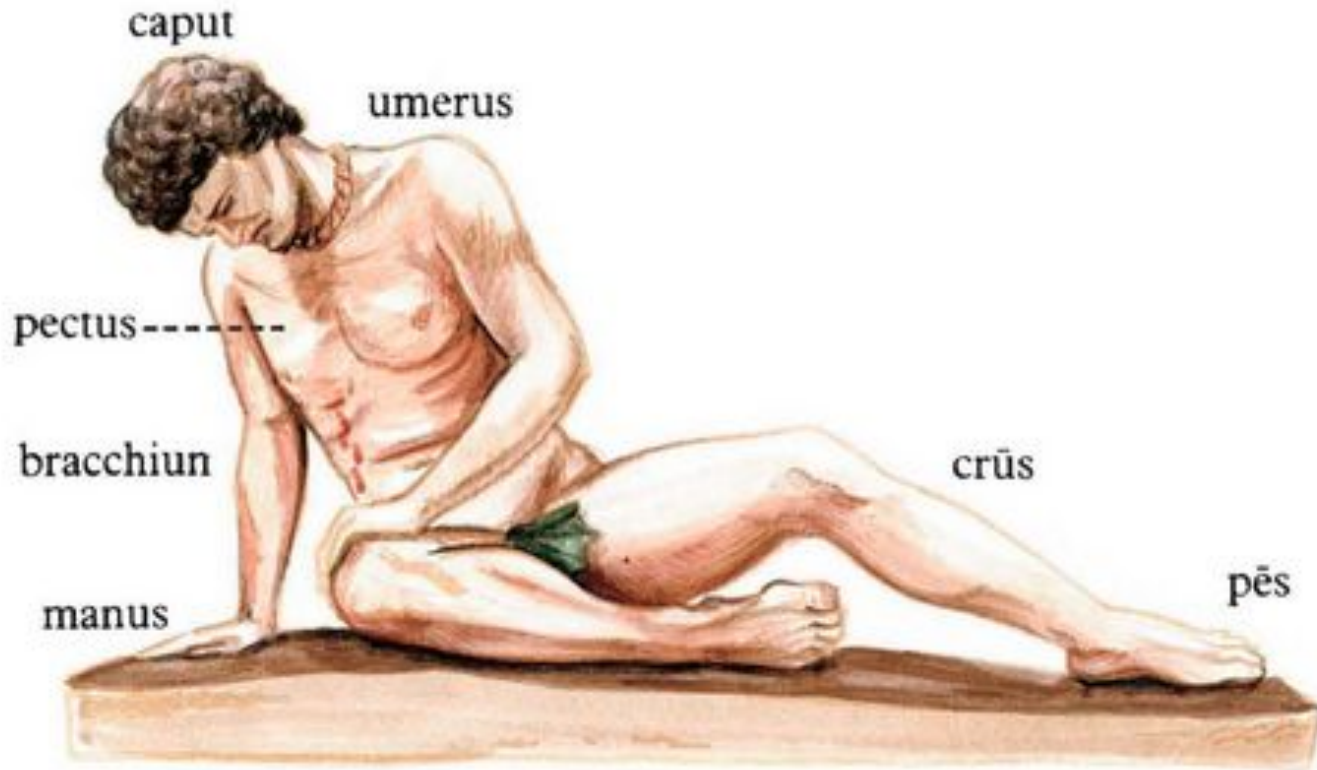


A grayscale photograph of a marble sculpture depicting the myth of Pygmalion and Galatea. Pygmalion is shown kneeling on the right, looking up at Galatea, who stands on the left. The sculpture is set against a dark gray background.

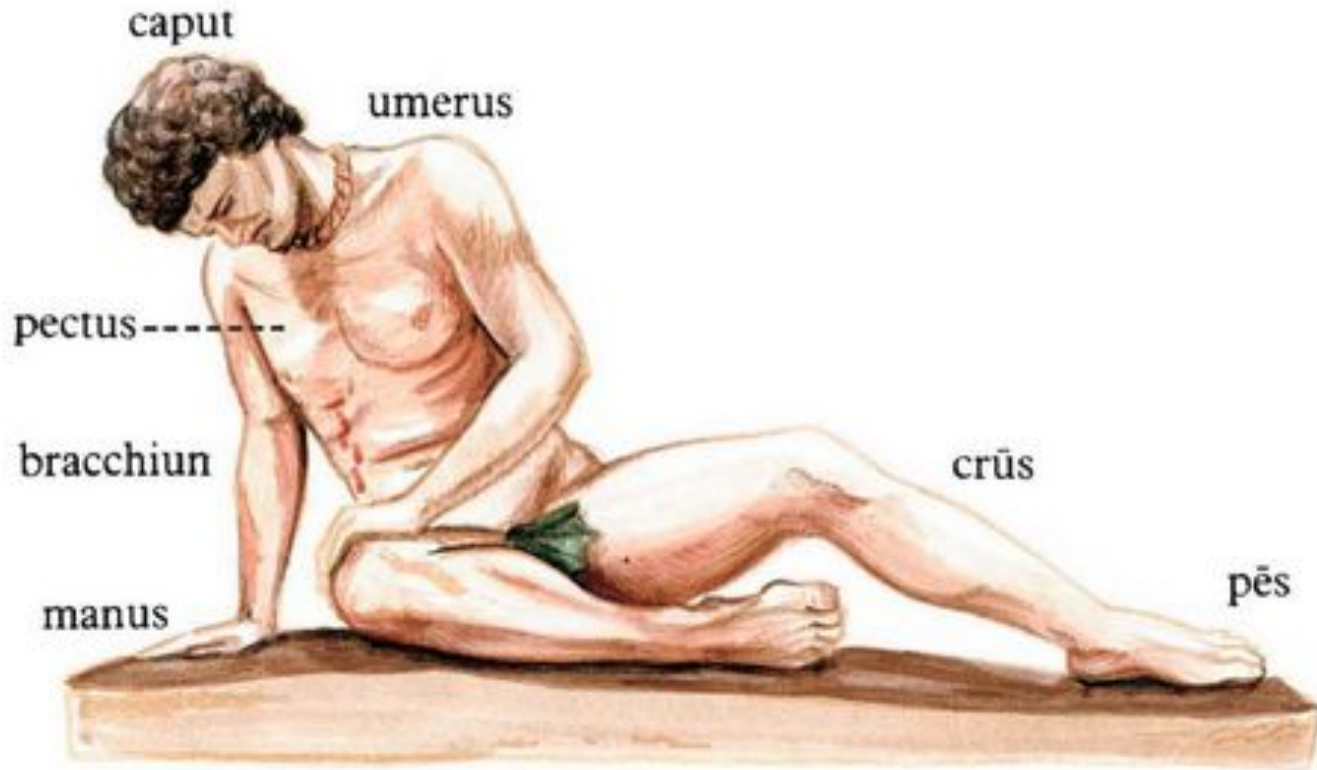
Lingua Latīna Fabulae Syrae

Pygmalion

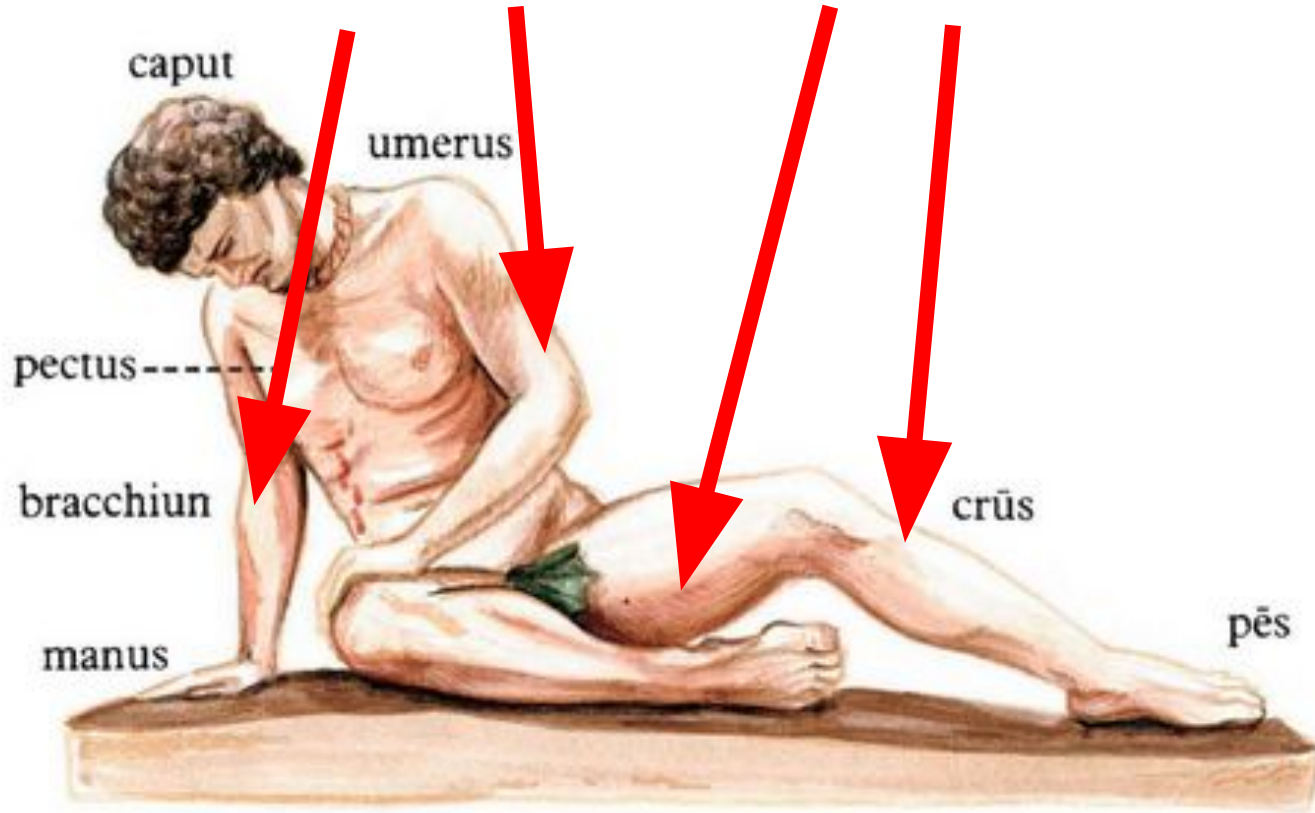
Ecce corpus hūmānum!



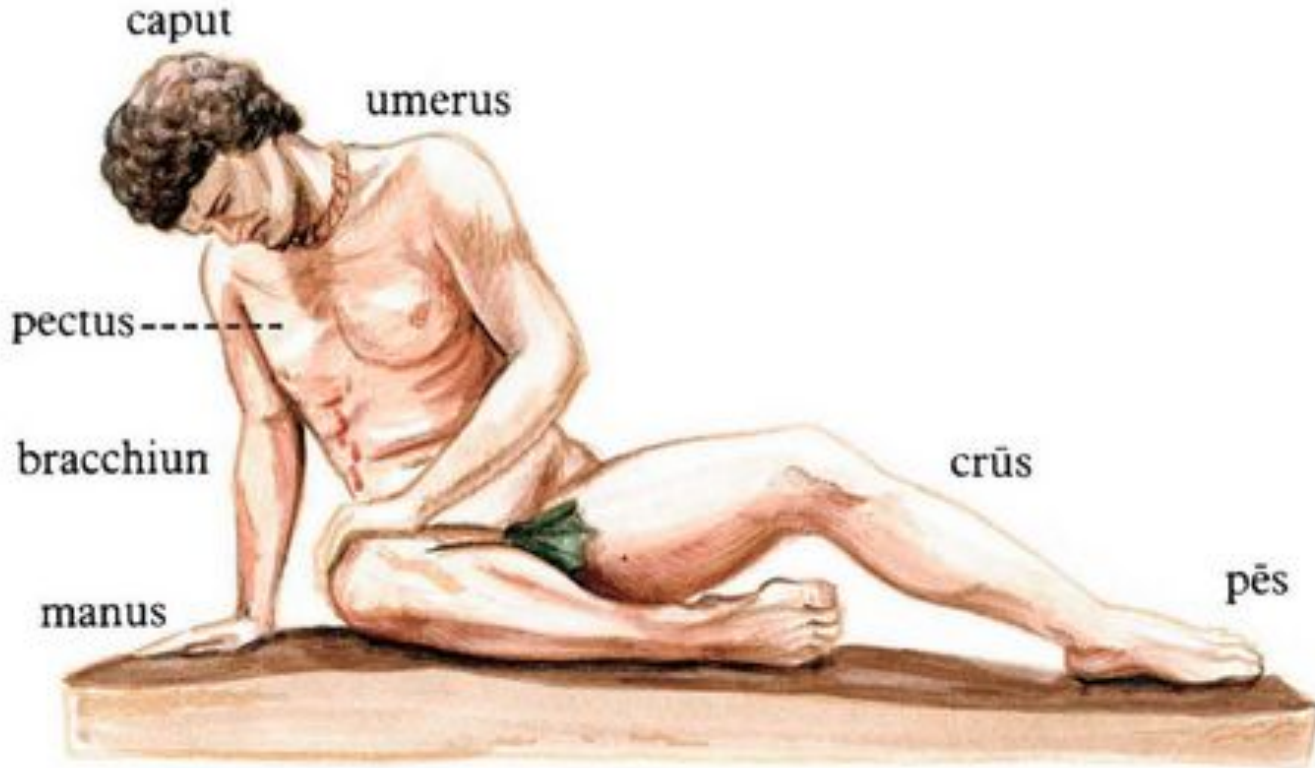
In corpore hūmānō sunt quattuor membra.



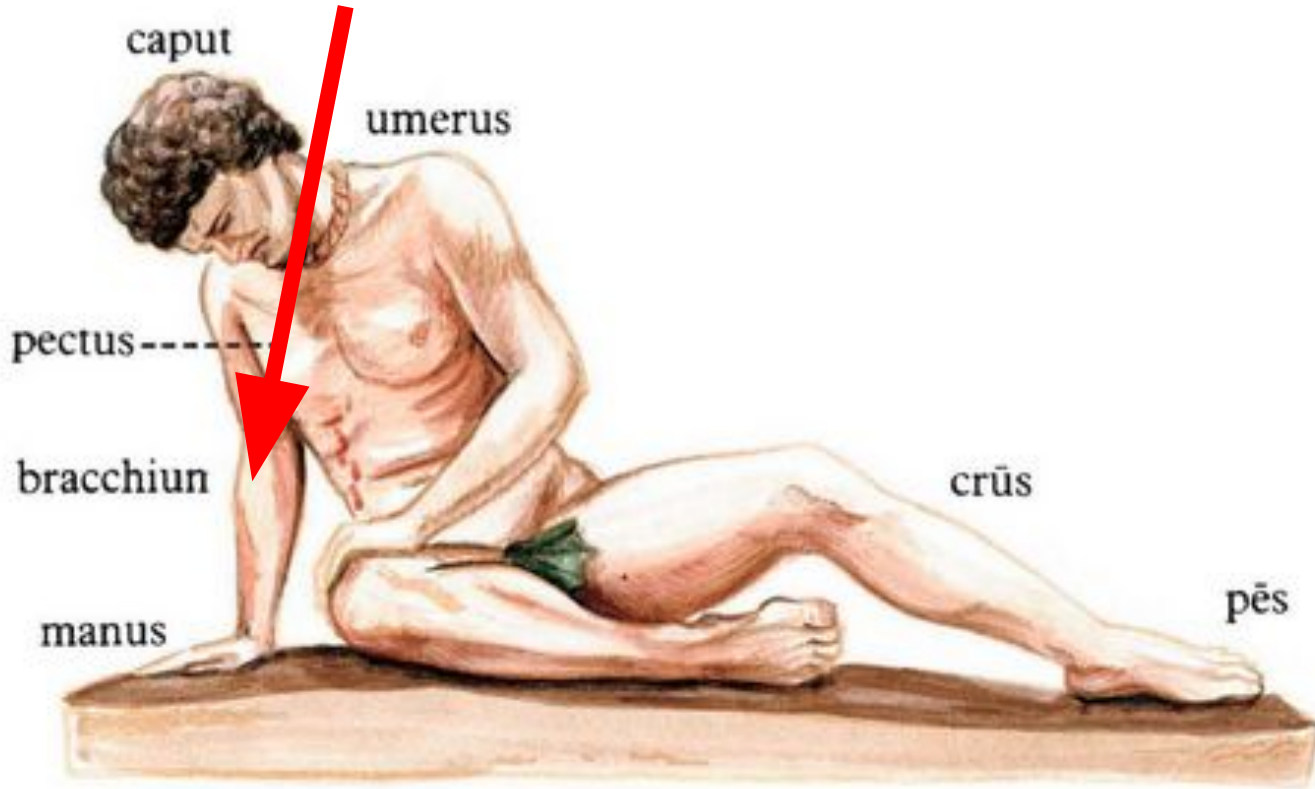
**In corpore hūmānō sunt quattuor membra:
Sunt duo brachia et duo crūra.**



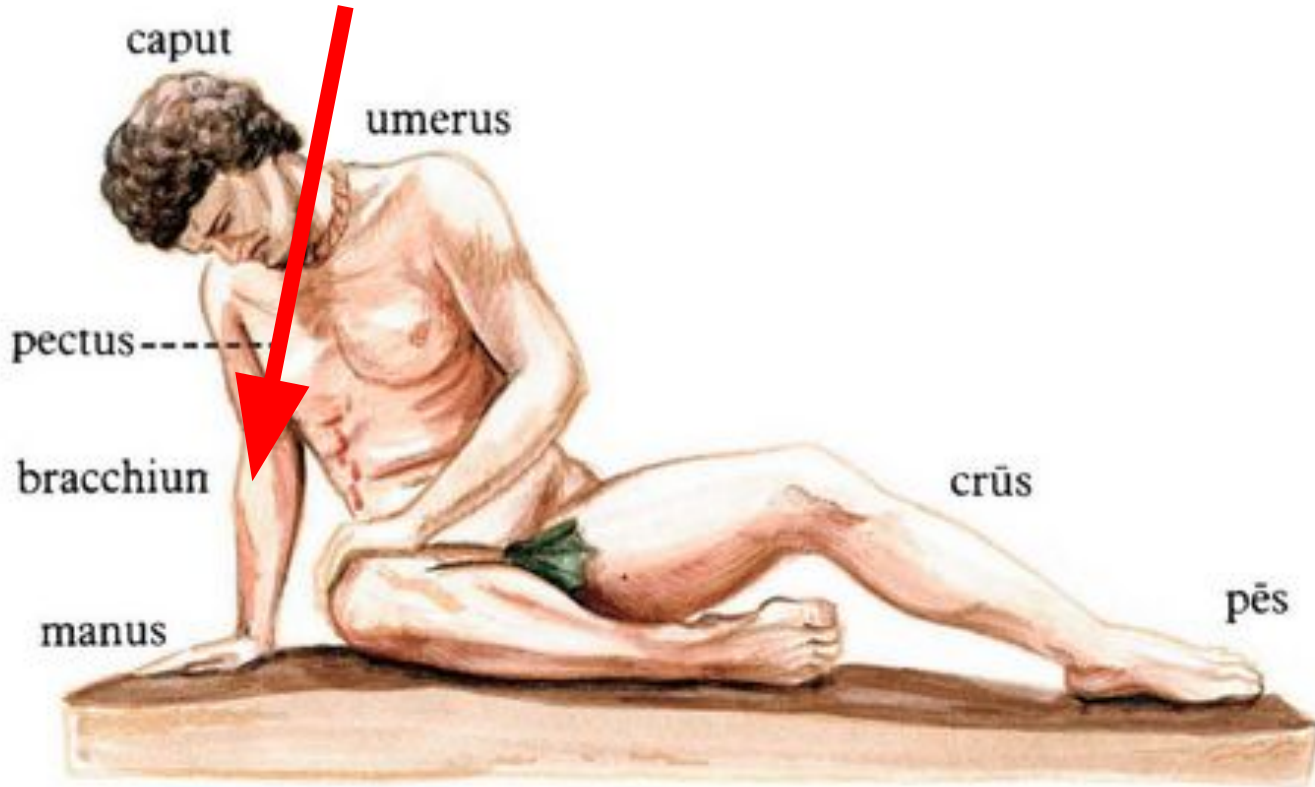
Quot membra sunt in corpore humanō?



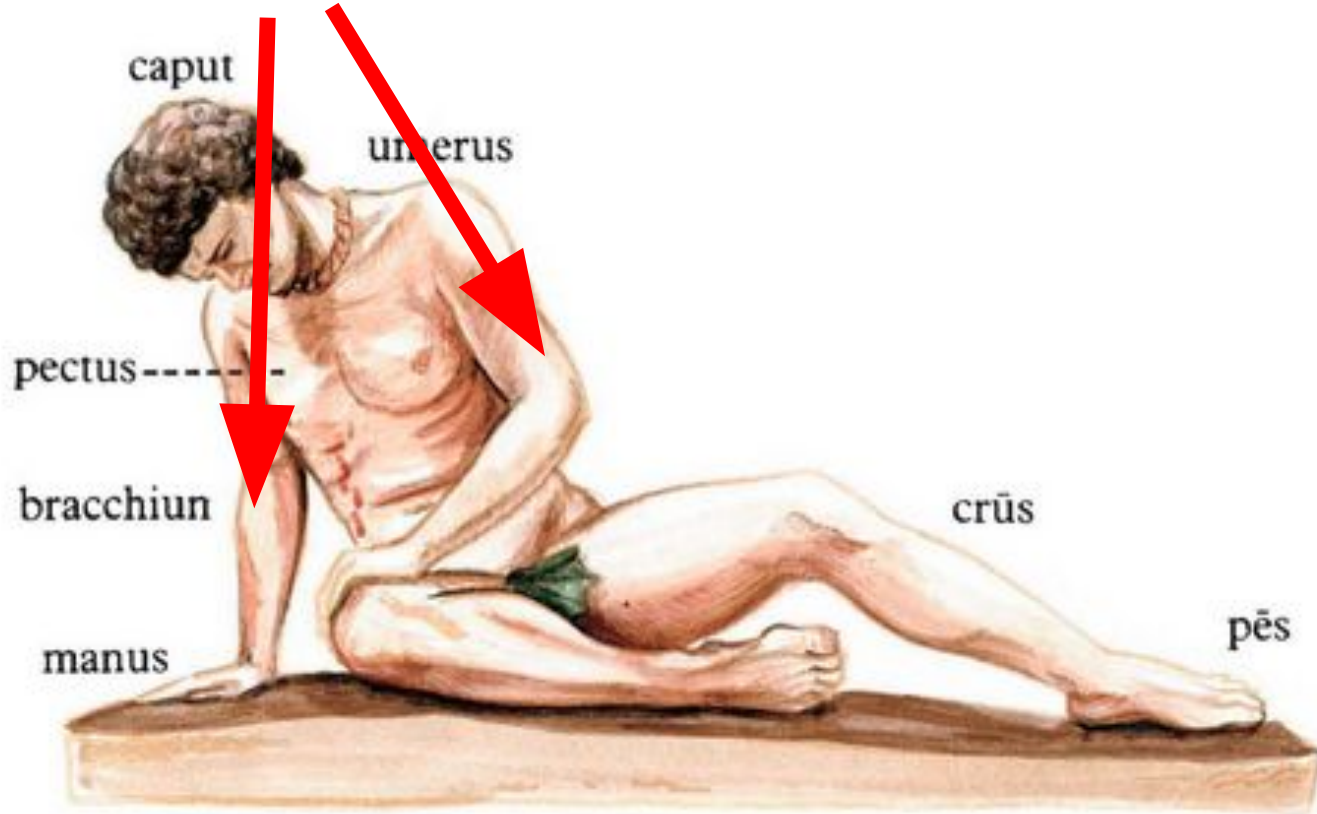
Bracchium est membrum corporis hūmānī.



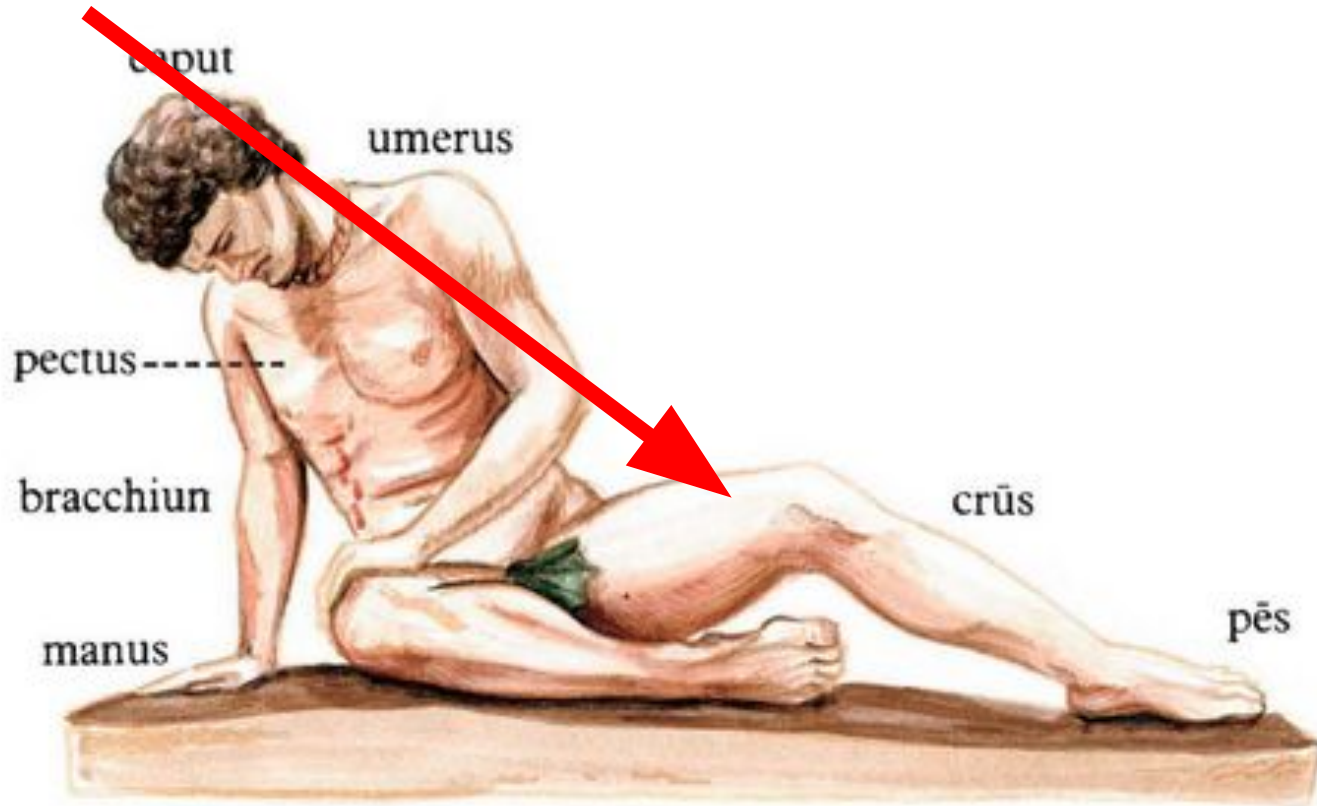
Unum bracchium est in terrā.



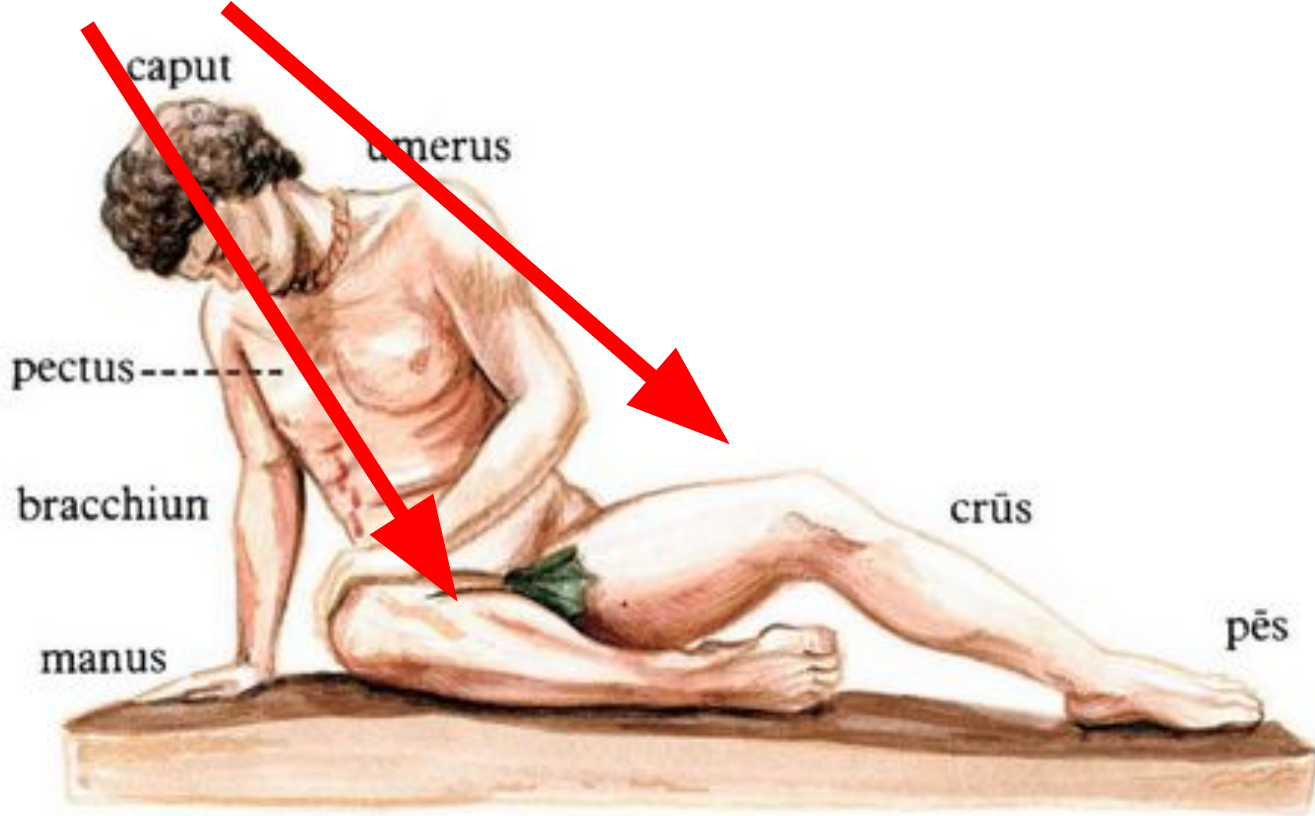
Homō habet duo brachia.



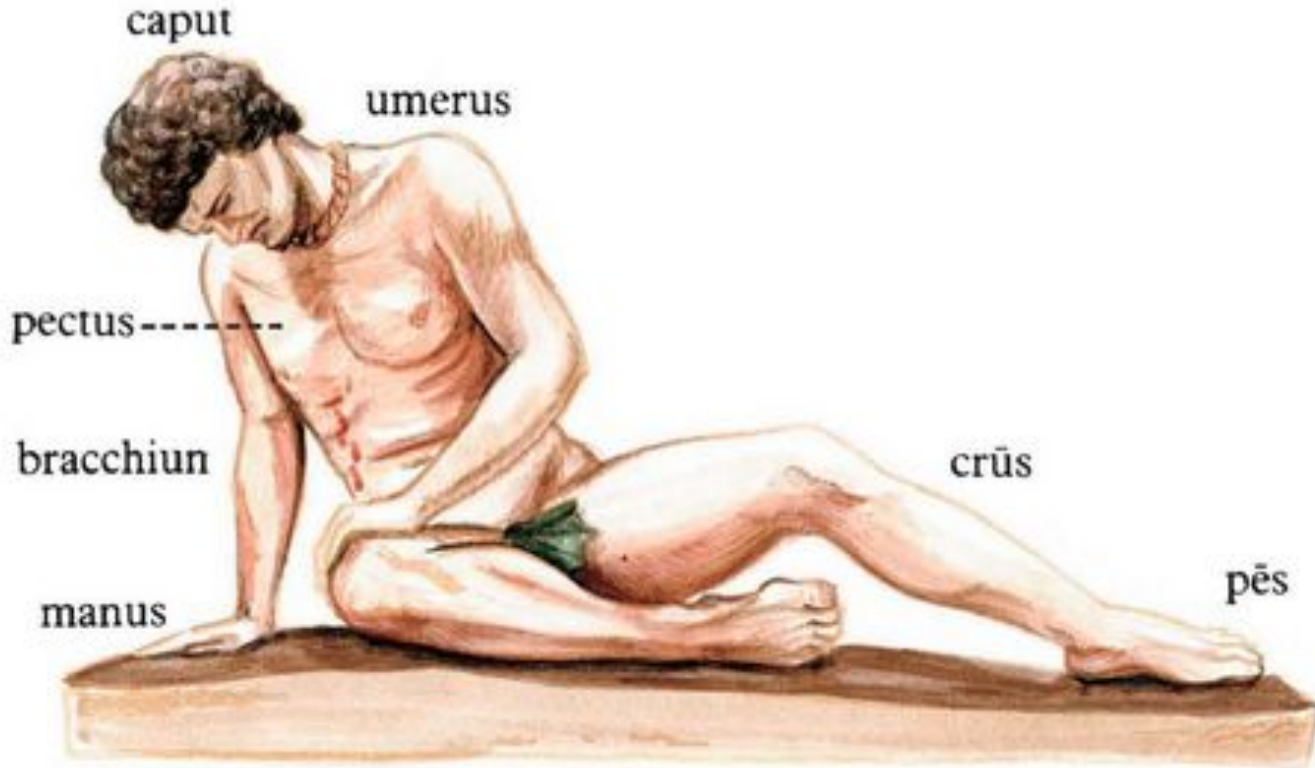
Unum crūs.



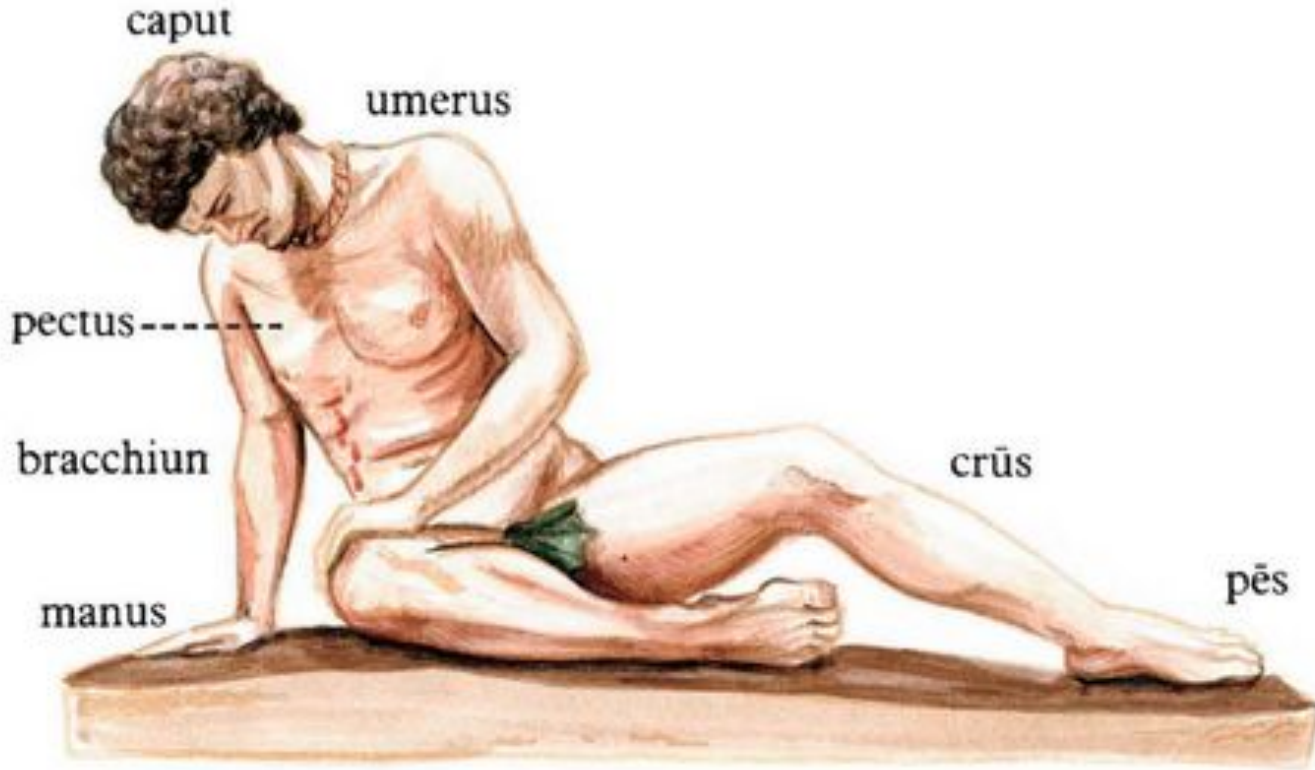
Homō habet duo crūra.



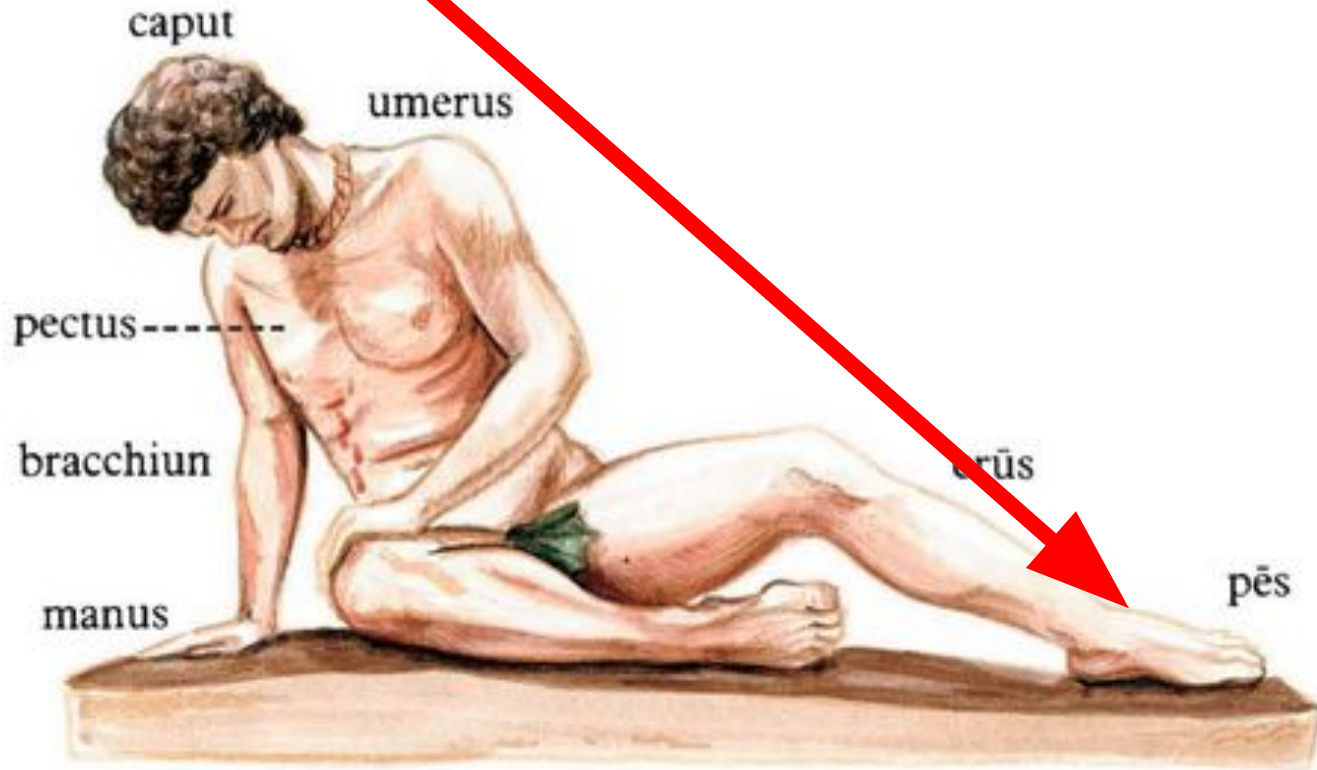
Quot bracchia in corpore hūmānō sunt?



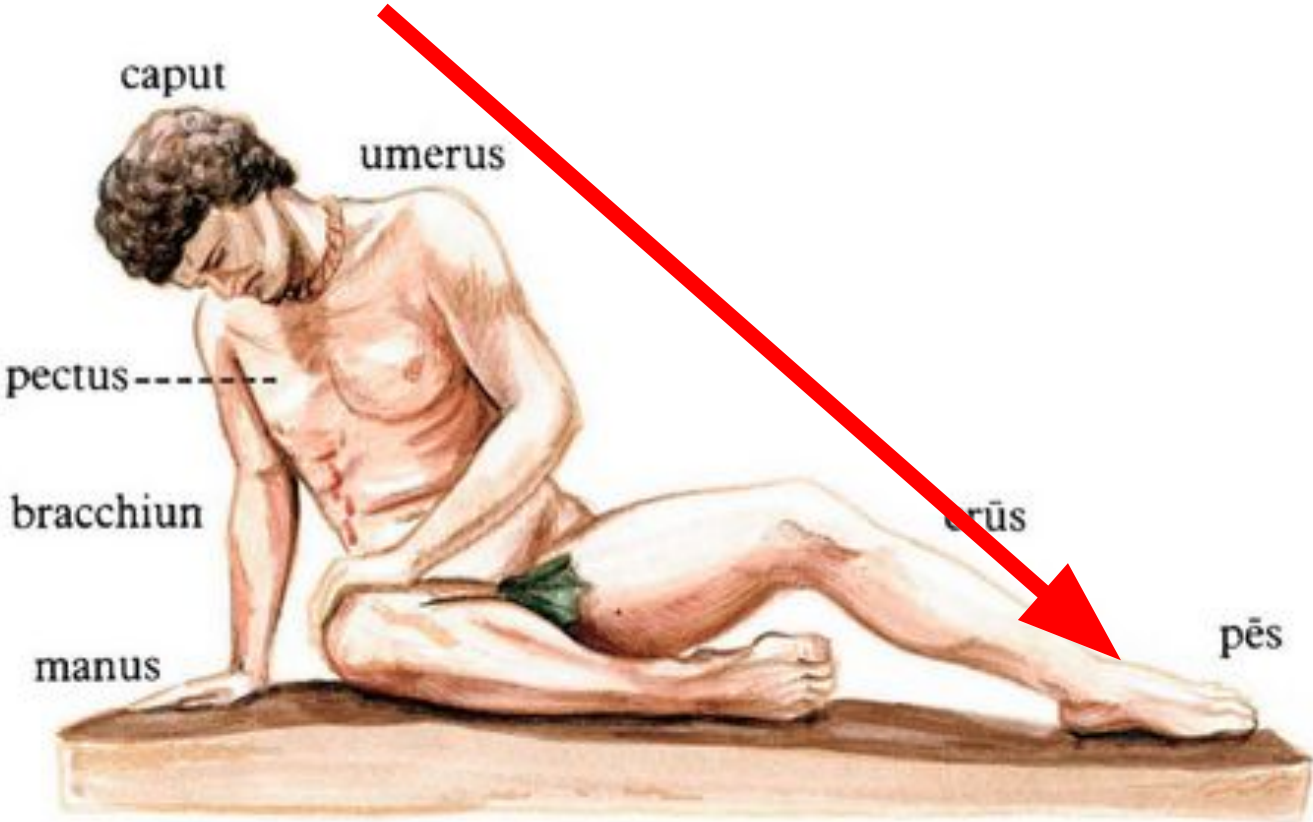
Quot crūra in corpore hūmānō sunt?



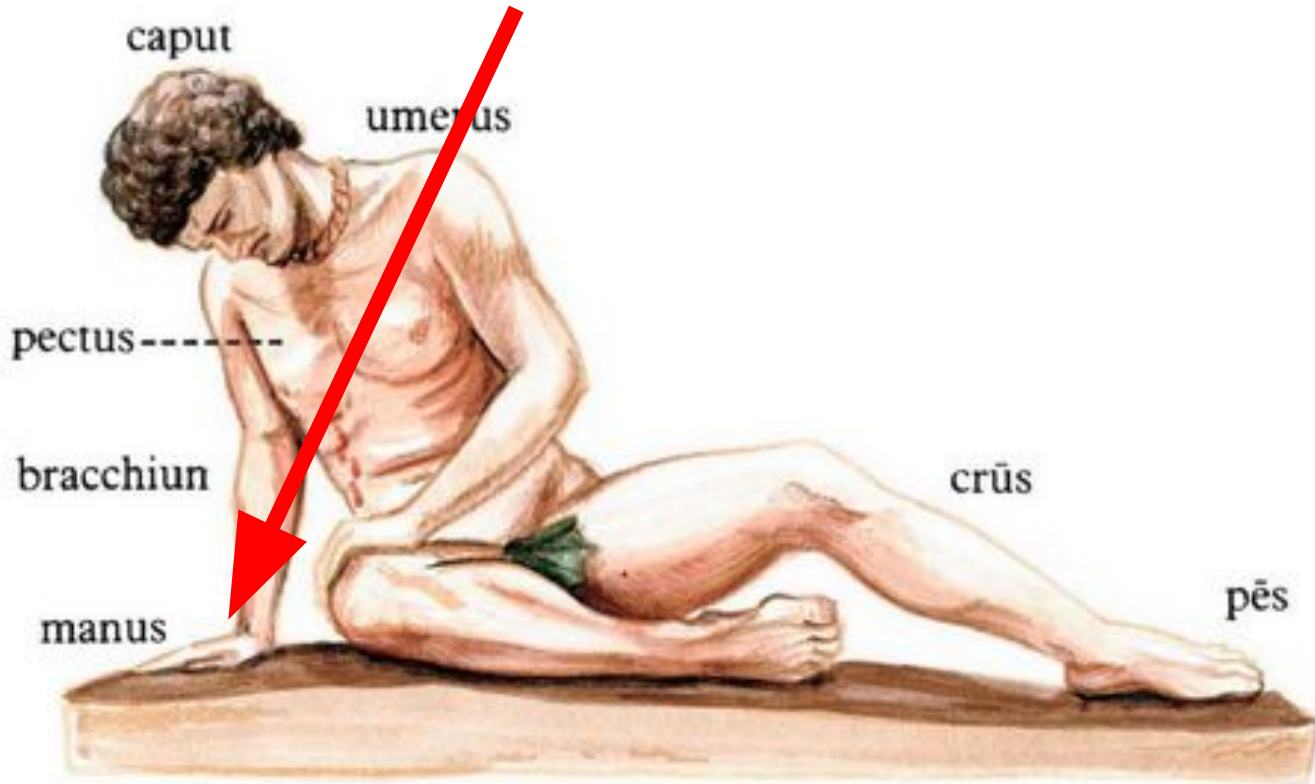
In crūre, est pēs.



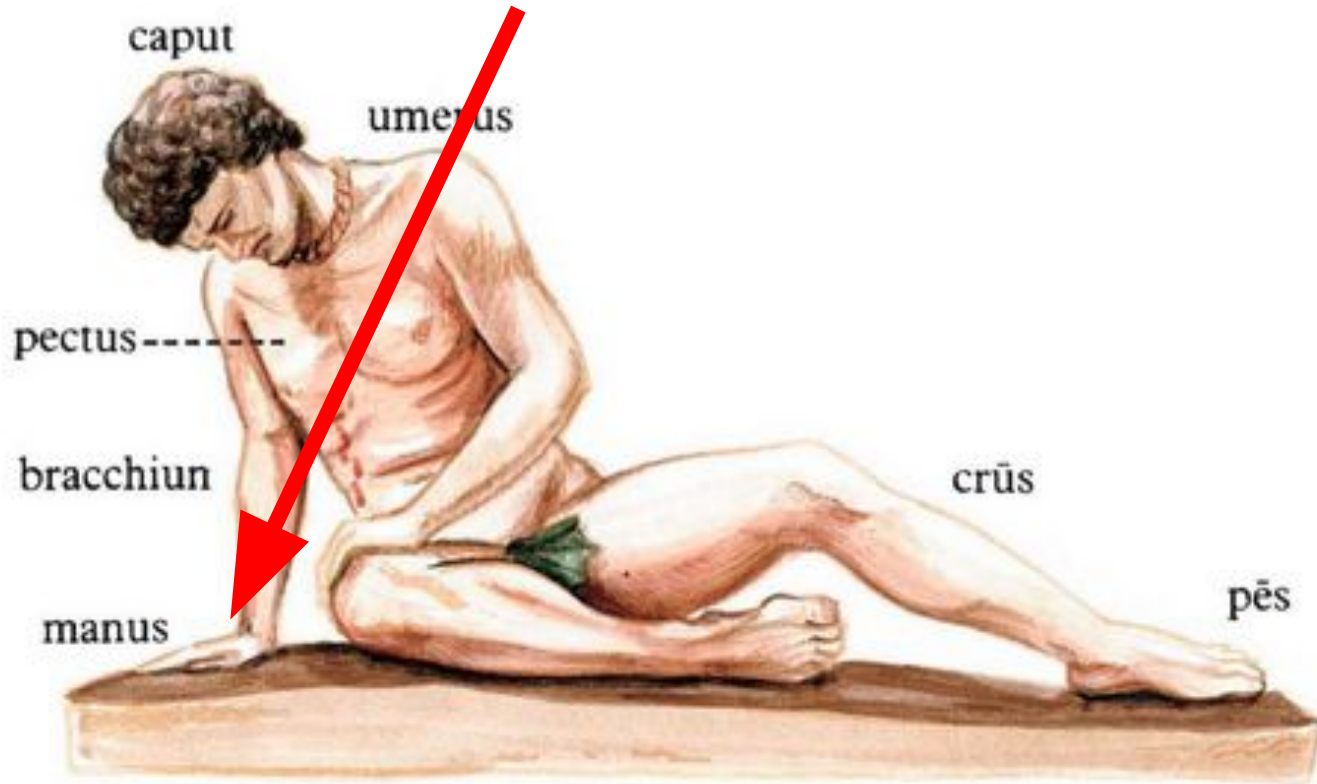
Quot pedēs habent hominēs?



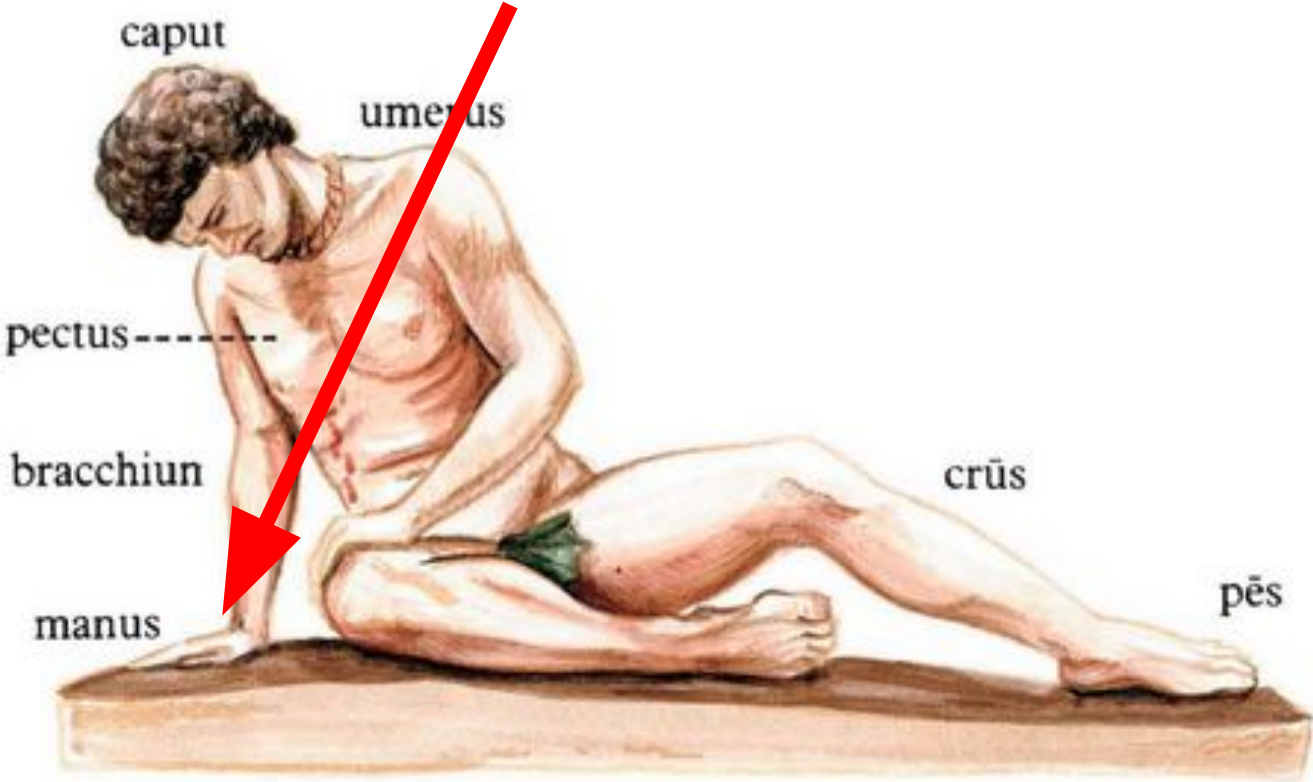
In brachiō, est manus.



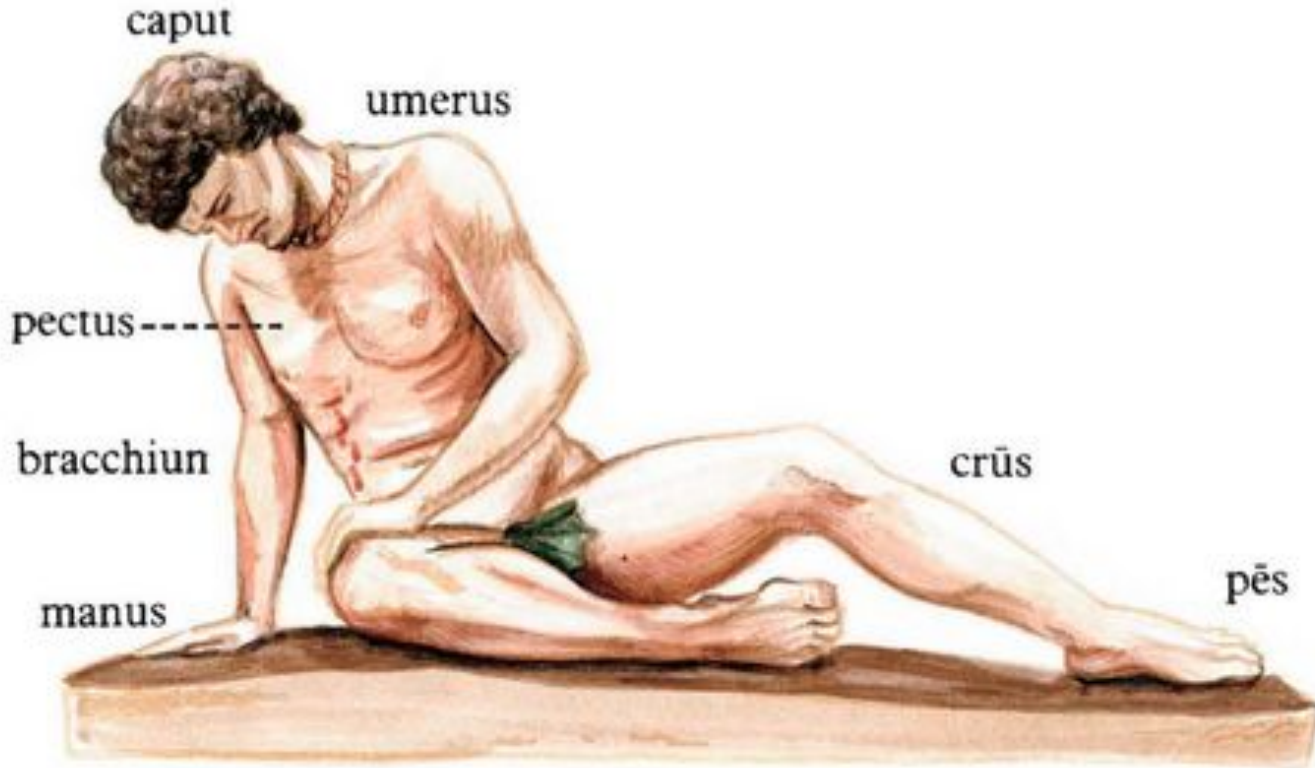
Ubi est pēs?



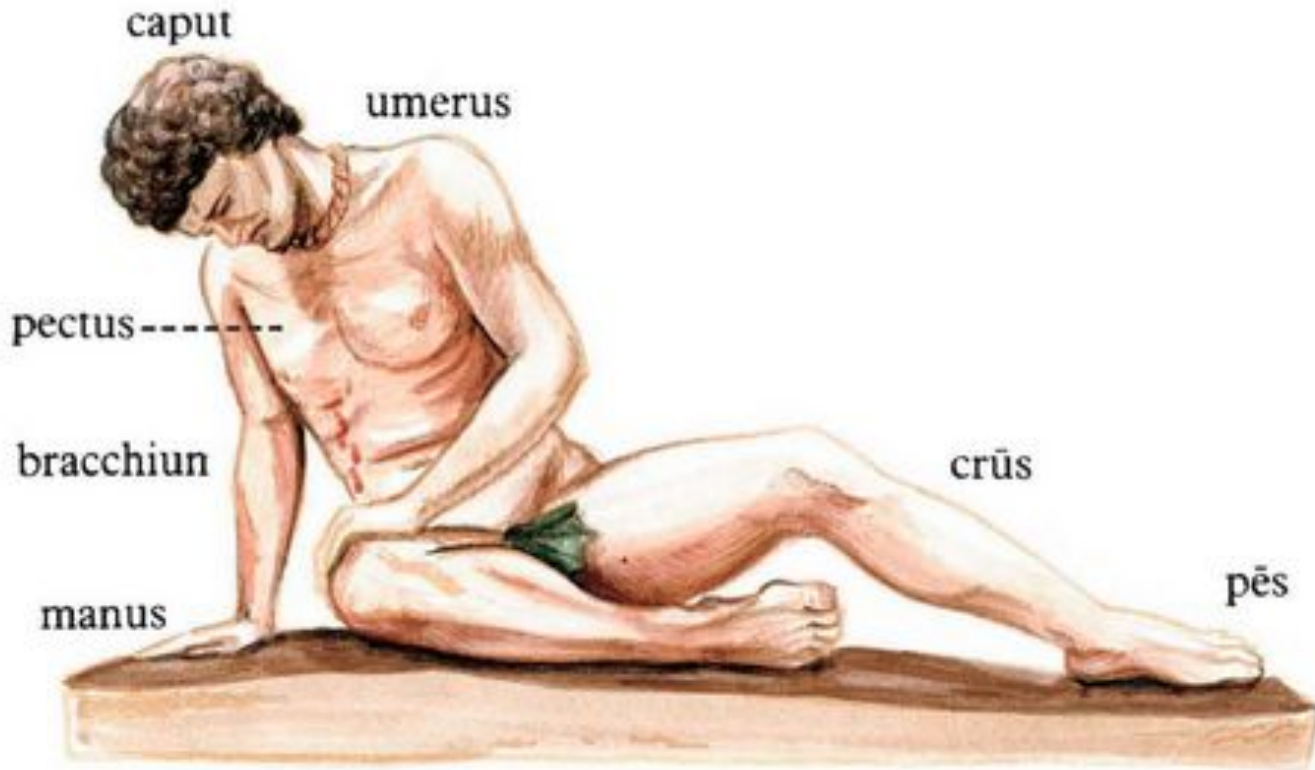
Ubi est manus?



Quot membra sunt in corpore humānō?



Quid est brachium?



Ecce caput hominis!

caput



**In corpore hūmānō est unum tantum caput.
Nōn sunt duo capita!**

caput



Sed in hōc corpore sunt duo capita!



Sed hōc est corpus mōnstrī, nōn hominis!



Hōc mōnstrum duo capita habet.



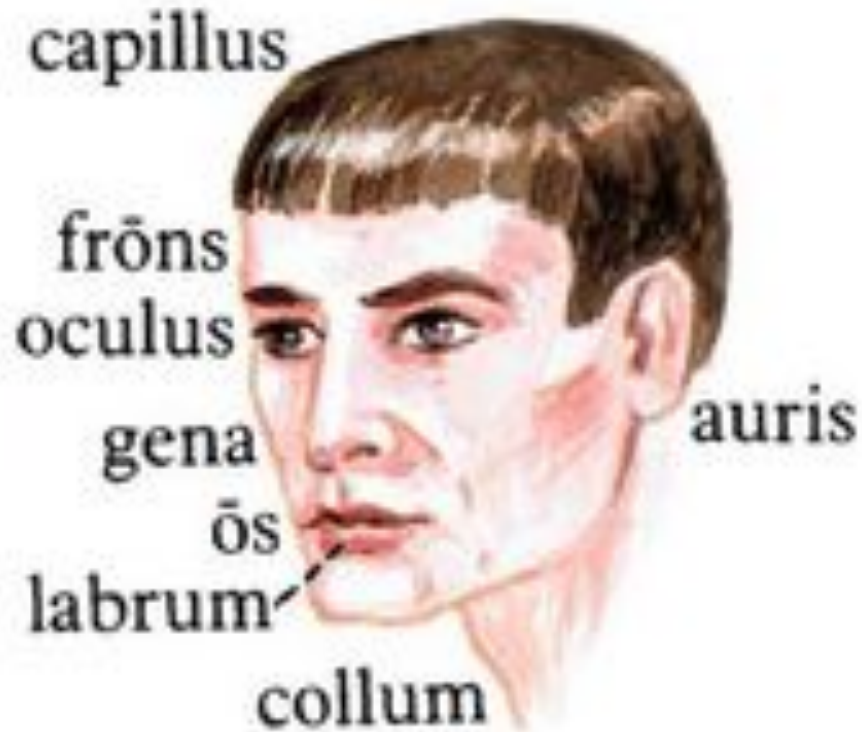
Quot manūs sunt in corpore huius mōnstrī?



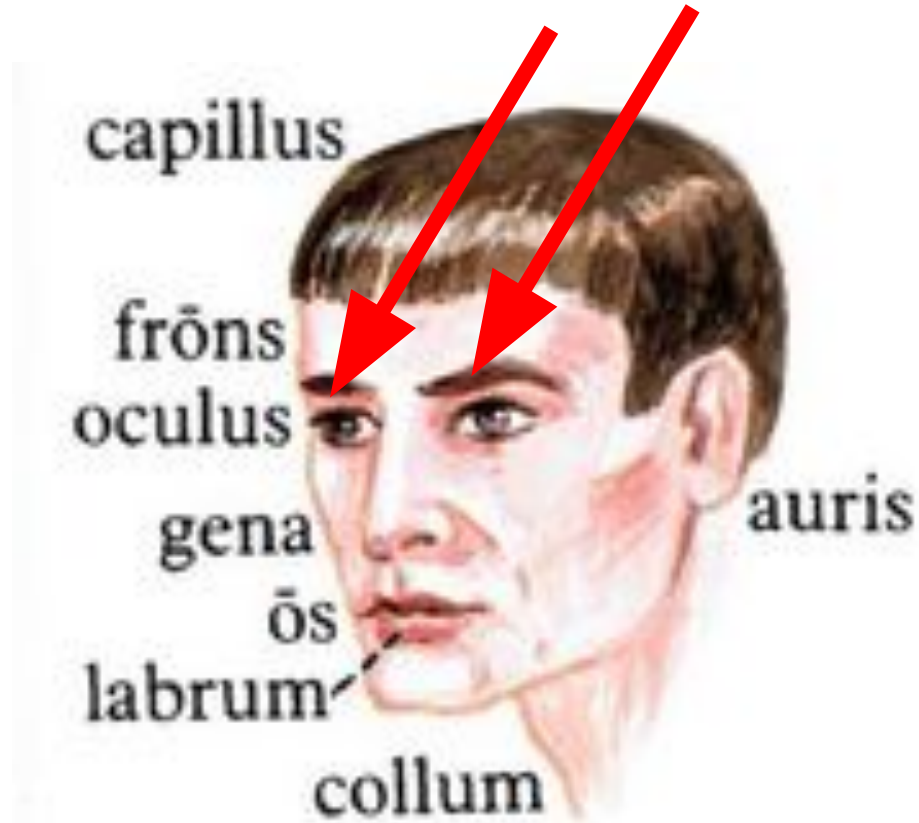
Quot nāsī sunt in corpore huius mōnstrī?



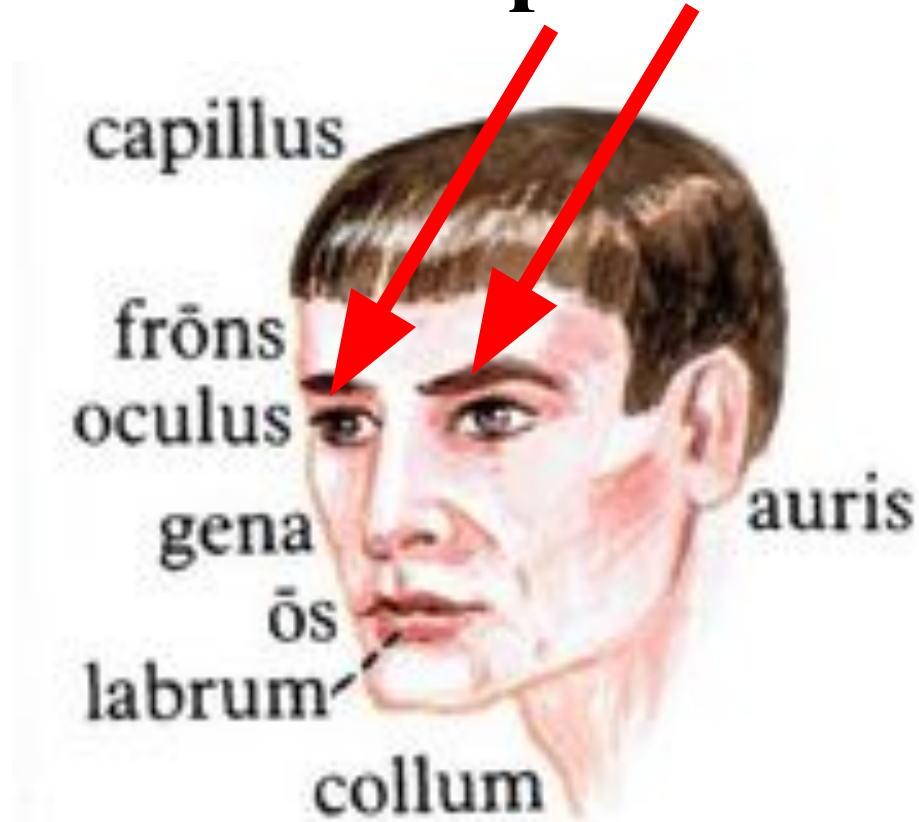
Ecce caput Iūlii.



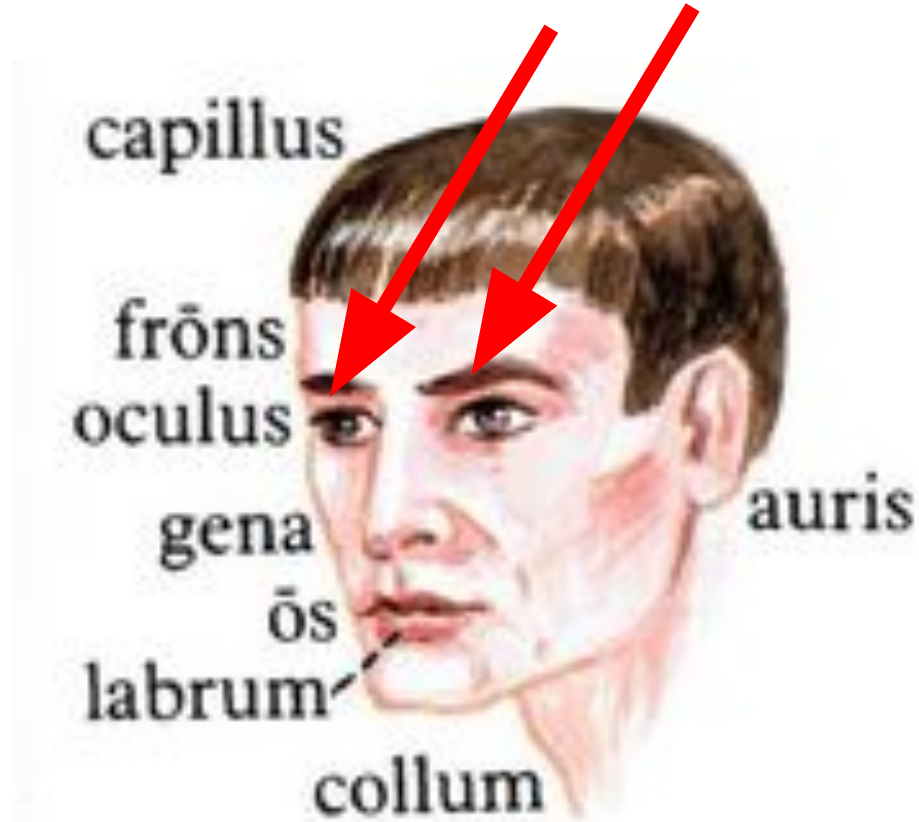
In capite Iūlii sunt oculi.



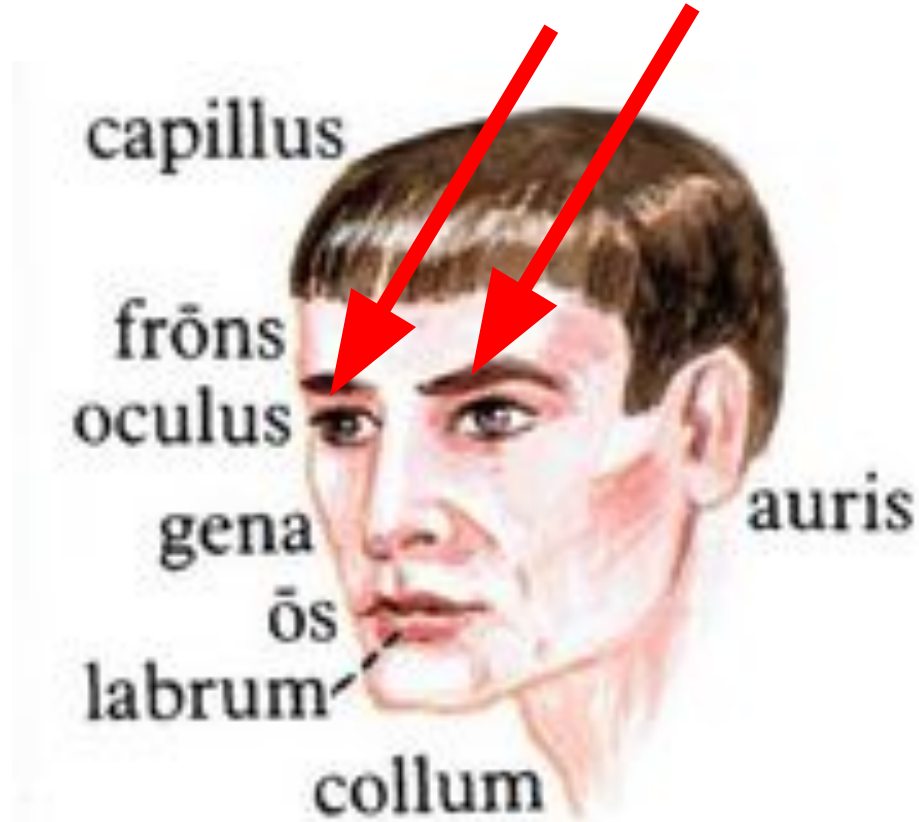
Quot oculī sunt in capite hūmānō?



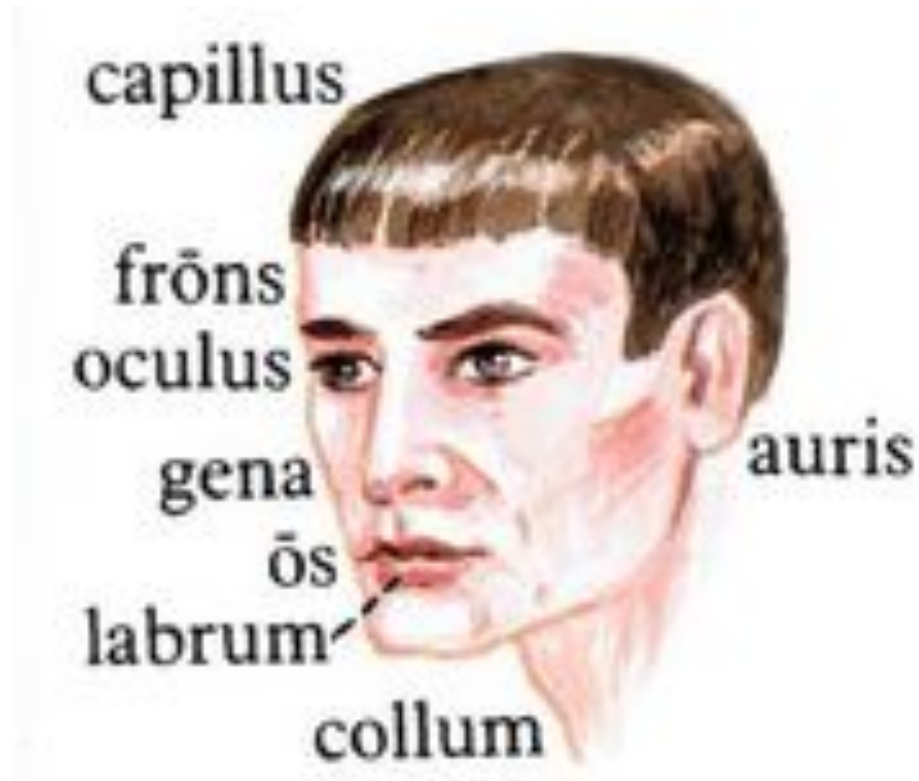
Ubi sunt oculī?



Hominēs oculīs vident.

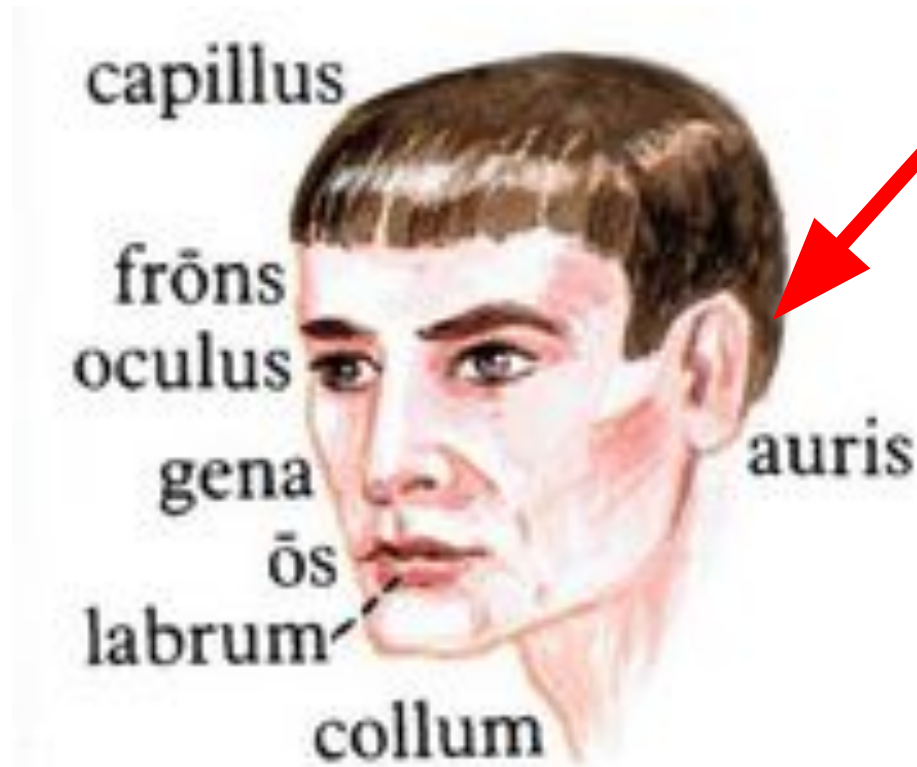


In capite hominis sunt duo aurēs.

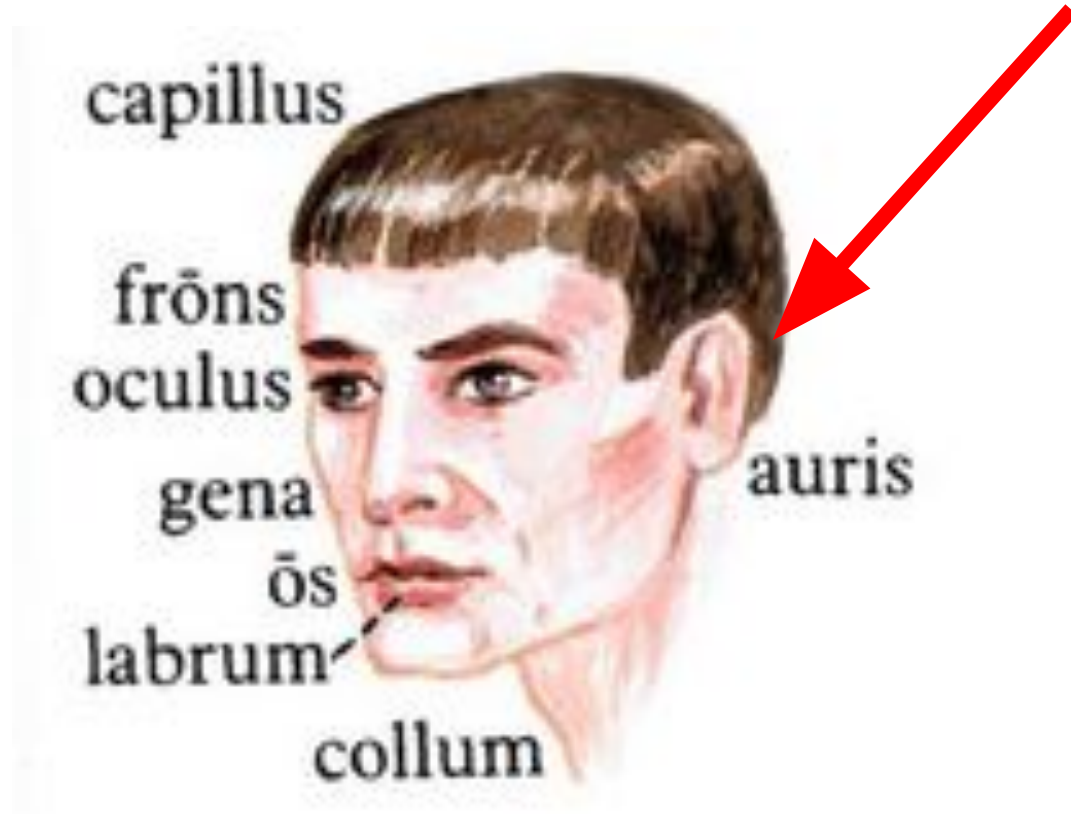


In capite hominis sunt duae aurēs.

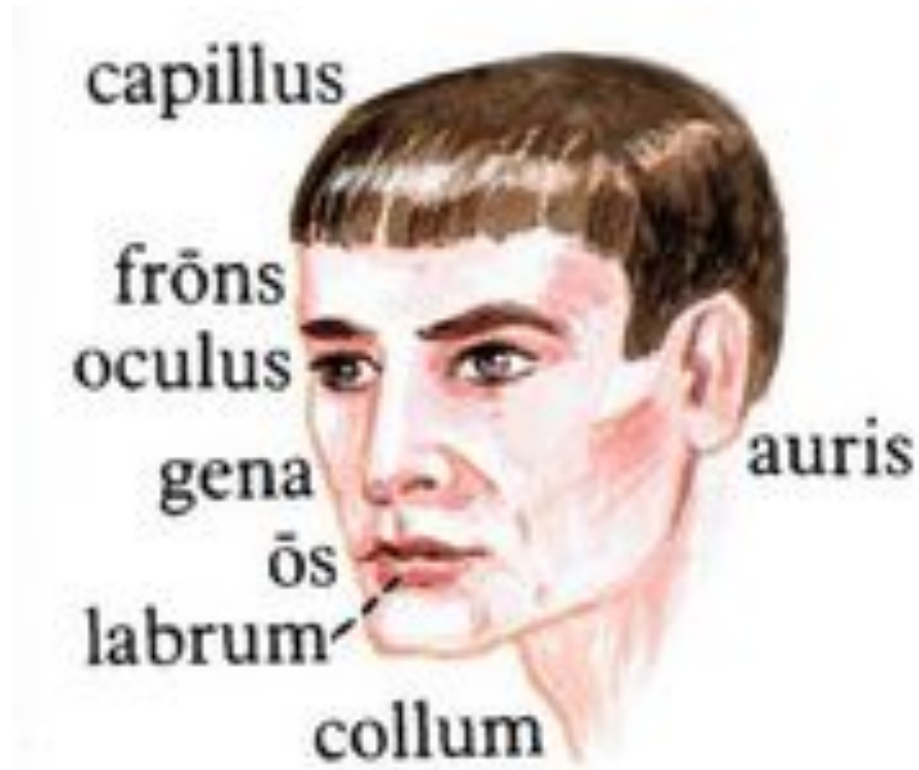
Sed, hīc vidēmus unam sōlam aurem!



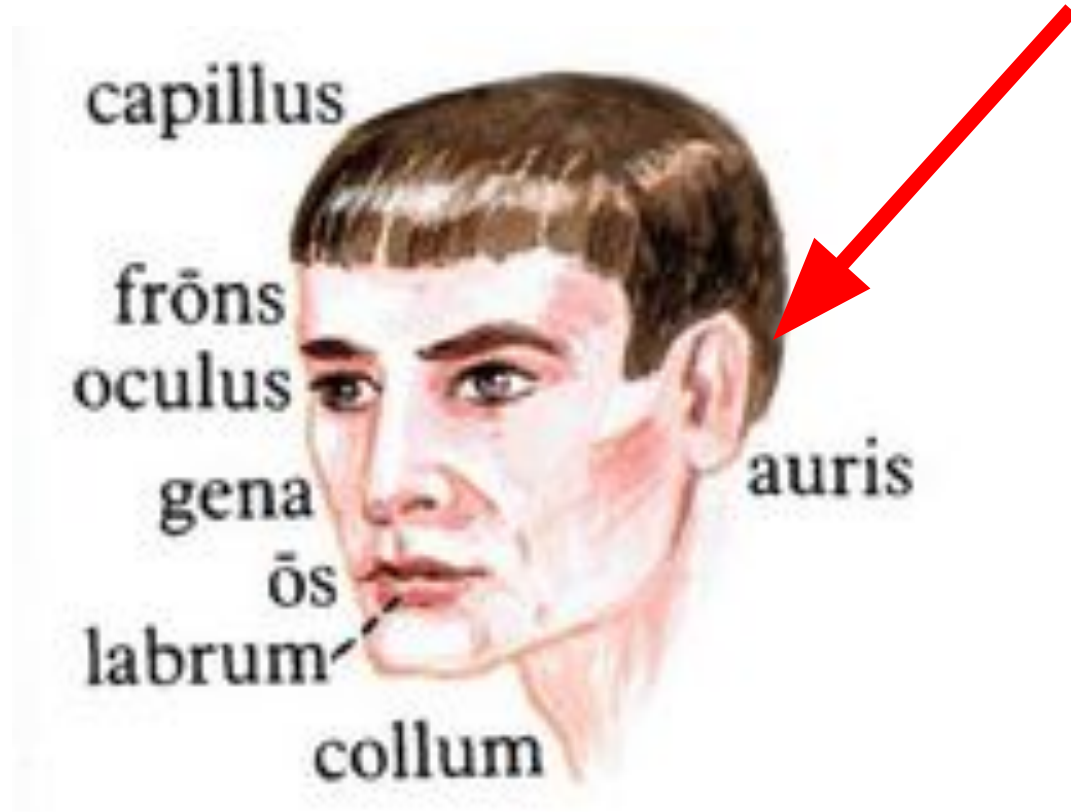
Iūlius (et omnēs hominēs) auribus audiunt.



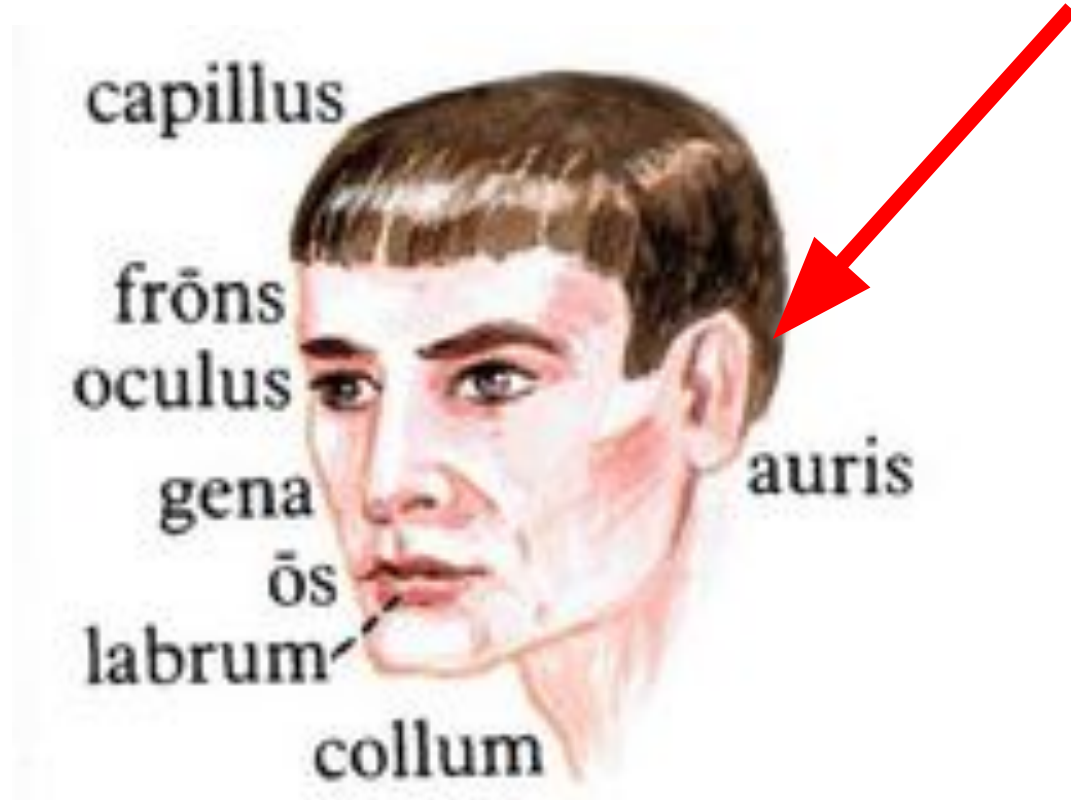
Quōmodo audīmus?



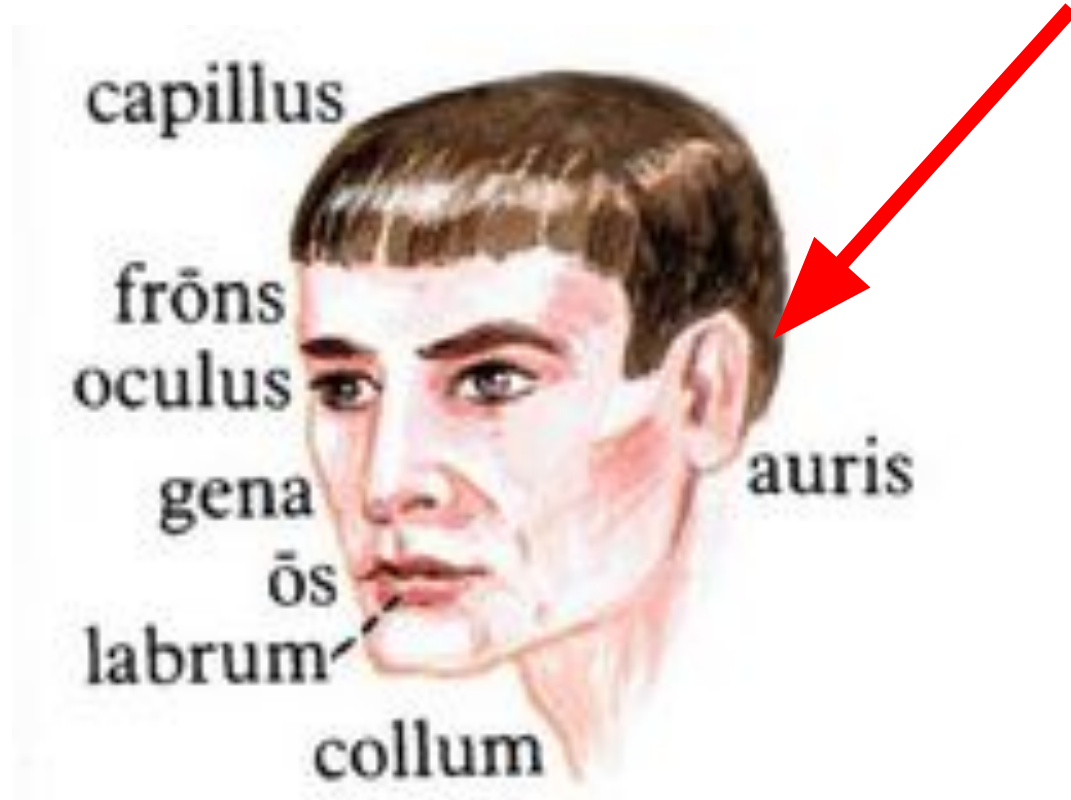
Auribus audīmus!



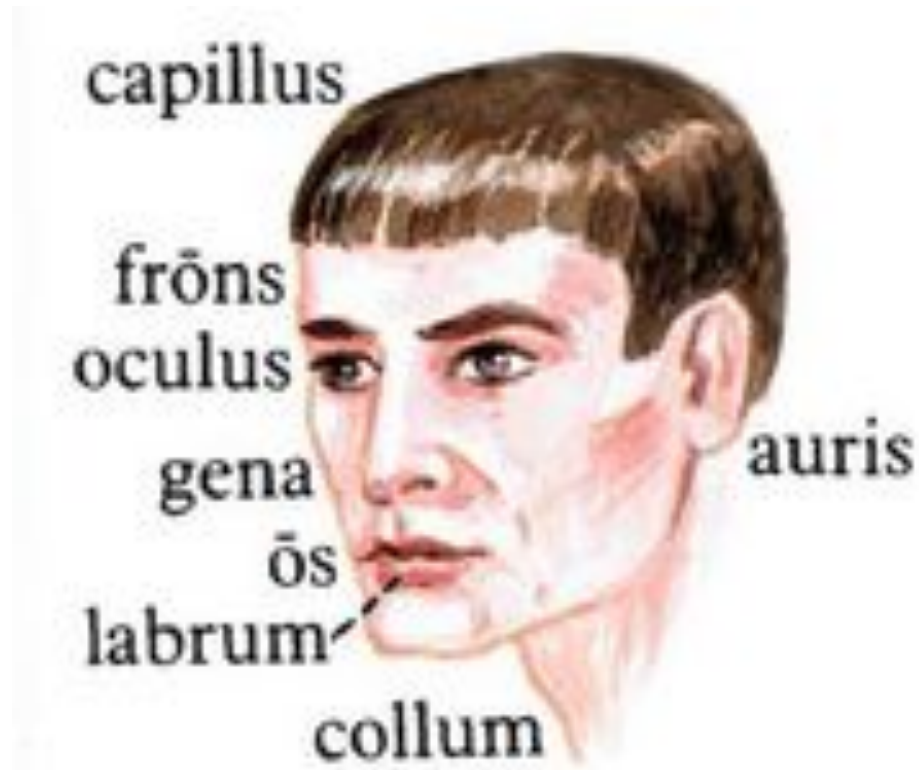
Quot aurēs habet Iūlius?



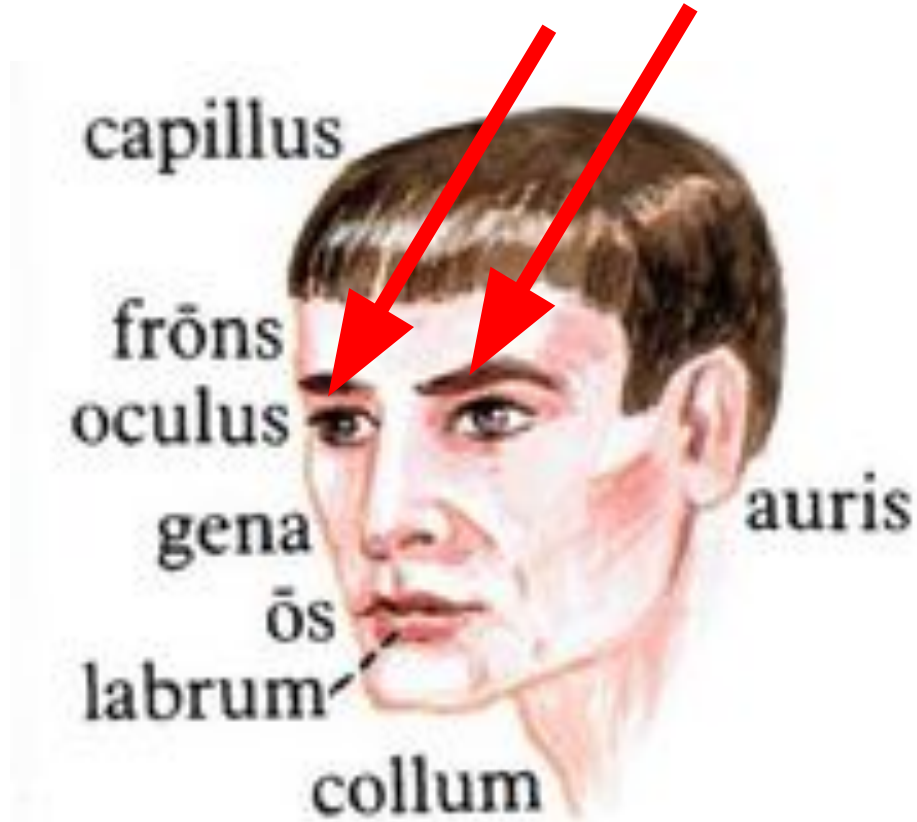
Quot aurēs vides in imāgine?



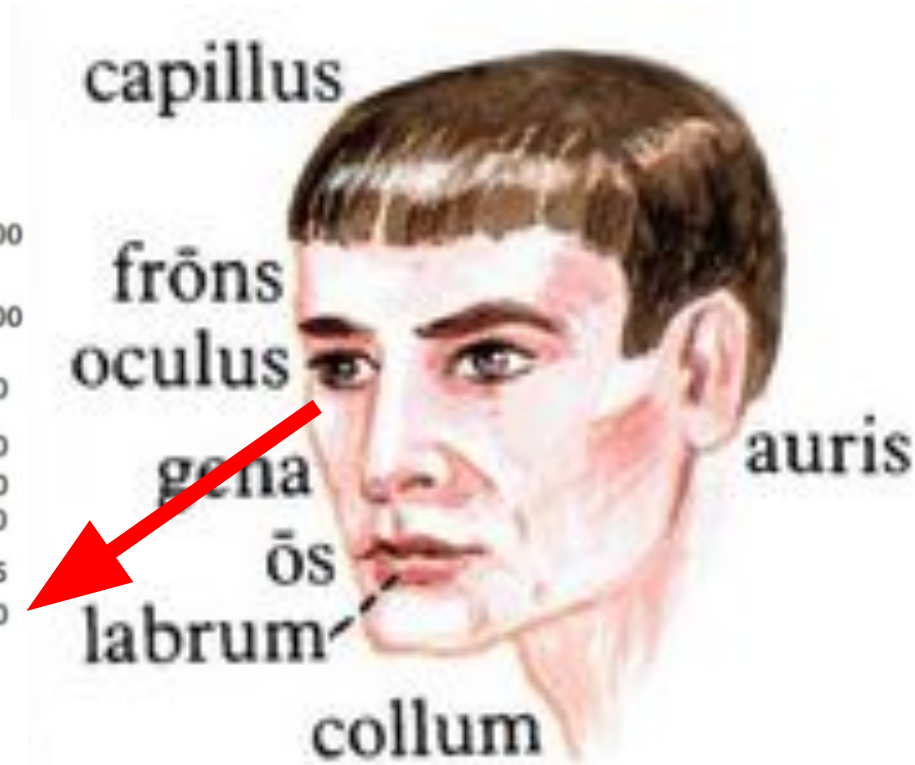
Quōmodo vidēmus?



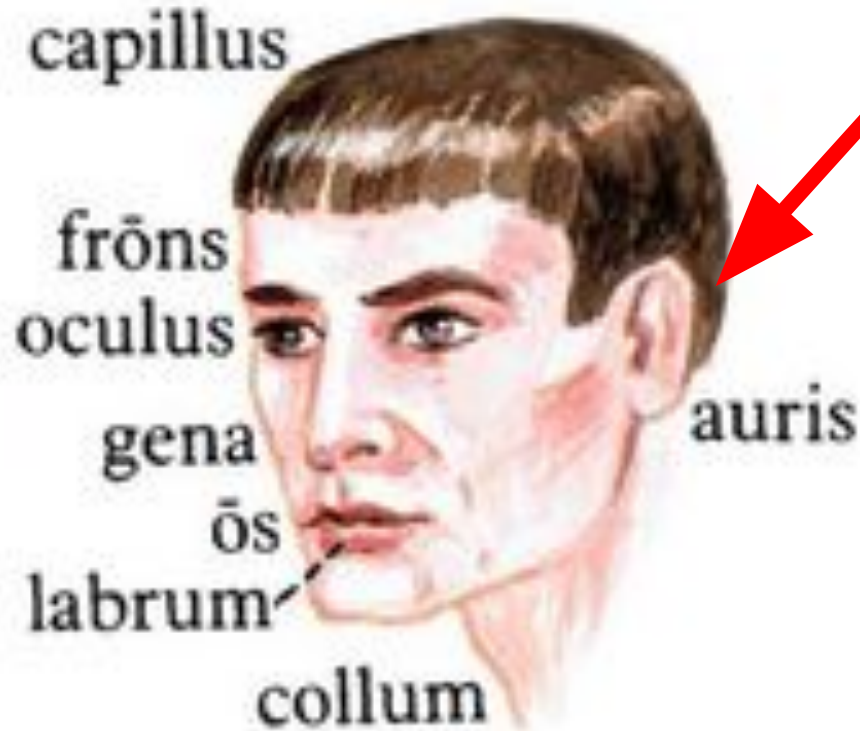
Nōs hominēs oculīs vidēmus.



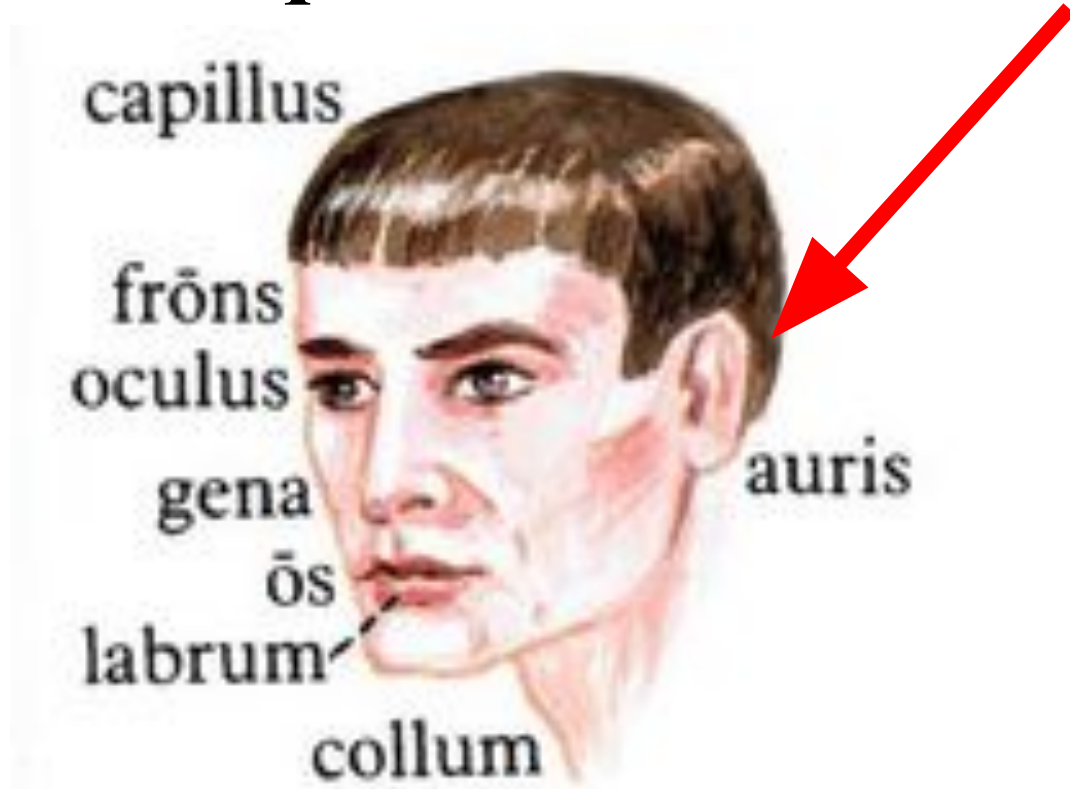
Hominēs quī oculōs bonōs habent, bene vident.



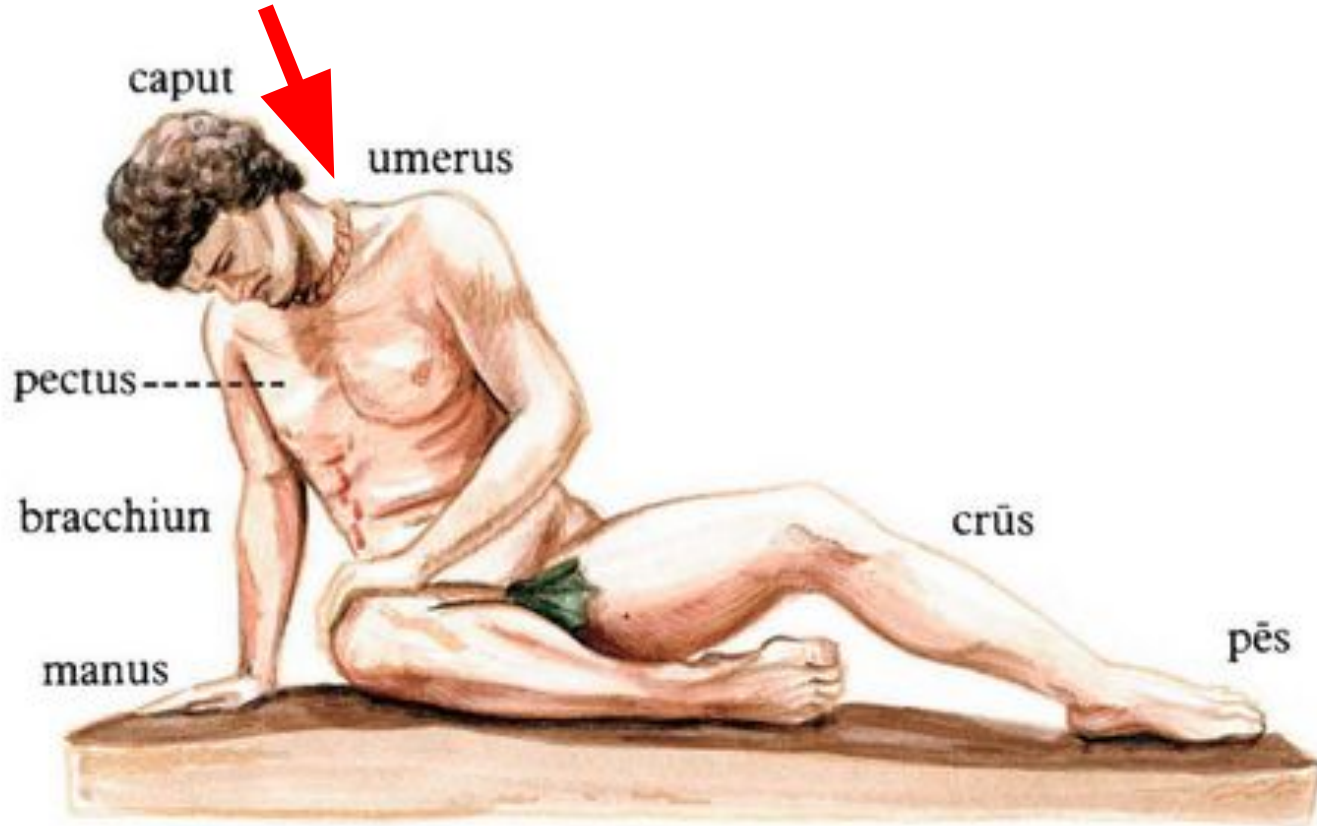
Quī aurēs bonās habet, bene audit.



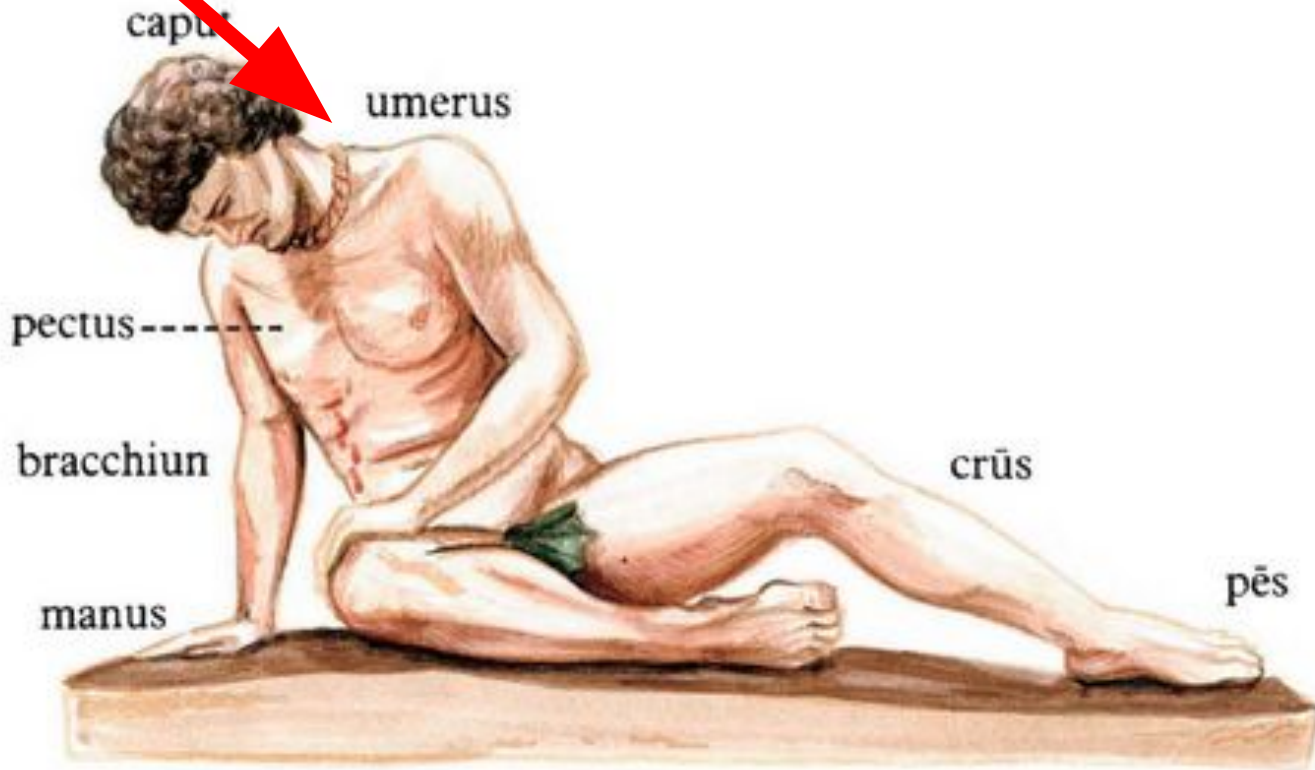
Quōmodo audit quī malās aurēs habet?



Ecce collum.



Collum est inter caput et pectus.



Pygmalion vir Graecus est.



Pygmalion vir Graecus pecuniōsus est.



Vir pecūniōsus multam pecūniam habet.



Pygmalion fuit vir Graecus, qui magnam pecuniam habebat.



Pygmalion fuit sculptor.



Signum est.



Duō signa sunt.



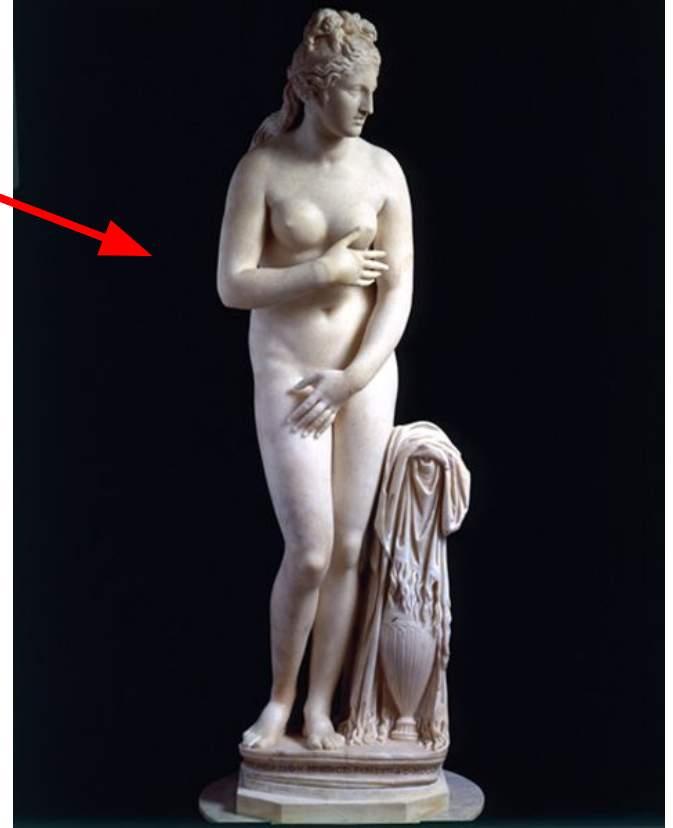
Marmor est saxum dūrum, pulchrum et album.



Hōc signum marmoreum est.



Signum marmoreum est signum factum ē marmore.



Pygmalion fuit sculptor qui signa marmorea fecit.



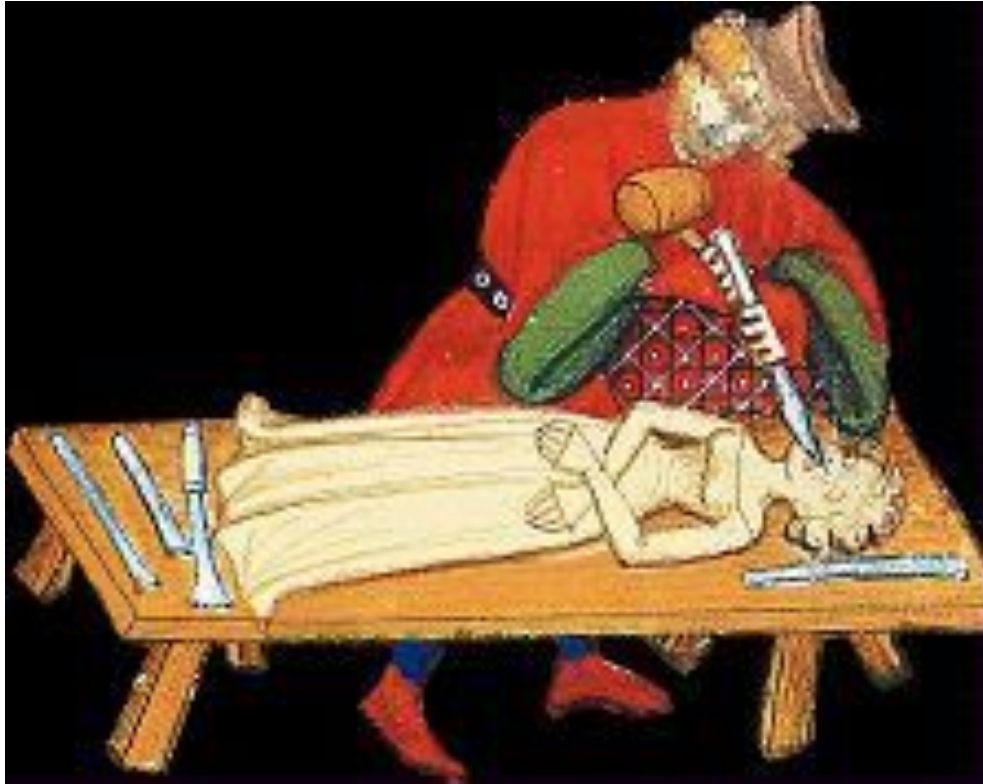
Signa Pygmalionis fuērunt pulcherrima.



**Signa Pygmalionis tam pulchrae fuerunt
ut feminae vivae videantur!**



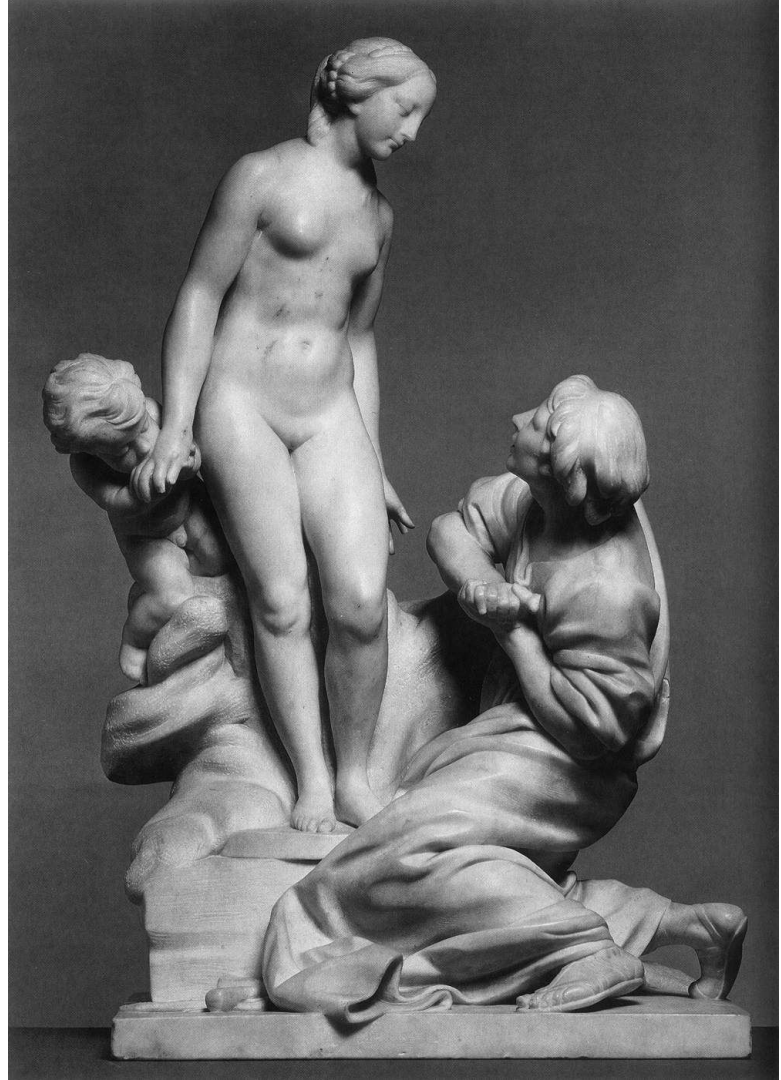
Inspirātiō!













The Pygmalion Effect

