TWO ROMAN GIRLS

Ecce! In pictūra est puella, nōmine Cornēlia. Cornēlia est puella Rōmāna quae in Italīa habitat. Etiam in pictūra est vīlla rūstica ubi Cornēlia aestāte habitat.


1 Ecce! Look! puella, (a/the) girl
nōmine, by name, named
quae, who
2 habitat, (be/he) lives, is living, does live
etiam, also
vīlla, (a/the) country house
vīlla rūstica, (a/the) country house and farm
ubi, where
aestāte, in the summer
3 laeta, happy

quod, because
iam, now
sub arbores, under the tree
sedet, (be/he) sits, is sitting, does sit
et, and
legit, (be/he) reads, is reading, does read
altera, second, another
vicīna, neighboring
dumm, while
scribit, (be/he) writes, is writing, does write

N.B. Latin does not have articles (a, an, the), and so puella can mean either a girl or the girl.

Latin verbs can be translated several ways, e.g., habitat can be translated (be/he) lives, is living, or does live.

EXERCISE 1a
Responde Latīnē:
Two Roman girls transation--

Look! in the picture is a girls names Cornelia. Cornelia is a Roman girls who lived in Italy. Also in the picture is a country house where Cornelia lives in the summer. Cornelia is happy because she now lives in the country house. Cornelia is not sitting and reading under the tree. Also in the picture is another girl names Flavia. Flavia is a Roman girl who lives in the neighboring country house. While Cornelia is reading, Flavia is writing. Flavia is happy because Cornelia is now living in the country house.
Two Roman Girls

Pre-reading Questions

1. What is the setting?
2. Who are the girls?
3. What are they doing?
4. How are they different?
5. What would be different if there were a scene today?
6. What season is it?
7. What are you going to learn about in this chapter?
8. Give some examples of nouns in English.

9. Give some examples of verbs in English.

10. Give some examples of adjectives in English.
Pre-reading Vocabulary

Audite and Repetite (Listen and repeat)

Where did English get its Latin Influence?
1066 Norman (French) Conquest in 1066.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Latin Word</th>
<th>English Word</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>nominate, nominal, noun, renown</td>
<td>Nomen</td>
<td>name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>habitable, inhabit, inhabitant</td>
<td>Habitat</td>
<td>he/she lives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>villae, village</td>
<td>Villa</td>
<td>country house</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>rustic</td>
<td>Rustic</td>
<td>country house + farm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>submarine, subterrane, subconscious, subdue</td>
<td>Sub</td>
<td>under</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>arbor, arborial</td>
<td>Arbor</td>
<td>tree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>sedentary, settlement, residences</td>
<td>Sedentary</td>
<td>at坐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>legible, legend, legend</td>
<td>Legit</td>
<td>the needs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>alter, alteration, alternative</td>
<td>Alter</td>
<td>other, amount</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>vicinity, neighborhood</td>
<td>Vicinity</td>
<td>neighboring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>ascribe, scribe, describe, circumscribe, prescribe</td>
<td>Scribit</td>
<td>write</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Let's Listen to the story!
What are the meanings of these words:

in
pictura
est
Romana
Italia

Ecce, Mater! possum legere Latinam!
Reminder:

Pronunciation Guide is on p.287-288 of textbook.
ECCE ROMANI  

CHAPTER 1  
RECOGNITION of NOUNS, ADJECTIVES, and VERBS

I use this exercise to review the parts of speech in English. The students have been given the names of mythological persons. Each year I revamp the worksheet to coincide with the names in the class. The students then highlight or circle or underline the parts of speech.

Hephaestus is a man. Hephaestus is strong. Hephaestus lives and works on the island Sicily.

Zeus is the king of the gods. Zeus lives on Mount Olympus with his wife Hera.

Prometheus is a Titan. Prometheus stole fire from Mount Olympus.

Hades is a brother of Zeus. Hades rules the Underworld.

Chiron is a centaur. Chiron teaches all the heroes.

Echo is a beautiful nymph. Echo is talkative. Hera punishes the nymph.

Admetus is a king. King Admetus has his palace in Greece.

Endymion is a herdsman. Endymion is handsome. Endymion chooses perpetual sleep.

Tantalus is the son of Zeus. Tantalus betrays a secret of the gods.

Actaeon is a hunter. Actaeon watches the goddess Diana. Diana punishes the youth.

Apollo is the god of the sun. Apollo drives his chariot across the sky.
English derivatives

nomine

scribit

habitat

legit

alter

vicina

arbore

noun n.

verb v.

adj.

adv.

pron.

prep.

conj.

interjection!
p. 5 Ex 1c

Answers

Copy the words in LATIN.

1. in pictura est villa rustica.
2. Cornelia est laeta.
3. Cornelia sub arbore sedet.
4. Flavia est puella Romana
5. Cornelia iam habitat in villa.