

AN INTRODUCTION TO LATIN PROSE.

LESSON I.

Africa	<i>Africa</i>	pugna	<i>a fight</i>
Britannia	<i>Britain</i>	Roma	<i>Rome</i>
copla	<i>plenty</i>	statua	<i>statue</i>
fama ¹	<i>a report</i>	terra	<i>earth</i>
insula	<i>island</i>	est	<i>is</i>
Italia	<i>Italy</i>	erat	<i>was</i>
nauta	<i>sailor (seaman)</i>	non	<i>not</i>
pecunia	<i>money (a sum of money)</i>	in	<i>in</i>

¹There is no word in Latin for "a" or "the." *Fama* means report, a report, or the report, whichever suits the sentence best.

The teacher should explain what is meant by long and short syllables in Latin, and the pupil should learn the following rules for accenting Latin words:

1. A word of two syllables has the accent on the first syllable, whether that syllable is long or short: as, *fáma*.

2. A word of more than two syllables has the accent on the second last syllable, if it be long; but if the second last syllable is short, the accent is on the third last, as, *Románu*s, *ínsula*.

The pupil should mark the quantities for himself as the teacher pronounces the word. The quantities are indicated in the General Vocabulary at the end of the book.