

# TWO ROMAN GIRLS



*In addition to vocabulary, the activities in this chapter focus on:*

1. use of articles (*a, an, the*) when translating Latin.
2. translating Latin verbs in three different ways as in the vocabulary lists.
3. differences in word order between Latin and English.
4. identifying nouns, adjectives, and verbs.

## Vocabulary

### Activity 1a Vocabulary

*Study the vocabulary list on page 204 alone or with a partner. Note the arrangement of words by part of speech: nouns, adjectives, and verbs.*

## The Story

### Activity 1b Articles in English Translations

*Translate the following sentences into English:*

1. Flāvia est puella Rōmāna.

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Flāvia est in pictūrā.

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Flāvia in villā habitat.

\_\_\_\_\_

What words have you included in your English translations that are not in the Latin?

\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_

What are these words called?

\_\_\_\_\_

**Activity 1c Translating Latin Verbs into English**

Translate the following sentence three ways, using the different translations for verbs found in the vocabulary list in your textbook:

Puella Rōmāna sub arbore sedet.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_

The words *is* and *does* in the phrases *is sitting* and *does sit* are called *helping verbs*.

Do the Latin sentences in the story in Chapter 1 of your textbook use this kind of verb? \_\_\_\_\_

How many times is the Latin verb *est* used in the story? \_\_\_\_\_

Is it a helping verb? \_\_\_\_\_

Translate the following into Latin:

1. The girl is reading. \_\_\_\_\_
2. The girl is sitting. \_\_\_\_\_

**Activity 1d Word Order**

Describe two ways in which the order of the words in the Latin sentence in Activity 1c differs from the order of the words in your three English translations of it:

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_

**Building the Meaning****Parts of Speech: Nouns, Adjectives, and Verbs****Activity 1e Parts of Speech: Nouns, Adjectives, and Verbs**

Read the following story and identify the part of speech of the words in bold type. Put an *N* over the nouns, the letters *ADJ* over the adjectives, and a *V* over the verbs:

Flāvia in Italiā habitat. Etiam Cornēlia in Italiā habitat. Cornēlia iam in villā

rūsticā habitat. In villā vicinā habitat Flāvia. Cornēlia legit dum Flāvia scribit.

Flāvia est laeta quod Cornēlia iam in villā habitat.

## **Applying What You Have Learned**

### **Activity 1f Writing the Language**

*Translate the following English sentences into Latin. Include all long marks. Use the stories and vocabulary lists in your textbook, as well as the vocabulary lists in this book, to help you:*

1. Who is sitting under the tree?

\_\_\_\_\_

2. A girl, named Cornelia, is now sitting under the tree and reading.

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Another girl, named Flavia, is writing.

\_\_\_\_\_

4. Why is Flavia writing?

\_\_\_\_\_

5. Flavia is writing because Cornelia is reading.

\_\_\_\_\_

### **Activity 1g Expanding Your English Vocabulary**

*Using the word bank on page 4, write the word that could replace the italicized word or words in each sentence or could complete a sentence. Use the Latin words in parentheses to help determine the meaning of the English words. Then write the English translation of each Latin word in the word bank:*

1. Cornelia enjoys the *country* life of Baiae.

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Flavia lives in the area surrounding Baiae.

She lives in the \_\_\_\_\_ of Baiae.

\_\_\_\_\_

3. The island was all rock; it was unfit for human *living*.

\_\_\_\_\_

4. The old Roman senator dictates all his letters to a *person who writes them down*.

\_\_\_\_\_

5. Writing letters is a job usually done when sitting.

It is a \_\_\_\_\_ job.

\_\_\_\_\_

6. Several candidates will be *named* to run in the next election.

\_\_\_\_\_

7. The koala is a *tree-dwelling* animal.

\_\_\_\_\_

8. Make sure your writing is clear and *readable*. \_\_\_\_\_
9. Camels often *live in* the desert. \_\_\_\_\_
10. Wine often leaves a *deposit that settles on the bottom of the glass*. \_\_\_\_\_

sediment ( <b>sedet</b> ) _____	legible ( <b>legit</b> ) _____
habitation ( <b>habitat</b> ) _____	vicinity ( <b>vīcīna</b> ) _____
nominated ( <b>nōmine</b> ) _____	arboreal ( <b>arbore</b> ) _____
rustic ( <b>rūstica</b> )* _____	sedentary ( <b>sedet</b> ) _____
inhabit ( <b>habitat</b> ) _____	scribe ( <b>scrībit</b> ) _____

\*This word is not given by itself in the vocabulary list for Chapter 1 in your textbook, but you should be able to provide a meaning for it.

When you are reading an English text and you see a word you do not know, look carefully to determine if it might be related to a Latin word you do know.

## Activity 1h Reading Latin

*Read the story, noting nouns, adjectives, and verbs and how the word order is different from English. Reread the story for comprehension. Then answer the questions that follow with complete Latin sentences:*

### At the Country House and Farm

Quis est puella Rōmāna? Puella Rōmāna est Cornēlia quae aestāte in villā rūsticā habitat. Cornēlia est laeta quod sub arbore legit. In villā vīcīnā habitat altera puella Rōmāna, nōmine Flāvia.

#### Later:

Cornēlia in villā sedet et legit. Ubi est Flāvia? Etiam Flāvia in villā sedet. Quid facit puella? Flāvia scrībit dum Cornēlia legit. Flāvia est laeta quod in villā sedet et scrībit.

1. Cūr est Cornēlia laeta?

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Quis in villā vicinā habitat?

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Quid facit Cornēlia in villā?

\_\_\_\_\_

4. Quid facit Flāvia in villā?

\_\_\_\_\_

