

LESSON II – Sicilia



The following Latin words are grouped according to the diphthong and/or special consonant sound (*c*, *g*, *i*, and *v*) they contain. Before you use them for further pronunciation practice, be sure to read the pronunciation guide in the Appendix.

aequus	iō	ager
aestās	iaciō	dīgītus
parvae	iūdicō	integer
puellae		neglegentia
laudō	maior	āvertō
paucī	peior	avus
Poenicia	accēdō	captīvus
Poenī	accipiō	cōnservō
	audācia	moveō
cui	beneficium	nāvis
huic	certus	amphitheātrum
	circus	philosophia
	discipulus	
	doceō	



In the following sentences, underline only those nouns that function as subjects or as predicate nominatives.

1. In Greek mythology, Zeus was the ruler of gods and men
2. The Roman name of this god was Jupiter.
3. The eagle and the thunderbolt were symbols of his power
4. Juno, his wife, was the goddess of marriage and the queen of heaven
5. The home of these deities was Mount Olympus.

Reread the sentences. Notice that all but one of the nouns you did not choose is the object of a preposition. Together with a preposition (such as “in” or “of”) a noun and its modifiers form a prepositional phrase. Identify seven such phrases in the sentences above by placing both the prepositions and their objects within parentheses. Remember that the subject of a sentence never occurs within a prepositional phrase, nor does a predicate nominative.



Let's review!

In the following sentences, identify:

- the subject
- the predicate
- the part of the predicate that is the verb
- the remaining part of the predicate (Tell whether this is a noun, an adjective, or a prepositional phrase.)



Silva Arcadia magna est.

subject

predicate

verb

adjective

Macedonia et Thracia sunt in Europā.

subject

predicate

verb

prepositional phrase

Cythera est insula.

subject

predicate

verb

noun

Both predicate nouns and predicate adjectives are called complements because they complete the name or description of a subject.

- What case does Latin use to express complements?

Notā Bene: A complement may contain both a noun and an adjective. In such instances, the adjective does not directly refer to the subject; it modifies the predicate noun.

Identify the complement in each of the following sentences. Copy and translate just these words.

1. Phrygia et Scythia sunt terrae in Asiā.

2. Euboea est īnsula.

3. Iuturna et Lara nymphae sunt.

4. Aqua in Arethusā bona est.

5. Via Aemilia et Via Aurelia longae viae sunt.



Identify the subjects of the following sentences. Then list the predicate nouns or predicate adjectives that are the complements of these subjects.

1. Many roads built in the days of the ancient Romans are still functional.

subject

complement

2. These hard-surfaced highways are engineering marvels.

subject

complement

3. Their beds are deep, and their courses are very direct.

subject

complement

subject

complement

4. The Appian Way, to cite an example, was one of Rome's biggest and busiest arteries.

subject

complement

5. It was the gift of Appius Claudius to the Roman people.

subject

complement



The next ten sentences tell a story about the picture. Rewrite the sentences in English.



1. Anna est parva.

2. Est puella parva.

3. Cornēlia magna puella est.

4. Anna et Paula sunt parvae puellae.

5. Puellae magnae sunt Cornēlia et Iūlia.

6. Magnae puellae parvās puellās portant.

7. Puellae parvae pūpās amant.

8. Estne Iūlia parva?

9. Estne Paula magna?

10. Portantne Cornēlia et Iūlia pūpās?



Which of the Latin words that you have learned so far will complete the following sentences? *Notā Bene*: you will sometimes need only part of a Latin word to form its English derivatives.

1. We sent the letter _____ (by way of) the quickest route.
2. Because Charlie worked steadily, he was awarded a/an _____ (incentive to more good work).
3. Those who apply for a scholarship must submit a/an _____ (biography).
4. Because she is a diver, she is said to love _____ tic sports.
5. On the maps of early explorers many unknown areas were labelled _____ *incognita*.
6. One who watches an event is a/an _____ tor.



Roman numerals observe a few basic principles with which you are probably already familiar. Let's review!

Certain letters are numerals.

M = _____

Other quantities can be expressed by adding numerals of equal value or by adding a numeral of smaller value to a greater one.

CCC = _____

LV = _____

When a numeral of smaller value is placed in front of a larger one, its value is subtracted from the larger numeral.

XL = _____

To express some numbers, you must combine one or more of these principles.

XXIV = _____

Add the Arabic numbers that you have supplied up to now.

A

Now convert the following Roman numeral and subtract it from the total in box A.

B

DCLXVI = B

C



Your answer (box C) is a date of special significance in Roman history. What happened in this year?

Just for fun, can you find the Roman numerals that are hidden in the following proper nouns? Remember, this is not the way that Roman numerals were written. You can learn a great deal, however, by identifying these people and places as you search their names for letters that are also numerals.

Exempli Gratiā:

- | | | | | | |
|----------------|----------|-------|-----|----|--------|
| <u>V</u> ergil | <u>V</u> | (5) | and | IL | (49) |
| 1. Cicero | ___ | () | | | |
| 2. Livy | ___ | () | | | |
| 3. Graecia | ___ | () | | | |
| 4. Pompeii | ___ | () | | | |
| 5. Vesuvius | ___ | () | | | |
| | ___ | () | | | |
| 6. Poseidon | ___ | () | | | |
| 7. Silenus | ___ | () | | | |
| 8. Minos | ___ | () | | | |
| 9. Eurydice | ___ | () | | | |
| 10. Ulixes | ___ | () | | | |