

Stage 11



candidātī

Stage 11 Derivatives

English Word	Definition	Latin Root and Meaning
I) auxiliary	_____	
Write a Sentence:		
II) cogitate	_____	
Write a Sentence:		
III) filial	_____	
Write a Sentence:		
IV) hospitable	_____	
Write a Sentence:		
V) incredible	_____	
Write a Sentence:		
VI) ostentatious	_____	
Write a Sentence:		
VII) pedestal	_____	
Write a Sentence:		
VIII) placate	_____	
Write a Sentence:		
IX) vocation	_____	
Write a Sentence:		

Stage 11 Vocabulary

NOUNS:

nom, gen	Gender	English Meaning
poēta, ae	M	_____
candidātus, ī	M	_____
mūrus, ī	M	_____
titulus, ī	M	_____
avārus, ī	M	_____
nūntius, ī	M	_____
filius, ī	M	_____
auxilium, ī	N	_____
fūr, fūris	M/F	_____
pāx, pācis	F	_____
fūstis, fūstis	M	_____
iuvenis, iuvenis	M/F	_____
caudex, caudicis	M	_____
vōx, voōcis	F	_____
pēs, pedis	M	_____
hospes, hospitis	M	_____
ōrātiō, ōrātiōnis	F	_____
contentiō, contentiōnis	F	_____
gēns, gentis	F	_____

ADJECTIVES:

amīcus, a, m _____	inimīcus, a, um _____
candidus, a, um _____	perīculōsus, a, um _____
suus, sua, suum _____	noster, nostra, nostrum _____
meus, mea, meum _____	tuus, tua, tuum _____

ADVERBS:

intrō _____	quō _____
tantum _____	subitō _____ valdē _____

QUESTIONS:

-ne	? (Indicates a question)	e.g. placetne tibi?	Is it pleasing to you?
nōnne?	expects a YES answer	e.g. nonne feles habes?	Surely you have cats?
num?	expects a NO answer	e.g. num feles habes?	Surely you do NOT have cats?

VERBS:

1st PP	2nd PP	3rd PP	4thPP	English
<u>Ist Conjugation</u>				
cōgitō	cōgitāre	cōgitāvī	cōgitātum	_____

IInd Conjugation

rīdeō	rīdēre	rīsī	risum	_____
faveō	favēre	fāvī	fautum	_____
placeō	placēre	placuī	placitum	_____

IIIrd Conjugation

crēdō	crēdere	crēdidī	crēditum	_____
gerō	gerere	gessī	gestum	_____
legō	legere	lēgī	lectum	_____
ostendō	ostendere	ostendī	ostentum	_____
scrībō	scrībere	scrīpsī	scriptum	_____

IIIrd 'io' Conjugation

accipiō	accipere	accēpī	accectum	_____
capiō	capere	cēpī	captum	_____
rapiō	rapere	rapuī	raptum	_____

IVth Conjugation

audiō	audīre	audīvī	auditum	_____
veniō	venīre	vēnī	ventum	_____

IRREGULAR

sum	esse	fuī	futurum	_____
eō	īre	ivī (iī)	itum	_____
ferō	ferre	tulī	latum	_____

REVIEW OF CASE USES

Below is a summary of the cases and their uses that we have reviewed so far.

I. NOMINATIVE CASE

- A. As Subject
Puella in agrīs ambulat.
The girl walks in the fields.
- B. As Predicate
Antōnia est mea amīca.
Antonia is my friend.

II. GENITIVE CASE

- A. To Show Possession
Baculum vīlicī est magnum.
The overseer's stick is large.
- B. "Of Phrases"
Hortus est plēnus flōrum.
The garden is full of flowers.

slice of pizza
part of the city

III. DATIVE CASE

- A. As Indirect Object
Senātor epistolam tabellariō dat.
The senator gives the letter to the messenger.
- B. With Special Verbs
(appropinquāre, licēre, necesse est, occurrere)
Senātor et filiū forō appropinquant.
The senator and his sons approach the forum.

favere credere placere

IV. ACCUSATIVE CASE

- A. As Direct Object
Puella novam stolam gerit.
The girl wears a new dress.
- B. Objects of Certain Prepositions
Servī per agrōs ambulant.
The slaves walk through the fields.
- C. Duration of Time
Servī multās horās in agrīs labōrābant.
The slaves were working for many hours in the fields.

V. ABLATIVE CASE

- A. Place Where
Pōnite cistās in raedā!
Place the trunks in the wagon.
- B. Objects of Certain Prepositions
Puella sub arbōre sedet.
The girl sits under the tree.
- C. Accompaniment
Cum patre ad forum ambulābimus.
With father we will walk to the forum.
- D. Agent
Servī ā vīlicō vocantur.
The slaves are called by the overseer.
- E. Means
Epistolam stilō scribō.
I write the letter with a pen.
- F. Manner
Militēs maximā virtūte pugnāt.
The soldiers fight with the greatest courage.
- G. Time When
Unā horā discēdēmus.
In one hour we will leave.

VI. VOCATIVE CASE

- A. For Nouns in Direct Address
Serve, cistās ad raedam portā!
Slave, carry the trunks to the wagon!

vocat = is calling

Brotus Caecilius (2nd m change)
Brote Caecil'

Nouns and Adjectives

Adjectives have to **MATCH/AGREE** with nouns in **CASE, NUMBER, and GENDER**.
Declension DOES NOT MATTER.

When you put adjectives with nouns, you still have to change the endings!
TO CHANGE the endings, you have to know what **DECLENSION** the Noun is **AND**
 what **DECLENSION** the Adjective is. **THEN** decline each word separately depending on
 their **DECLENSION**.

mūrus noster

Declension of Noun: _____ Declension of Adj: _____

Gender of Noun: _____

	noun/adj sing	noun/adj pl
nom		
gen		
dat		
acc		
abl		
voc		

auxilium magnum

Declension of Noun: _____ Declension of Adj: _____

Gender of Noun: _____

	noun/adj sing	noun/adj pl
nom		
gen		
dat		
acc		
abl		
voc		

gēns amīca

Declension of Noun: _____ Declension of Adj: _____

Gender of Noun: _____

	noun/adj sing	noun/adj pl
nom		
gen		
dat		
acc		
abl		
voc		

caudex periculōsus

Declension of Noun: _____ Declension of Adj: _____

Gender of Noun: _____

	noun/adj sing	noun/adj pl
nom		
gen		
dat		
acc		
abl		
voc		

THE GENITIVE CASE

You see the genitive on your vocabulary page - this case is used to figure out what **DECLENSION** a noun belongs to.

The **USE** of the **GENITIVE** Case is **POSSESSION** (belonging to someone or something).
e.g. the boy's book; the foot of the cat; the trees' branches; the chairs of the student

There are 2 **WAYS** to express the genitive: of the _____ or ---'s (singular)/ ---s' (plural)

Let's Practice! Switch each phrase so it is expressed both ways.

- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| I) with Mary's help | with the help of Mary |
| II) the candidate's garden | _____ |
| III) Murray's clan | _____ |
| IV) The theater's walls | _____ |
| V) the candidates' slogans | _____ |
| VI) the mothers' cries | _____ |
| VII) _____ | the club of Hercules |
| VIII) _____ | the tail of the lion |
| IX) _____ | the stars of the sky |
| X) _____ | the argument of the day |

USE a colored pencil to circle the words with 's or s'; circle the preposition phrase "of ____"

These circles words will be **GENITIVES** in Latin.

N.B. In using 's or s', is the possessive the 1st or 2nd noun? _____

In using "of ____", is the possessive the 1st or 2nd noun? _____

Let's Practice! Translate each genitive below.

I) **poëtae** of the poet

II) **candidātī** _____ VIII) **auxiliī** _____

III) **mūrī** _____ IX) **fūris** _____

IV) **titulī** _____ X) **pācis** _____

V) **avārī** _____ XI) **fūstis** _____

VI) **nūntiī** _____ XII) **vōcis** _____

VII) **filī** _____ XIII) **caudicis** _____

Using the nominatives listed below, write the GENITIVE Singulars and Plurals on the lines.

Genitive SINGULAR

Genitive PLURAL

I) **basilica** _____

II) **ānulus** _____

III) **servus** _____

IV) **gladius** _____

V) **ager** _____

VI) **liber** _____

VII) **puer** _____

VIII) **negōtium** _____

IX) **forum** _____

X) **ātrium** _____

XI) **caudex** _____

XII) **gēns** _____

XIII) **leō** _____

XIV) **pistor** _____

XV) **pater** _____

XVI) **uxor** _____

Let's try some phrases! GENITIVES usually show up near another noun.

e.g. the dress of the girl stola puellae

I) the candidate's toga _____

II) the argument of the teacher _____

III) the theater's walls _____

IV) the blockhead's club _____

V) the bakers' shops _____

VI) the noises of the farmers _____

VII) the blood of the liars _____

SENTENCES:

GENITIVE with Nom/Subject. CIRCLE the Genitive~

I) fūstēs caudicis Grumiōnem pulsāvit. _____

II) ānulus mercātōris rem probāvit. _____

III) gēns agricolarum per forum cucurrit. _____

GENITIVE with Acc/Direct Object. CIRCLE the Genitive~

I) fūr pānem pistōris rapuit. _____

II) candidātī titulum mūrī subitō rīsērunt. _____

III) agricolae bonī librōs uxōrem lēgērunt. _____

GENITIVE with Dat/Indirect Object. CIRCLE the Genitive~

I) uxor librum agricolīs bonīs urbis ostendit. _____

II) pistōrēs pānēs familiīs mercātōrum dedērunt. _____

III) nūntiī in forō auxilium gentium nuntiāvērunt. _____

IV) The boys in the crowd grabbed the girls' books. _____

DATIVE CASE

INDIRECT OBJECT is the person or thing **TO whom** or **FOR whom** an action is done.

pater **mihi** pecūniam dedit. =

the father gave the money **TO ME**. **OR** the father gave **ME** money.

Some VERBS are commonly used with DATIVES: _____, _____, _____

Let's practice!

I) candidātus noster mihi librum dat. _____

II) fūr periculōsus fūstem magnum nautīs ostendit. _____

III) Melissa cēnam puerīs parāvit. _____

IV) māter saepe fābulās nōbīs nārrāvit. _____

V) deditne fūstēs Marcō? _____

VI) The candidates showed the bread to the citizens. _____

SOME Adjectives are followed by the Dative Case:

amīcus friendly to... **inimīcus** unfriendly to...

I) fūr inimīcus **mihi**, fūstem tulit. _____

II) candidātus amīcus **patri** contentiōnem gerebat. _____

III) caudex inimīcus **candidātō** in mūrō scrīpsit. _____

2nd USE of the DATIVE CASE: Dative with SPECIAL VERBS

In this case, certain verbs make nouns act dative when they should be accusative.

VERBS: **faveo, placeo, credo**

e.g. Caecilius **Marcō** favet. Caecilius favors **Marcus**. (or Caecilius gives favor **to Marcus**.)

I) gens mea candidātō, Marcō, favet. _____

II) caudex titulīs in mūrō crēdidit. _____

III) pāx pistōribus placet. _____

PREPOSITIONS

Prepositional phrases in English and Latin consist of at least two words:

_____ + its _____; e.g. with me, toward school

IN LATIN, some prepositions govern the _____ case and others govern the _____ case.

SOME Preps with the ACC Case: _____

Preps with JUST the ABL Case: _____

in goes with BOTH CASES. What is the difference? _____

PRACTICE:

I) away from the wall _____ without the signal _____

II) on behalf of the teacher _____ with us _____

III) down the mountain _____ in front of the temple _____

IV) out of the pool _____ with the freedmen _____

V) without swords _____ away from the wife _____

VI) about the argument _____ with the daughters _____

VII) concerning the teacher _____ in front of the mother _____

PRACTICE WITH ALL CASES~

I) *subitō māter canem in viā vidit.* _____

II) *ancilla mātris canem in viā vidit.* _____

III) *ancilla canem mātri dedit.* _____

IV) *canis mātrem vidit et in villam cucurrit.* _____

V) *canis in mātre stertit.* _____

VI) *māter, dā mihi canem!* _____

VII) *victor, postquam arēnam discessit, serpentem superāvit.* _____

VIII) leō ignāvus in silvā lacrimabat quod spina erat in pede. _____

IX) pater et māter et fīlia et fīlius ad theātrum ambulāvērunt. _____

X) gladiātōrēs fortēs turbam statim salutāvērunt. _____

XI) The beautiful night sent the moon and stars INTO the sky. _____

XII) The great ships freed the sailors. _____

XIII) Rufus annoyed Telemachus, and Sextus and Priamus laughed. _____

XIV) The dead thief owed a lot of money. _____

XV) The angry bakers held the liars in the shop. _____

XVI) WE saw the beautiful temples in the city. _____

XVII) Cassandra and Robert walked to the mountain. _____

XVIII) Veronica and Felicia prepared the pictures. _____

XIX) YOU (PL) led Clara INTO the woods. _____

XX) Nicholaus vehemently called Lucius. _____

XXI) WE were tasting the bread in the kitchen. _____

XXII) Much blood remained in the arena. _____

XXIII) The young man protected Liliana in the garden. _____

XXIV) The wife of the senator called the men. _____

XXV) Flora, Flavia, and Florentia entered the shop and bought dresses. _____

XXVI) The candidate stood in front of the citizens. _____

XXVII) The thieves ran away from you (pl). _____

PERSONAL PRONOUNS

Pronouns are words used in the place of nouns. e.g. Lou broke Lous arm.

Lou broke **his** arm.

The largest group of pronouns is called **personal pronouns**. They are used in all the ways that **nouns** are. In English and Latin, the pronouns change depending on the way they are used in sentences, i.e. **I, my, me, mine** all refer to the **first person**, the speaker, depending on whether the speaker is the subject, the possessor, or the direct object. In Latin, we decline pronouns in exactly the same cases as nouns. Usually in Latin, we do not need a separate pronoun in the subject position because the ending of the verbs tell us who the subject is BUT **sometimes the Romans did use a separate pronoun if they wanted to emphasize the subject!**

	I = 1st Person Singular		We = 1st Person Plural	
nom	ego	I	nōs	We
gen	mei	my/mine	nostrum	ours
dat	mihi	to me/for me	nobis	to us/for us
acc	mē	me	nōs	us
abl	mē	me (after prep.)	nobis	us (after prep.)
	You = 2nd Person Plural		You (PL) = 2nd Person Plural	
nom	tū	you	vōs	You all
gen	tui	yours	vestrum	yours
dat	tibi	to/for you	vobis	to/for you all
acc	tē	you	vōs	you
abl	tē	you (after prep.)	vobis	you (after prep.)

PRACTICE

I) I grab the thief. _____

II) I was considering the speech. _____

III) I terrified the cat. _____

IV) We see the inscription. _____

V) We were wearing tunics. _____

VI) We have laughed at the blockheads. _____

VII) You were dangerous. _____

VIII) You made the dress. _____

IX) You were seizing the club. _____

X) You (pl) took the book. _____

XI) You (pl) were reading the inscription. _____

XII) The wolf terrified me. _____

XIII) I saw you (pl) near the candidate. _____

XIV) They accepted us. _____

XV) Mother was sending you to the shop. _____

XVI) The thief walked away from you. _____

XVII) The announcer was near me. _____

XVIII) You (pl) sent the help toward me. _____

*cum + PRONOUNS = e.g. mēcum; tēcum; nobiscum; vobiscum.

XIX) Mother, write with me! _____

XX) The family walked with us. _____

XXI) Peace remains with you (pl). _____

XXII) The men seized the thief with you. _____

XXIII) The candidate favors me. _____

XXIV) We showed the inscription to you. _____

XXV) The argument pleases me. _____

Sulla

I) Describe Marcus reaction to Sullas inscription. _____

II) How did Sulla react to Marcus? _____

III) How does Marcus feel about Quartus? _____

IV) How does Marcus see his position in the family? _____

What Key Latin Adjective supports your answer? _____

V) Describe Sullas next job. _____

VI) What happened when Quartus read the sign? _____

VII) Who is the problem solver? How did he do it? _____

VIII) What was the total amount Sulla earned from the brothers? _____

IX) How does Sulla feel about the brothers? _____

X) How do you think Sulla could *erode inscriptionem*? _____

XI) How do you say, "Is this OK with you?" in Latin? _____

XII) How do you say, "It's fine with me?" in Latin? _____

XIII) Who has the family previously supported in the elections? Afer or Holconius? _____

Quote from text: _____

XIV) In American politics, some are called "conservatives" and some are called "liberals". What is the Latin word that liberal comes from? _____

How is it applied to politics? _____

Stage 11 FABULAE

Using all the election stories as a resource, answer these questions.

I) Whom does Clemens think Grumio should support in the election? WHY? _____

II) Why does Grumio support Afer? _____

III) What is the significance of Grumio's adopted names? Garment? _____

IV) List dishonest practices of some politicians (besides bribery). _____

V) At which word does Grumio hit Clemens? WHY? _____

VI) Why does Grumio describe himself as *ego et Afer amicissimus sumus*? _____

VII) Why does Clemens say that *Afer vir liberalis est*? _____

VIII) What information does the divisor give Grumio? _____

IX) Translate lines 6-8 on page 189 "in forō..": _____

X) Why do you think Caecilius supports Holconius? _____

XI) Who do the bakers support? _____ The merchants? _____

XII) What is the result of the verbal altercation? _____

XIII) Why was Grumio's toga "*scissa*"? _____

XIV) Translate lines 9-14 on page 190 "in culīnā..." _____

XV) Who was the winner? What did he earn? _____

XVI) Describe the character of Grumio. Use at least 3 adjectives. _____

XVII) Describe Clemens. Use at least 3 adjectives. _____

Stage 11 CULTURE: Local Government and Elections

I) Define: *duoviri* _____

aediles _____

fautores _____

II) Using the diagram of the forum of Pompeii in STAGE 4, locate the offices of the **duoviri**.

III) In the modern world, which elected office is most like the **aediles**? _____

IV) Describe the bribery found in elections: _____

V) Why would someone “run” for public office? _____

VI) In reality, who was able to run for office? _____

VII) On this paper, copy one of the graffiti pictured and give it your best translation:

Translation: _____

11.2 Which word does not belong?

In each of these groups of words, circle the one that is not associated with the word in boldface.

- | | | | |
|---|--|---|--|
| 1 | culīna
cēna
cibus
coquus
pāstor
pāvō | 5 | cēna
bibit
cōnsūmit
lectus
tablīnum
triclīnium |
|---|--|---|--|

- | | | | |
|---|--|---|---|
| 2 | theātrum
āctor
fābula
scaena
spectātōrēs
vīlla | 6 | arēna
avārī
canēs
cervī
leōnēs
lupī |
|---|--|---|---|

- | | | | |
|---|--|---|--|
| 3 | vēnālīcius
ancilla
nāvis
portus
servī
tuba | 7 | basilica
accūsāt
canis
cēra
iūdex
signum |
|---|--|---|--|

- | | | | |
|---|---|---|--|
| 4 | versipellis
lupus
pulcher
silva
tunica
ululāvit | 8 | Graecī
barbarī
philosophī
pictōrēs
rhētorēs
sculptōrēs |
|---|---|---|--|

11.3 What is the meaning?

The words in the sentences below have been put in various orders which are new to you. Write a translation for each sentence on a separate sheet of paper.

- 1 servus quaerēbat gladium murmillōnī.
- 2 nārrāvērunt fābulam filiīs fēminae.
- 3 rētiāriīs Rēgulus dedit signum.
- 4 spectāculum nūntiāvērunt cīvibus nūntiī.
- 5 mercātōrī dedit dēnāriōs fēmina.

ULTIMUS CANDIDATUS

Line Drawing caption #7 for Stage 11

We know from our *Cambridge* textbook that there is a **farmer, a merchant, a baker, a wrestler,** and even a **thief** running in the next Pompeian election.

The problem is...the book left out the last, and perhaps, the most important candidate of all!!!

Quisne est????

It will be YOUR TASK to tell us about this new candidate.

Use the line drawing captions as models to write your own 7th Caption IN LATIN.

You will be required to:

- Tell us who the candidate is: occupation (must be different from one of the 5 already), NAME (must be a Roman Name), and any other information about your candidate.
- Use AT LEAST 1 of the Special Verbs you have been learning about that takes the DATIVE.
- Use PERSONAL PRONOUNS whenever possible.
- Use this page for a rough draft and turn in your NEAT, FINAL copy on the Due Date.
- *You may include a drawing of picture of your candidate, though it is not mandatory.*

REVIEW

I) Study Vocabulary and Derivatives.

II) Verbs - Synopses:

cogitō 1st sg placeō 2nd sg credō 3rd sg capiō 2nd pl veniō 3rd pl

Pres. _____

Imperf. _____

Fut. _____

Perf. _____

3 Verbs that take the DATIVE CASE: _____

III) Noun/Adj Agreement Decline on the back.

gēns nostra candidātus noster auxilium inimicum

IV) Prepositions

Preps with ACC: _____

Preps with ABL: _____

V) GENITIVE: what is the use of the genitive case? _____

VI) Sentences

I) fūrēs fūribus favent. _____

II) ego et tū mercātōribus crēdidimus. _____

III) candidātī amīcī titulōs in mūrīs scrīpsērunt. _____

IV) pistōrēs auxilium ad forum postulāvērunt. _____

V) amīcus agricolae librōs in vīllā lēgit. _____

VI) contentiō agricolae fūribus inimīcis placuit. _____

VII) fūrēs inimīcī fūstēs magnōs pistōribus ostendērunt. _____

VIII) The argument pleased the candidates. _____

IX) The boys laughed at the inscription of the candidate. _____

XI) The farmers suddenly gave help to the bakers. _____

XII) The citizen is thinking. _____

XIII) The bakers were shouting. _____

XIV) The symbol is a club. _____

XV) We were happy. _____

XVI) You (pl) were angry. _____

XVII) The master has read the book. _____

XVIII) The thief seized the statue. _____

XIX) The master showed the garden to the slave. _____

XX) I was walking to the country home. _____

XXI) You come after the master. _____

XXII) Narcissus sat near the water. _____

XXIII) Your father is going with me. _____

XXIV) My friend walked in the street. _____

XXV) The inscription was on the wall. _____

XXVI) The master showed the garden to the merchant. _____

XXVII) We spoke to the teacher. _____

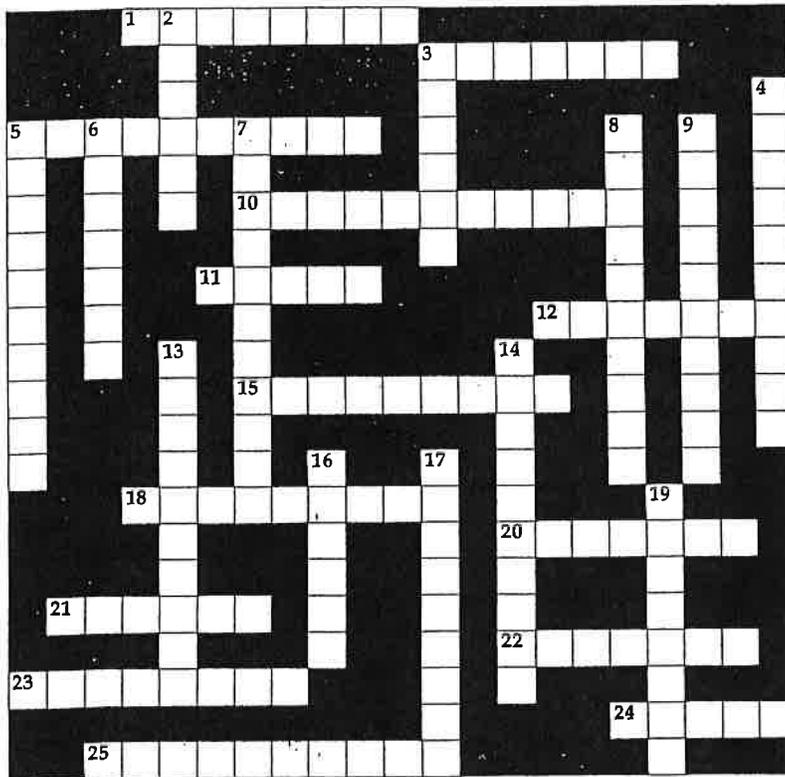
XXVIII) She gave me a signal. _____

XXIX) The poet wrote a book for the master. _____

11.4

Derivative Crux

You may use a dictionary.



ACROSS

- 1 belief as to the truth of something (crēdit)
- 3 a community, especially of nuns (convenit)
- 5 pertaining to a senator (senātor)
- 10 farewell speech (valē)
- 11 statement of beliefs (crēdit)
- 12 least possible (minimē)
- 15 predatory (rapit)
- 18 unable to be read (legit)
- 20 to assemble (convenit)
- 21 table on a map which explains the symbols (legit)
- 22 usefulness (ūtilis)
- 23 to cause to appear foolish (stultus)
- 24 of greatest importance (prīmus)
- 25 containing a promise (as in an IOU) (prōmittit)

DOWN

- 2 animal which preys on other animals (rapit)
- 3 trustworthiness (as in financial matters) (crēdit)
- 4 generosity (līberālis)
- 5 anxious or concerned (sollicitus)
- 6 a favorite, but unproven, remedy or cure (noster)
- 7 to re-echo (verberat)
- 8 an assembly (convenit)
- 9 involving members of a single school (mūrus)
- 13 too pleased with oneself (placet)
- 14 inclined to fight (pugna)
- 16 having a strong, masculine spirit (vir)
- 17 politeness, refinement (gēns)
- 19 of the third rank (tertius)