

Lection sex / Lesson six



Nos abandona le familias un momento. Nunc nostre guida, sr. Interlingua, vole narrar super Scotia.

“Scotia es un parte de Grande Britannia. Illo es al nord de Anglaterra. Le area es in toto 77.167 (septanta septe milles cento e sexanta-septe)

kilometros quadrate (km²), e 5,1 (cinque comma un) milliones de homines vive in Scotia, cuje capital es Edinburgh. Il ha multe lacos, i.a. (inter altere) le grande Loch Lomond. Le hiberno es extraordinarimente blande, sed le estate es frigide.

In Scotia on ha parlate le lingua gaelic, sed hodie on usa iste lingua solmente sur le Hebrides e in Scotia del nord-west. In Scotia del sud on usa anglese. Multe, multe scotos ha abandonate lor pais natal durante le annos 1961 (mille novem centos sexanta-un) a 1971 (mille novem centos septanta-un). Illes ha cambiate domicilios a Anglaterra, al sud del frontiera scotic. Il ha quatro grande citates in Scotia: Edinburgh, Aberdeen, Dundee e Glasgow.” ■

Vocabulario / Vocabulary

momento: moment

guida: guide

voler: to will

parte: part

Grande Britannia: Great Britain

nord: north

Anglaterra: England

area: area

in toto: in all, altogether

kilometro quadrate: square kilometre

million: million

homine: man, human

viver: to live

cuje: whose (whose capital is Edinburgh)

capital: capital

laco: lake

i.a.: among other things.

hiberno: winter

extraordinari: extraordinary, unusual

blande: mild

sed: but

estate: summer

frigide: cold

lingua: language

gaelic: Gaelic

sur: on

Hebrides: Hebrides

west: west

sud: south

anglese: English

circa [tsɪrca]: circa, about

pais natal: native country

anno: year

cambiar: to change, shift

domicilio: home, the place one lives

cambiar domicilio: to move

frontiera: border, frontier

Grammatica

- ▶ Adverbs are formed by adding *-mente* to the adjective: *nos vive commodemente* = we live comfortably. The main exceptions: *multe - multo, bon - ben*.
- ▶ The perfect participle: If the infinitive ends in *-a* one adds *-te*. If the infinitive ends in *-e* or *-i*, these are dropped, and *-ite* is added: *parla - parlate, vive - vivite, audi - audite*.
- ▶ The perfect tense is formed with *ha + perfect participle*: *io ha parlate, io ha vivite, io ha audite* = I have spoken, I have lived, I have heard (listened).
- ▶ Numbers, cardinals: *un, duo, tres, quatro, cinque, sex, septe, octo, novem, dece, vinti,*

trenta, quaranta, cinquanta, sexanta, septanta, octanta, novanta, cento, mille = 1 – 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100, 1000. *Dece-tres, septanta-novem, cento vinti-duo, mille duo centos octanta-cinque* = 13, 79, 122, 1285.

- ▶ Numbers, ordinals: *prime, secunde, tertie, quarte, quinte, sexte, septime, octave, none, decime* = first to tenth. The following numbers (20 – 30 ...) have added *-esime*: *vintesimo, trentesimo, ...* = twentieth and thirtieth ... *quarantesime, cinquanta-none, cento novanta-octave, mille tres centos trenta-prime* = 40., 59., 198., 1331. ■

INTERLINGUA COURSE FOR BEGINNERS: LECTON 6

Problemas

Translate to Interlingua:

You have told well about grandmother. I read a good article, have you read it? The cities have been big. They have served cake. The winter was very cold. ■