, to go across	trans=across, thoroughly on the other side of i/it=go transient, transit, transience, transition, transitory
trīstis, trīstis, trīste	sad	tristful, Tristan
vērum, vērī, m	truth	ver=true veracity, verdict, verify, verily, very, verisimilitude, verity

Nova Grammatica:

Imperfect Subjunctive

The **subjunctive** is a different **mood** of the verb as opposed to the **indicative mood** that you have already seen. The **subjunctive** is primarily used for subordinate clauses.

The **imperfect subjunctive** is very easy to form. Simply **add** the present personal endings to the **infinitive**.

ex. amō, **amāre**, amāvī, amātus

amāre + t = **amāret**

	infinitive	imperfect indicative	
		<u>sing.</u>	<u>pl.</u>
1 st conjugation	amāre	amābat	amābant
2 nd conjugation	vidēre	vidēbat	vidēbant
3 rd conjugation	ducere	dūcēbat	dūcēbant
4 th conjugation	audīre	audiēbat	audiēbant

imperfect subjunctive	
<u>sing.</u>	<u>pl.</u>
amāret	amārent
vidēret	vidērent
dūceret	dūcerent
audīret	audīrent

Pluperfect Subjunctive

The **pluperfect subjunctive** is formed by adding “-isse” + the present personal endings to the **perfect stem**.

ex. amō, amāre, **amāvī**, amātus

amāv + isse + t = **amāvisset**

	perfect	pluperfect indicative		pluperfect subjunctive	
		sing.	pl.	sing.	pl.
1 st conjugation	amāvī	amāverat	amāverant	amāvisset	amāvissent
2 nd conjugation	vīdī	vīderat	vīderant	vīdisset	vīdissent
3 rd conjugation	dūxī	dūxerat	dūxerant	dūxisset	dūxissent
4 th conjugation	audīvī	audīverat	audīverant	audīvisset	audīvissent

cum + Subjunctive

The conjunction “**cum**” which means **when** is often used with the subjunctive mood.
(*This is not the same word as “cum” the preposition that means with.*)

cum haec verba sibi **diceret**, puellam aegram subito vīdit.

When he was saying these words to himself, he suddenly saw the sick girl.

Metalla, **cum** forum **intrāvisset**, Clēmēns quaerere voluit.

Metella, when she had entered the forum, wished to look for Clemens.

Know how to conjugate a verb in present, imperfect, perfect and pluperfect active.