

Exercise A

- Exercise taken from Lesson VIII in Latin for Beginners. •
- Prior to completing the exercise, study the vocabulary on the Study Guide for the week. •

Translate into English.

- 1. Example: Longae non sunt tuae viae. Your roads are not long.
- 2. Suntne tubae novae in mea casa? Non sunt.
- 3. Quis lata in silva habitat?
- 4. Diana, lunae clarae pulchra dea, lata in silva habitat.
- 5. Nautae altas et latas amant aquas.
- 6. Quid ancilla tua portat?
- 7. Ancilla mea tubam novam portat.
- 8. Ubi sunt Cornelia et Iulia?
- 9. In tua casa est Cornelia et Iulia est in mea.

10. Estne Italia lata terra?

11. Longa est Italia, non lata.

Unit 4

12. Filia dominae clarae fabulam novam narrat.

Composition 3: Quid est?

Instructions

You should take care to model my example by using the same word order and verbs. You will notice that there are questions followed by answers. Each question is the same: Quid est? (What is it?). Write the question four times and provide four answers that are things you can see in your room or on your desk.

Step 1: Read the example. Quid est? Lux est. Quid est? littera est. Quid est? tabula est. Quid est? etc.

Step 2: Prepare to Write. Use the box below to understand the words in the example. Then, look up any words you may wish to use and write them in the adjacent box. Here is a link to a story that models this assignment: <u>http://tarheelreader.org/2011/09/01/vocabulary-3/</u>

Important Words from Example Quid = what? Est = is, it is, he is, she is; verb. Lux = light; noun Littera = letter (of the alphabet); noun Tabula = tablet; noun

Words You Find and Wish to Use

Step 3: Write your composition.

Translation 3 (Option #1): Ancient ~ Videns autem Deus

Instructions

Translate the following to the best of your ability in your own words. Follow the step-by-step process.

Step 1: Read the text aloud.

videns autem Deus quod multa malitia hominum esset in terra

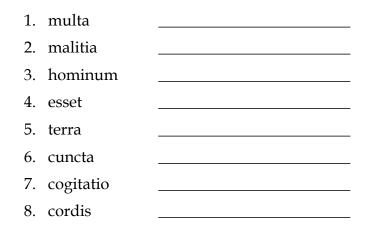
et cuncta cogitatio cordis intenta esset ad malum omnitempore

Step 2: Using a dictionary make notes for each word, writing down the definition and whether the word is a noun, adjective, or verb. (William Whitaker's Words is a helpful online dictionary that can be found in the course suite or here: http://archives.nd.edu/words.html)

Videns autem Deus quod multa malitia hominum esset in terra

et	cuncta cogitatio	cordis intenta esset ad	malum	omnitempore	
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Grammar Analysis: Identify whether the word is a noun, adjective, or a verb.



Step 3: Put the words into good English phrases that represent your own wording. Do not look up a translation and copy it. This would be to cheat. Remember: *Usus est magister optimus* (Practice is the best teacher).

9. Translation:

Step 4: What do you think is the source of the text?

Translation 3 (Option #2): Medieval ~ Quoniam quidem multi

Instructions

Translate the following to the best of your ability in your own words. Follow the step-by-step process.

Step 1: Read the text aloud.

quoniam quidem multi conati sunt ordinare narrationem quae in nobis conpletae sunt rerum

Step 2: Using a dictionary make notes for each word, writing down the definition and whether the word is a noun, adjective, or verb. (William Whitaker's Words is a helpful online dictionary that can be found in the course suite or here: http://archives.nd.edu/words.html)

quoniam	quidem	multi	conati	sunt	ordinare
narrationem quae	in	nobis	conpletae	sunt	rerum

Grammar Analysis: Identify whether the word is a noun, adjective, or a verb.

1. multi _____

2. sunt _____

3. narrationem _____

4. rerum _____

Step 3: Put the words into good English phrases that represent your own wording. Do not look up a translation and copy it. This would be to cheat. Remember: *Usus est magister optimus* (Practice is the best teacher).

5. Translation:

Step 4: What do you think is the source of the text? _____

Translation 3 (Option #3): Modern ~ Num tu Abraham

Instructions

Translate the following to the best of your ability in your own words. Follow the step-by-step process.

Step 1: Read the text aloud.

Num tu Abraham ipso sanctior videri studes?

Step 2: Using a dictionary make notes for each word, writing down the definition and whether the word is a noun, adjective, or verb. (William Whitaker's Words is a helpful online dictionary that can be found in the course suite or here: http://archives.nd.edu/words.html)

Num	tu	Abraham	ipso	sanctior	videri	studes?
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Grammar Analysis: Identify whether the word is a noun, adjective, or a verb.

- 1. Abraham _____
- 2. sanctior
- 3. videri
- 4. studes _____

Step 3: Put the words into good English phrases that represent your own wording. Do not look up a translation and copy it. This would be to cheat. Remember: *Usus est magister optimus* (Practice is the best teacher).

5. Translation:

Step 4: What do you think is the source of the text? _____