

LESSON II**SICILIA**

A **Pronunciation: Special Sounds** The following Latin words are grouped according to the diphthong, double vowel, 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 on pages 9–11 in the Introduction section of your textbook.

ae'quus	iō	a'ger
aes'tās	ia'ciō	di'gitus
par'vae	iū'dicō	in'teger
puel'lae		neglegen'tia
lau'dō	mai'or	amphitheā'trum
pau'cī	pei'or	philoso'phia
Poeni'cia	accē'dō	āver'tō
Poe'nī	acci'piō	a'vus
	audā'cia	captī'vus
cui	benefi'cium	cōnser'vō
huic	cer'tus	mo'veō
	cir'cus	nā'vis
	disci'pulus	
	do'ceō	

B **Vocabulary** Complete each sentence with an English word drawn from your Latin vocabulary.

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

C **Noun functions: subject and predicate nominative** In the following sentences, underline each noun used as a subject or as a predicate nominative.

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.



Note the prepositional phrases in these sentences. *Prepositions* are words such as *of, in, by, from,* etc. The nouns that closely follow a preposition are called *objects of a preposition*. Objects of prepositions can never be predicate nominatives or subjects.



Sentence analysis In each sentence, identify:

- a. the *subject* (thing(s) or person(s) spoken about)
- b. the *predicate* (statement)
- c. the *verb* (part of the predicate that is the main action)
- d. the *verb complement* (remaining part of the predicate, including nouns, adjectives, or prepositional phrases)

1. Cythera est insula.

- A. SUBJECT(S) _____
- B. PREDICATE _____
- C. VERB _____
- D. COMPLEMENT _____

2. Macedonia et Thrācia sunt magnae terrae in Eurōpā.

- A. SUBJECT(S) _____
- B. PREDICATE _____
- C. VERB _____
- D. COMPLEMENT _____

3. Familiae nōn magnae sunt sed vīta est bona in Siciliā.

- A. SUBJECT(S) _____
- B. PREDICATE(S) _____
- C. VERB(S) _____
- D. COMPLEMENTS _____

Both predicate nouns and predicate adjectives are called subject complements because they complete the linking verb's description of a subject. What case does Latin use to express subject complements?

E **Subject complements** Underline the subject complement in each of the following sentences. Translate these words in the spaces provided. Mark each as a predicate noun or predicate adjective.



A *subject complement* may contain both a noun and an adjective. When this occurs, the predicate adjective does not directly refer to the subject; it describes the predicate noun.

1. Euboea est īnsula.

2. Phrygia et Scythia sunt terrae in Asiā.

3. Iūturna et Lāra nymphae sunt.

4. Aqua in Arethūsā bona est.

5. Via Aemilia et Via Aurēlia longae viae sunt.

F **Subject, predicate nouns and adjectives, prepositional phrases** Underline once the subject noun in each sentence. Circle the prepositional phrases. Then list the predicate nouns and predicate adjectives that are the subject complements.

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

2. These hard-surfaced highways are engineering marvels.

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

4. The Appian Way, to cite an example, was and still is a very busy road in Rome today.

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



Latin to English translation The following sentences tell a story about the illustration. Translate each sentence. Remember to add the articles *the* or *a* when needed.

1. Anna est parva.

2. Est puella parva.

3. Cornēlia magna puella est.

4. Anna et Paula sunt parvae puellae.

5. Magnae puellae sunt Cornēlia et Iūlia.

6. Magnae puellae parvās puellās portant.

7. Parvae puellae pūpās (*dolls*) amant.

8. Estne Iūlia parva?

9. Estne Paula magna?

10. Portantne Cornēlia et Iūlia pūpās?





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

1. Certain letters are numerals. M = _____

2. 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 = _____

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

4. To express some numbers, you must combine these last two principles. XXIV = _____

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

Now convert the Roman numeral DCLXVI and place it in box B. Subtract it from the total in box A to give an answer in box C. B =

C =

Your answer is a date of special significance in Roman history. What happened in this year B.C.? (Hint: Romulus and Remus accomplished this.)



Roman numerals Just for fun, can you find the Roman numerals that are hidden in the following proper nouns? Identify these people and places using an encyclopedia as you search their names for letters that are also numerals.

EXEMPLĪ GRĀTIĀ

Vergil V 5 (and) I L 49

1. Cicero _____
2. Livy _____
3. Graecia _____
4. Pompeiī _____

5. Vesuvius _____

6. Poseidon _____
7. Sīlēnus _____
8. Mīnōs _____
9. Eurydicē _____
10. Ulixēs _____