

UNIT I

Name _____ Date _____

THE ROMAN WORLD: ROMAN ITALY

LESSON I

RŌMA ET ITALIA

A **Pronunciation: long and short vowels** Your textbook introduces you to the way that Latin was probably spoken by the ancient Romans (pages 9–11). You may extend your pronunciation practice with the following words. Most are in the dictionary of your textbook. The words are grouped according to the vowel sounds they contain.

ad	et	bis	hoc	dum
clam	mel	hic	mox	sub
nam	sex	id	ob	sum
pars	be'ne	is	quod	tum
iam	ce'ler	vir	ho'nor	urbs
al'ba	de'cem	dissi'milis	bōs	cul'tus
ar'ma	ec'ce	i'bi	nōs	cur'rus
bar'bara	le'gere	ig'nis	Ō	sum'mus
ca'sa	rever'tere	in'quit	sōl	tu'us
mag'na	sem'per	ni'hil	vōx	vul'nus
Lār	gēns	sī	cō'gō	plūs
pāx	plēbs	dī'vīsī	dō'nō	tū
trāns	spēs	dī'xī	nōs'cō	cursū'rus
ā'la	trēs	mī'sī	pō'nō	dū'rus
clā'ra	vēr	vī'cī	prōpō'nō	flūxus
fā'ma	crē'dere	vī'dī	co'lō	futū'rus
Fā'ta	dēbē're	bi'bī	con'vocō	lū'dus
grā'ta	exercē're	cī'vis	ho'mō	mū'nus
parā'ta	merē're	fī'nis	oc'tō	nū'l'lus
quā'rē	tenē're	vīgin'tī	sol'vō	ū'nus

B **English derivatives of Latin** An English derivative is often easy to recognize because its spelling differs little or not at all from its Latin source, as in the following examples.

1. A light-blue stone often used in jewelry takes its name from the Latin word for *sea water*. Name it.

2. Some people who live in seclusion, either by choice or from necessity, have a limited outlook on life. What English adjective, derived from the Latin word for *island*, describes this restricted perspective?

Sometimes an English derivative differs greatly in spelling from its Latin source. In such instances, the shared meaning may still be quite clear.

3. Explain, if you can, how the meaning of the English word *savage* is related to the Latin word **silva**.
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4. Explain how the Latin word **via** is related in meaning to the English word *voyager*.
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Many proper nouns (names) in Latin have survived in English derivatives. Here is an example.

5. What word describes the type of a long verse or prose narrative dealing with adventure and love? (Hint: some of the most familiar examples of this literary form were written in French, Italian, and Spanish.)
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Nouns in Latin and English Let's cover some basic terms you'll need to know. Begin by underlining each of the nouns in the following sentences.

1. A *noun* is the name of a person, place, thing, or idea.
2. In Latin, the *ending* of a noun can be variously spelled to express its *number* and its *case*.
3. The word *case* refers to a noun's grammatical function in a particular context.
4. The subject of a Latin sentence, for example, is expressed in the nominative case.
5. A group of nouns that share a set of similar endings is known as a declension.

Did you find twenty-five nouns?



Noun functions: subject and predicate nominative In the following sentences, underline each noun used as a subject or as a predicate nominative. Do not include nouns that immediately follow a preposition (*of, by, for, etc.*), for these can never be subjects or predicate nominatives.

1. Twenty-five hundred years ago, Rome was an insignificant settlement on the Tiber River.
2. By the second century A.D., this city was the center of an empire.
3. The language of the Romans was Latin.
4. Spanish, Portuguese, French, Italian, and Romanian are the living descendants of the Latin spoken in ancient Rome.
5. Many English words are either derivatives or direct borrowings from Latin.



Latin to English translation Translate each sentence.

1. Corsica est insula.

2. Corsica et Melita sunt insulae.

3. Nova Scotia paeninsula est.

4. Flōrida et Baia California paeninsulae sunt.

5. Īnsula Iaponia* et paeninsula Korea* in Asiā sunt.

*Iaponia and Korea are nouns in apposition to the subjects insula and paeninsula. Do not include the word *of* in translating them.

6. Sunt* silvae in Germāniā.

*It is sometimes best to start your translation with *there*, especially when the linking verb appears first in a Latin sentence.

7. In Scandinaviā tundra* est**.

*Tundra is a level, treeless plain found in Arctic regions.

**See note on sentence 6 above.

8. Trōia* nōn in Āfricā sed in Asiā est.

*This ancient city was the site of a famous war.

9. Hispānia in Eurōpā est. Nicaragua et Costa Rica in Latinā Americā sunt.

10. Estne* aqua in Saharā? Estne* in Canadā aqua?

*The final letters *-ne* are simply the sign of a question. They do not change the meaning of the word on which they appear. You will learn more about this in a future lesson.