

TWO ROMAN GIRLS

Ecce! 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 vīcīnā habitat. Dum Cornēlia legit, Flāvia scrībit. Laeta est Flāvia quod Cornēlia iam in villā habitat. 5

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

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:

1. Quis est Cornēlia?
2. Ubi habitat Cornēlia?
3. Cūr est Cornēlia laeta?
4. Quid facit Cornēlia?
5. Ubi habitat Flāvia?
6. Quid facit Flāvia?
7. Cūr est Flāvia laeta?

Quis...? *Who...?*

Cūr...? *Why...?*

Quid facit...? *What is...doing? What does...do?*



BUILDING THE MEANING

Parts of Speech: Nouns, Adjectives, and Verbs

When learning Latin you will be learning how language expresses meaning, and you will need to know certain grammatical terms so that you can talk about how Latin does this. The most important terms are those for the parts of speech, the basic building blocks of meaning in sentences. The most important parts of speech are:

nouns: names of persons, places, things, qualities, or acts;

adjectives: words that describe persons, places, things, qualities, or acts;

verbs: words that denote actions (e.g., *sits*) or existence (e.g., *is*).

In the story on page 3, the words **pictūrā** (1), **Cornēlia** (1), and **Italiā** (2) are nouns; the words **Rōmāna** (1), **rūstica** (2), and **laeta** (3) are adjectives; and the words **est** (1), **habitat** (2), and **sedet** (3) are verbs.



Vergil holds a scroll open to line 8 of the *Aeneid*.
Mosaic, Tunis, early third century A.D.

Portrait, first century A.D.
Encaustic on wood, Egypt



EXERCISE 1b

What part of speech is each of the following (listed in the order in which they occur in the story on page 3):

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|-----------|-----------|------------|
| 1. puella | 3. legit | 5. Flāvia |
| 2. villa | 4. altera | 6. scrībit |

EXERCISE 1c

Using story 1 as a guide, give the Latin for:

1. In the picture is a country house and farm.
2. Cornelia is happy.
3. Cornelia is sitting under the tree.
4. Flavia is a Roman girl.
5. Cornelia now lives in the country house.