

Capitulum XIX

Maritus et Uxor

Deī Graeci



APHRODITE



APOLLO



ARES



ATHENA



DEMETER



DIONYSIUS



HADES



HEPHAESTUS



HERA



HERMES



HESTIA



POSEIDON



ZEUS

Deī Rōmānī



Ceres (f.)



Neptūnus



Iuppiter, Iovis (m.)



Iūno, Iunōnis (f.)



Plutō, Plutōnis (m.)



Vesta



Bacchus



Minerva



Apollō, Apollonis (m.)



Diana



Vulcānus



Mars, Martis (m.)



Venus, Veneris (f.)



Mercūrius

Nōmina Graeca :: Nōmina Rōmāna

Aphrodite = Venus

Apollo = Apollō

Āres = Mars

Athēna = Minerva

Demēter = Ceres

Diōnysis = Bacchus

Hādes = Plutō

Hephaestus = Vulcānus

Hēra = Iūno

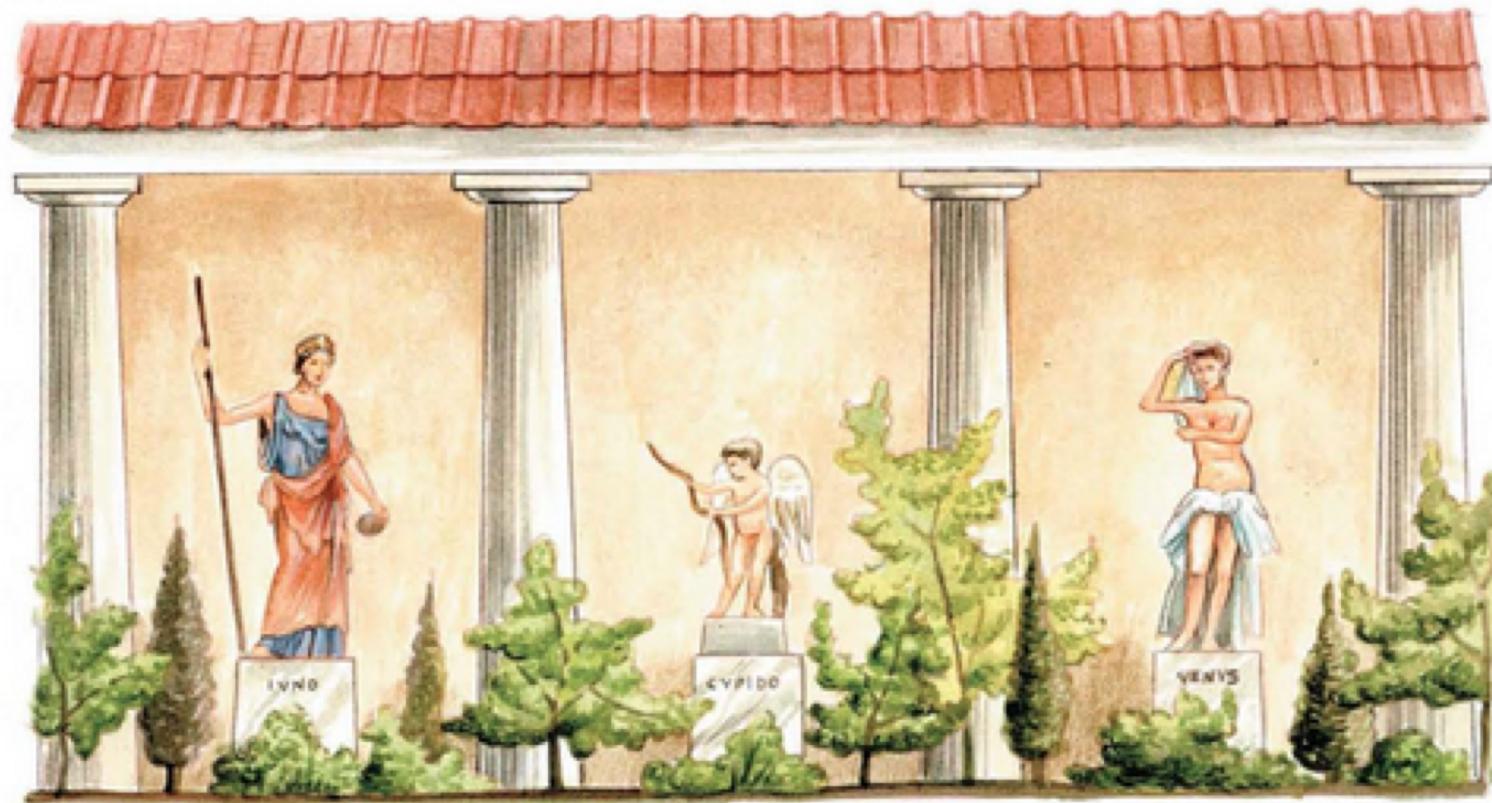
Hermes = Mercūrius

Hestia = Vesta

Poseidon = Neptūnus

Zēus = Iūppiter

Lectio I



Ecce peristylum villae Iūliī.



In peristylō sunt altae columnae.



In peristylō adest tēctum.



Tēctum ab altīs columnīs sustinētur.



sustinēre < sub + tenēre



Columnae tēctum sustinent.



Quid columnae sustinent?



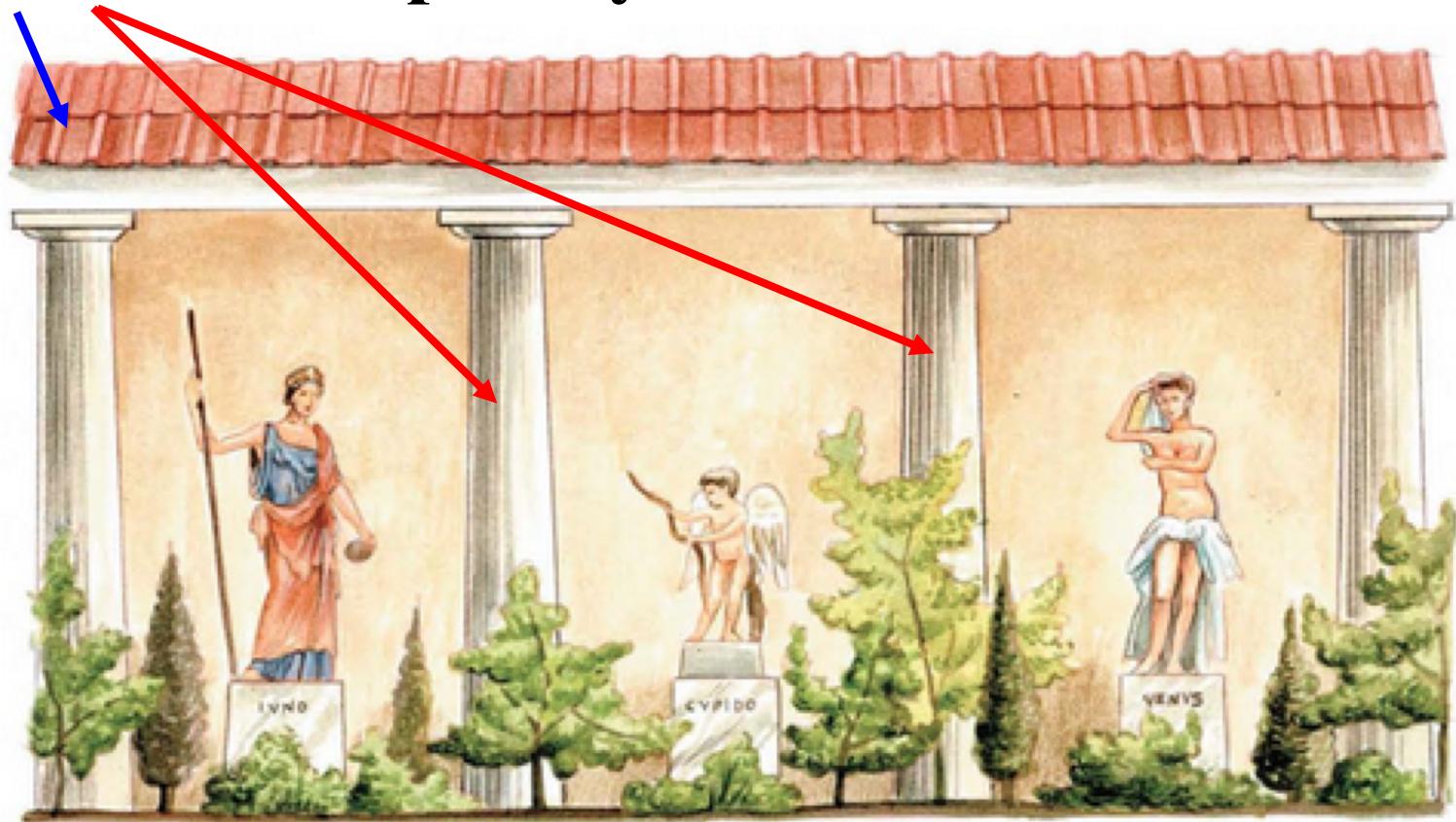
In peristylō, adsunt tēctum et columnae.



Quot columnae adsunt in peristylō?



Quid adest in peristylō?



Ecce Iūlius et Aemilia.



Iūlius et Aemilia in peristylō sunt.



Iūlius est vir.



Iūlius est vir Aemiliae.



Iūlius est **marītus** Aemiliae.



Vir Aemiliae : marītus Aemiliae



Aemilia est fēmina.



Aemilia est fēmina Iūliī.



Aemilia est **uxor** Iūliī.



Estne Iūlius uxor?



Num Aemilia marītus est?



Cuius uxor est Aemilia?



Quis est, aut uxor aut marītus?



Iūlius et Aemilia coniugēs sunt.



Iūlius est coniūnx Aemiliae
et Aemilia est coniūnx Iūlii.



Coniūnx est sive marītus sive uxor.



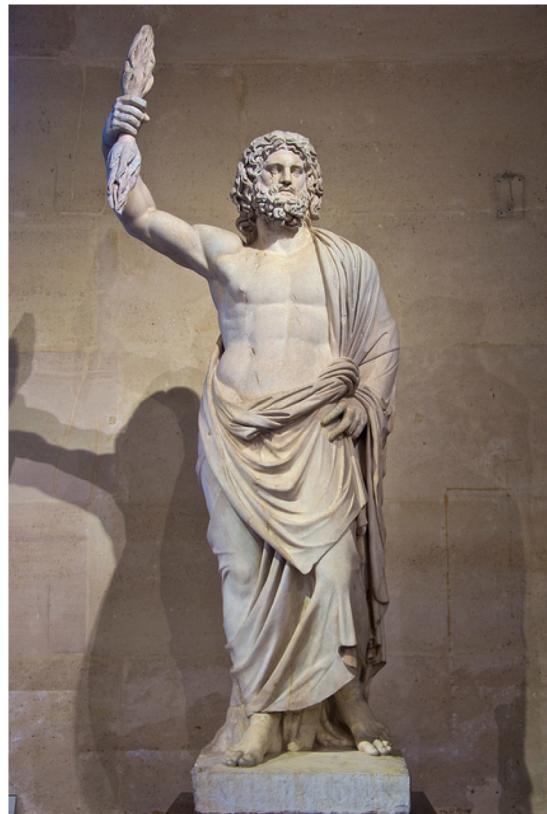
Ecce dea Iūnō.



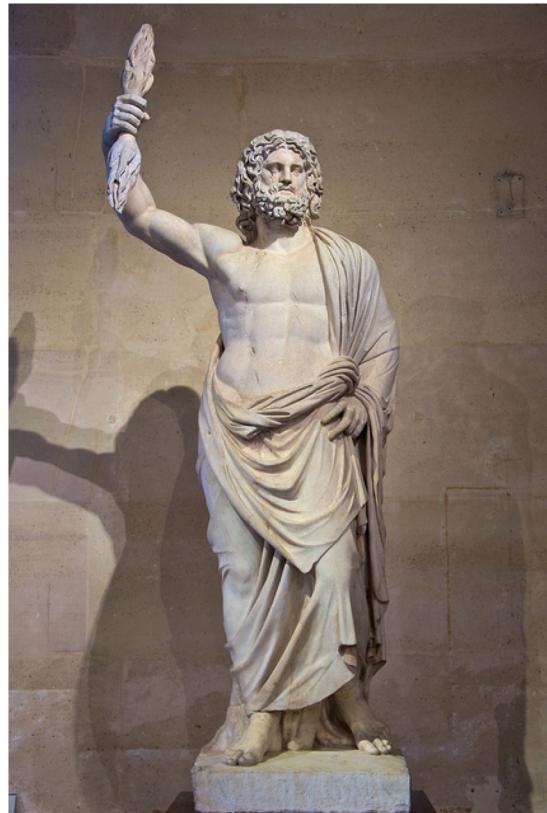
Iūnō dea mātrōnārum est.



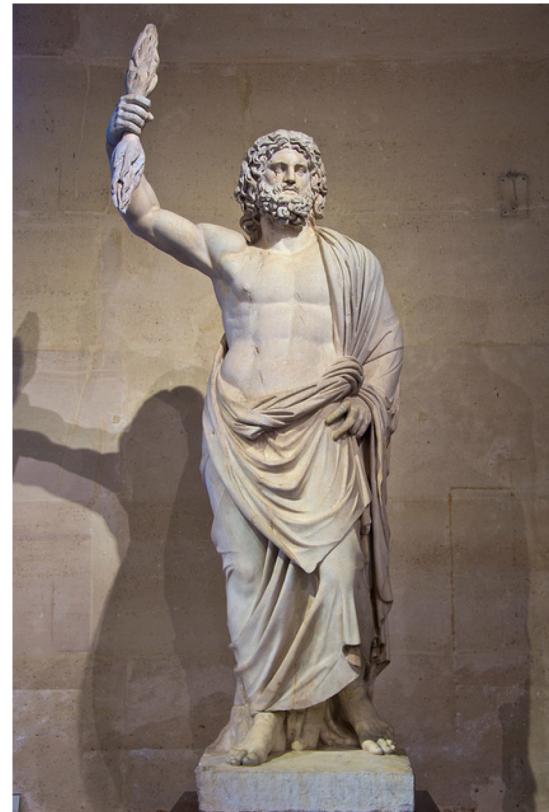
Iūnō est uxor Iovis.



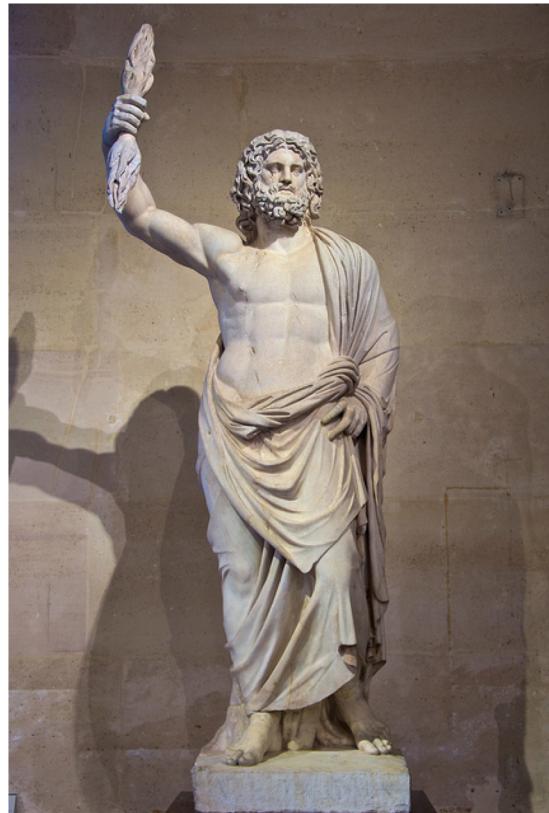
Iuppiter est marītus Iūnōnis.



Quis est uxor, an Iuppiter an Iūnō?



Quis est marītus, an Iuppiter an Iūnō?



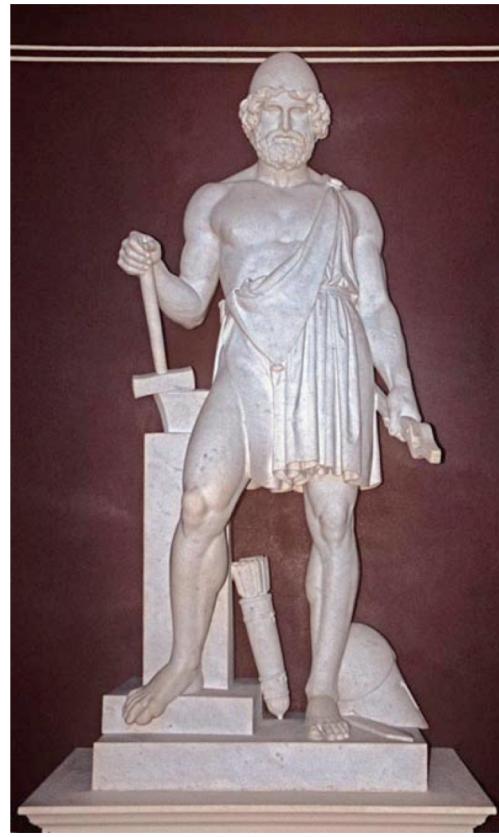
Iuppiter nōn bonus, sed malus marītus est quod
multās aliās deās amat.



Venus est dea amōris.



Venus est quoque uxor Vulcānī.



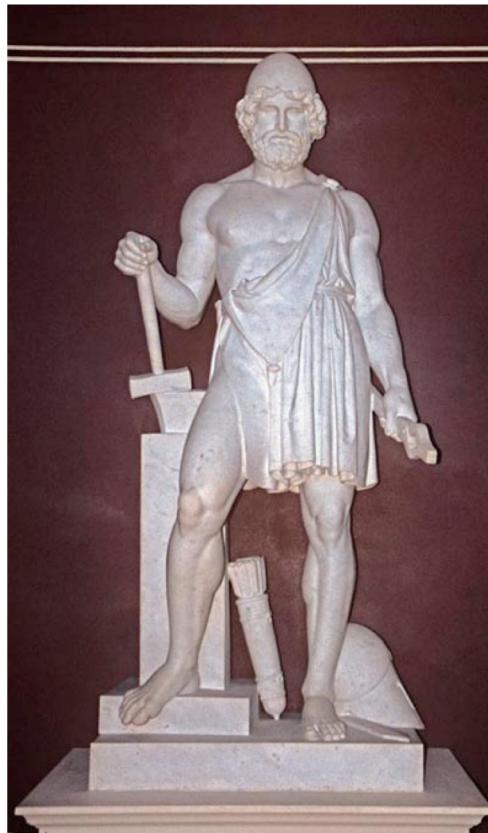
Quis est?



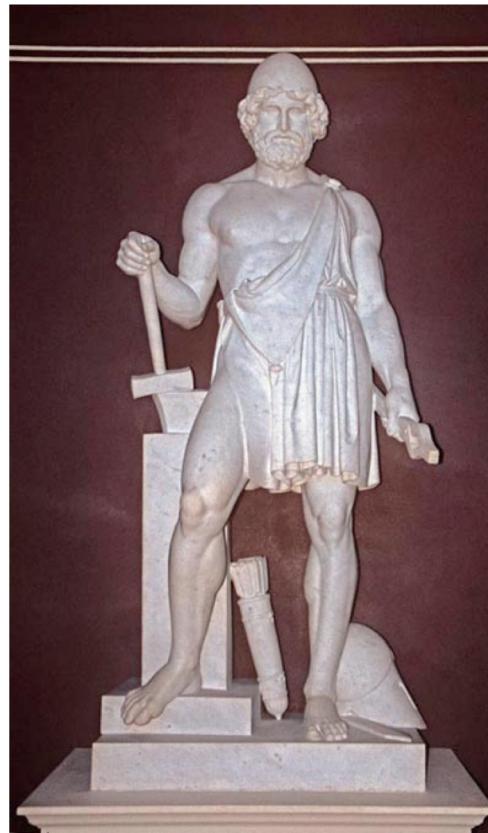
Cuius uxor est Venus?



Vulcānus est marītus Veneris.



Vulcānus quoque est deus.



Hic est Cupīdō, deus amōris.



Cupīdō est fīlius Veneris.



Sed Cupīdō nōn est fīlius Vulcānī.



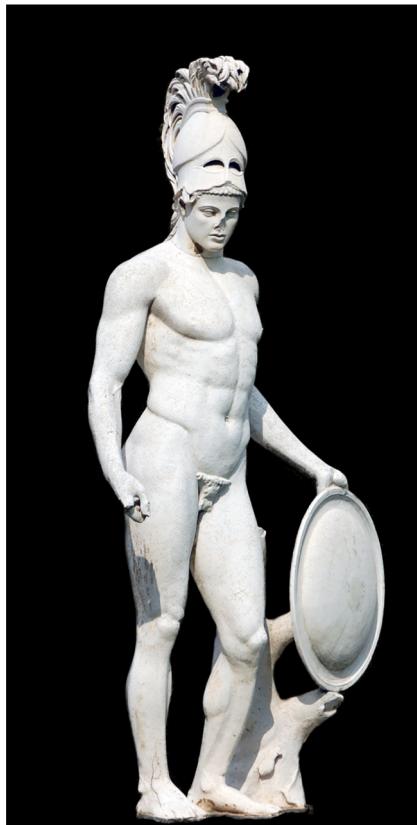
Ecce Mārs.



Mārs est deus bellī.



Mārs est pater Cupīdinis.



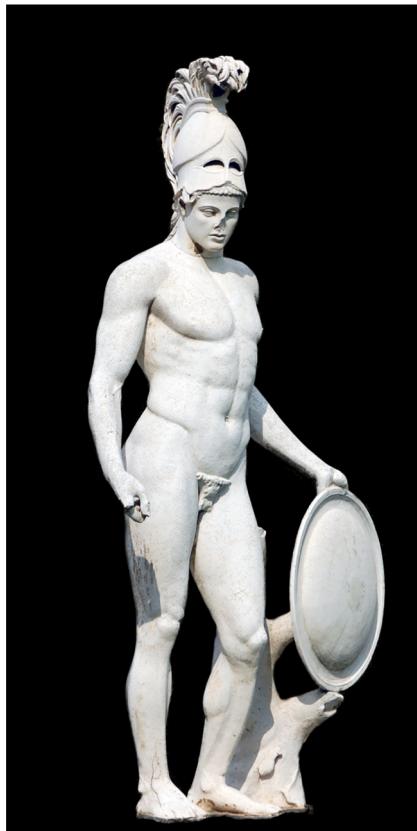
Itaque Mārs et Venus Cupīdinis parentēs sunt.



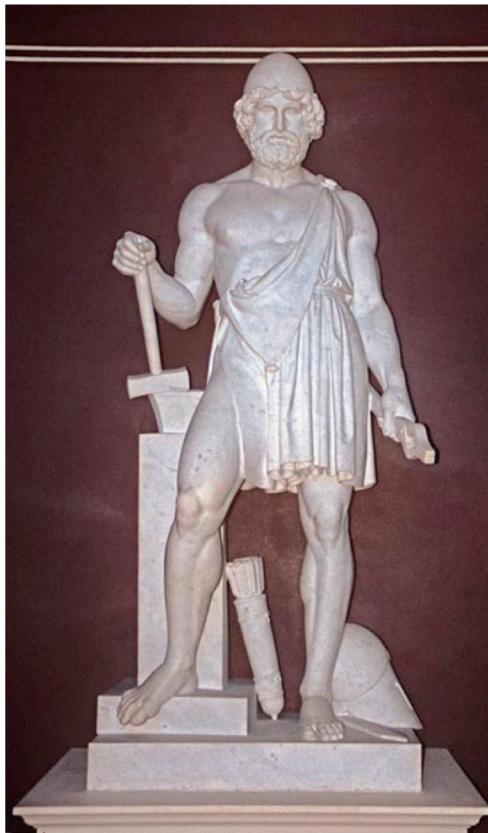
Cuius filius est Cupīdō?



Sed Mārs nōn est marītus Veneris!



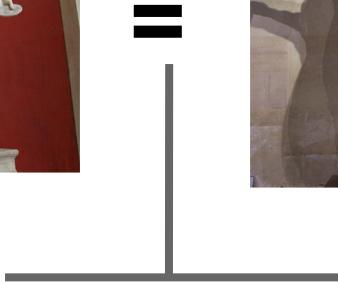
Quis est marītus Veneris?



Num Venus uxor bona est?



Mārs et Vulcānus fīliī Iunōnis Iovisque sunt.



Quī sunt frātrēs?



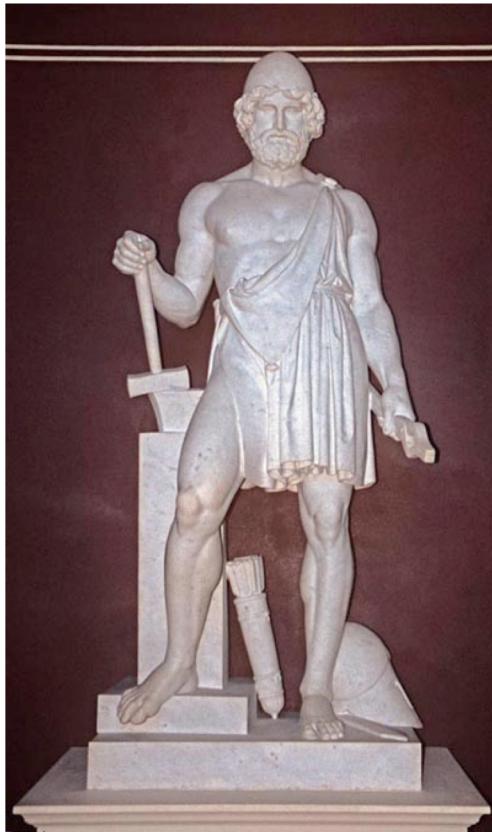
Quae est uxor Vulcānī?



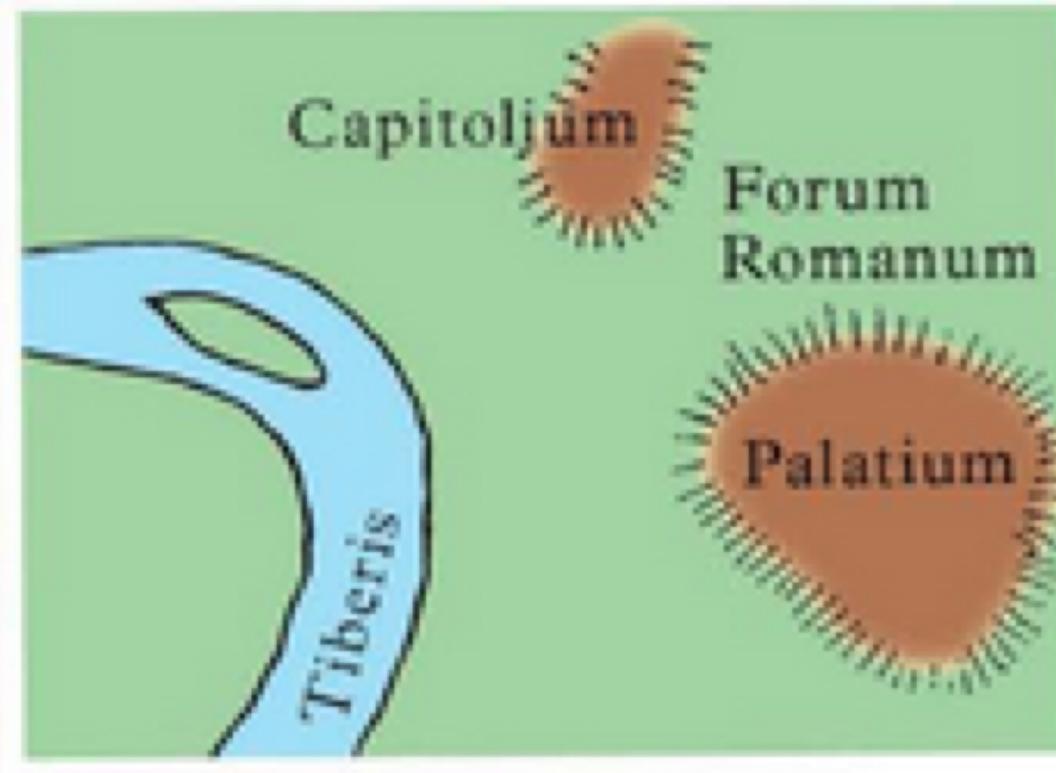
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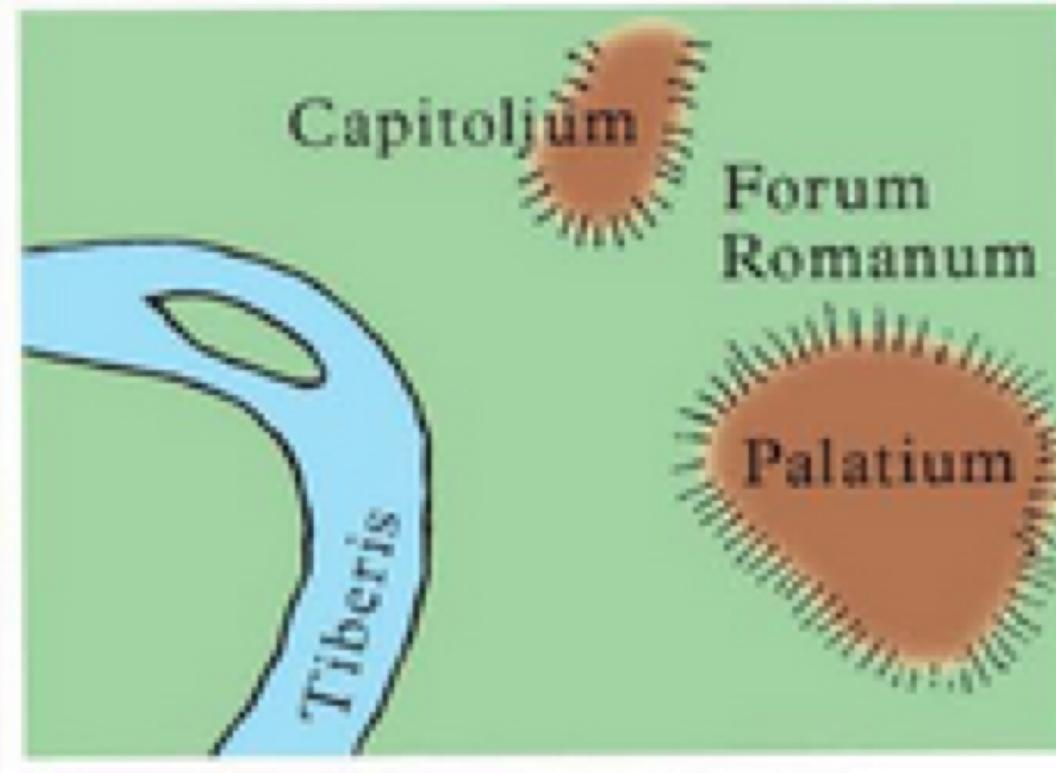
Quis est peior marītus, Vulcānus aut Iuppiter?



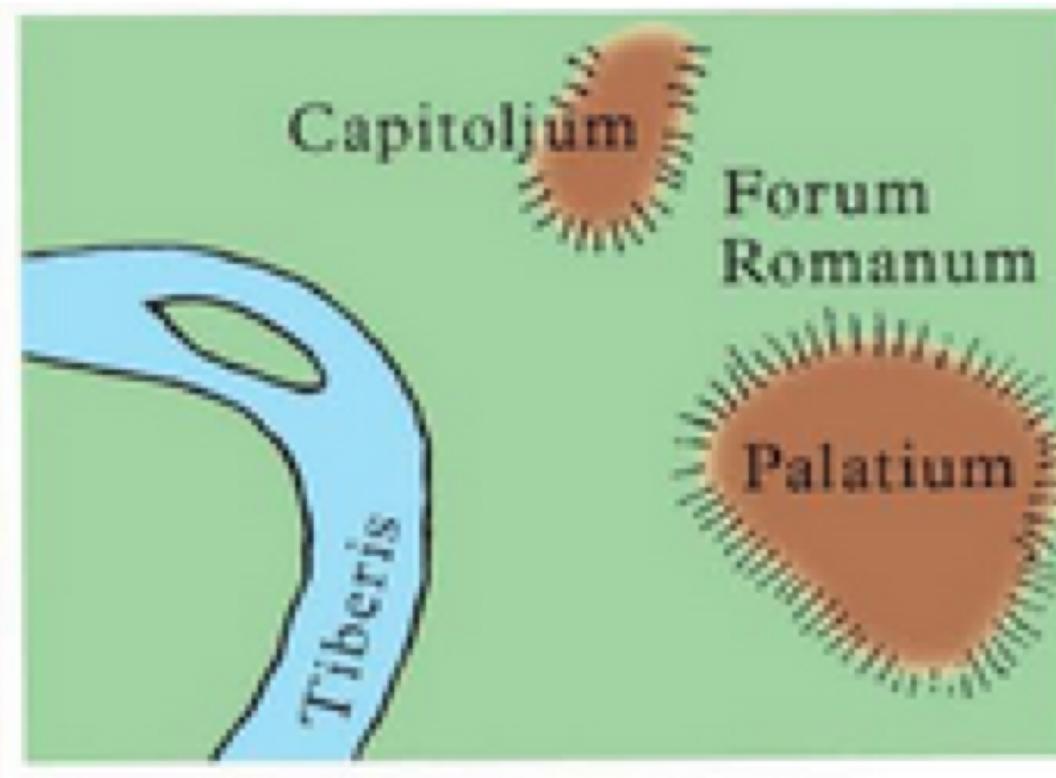
Rōma est prope flūmen Tiberim.



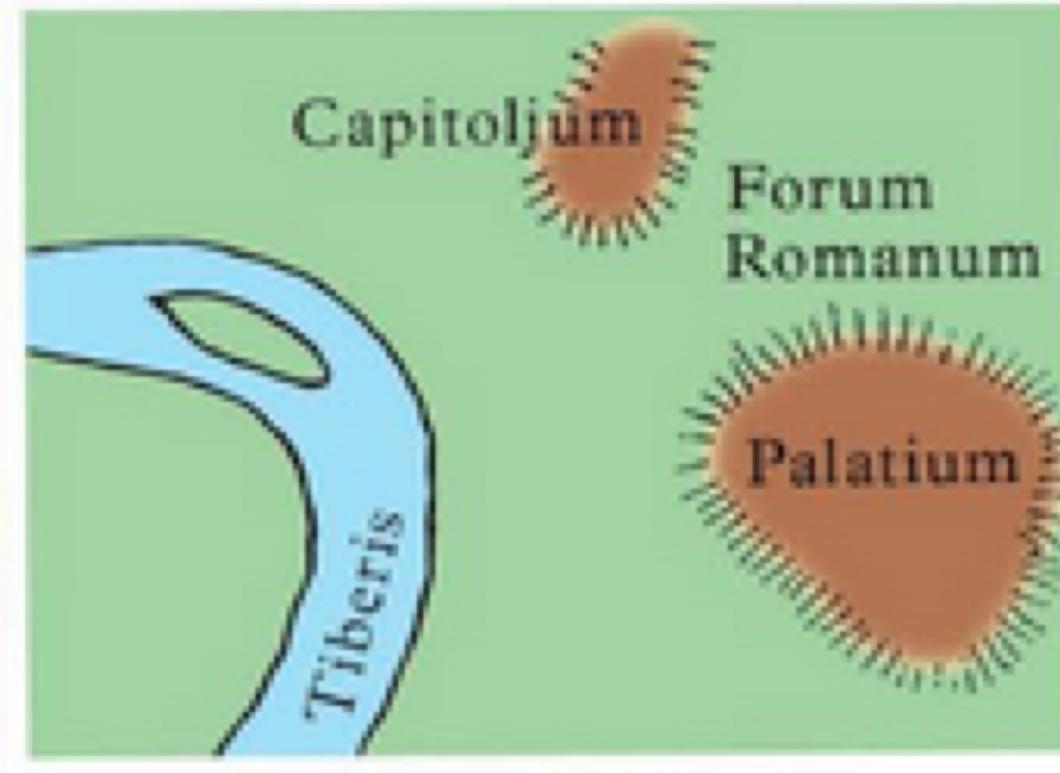
Quid est Tiberis?



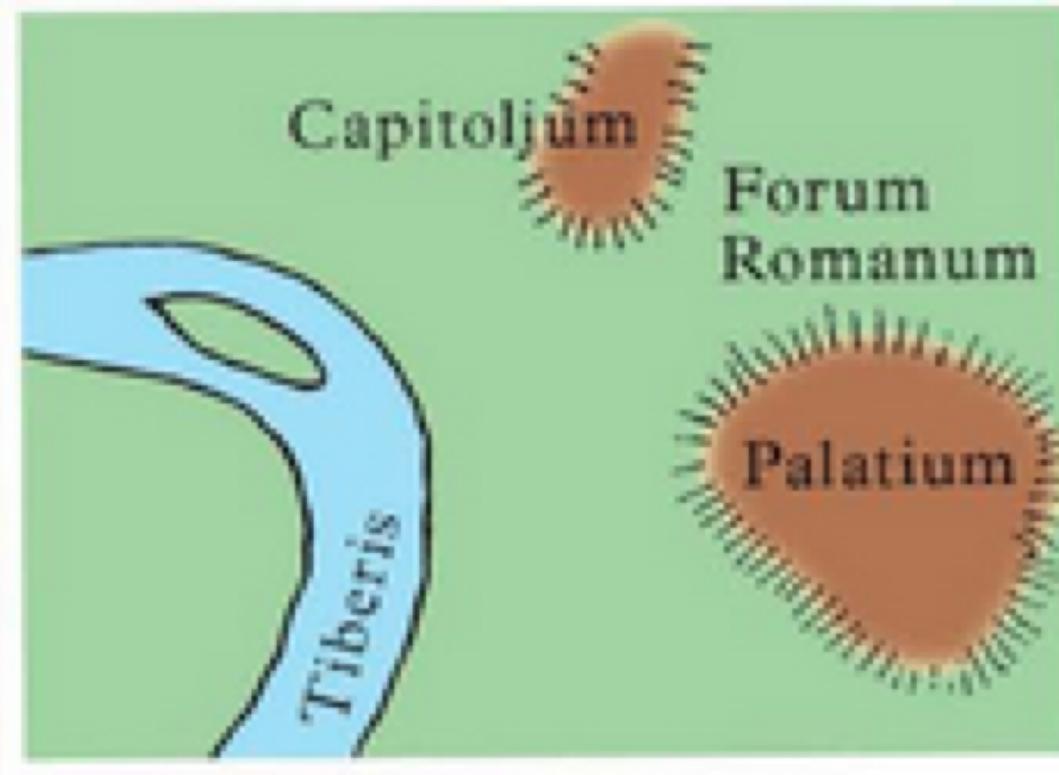
Ubi est flumen Tiberis?



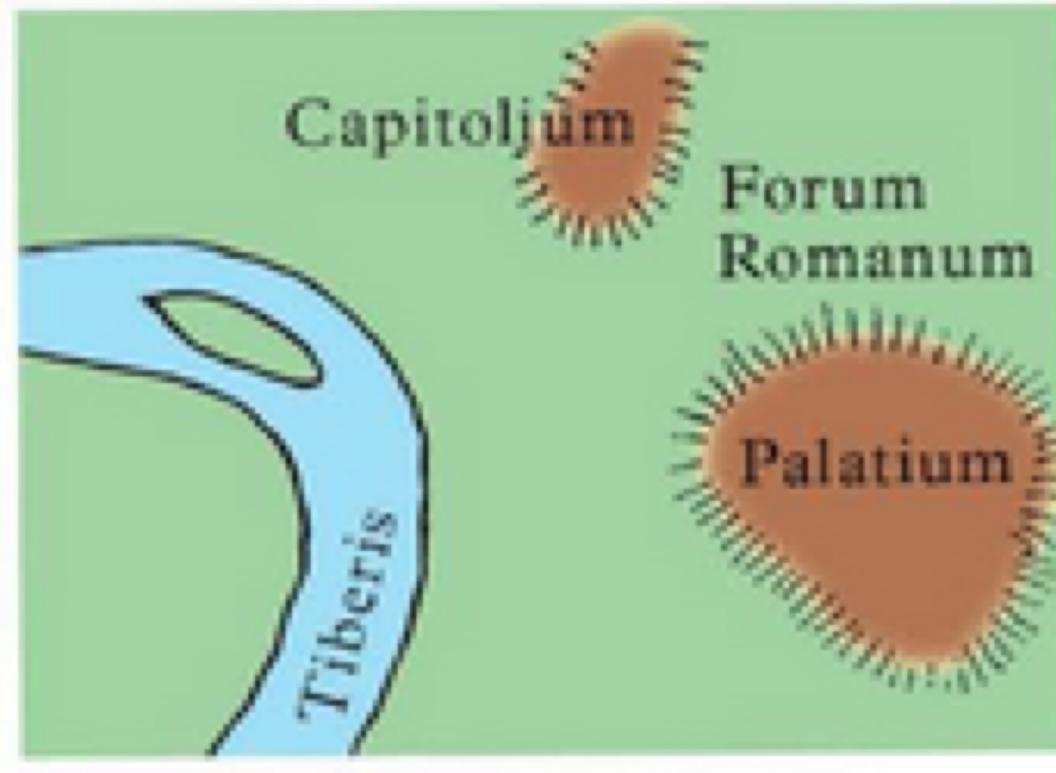
In urbe Rōmā, sunt multī collēs.



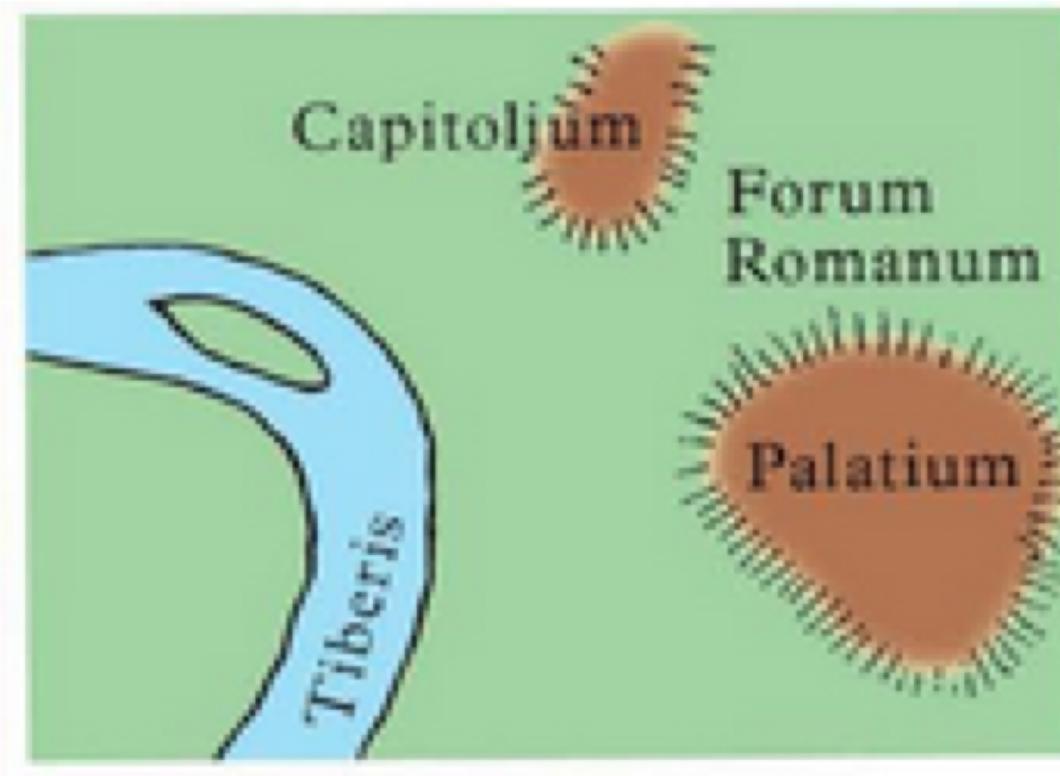
Collēs prīncipālēs sunt Capitōlium et Palātium.



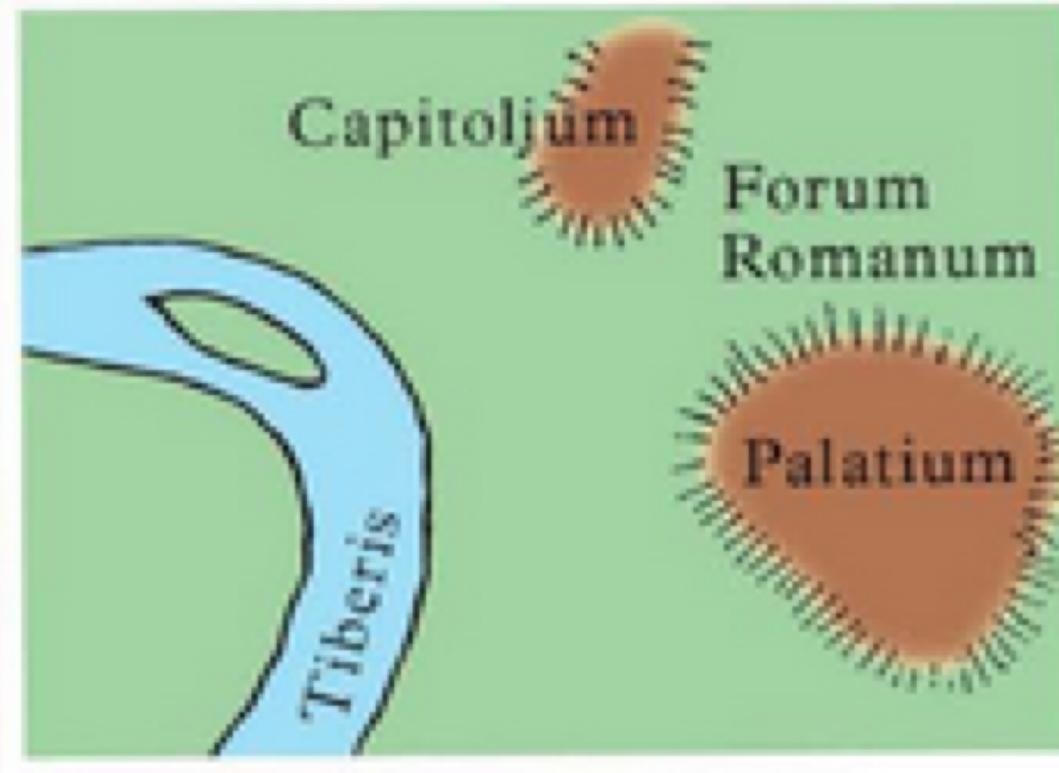
Quid est Capitōlium?



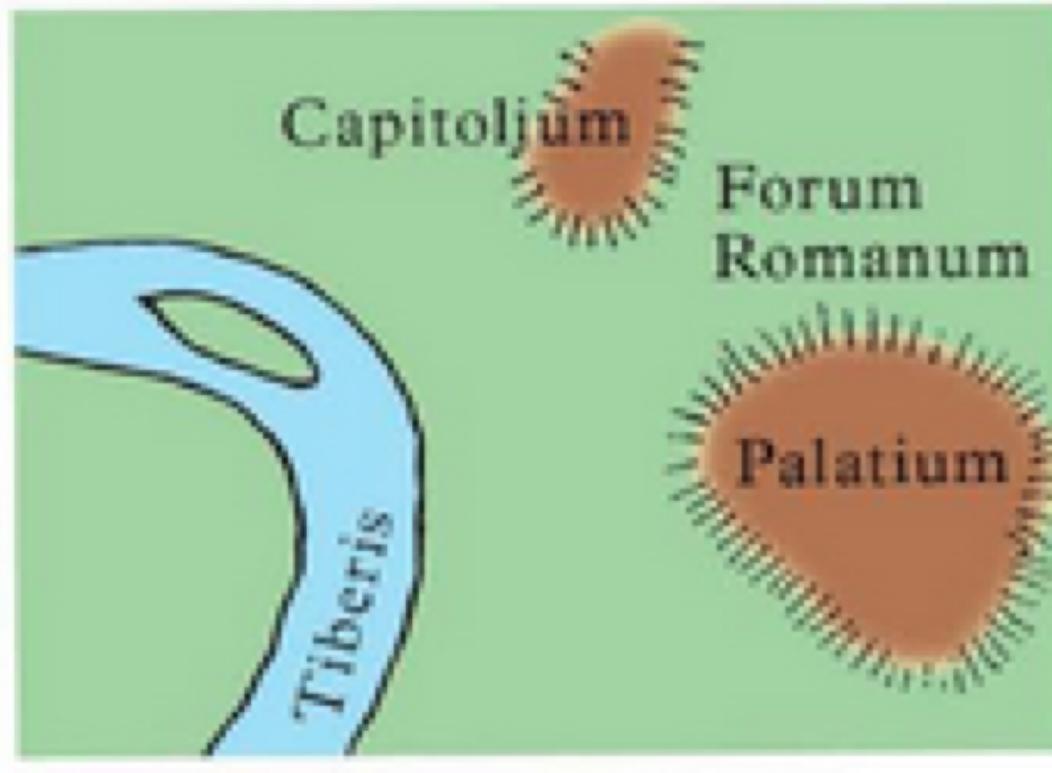
Capitōlium “mōns Capitōlinus” quoque appellātur.



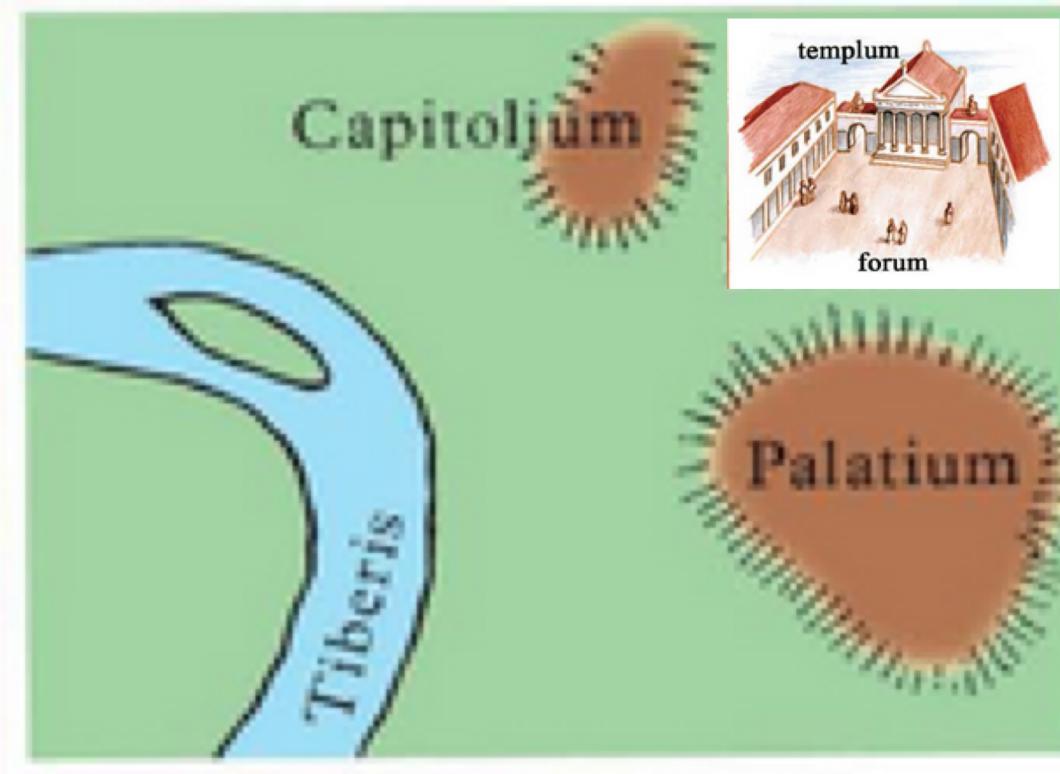
Quid est Palātium?



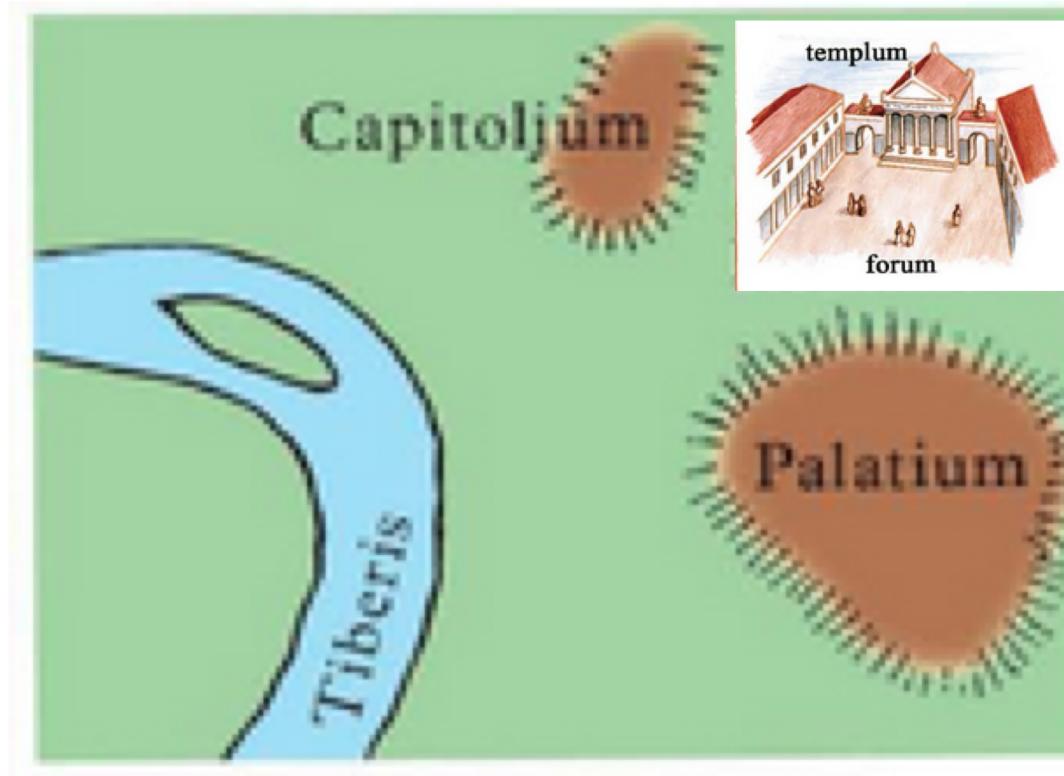
Palātium quoque “mōns Palātīnus” appellātur.



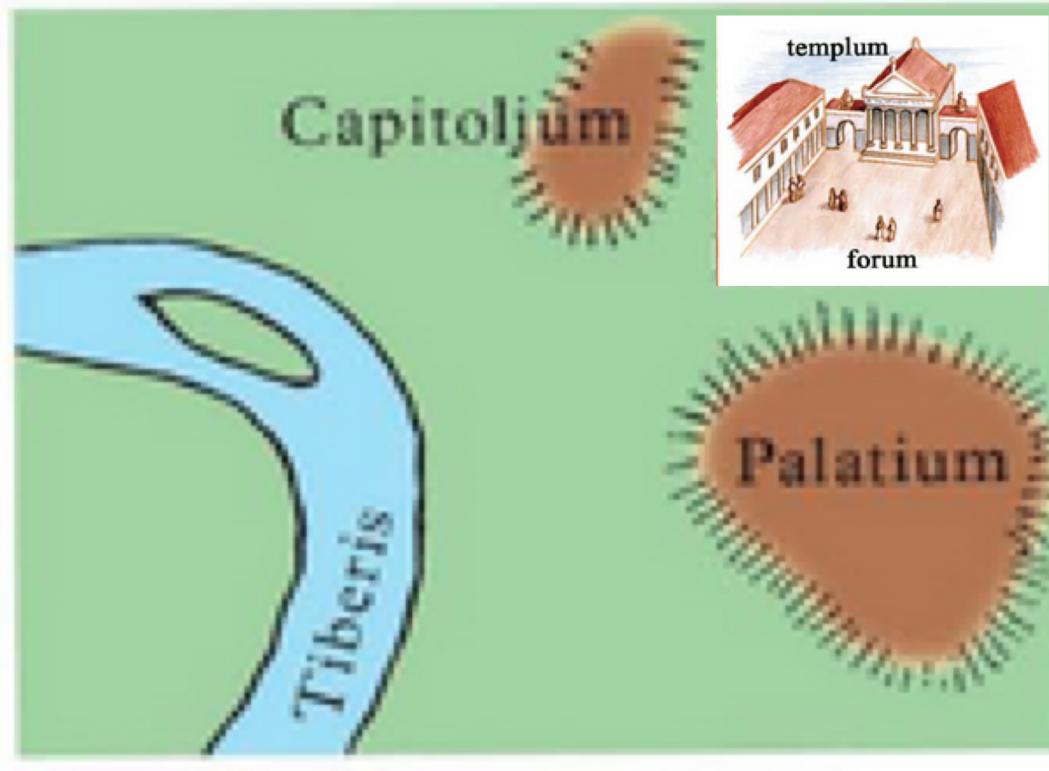
Inter Capitōlium et Palātium est Forum Rōmānum.



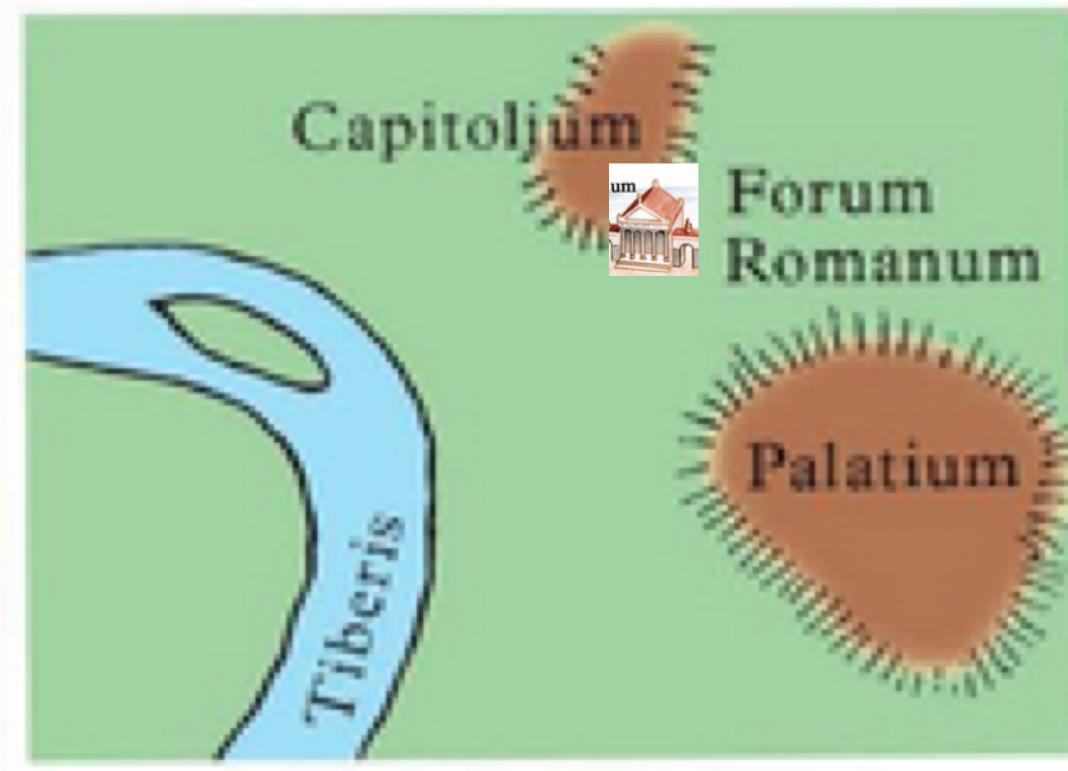
Quid est inter collēs Capitōlium et Palātium?



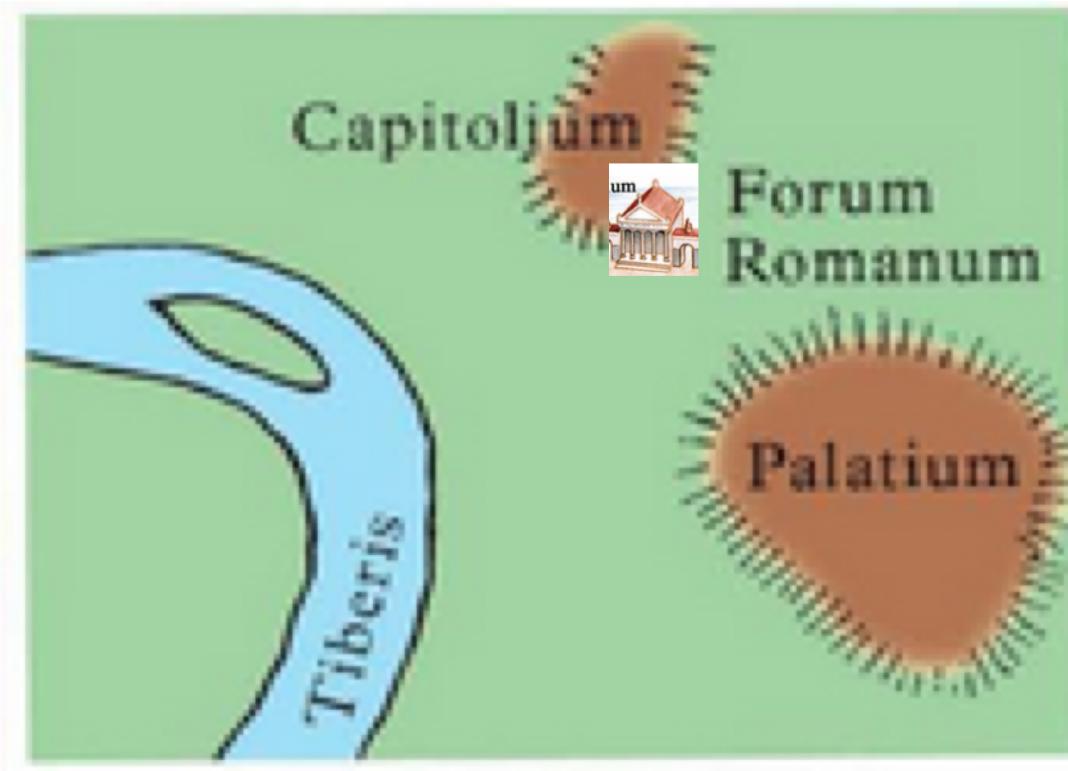
Ubi est Forum Rōmānum?



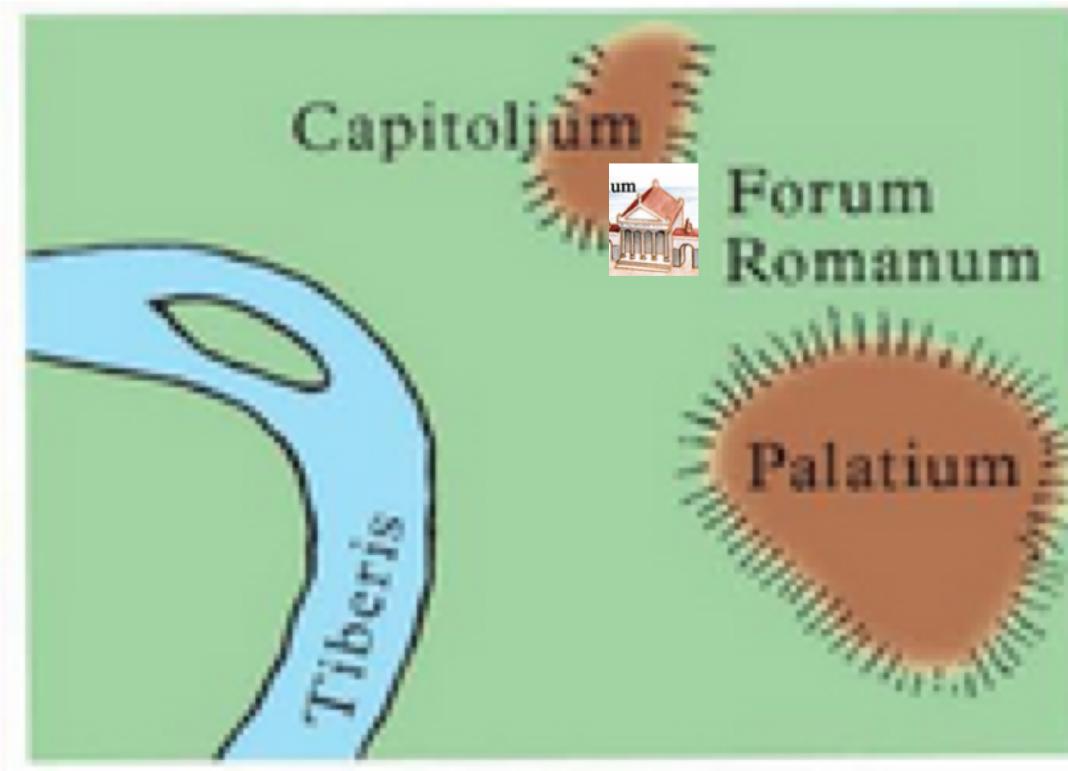
In Capitōliō est templum Iovis.



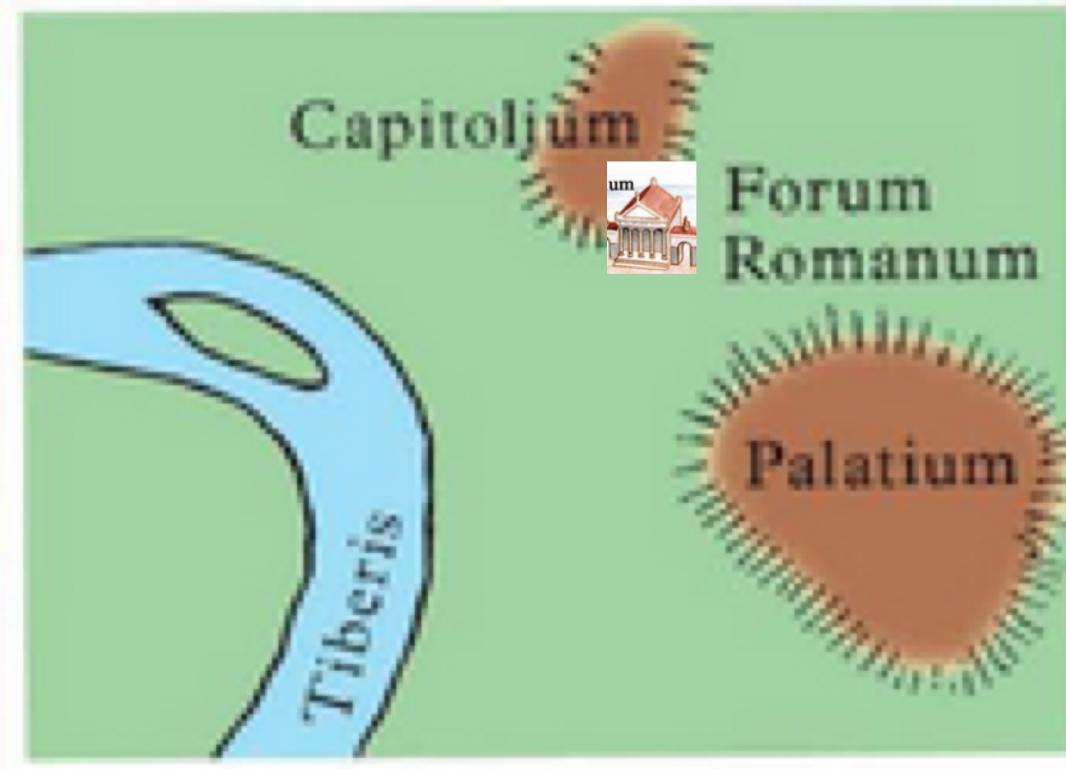
Templum est domus deī.



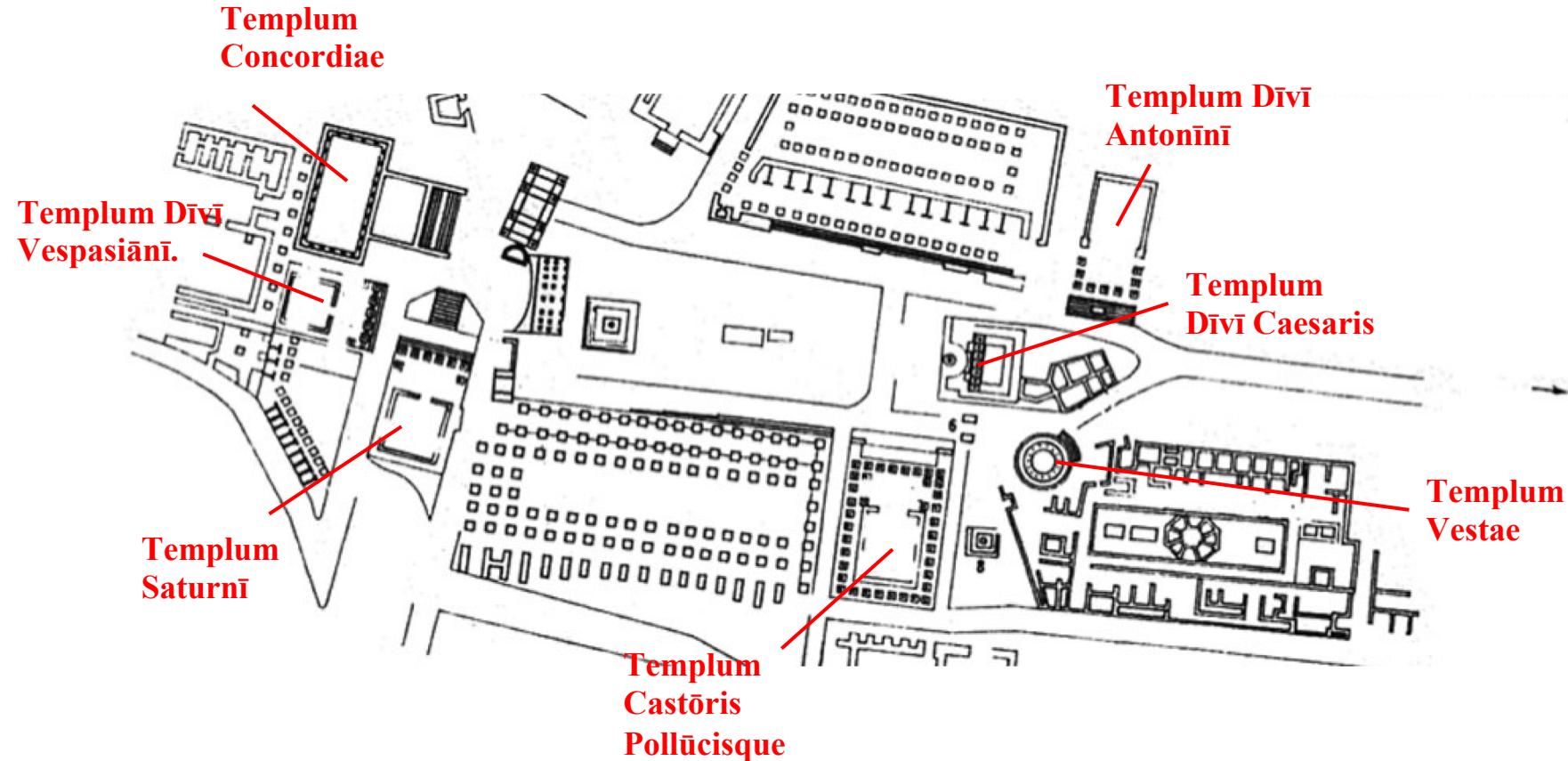
Quid in Capitōliō est?



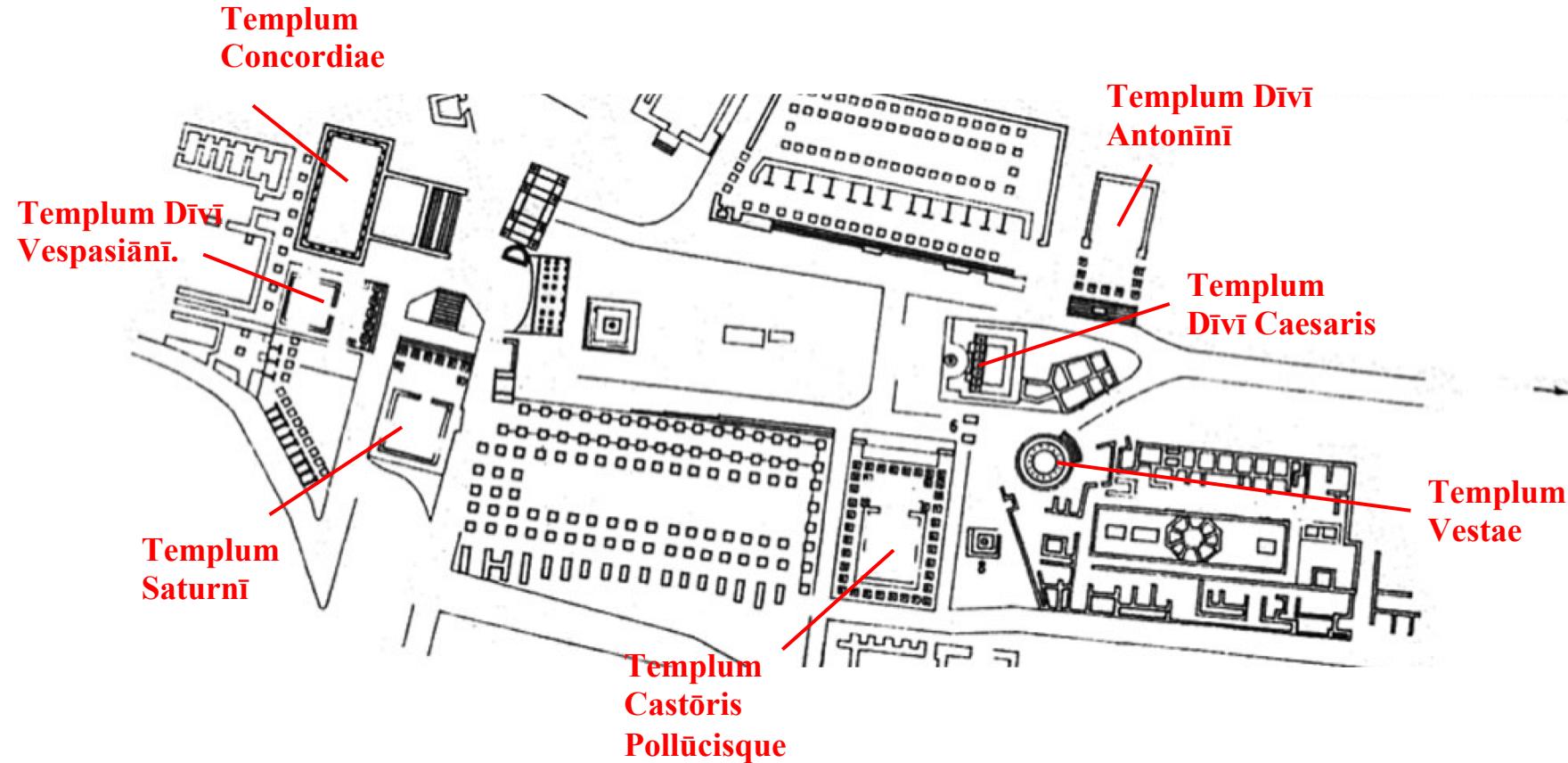
Cuius templum in Capitōliō est?



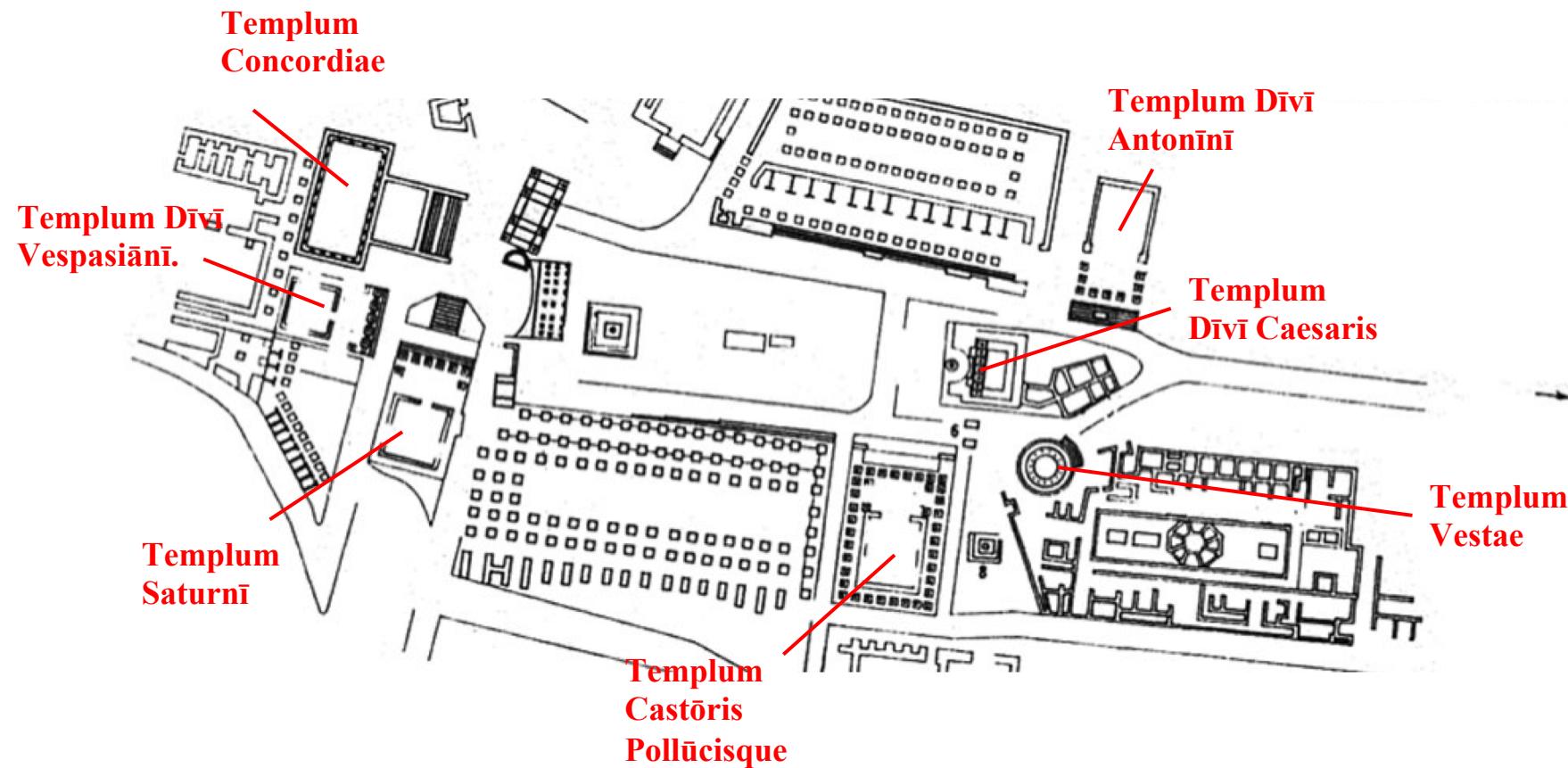
In Forō Rōmānō quoque multa templa adsunt.



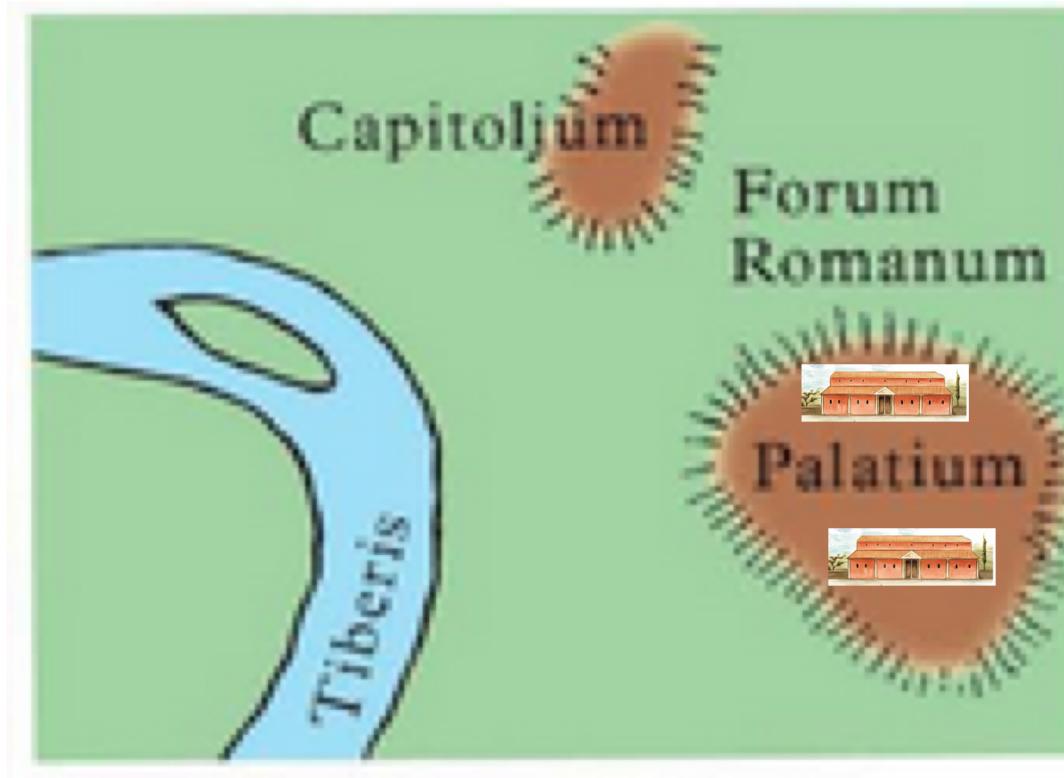
Quot templa in Forō Rōmānō vides?



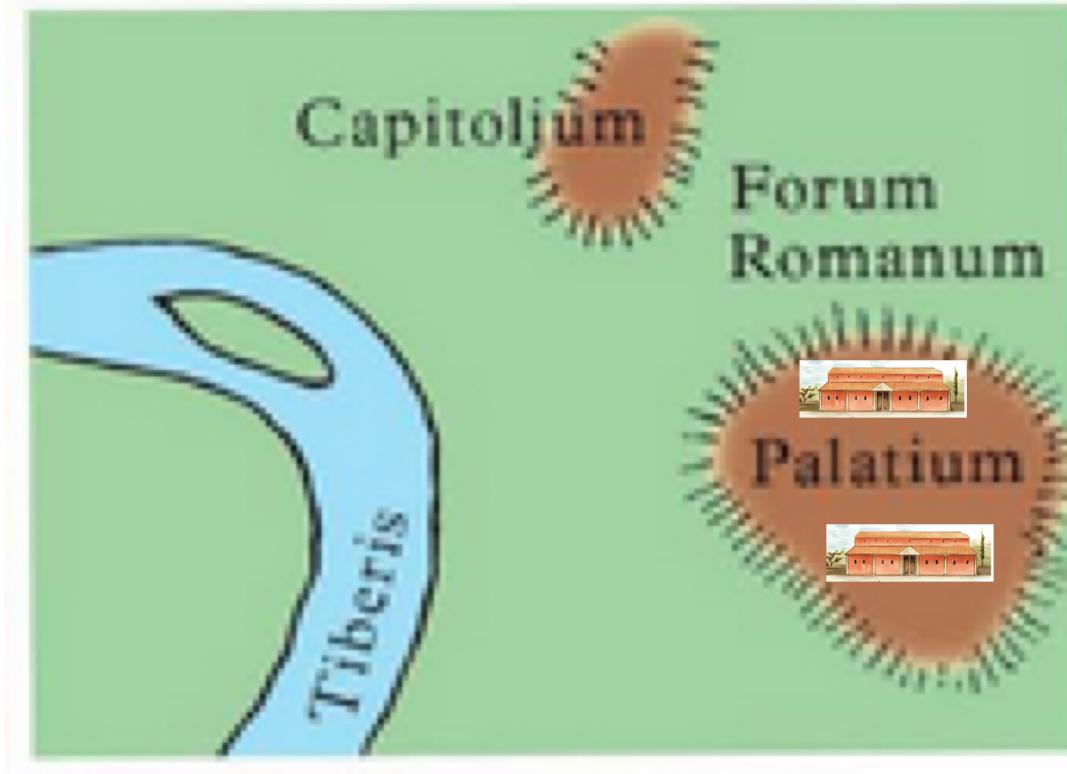
Ubi est templum Dīvae Vestae?



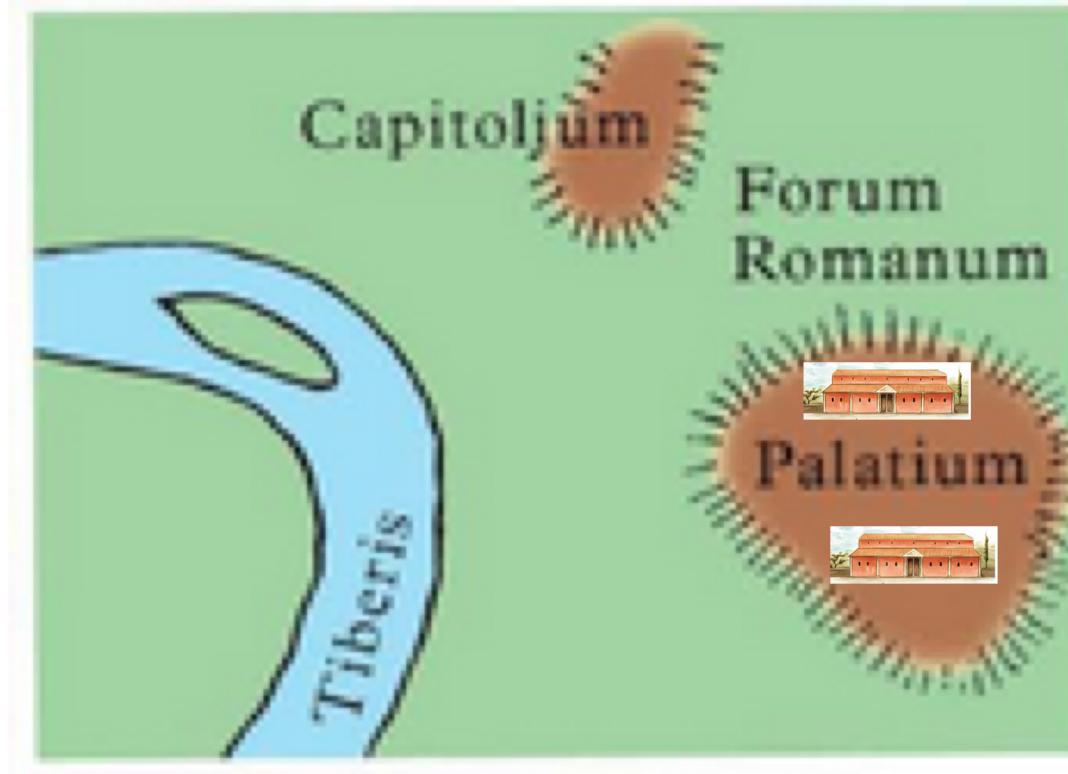
In Palātiō (vel in monte Palātīnō) sunt multae domūs.



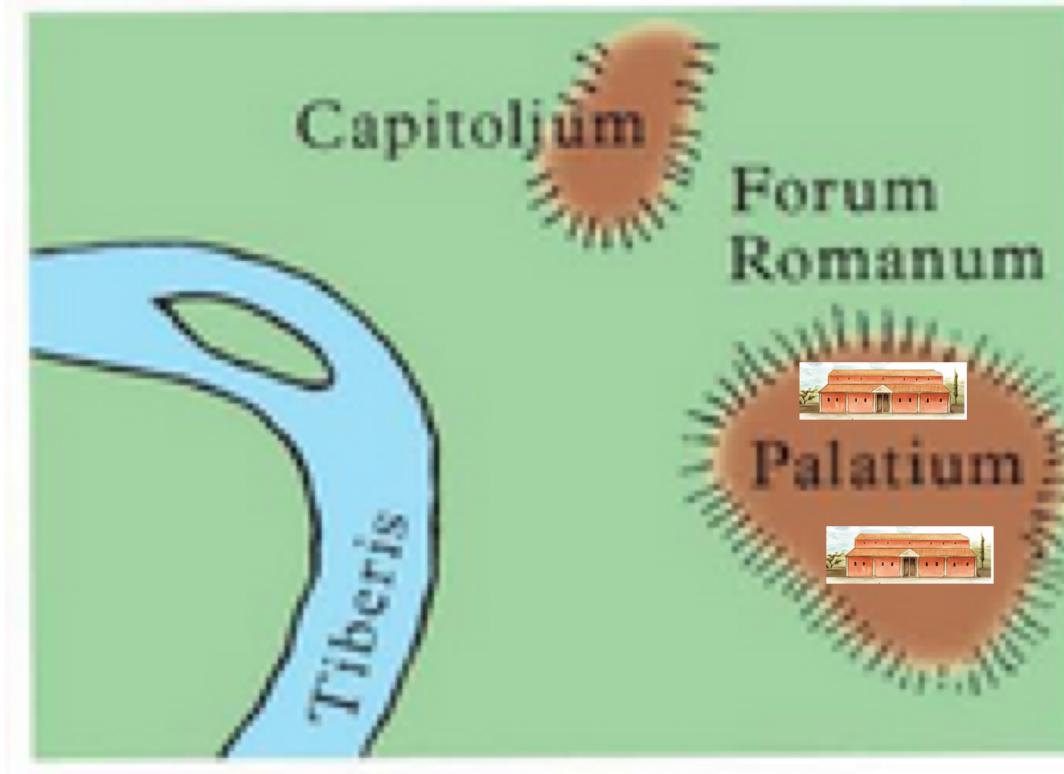
Domūs in Palātiō magnificae sunt.



Hominēs pecuniōsī in monte Palātīnō habitant.



Ubi habitant hominēs pecuniōsī?



Iūlius Aemiliaque iam habent duōs filiōs
et ūnam filiam.



Iūlius Aemiliaque iam habent trēs
līberōs.



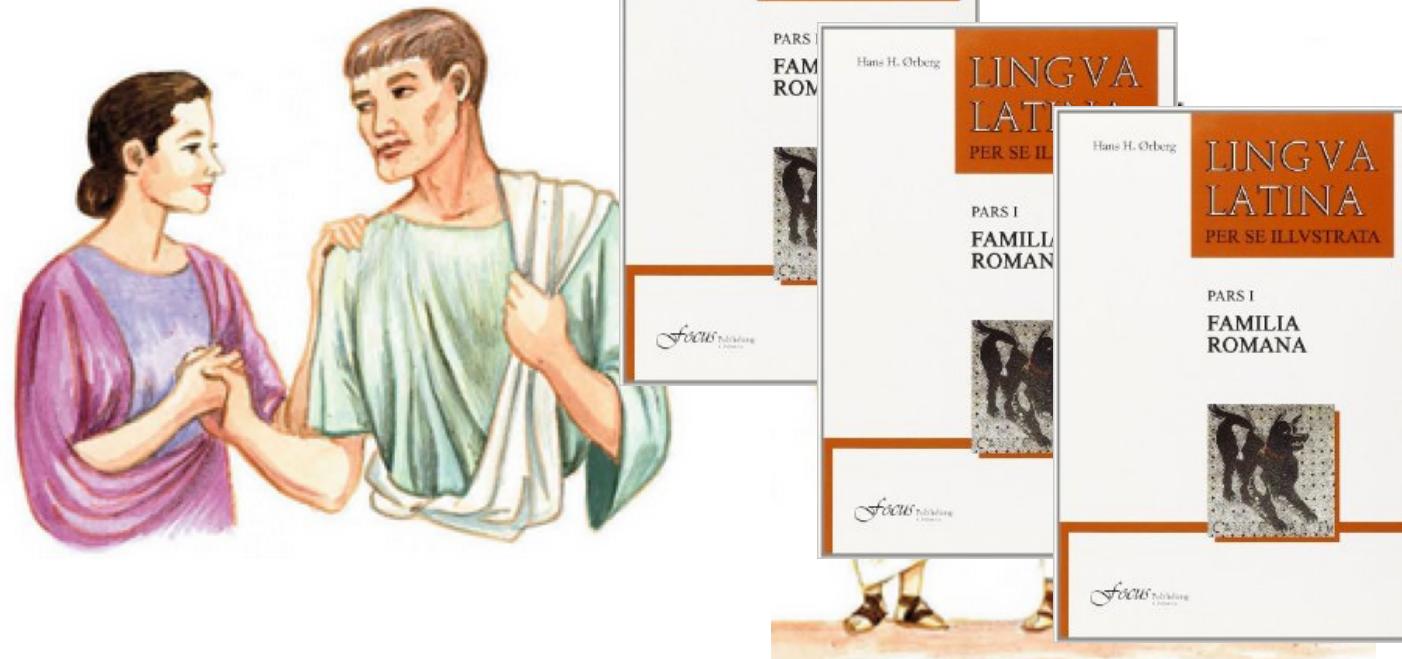
Fīliī et fīliae sunt līberī.



Iūlius Aemiliaque iam habent trēs
līberōs.



Iūlius Aemiliaque nōn trēs librōs habent!



Iūlius Aemiliaque iam habent trēs
līberōs.



Sed, ante multōs annōs, Iūlius
Aemiliaque nōn habēbant līberōs.



Ante multōs annōs, Iūlius nōn habēbat
uxōrem!



**Ante decem annōs, Aemilia nōn erat
māter, sed virgō.**



**Ante decem annōs, Iūlius nōn erat pater,
sed adulēscēns.**



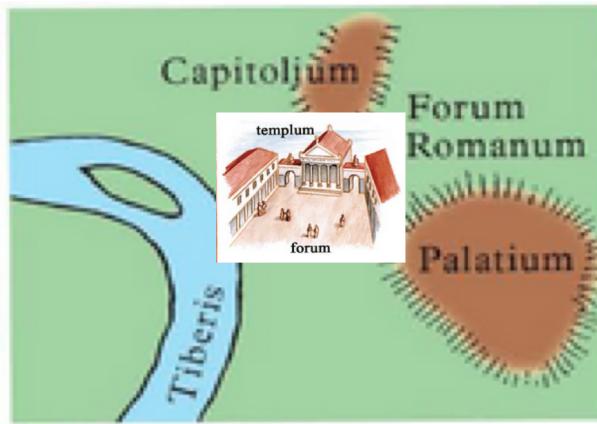
**Ante decem annōs, Aemilia nōn
habitābat in vīllā Iūliī, sed domō patris.**



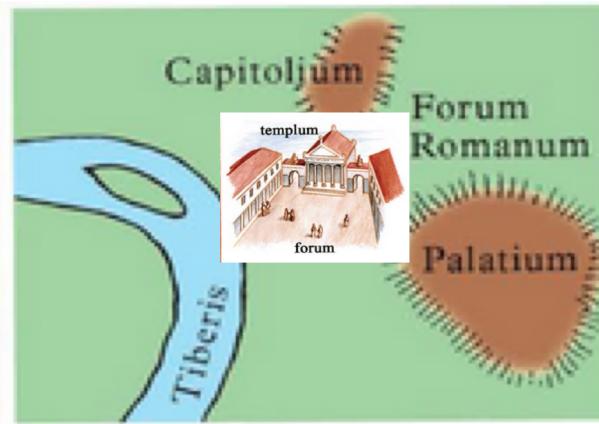
**Ante decem annōs, Iūlius nōn habitābat
cum Aemiliā, sed cum parentibus suīs.**



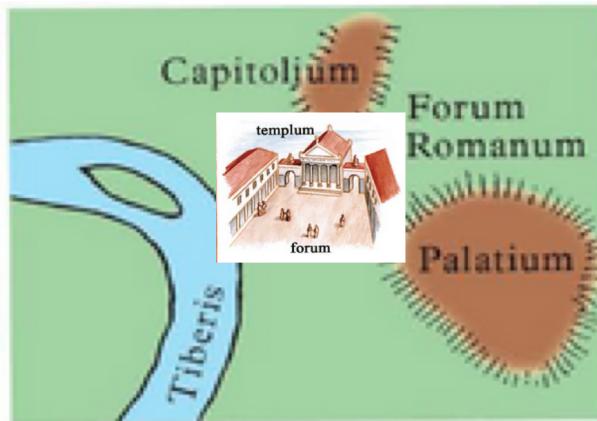
**Ante decem annōs autem, Iūlius et
Aemilia habitābant in eādem urbe.**



Ubi habitābant Iūlius et Aemilia ante decem annōs?



Rōmae habitābant!



Lectio II

