

## Capitulum II

### Lectio

Cornelia est puella Romana. Flavia quoque est puella.

Romana. Cornelia et Flavia sunt puellae Romanae quae in Italia

habitent. Cornelia et Flavia sunt amicae. Hodie puellae non

sedent sed in agris ambulant. Brevis tempore Cornelia defessa

est. Non iam ambulat sed sub arbore sedet. Flavia, quae est

puella strenua, in agris currit. Brevis tempore Flavia quoque est

defessa. Iam Flavia et Cornelia sub arbore sedent quod defessae

sunt. Dum puellae sub arbore sedent, Cornelia legit et Flavia

scribit. Tandem puellae defessae ex agris ad villam rusticam

lente ambulant.

Word to be deduced:

1. non \_\_\_\_\_ N. B. Non precedes the verb in Latin ( non sequitur = a comment  
not relating to a previous comment )

Vocabulary List A

1. quoque also Adv.

2. sunt ( they, there ) are V.

3. amicae friends N. ( amicable )

4. hodie today Adv.

5. ambulant ( they ) walk, do walk, are walking ( ambulatory )

## Vocabulary List B

1. brevi tempore in a short time, soon (brevity, temporary)
2. defessa tired Adj.
3. non iam no longer Adverbial phrase
4. strenua active, energetic Adj. (strenuous)
5. currit He, she, it runs, does run, is running V. (current)
6. tandem at last Adv. (tandem bicycle)

## Vocabulary List C

1. ex agris from/out of the fields (agrarian)
2. ad villam rusticam to/toward the country house and farm
3. lente slowly Adv. (relent)
4. eius his, her, its Pron.
5. saepe often Adv.
6. Quid faciunt...? What are (they)... doing?
7. Latine in Latin Adv.
8. Anglice in English Adv. (Anglican Church)

## Vocabulary List D (helpful phrases and culture)

1. quaestiuncula quiz N.
2. Quomodo dicitur...? How is said...? How do you say...?
3. Quid significat...? What does....mean?
4. the Gracchi brothers Roman social reformers in the 2nd century B.C.
5. paterfamilias honorary title of the head of the household or father of the household who had power of life and death legally over his family
6. Mt. Vesuvius mountain near Naples that erupted in 79 A.D.
7. Pompeii city inundated by the lava flow of Mt. Vesuvius in 79 A.D.

FORMSSingular and plural nouns and adjectives and verbs of Chapters one and twoA. Nomina ( nouns )

<u>Singularis</u>	<u>Plurális</u>
1. puella	puellae
2. villa	villae
3. pictura	pictúrae
4. amica	amícae

B. Adiectiva ( Adjectives )

<u>Singularis</u>	<u>Plurális</u>
1. laeta	laetae
2. vicina	vicínae
3. defessa	defessae
4. strenua	strénuae
5. rustica	rustícae
6. Romana	Rómánae

C. Verba ( verbs )

	S	PL.
1st conjugation	ambulat habitat	ambulant habitant
2nd conjugation	sedet	sedent
3rd conjugation	currit legit scribit	currunt legunt scribunt
3io conjugation	facit	faciunt
Irregular	est	sunt

Practice exercise

Change the following forms to the purla form

<u>Nouns</u>	<u>Verbs</u>	<u>Noun/ adjective combinations</u>
1. arena	1. addit	1. puella defessa
2. causa	2. admittit	2. villa Romana
3. forma	3. comparat	3. amica strenua
4. fortuna	4. consistit	4. pictura Americana

GRAMMATICA

Terms to know:

1. Linking verb a verb that is followed by predicate nominatives and adjectives.

English: forms of to be, to seem, to appear, to become, etc.

Latin: ( so far ) est and sunt

2. Predicate nominative a word renaming the subject after a linking verb.

e. g. Cornelia est puella Romana.  
S. P. N.

3. Predicate adjective an adjective describing the subject after a linking verbs

e. g. Puellae sunt defessae. The girls are tired.  
S. P. A.

NOTA BENE: Predicate nominatives and adjectives are called COMPLEMENTS in our text.

4. Verb forms to know:

-t standing at the end of a verb means he, she, it

-nt standing at the end of a verb means they

e. g. ambulat versus ambulant

5. Review the tense names form the last chapter:

Simple, emphatic, and progressive present tenses in English.

