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## LESSON II

## **SICILIA**



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



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 lovetic sports.
5.	On the maps of early explorers an unknown area was often labeled incognita.
6.	One who watches an event is ator.



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.

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- **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)

Cythera est insula.	
A. SUBJECT(S)	
B. PREDICATE	
C. VERB	
D. COMPLEMENT	
	icia sunt magnae terrae in Eurōpā.
B. PREDICATE	
C. VERB	
D. COMPLEMENT	
Familiae non magi	nae sunt sed vīta est bona in Siciliā.
A. SUBJECT(S)	
B. PREDICATE(S)	
C. VERB(S)	
D. COMPLEMENTS _	
	and predicate adjectives are called subject complements because they verb's description of a subject. What case does Latin use to express
	A. SUBJECT(S)  B. PREDICATE  C. VERB  D. COMPLEMENT  Macedonia et Thrā  A. SUBJECT(S)  B. PREDICATE  C. VERB  D. COMPLEMENT  Familiae non magn  A. SUBJECT(S)  B. PREDICATE(S)  C. VERB(S)  D. COMPLEMENTS  oth predicate nouns amplete the linking verse.

Tra	-	Underline the subject complement in each of the following sentence n the spaces provided. Mark each as a predicate noun or predicate
ij	ota Bene	A <i>subject complement</i> 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 s	sunt terrae in Asiā.
3.	Iūturna et Lāra nym	phae sunt.
4.	Aqua in Arethūsā b	ona est.
5.	Via Aemilia et Via	Aurēlia longae viae sunt.
	·	

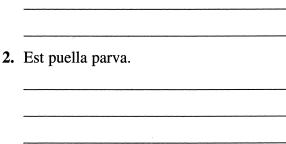
- 1. Many roads built in the days of the ancient Romans are still functional.
- 2. These hard-surfaced highways are engineering marvels.
- 3. Their beds are deep, and their courses are very direct.
- 4. The Appian Way, to cite an example, was and still is a very busy road in Rome today.
- 5. It was the gift of Appius Claudius to the Roman people.

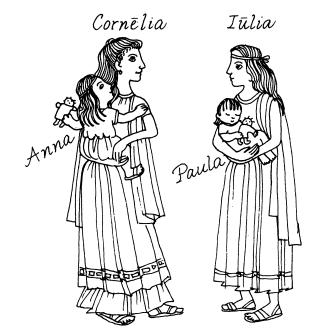
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Latin to English translation The following sentences tell a story about the illustration. Translate each sentence. Remember to add the articles the or a when needed.

1.	Anna est parva.			
			orangalis and an all selections did	





**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?

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

1. Certain letters are numerals.

 $M = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ 

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 =

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

 $XL = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ 

**4.** To express some numbers, you must combine these last two principles.

XXIV =

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

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.

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

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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	_ <u>V</u> _	_5_	(and)	<u>I</u> <u>L</u>	49
1. Cicero			·		
<b>2.</b> Livy	-				
3. Graecia	-				
4. Pompeiī					
5. Vesuvius	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				
					· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
6. Poseidon					
7. Sīlēnus					
8. Mīnōs	-	CALLED AND AREA OF THE STREET			
9. Eurydicē					
0. Ulixēs					