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# TWO ROMAN GIRLS

**E**cce! In pictūrā est puella, nōmine Cornēlia. Cornēlia est puella Rōmāna quae in Italiā habitat. Etiam in pictūrā est villā rŭstica ubi Cornēlia aestāte habitat. Cornēlia est laeta quod iam in villā habitat. Cornēlia iam sub arbore sedet et legit. Etiam in pictūrā est altera puella, nōmine Flāvia. Flāvia est puella Rōmāna quae in villā vīcinā habitat. Dum Cornēlia legit, Flāvia scrībit. Laeta est Flāvia quod Cornēlia iam in villā habitat. 5

<p>1 <b>Ecce!</b> <i>Look!</i>  <b>puella</b>, (<i>a/the</i>) <i>girl</i>  <b>nōmine</b>, <i>by name, named</i>  <b>quae</b>, <i>who</i></p> <p>2 <b>habitat</b>, (<i>she/he</i>) <i>lives, is living, does live</i>  <i>etiam, also</i>  <b>villa</b>, (<i>a/the</i>) <i>country house</i>  <b>villa rŭstica</b>, (<i>a/the</i>) <i>country house and farm</i></p> <p><b>ubi</b>, <i>where</i>  <b>aestāte</b>, <i>in the summer</i></p> <p>3 <b>laeta</b>, <i>happy</i></p>	<p><b>quod</b>, <i>because</i>  <b>iam</b>, <i>now</i>  <b>sub arbore</b>, <i>under the tree</i>  <b>sedet</b>, (<i>she/he</i>) <i>sits, is sitting, does sit</i>  <b>et</b>, <i>and</i>  <b>legit</b>, (<i>she/he</i>) <i>reads, is reading, does read</i></p> <p>4 <b>altera</b>, <i>second, another</i></p> <p>5 <b>vīcinā</b>, <i>neighboring</i>  <b>dum</b>, <i>while</i>  <b>scrībit</b>, (<i>she/he</i>) <i>writes, is writing, does write</i></p>
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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 (*she/he*) *lives, is living, or does live*.

**EXERCISE 1a**  
**Respondē Latīnē:**

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## 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.

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_ Period \_\_\_\_\_

CHAPTER

1

**Pre-reading: Derivatives**

Give the Latin word from the vocabulary list to which the English words are related. Then write a definition of one of the English words:

1. nominate, nominal, noun, renown, ignominious < <sup>Nomen</sup> Nomen  
Definition: name
2. habitable, inhabit, inhabitant < habitat  
Definition: he/she lives
3. villain, village < villa  
Definition: country house
4. rustic < rustica  
Definition: country house + farm
5. submarine, substitute, substandard, subconscious, subdue < sub  
Definition: under
6. arboretum, arboreal < arbore  
Definition: tree
7. sedentary, sediment, supersede < sedet  
Definition: he sits
8. legible, legend < legit  
Definition: she reads
9. alter, alteration, altercation, alternate < altera  
Definition: other, another
10. vicinity < vicina  
Definition: neighboring
11. ascribe, scribe, describe, circumscribe, prescribe < scribit  
Definition: write



**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.**



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**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.

**VERBS**  
**NOUNS**  
**ADJECTIVES**

Recognition of No....pdf Show all

## 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.

## Flashcards

L

Ecce!

habitat

EN

Look!  
verb

he/she lives  
is living  
does live  
habitat, habitate

Nouns

Verbs

Adjectives