

*in theātrō*



*Stage 5*

Stage 5 Derivatives

English Word

Definition

Latin Root and Meaning

I) juvenile \_\_\_\_\_

Write a sentence:

II) pastoral \_\_\_\_\_

Write a sentence:

III) virile \_\_\_\_\_

Write a sentence:

IV) vexatious \_\_\_\_\_

Write a sentence:

V) nautical \_\_\_\_\_

Write a sentence:

VI) puerile \_\_\_\_\_

Write a sentence:

VII) uxorial \_\_\_\_\_

Write a sentence:

## Stage 5 Vocabulary

NOUNS:

nom,	<i>gen</i>	Gender	English
columba,	<i>columbae</i>	F	_____
fābula,	<i>fābulae</i>	F	_____
fēmina,	<i>fēminae</i>	F	_____
porta,	<i>portae</i>	F	_____
puella,	<i>puellae</i>	F	_____
scaena,	<i>scaenae</i>	F	_____
agricola,	<i>agricolae</i>	M	_____
nauta,	<i>nautae</i>	M	_____
poēta,	<i>poētae</i>	M	_____
nūntius,	<i>nūntiī</i>	M	_____
puer,	<i>puerī</i>	M	_____
vir,	<i>virī</i>	M	_____
ager,	<i>agrī</i>	M	_____
magister,	<i>magistrī</i>	M	_____
forum,	<i>forī</i>	N	_____
theātrum,	<i>theātrī</i>	N	_____
āctor,	<i>āctōris</i>	M	_____
clāmor,	<i>clāmōris</i>	M	_____
pāstor,	<i>pāstōris</i>	M	_____
spectātor,	<i>spectātōris</i>	M	_____
uxor,	<i>uxōris</i>	F	_____
iuvenis,	<i>iuvenis</i>	M/F	_____
senex,	<i>senis</i>	M	_____
urbs,	<i>urbis</i>	F	_____
mōns,	<i>montis</i>	M	_____
nēmō,	<i>neminis</i>	M/F	_____

ADJECTIVES:

ōtiōsus	_____
ōtiōsa	_____
ōtiōsum	_____
quiētus	_____
quiēta	_____
quiētum	_____

ADVERBS:

quoque	_____
subitō	_____
tandem	_____

INTERJECTIONS:

Euge!!	_____
--------	-------

CONJUNCTIONS:

et	_____
sed	_____

**VERBS:**

1st PP	2nd PP	English
--------	--------	---------

**Ist Conjugation**

dō	dāre	_____
----	------	-------

stō	stāre	_____
-----	-------	-------

vexō	vexāre	_____
------	--------	-------

**IInd Conjugation**

maneō	manēre	_____
-------	--------	-------

sedeō	sedēre	_____
-------	--------	-------

**IIIrd Conjugation**

contendō	contendere	_____
----------	------------	-------

dīcō	dīcere	_____
------	--------	-------

vendō	vendere	_____
-------	---------	-------

petō	petere	_____
------	--------	-------

plaudō	plaudere	_____
--------	----------	-------

ruō	ruere	_____
-----	-------	-------

**IIIrd 'io' Conjugation**

faciō	facere	_____
-------	--------	-------

capiō	capere	_____
-------	--------	-------

**IVth Conjugation**

dormiō	dormire	_____
--------	---------	-------

veniō	venire	_____
-------	--------	-------

**IRREGULAR**

sum	esse	_____
-----	------	-------

Nouns: Singular and Plural

IN ENGLISH, we make nouns plural in a variety of ways. The most common is to add \_\_\_\_\_.

Part I: Make these nouns plural.

chair _____	table _____
girl _____	boy _____
poet _____	shepherd _____
actor _____	mountain _____
farmer _____	theater _____

Part II: Other nouns change letter(s) before they add “s” to make a noun plural.

butterfly _____	city _____
story _____	fraternity _____
wife _____	leaf _____

Part III: We can get even more complicated:

man _____	woman _____
fish _____	child _____
deer _____	old man _____

Your own suggestion: Singular: \_\_\_\_\_ Plural: \_\_\_\_\_

Part IV: IN LATIN, we also show plurals by changing the endings. We will begin with **Ist**

**DECLENSION.**

	SG	PL	SG	PL
nominative	- a	- ae	fēmina	fēminae
accusative	- am	- ās	fēminam	fēminās
ablative	- ā	- īs	fēminā	fēminīs

Try: columba, fābula, puella, agricola, nauta

puella est in villā. columba est in villā. columba est quiēta. puella fābulam nārrat. fābula columbam vexat. columba est irāta et clāmat. puella ē villā festinat. puella ē portā festinat.

Answer the questions in ENGLISH with a LATIN QUOTE from the story above.

I) ubi est puella? \_\_\_\_\_

II) ubi est columba? \_\_\_\_\_

III) quid puella agit? \_\_\_\_\_

IV) How does the dove feel about the story? \_\_\_\_\_

V) What does the girl do when the dove shouts? \_\_\_\_\_

poēta in viā stat. poēta recitat. turba poētam spectat. turba est laeta. agricola ad poētam ambulat. agricola poētam accusat. poēta est irātus. poēta ē turbā ambulat.

Answer the questions in ENGLISH with a LATIN QUOTE from the story above.

I) ubi poēta stat? \_\_\_\_\_

II) quid poēta agit? \_\_\_\_\_

III) qui poētam spectat? \_\_\_\_\_

IV) qui ad poētam ambulat? \_\_\_\_\_

V) What does the farmer do to the poet? \_\_\_\_\_

VI) How does the poet feel after that? \_\_\_\_\_

VII) What does the poet do? \_\_\_\_\_

**IInd DECLENSION**

	SG	PL	SG	PL
nominative	- us	- ī	amīcus	amīcī
accusative	- um	- ōs	amīcum	amīcōs
ablative	- ō	- īs	amīcō	amīcīs

Try: ānulus, dominus, hortus, nūntius, fīlius

Practice story. CIRCLE ALL THE PLURALS.

amīcus est in hortō. amīcus est quiētus. servī in hortō labōrant. puer est in cubiculō.  
 puer in lectō manet. nūntius hortum intrat. amīcus nūntium videt. nūntius amīcum  
 non videt. nūntius servōs vexat. servī hortum exunt. Caecilius hortum intrat.  
 Caecilius in hortō ambulat. Caecilius nūntium videt. argentārius prope nūntium  
 stat. argentārius nūntium salutatur.

**IInd Neuter DECLENSION**

	SG	PL	SG	PL
nominative	- um	- a	forum	fora
accusative	- um	- a	forum	fora
ablative	- ō	- is	forō	forīs

\*\*Nominative and Accusative are ALWAYS the same in NEUTER DECLENSIONS~~~

Try: theātrum, signum, negōtium, ātrium, tablīnum

Practice: LABEL:    nom/S        nom/PN        acc/DO        acc/OP        abl/OP

I) agricolae nōn sunt poētae. \_\_\_\_\_

II) fēminae columbās in portīs vident. \_\_\_\_\_

III) columbae in hortō sedent. \_\_\_\_\_

IV) senex in theātro sedet. \_\_\_\_\_

V) ego theātrum intrō. \_\_\_\_\_

VI) pāstor ad leōnem ambulat. \_\_\_\_\_

VII) spectātōrēs ad iānuās contendunt. \_\_\_\_\_

VIII) fēmina est pulchra. \_\_\_\_\_

IX) nūntius est quiētus. \_\_\_\_\_

X) puer et pater sunt laetī. \_\_\_\_\_

XI) ego sum occupāta. \_\_\_\_\_

XII) tū es probus. \_\_\_\_\_

XIII) columba puerum videt. \_\_\_\_\_

XIV) puellae pulchrae clāmōrem audiunt. \_\_\_\_\_

XV) nautae spectātōrēs vexant. \_\_\_\_\_

XVI) poēta ad scaenam contendit. \_\_\_\_\_

XVII) iuvenēs āctōrēs plaudunt. \_\_\_\_\_

XVIII) fēminae prope iānuam stant. \_\_\_\_\_

XIX) pāstōrēs ē forō ambulant. \_\_\_\_\_

XX) nautae in nāvibus stant. \_\_\_\_\_

XXI) senēs in theātrō plaudunt. \_\_\_\_\_

XXII) uxōrēs ex urbe ruunt. \_\_\_\_\_

XXIII) leonēs in montibus currunt. \_\_\_\_\_

Make 5 of your own sentences:



Practice:

I) The dove is quiet. \_\_\_\_\_

II) The story annoys the woman. \_\_\_\_\_

III) The gate remains in the kitchen. \_\_\_\_\_

IV) The girl stands on the stage. \_\_\_\_\_

V) The sailor hides the story. \_\_\_\_\_

VI) The farmer hurries out of the gate. \_\_\_\_\_

VII) The crowd walks in the road. \_\_\_\_\_

VIII) The poet accuses the farmer. \_\_\_\_\_

IX) The dove sits on the gate. \_\_\_\_\_

X) The doves are quiet. \_\_\_\_\_

XI) The stories are annoying the women. \_\_\_\_\_

XII) The gates remain in the kitchen. \_\_\_\_\_

XIII) The girls are standing on the stages. \_\_\_\_\_

XIV) The sailors hide the stories. \_\_\_\_\_

XV) The farmers hurry out of the gates. \_\_\_\_\_

XVI) The crowds walk in the roads. \_\_\_\_\_

XVII) The poets accuse the farmers. \_\_\_\_\_

XVIII) The doves sit on the gates. \_\_\_\_\_

XIX) The wax tablet proves the case (rem) in the law court.  
\_\_\_\_\_

XX) The wax tablets prove the cases (res) in the law courts.  
\_\_\_\_\_

MORE PRACTICE:

I) The friend is quiet. \_\_\_\_\_

II) The slave is working in the garden. \_\_\_\_\_

III) The boy remains in bed. \_\_\_\_\_

IV) The man sees the messenger. \_\_\_\_\_

V) The slave annoys the master. \_\_\_\_\_

VI) The friend visits Caecilius. \_\_\_\_\_

VII) The son walks in the garden. \_\_\_\_\_

VIII) The garden is beautiful. \_\_\_\_\_

IX) The slaves are working in the garden. \_\_\_\_\_

X) The men stand near the boys. \_\_\_\_\_

XI) The couches are in the dining room. \_\_\_\_\_

XII) The banker sees the men in the forum. \_\_\_\_\_

XIII) The rings remain on the men. \_\_\_\_\_

XIV) The messengers see the masters. \_\_\_\_\_

XV) YOUR gardens are beautiful. \_\_\_\_\_

XVI) The QUIET man is working in the house. \_\_\_\_\_

## PUT ON YOUR THINKING CAPS~~

Change the nouns from the NOM SG to the specified case.

- |                            |                        |
|----------------------------|------------------------|
| I) tablīnum - nom pl _____ | fābula - nom pl _____  |
| II) amīcus - acc sg _____  | forum - acc pl _____   |
| III) porta - abl sg _____  | nūntius - abl sg _____ |
| IV) lectus - nom pl _____  | puella - acc sg _____  |
| V) theātrum - abl pl _____ | puer - acc pl _____    |
| VI) scaena - acc pl _____  | servus - abl sg _____  |

Write the CASE and # of these nouns (if there is more than one option, write ALL)

- |                    |                |
|--------------------|----------------|
| I) nūntiōs _____   | fābulīs _____  |
| II) ānuli _____    | filiōs _____   |
| III) negōtia _____ | dominum _____  |
| IV) puellās _____  | puerī _____    |
| V) fābulam _____   | portā _____    |
| VI) negōtium _____ | columbam _____ |
| VII) nūntiīs _____ | puella _____   |

Write in the correct ending of the nouns in the sentences below.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| I) poēt _____ in forō stant.                   | II) Caecilius fābul _____ videt.       |
| III) spectātōr _____ in theātr _____ plaudunt. | IV) ego pāstōr _____ in montibus vexō. |

VERBS

What does it mean to “conjugate a verb”? \_\_\_\_\_

What does “person” mean in language study? \_\_\_\_\_

IN ENGLISH, how many words are needed to express the do-er and the action? \_\_\_\_\_

What are the personal pronouns **IN ENGLISH** that indicate the do-er of the action?  
\_\_\_\_\_

List the Latin personal verb endings: \_\_\_\_\_

How do you recognize a **Ist CONJUGATION** verb? \_\_\_\_\_

Conjugate **vexō, vexāre**:

_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

How do you recognize a **IInd CONJUGATION** verb? \_\_\_\_\_

Conjugate **maneō, manēre**:

_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

PRACTICE: Circle the PERSONAL ENDINGS.

I) manent \_\_\_\_\_

ruit \_\_\_\_\_

II) stō \_\_\_\_\_

sedēs \_\_\_\_\_

III) dicitis \_\_\_\_\_

plaudimus \_\_\_\_\_

IV) vendunt \_\_\_\_\_

faciunt \_\_\_\_\_

V) dormis \_\_\_\_\_

vexātis \_\_\_\_\_

VI) dāmus \_\_\_\_\_

petis \_\_\_\_\_

VII) stant \_\_\_\_\_

contendimus \_\_\_\_\_

VIII) maneō \_\_\_\_\_

vexō \_\_\_\_\_

IX) venditis \_\_\_\_\_

capiunt \_\_\_\_\_

X) dormit \_\_\_\_\_

veniō \_\_\_\_\_

XI) dicunt \_\_\_\_\_

dās \_\_\_\_\_

XII) es \_\_\_\_\_

estis \_\_\_\_\_

AUCTORES Fabula

Respondete **latine tota sententia**: N.B. singulars and plurals. VERB CONJUGATION.

- I) ubi est turba? \_\_\_\_\_
- II) qui non labōrant? \_\_\_\_\_
- III) quō Pompēiānī contendunt? \_\_\_\_\_
- IV) qui urbem intrant? \_\_\_\_\_
- V) qui urbem petunt? \_\_\_\_\_
- VI) qui de monte veniunt? \_\_\_\_\_
- VII) qui sunt āctōrēs? \_\_\_\_\_
- VIII) quis fābulam dat? \_\_\_\_\_
- IX) qui ad theātrum ambulant? \_\_\_\_\_
- X) quis in villā manet? \_\_\_\_\_

For each verb, write the **Latin subject and direct object** (or Pred. Nom.)

SUBJECT		DIRECT OBJECT/ PN
Line 1 _____	est	_____
Line 1 _____	sunt	_____
Line 6 _____	intran	_____
Line 7 _____	veniunt	_____
L.10 _____	dat	_____
L.14 _____	discedunt	_____
L.17 _____	manet	_____

Answer in English.

- I) Who is in the crowd? \_\_\_\_\_
- II) What does the messenger announce? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- III) What are the members of Caecilius' family doing? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

## REVIEW

I) Study all vocabulary.

II) Study all derivatives.

III) Nouns:

Decline: porta

ānulus

theātrum

Write CASE and # of the nouns below.

I) scaenīs \_\_\_\_\_ servōs \_\_\_\_\_

II) vina \_\_\_\_\_ puerī \_\_\_\_\_

III) cubiculō \_\_\_\_\_ fēminae \_\_\_\_\_

IV) Verbs:

I) dāmus \_\_\_\_\_ veniunt \_\_\_\_\_

II) stās \_\_\_\_\_ dormiō \_\_\_\_\_

III) contenditis \_\_\_\_\_ capit \_\_\_\_\_

IV) petō \_\_\_\_\_ ruunt \_\_\_\_\_

V) sedent \_\_\_\_\_ vendis \_\_\_\_\_

VI) dicit \_\_\_\_\_ manētis \_\_\_\_\_

V) Sentences:

I) āctorēs in scaenā stant. \_\_\_\_\_

II) ego columbās in forō vendō. \_\_\_\_\_

III) uxor et dominus sunt in theātrō. \_\_\_\_\_

IV) ego et tū prope pāstōrem manēmus. \_\_\_\_\_

V) puellam et puerum vexāmus. \_\_\_\_\_

VI) euge! Dominus est in theātrō. \_\_\_\_\_

VII) ancilla et amīcus sunt laetī! \_\_\_\_\_

VIII) pāstōrēs et senēs in turbā petitis. \_\_\_\_\_

IX) The boys annoy the girls in the crowd. \_\_\_\_\_

X) The quiet women applaud the actors. \_\_\_\_\_

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

# LUDE!

T	A	M	P	E	G	R	E	S	O	P	U	P	U	U	I	O	E	E	L	S	M	T	I	R
A	O	A	E	T	U	E	E	G	M	E	U	A	S	R	U	T	N	S	U	M	E	M	O	A
S	G	R	P	N	I	L	A	S	N	E	M	P	E	V	A	U	C	A	C	E	L	U	U	M
R	I	R	E	O	U	I	E	R	I	O	U	L	P	E	S	P	O	P	E	T	S	I	E	T
M	L	E	U	C	L	P	L	S	R	V	L	L	N	E	C	L	A	L	R	A	U	T	L	I
C	H	G	S	M	O	L	Q	P	U	V	I	S	L	E	E	G	L	P	I	P	E	A	E	P
C	P	E	S	I	I	L	O	E	P	L	A	L	R	U	U	C	E	C	P	L	V	A	O	R
O	U	R	R	L	A	O	O	N	R	E	O	B	L	V	A	R	O	I	L	C	E	M	P	S
L	P	N	E	M	T	M	S	S	E	I	E	A	N	A	I	N	T	A	A	S	P	E	S	N
U	R	R	R	M	O	P	O	M	S	R	S	S	U	U	O	E	C	U	I	E	O	R	U	E
N	N	E	A	Q	M	G	E	A	U	E	O	S	M	L	R	S	Q	L	I	V	I	L	L	I
S	V	O	M	A	N	P	E	S	I	P	U	I	E	T	I	L	P	I	U	A	O	L	E	O
P	I	S	C	I	M	Q	U	N	C	S	A	M	R	C	I	O	E	A	A	L	R	O	O	R
C	S	V	S	A	M	G	O	I	E	U	S	U	E	C	P	V	L	C	L	A	U	T	V	P
A	S	E	A	L	L	E	P	M	M	S	S	E	R	P	R	S	P	M	I	E	I	E	I	N
M	I	P	B	E	S	C	A	O	T	R	B	L	A	R	P	S	I	U	S	N	S	E	C	L
M	M	E	L	S	L	E	T	P	R	P	T	E	U	C	U	N	U	Y	E	U	L	A	A	P
A	P	T	G	A	T	N	O	A	A	O	A	L	O	V	M	S	R	I	V	R	S	E	C	E
U	E	T	C	E	U	S	G	R	V	M	P	C	N	O	A	U	U	I	L	L	M	M	U	P
R	G	O	L	E	N	I	O	P	C	R	N	C	I	I	C	E	U	T	V	I	M	R	I	C
A	I	M	M	E	U	S	I	G	T	E	E	G	M	R	T	S	M	O	N	M	C	C	E	I
R	E	M	M	C	U	I	V	N	P	T	B	N	E	B	M	A	U	A	I	I	C	E	N	E
O	E	E	A	N	V	U	R	M	P	S	S	M	I	P	A	O	L	M	O	E	U	S	A	A
O	L	U	E	R	R	E	R	A	U	U	R	A	T	M	M	E	B	E	I	E	N	Q	S	C
C	R	V	I	M	S	R	L	M	L	S	L	S	L	I	C	O	Q	E	I	I	S	U	R	T

ROMA

CAECILIUS

CLEMENS

MERCURY

COLOSSEUM

METELLA

IUPPITER

APOLLO

LATIN

QUINTUS

MARS

VILLA

VESUVIUS

CERBERUS

VENUS

POPPAEA

POMPEII

GRUMIO

MINERVA

HERMOGENES

To Make FREE Word Search Sheets Visit: ([www.teach-nology.com](http://www.teach-nology.com))