Stage 7 Cēna



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 passage similar to ones in the stage.			
Read, comprehend, and answer questions about a Latin passage.			
Identify subjects by recognizing the endings of their verbs.			
Recognize formations of the perfect tense stem other than -v- stems.			
Distinguish time of actions when reading verbs in present, imperfect, and perfect tense.			
Identify characters when given their Latin descriptions.			
Pronounce all the words of the Stage 7 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.			
Compare Roman burial practices and funeral customs with modern day practices and customs.			
Describe the most common views held by Greeks and Romans of life after death.			

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

1. ille centuriō <u>era</u>t versipellis.

That centurion was a werewolf (shapeshifter).

2. amīcī meī hunc aprum saepe vīdērunt.

My friends often **saw** this boar.

3. ego tē laudō, quod mē dīligenter cūrās.

I am praising you, because you carefully take care of me.

4. amīcī optimum vīnum bibērunt. tandem surrēxērunt.

The friends **drank** excellent (very good) wine. At last **they got up**.

5.	gladiātor tamen dominum ferōciter petīv<u>it</u> et eum ad amphitheātrum trāx<u>it</u> .
	However, the gladiator fiercely <u>attacked</u> my master and <u>dragged</u> him to the amphitheater.

Important Terms:

	cremation
Roman Beliefs About Life After Death	funeral banquet
festivals for the de	ead

Nova Verba:

Stage 7 – cēna		
Latin Word	English Meaning	Derivatives
cēnō, cēnāre, cēnāvī cēnāvit	to eat dinner, to dine he/she ate dinner, he/she dined	cenacle
cōnspiciō, cōnspicere, cōnspexī	to catch sight of	con=with, together, very spic/spec/spect=look conspicuous, inconspicuous
conspexit	he/she caught sight of with	con/com/co=with, together, very collaborate, conduct, co-operate cum laude, magna cum laude, summa cum laude, cum grano salis
faciō, facere, fēcī	to make, to do	fac/fic/fy/fact/fect=make, do effect, magnify, fact, factory, faction, infection
fēcit	he/she made, he/she did	

heri	yesterday	
ingēns, ingēns, ingentis (gen/s)	huge	
intellegō, intellegere, intellexī	to understand	inter=between, together, among leg/lig/lect=read, select, choose intelligent, intellect, intelligible
intellēxit	he/she understood	imenigem, imeneci, imenigiore
lacrimō, lacrimāre, lacrimāvī	to cry, to weep	lacrim=cry, tears lacrimal/lachrymal, lachrymose
lacrimāvit	he/she cried, he/she wept	
mortuus, mortua, mortuum	dead	mortu=dead mortuary
nārrō, nārrāre, nārrāvī	to tell, to relate	narr/narrat=tell narrate, narrative, narratology, narrator
nārrāvit	he/she told, he/she related	
necō, necāre, necāvī necāvit	to kill he/she killed	
nihil	nothing	nihil=nothing nil, nihilism, nihilist, annihilate, annihilation
omnis, omne	all	omn/omni=all bus, omnibus, omnivorous, omniscient, omnipotent, omnipresent
parō, parāre, parāvī	to prepare	
parāvit	he/she prepared	
prope	near	propinquity, propinquate
rogō, rogāre, rogāvī	to ask	rog/rogat=ask interrogate, prerogative, rogation, derogatory
rogāvit	he/she asked	
tacitē	quietly	tac/tic/tacit=be silent tacit, taciturn, reticent, reticence
tamen	however	
terreō, terrēre, terruī	to frighten	terr=frighten deter, deterrent, terror, terrify
terruit	he/she frightened	
valdē	very much, very	

Nova Grammatica:

Implied Subject

If the subject of a sentence was the subject of the previous sentence, it does not have to be repeated but is simply understood and replaced by the pronouns **he**, **she** it or **they** in the translation. In Latin, the pronoun – **he**, **she**, it or **they** – does not have to be represented by any word in Latin because it is present in the verb ending.

puellae in viā ambulābant. Grumiōnem et Melissam cōnspex**ērunt**. **The girls** were walking in the street. **They** caught sight of Grumio and Melissa.

āctōrēs in theātrō clāmābant. fābulam agēbant. **The actors** were shouting in the theatre. **They** were putting on a play.

Perfect Tense Sian

The most **common sign** for the **perfect** tense is a " \mathbf{v} ", (laudā \mathbf{v} it – he praised). However, many verbs use a different way of <u>signaling the perfect tense</u>. (\mathbf{s} , \mathbf{u} , \mathbf{v} , \mathbf{x} , and **long vowel** – these are the most common signs for the perfect tense.) (e \mathbf{x} tra **long S** \mathbf{U} \mathbf{v})

Present Tense	Perfect Tense	
singular	singular	plural
aperit	aper <u>u</u> it	aper <u>u</u> ērunt
he/she/it opens	he/she/it opened	they opened
bibit	bibit	bibērunt
he/she/it drinks	he/she/it drank	drank
cēnāt	cēnā v it	cēnā v ērunt
he/she/it dines, eats dinner	he/she/it dined, ate dinner	they dined, ate dinner
cōnspicit	cōnspe <u>x</u> it	cōnspe <u>x</u> ērunt
he/she/it catches sight of	he/she/it caught sight of	they caught sight of
dēpōnit	dēpos <u>u</u> it	dēpos <u>u</u> ērunt
he/she/it puts down, takes off	he/she/it put down, took off	they put down, took off
dīcit	dī <u>x</u> it	dī <u>x</u> ērunt
he/she/it says	he/she/it said	they said
discedit	disce <u>ss</u> it	disce <u>ss</u> ērunt
he/she/it departs, leaves	he/she/it departed, left	they departed, left
docet	doc <u>u</u> it	doc <u>u</u> ērunt
he/she/it teaches	he/she/it taught	they taught
emit	<u>ē</u> mit	<u>ē</u> mērunt
he/she/it buys	he/she/it bought	they bought
ēvānēscit	ēvān <u>u</u> it	ēvān <u>u</u> ērunt
he/she/it vanishes	he/she/it vanished	they vanished
explicat	explicā v it	explicā <u>v</u> ērunt
he/she/it explains	he/she/it explained	they explained
facit	f <u>ē</u> cit	f <u>ē</u> cērunt
he/she/it makes, does	he/she/it made, did	they made, did

festīnat	festīnā v it	festīnā v ērunt
he/she/it hurries	he/she/it hurried	they hurried
haurit	hausit	hau <u>s</u> ērunt
he/she/it drains, drinks up	he/she/it drained, drank up	they drained, drank up
īnspicit	īnspe x it	īnspe x ērunt
he/she/it looks at, inspects	he/she/it looked at, inspected	they looked at, inspected
intellegit	intellē x it	intellē x ērunt
he/she/it understands	he/she/it understood	they understood
lacrimat	lacrimā v it	lacrimā v ērunt
he/she/it cries, weeps	he/she/it cried, wept	they cried, wept
mittit	mi <u>s</u> it	mi <u>s</u> ērunt
he/she/it sends	he/she/it sent	they sent
nārrat	nārrā <u>v</u> it	nārrā <u>v</u> ērunt
he/she/it tells, relates	he/she/it told, related	they told, related
necat	necā <u>v</u> it	necā <u>v</u> ērunt
he/she/it kills	he/she/it killed	they killed
parat	parā <u>v</u> it	parā v ērunt
he/she/it prepares	he/she/it prepared	they prepared
plaudit	plau <u>s</u> it	plau <u>s</u> ērunt
he/she/it claps, applauds	he/she/it clapped, applauded	they clapped, applauded
prōcēdit	prōce ss it	prōce <u>ss</u> ērunt
he/she/it advances	he/she/it advanced	they advanced
pulsat	pulsā v it	pulsā v ērunt
he/she/it punches, hits	he/she/it punched, hit	they punched, hit
respondet	respondit	respondērunt
he/she/it replies	he/she/it replied	they replied
rogat	rogā v it	rogā v ērunt
he/she/it asks	he/she/it asked	they asked
ruit	ruit	ruērunt
he/she/it rushes	he/she/it rushed	they rushed
scrībit	scrīp <u>s</u> it	scrīp <u>s</u> ērunt
he/she/it writes	he/she/it wrote	they wrote
superat	superā <u>v</u> it	superā <u>v</u> ērunt
he/she/it overpowers, overcomes	he/she/it overpowered, overcame	they overpowered, overcame
surgit	surrē <u>x</u> it	surrē <u>x</u> ērunt
he/she/it gets up, rises	he/she/it got up, rose	they got up, rose
terret	terr <u>u</u> it	terr <u>u</u> ērunt
he/she/it frightens	he/she/it frightened	they frightened
trahit	trā <u>x</u> it	trā <u>x</u> ērunt
he/she/it drags	he/she/it dragged	they dragged
vēndit	vēnd <u>id</u> it	vēnd id ērunt
he/she/it sells	he/she/it sold	they sold
venit	v <u>ē</u> nit	v <u>ē</u> nērunt
he/she/it comes	he/she/it came	they came
vituperat	vituperā <u>v</u> it	vituperā <u>v</u> ērunt
he/she/it blames, curses	he/she/it blamed, cursed	they blamed, cursed