

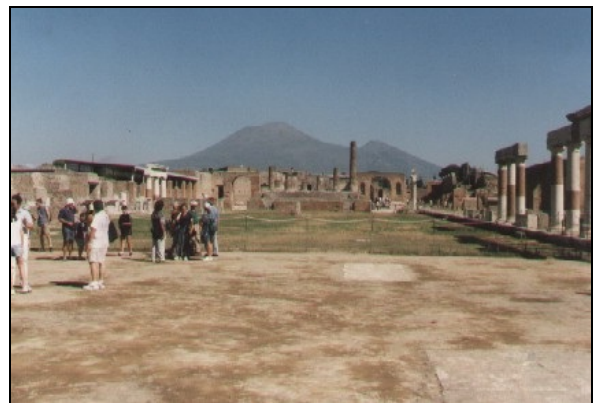
Year 7 Latin Booklet

MMXIX-MMXX

Language work



Roman life



nomen meum est:

.....

Stage 1 - Caecilius

A few questions about this stage

page 8

What was Caecilius' full name?

Which town did he live in?

Which mountain is it close to?

Copy the big map at the bottom of page 8 into your exercise book.

page 9

What were the wooden tablets shown on this page covered with?

.....

What metal was the coin called a *denarius* made from?

page 10

Did houses have lots of windows?

Did they look attractive from the outside?

page 11

What was the *ianua*?

What was strange about the roof of the *atrium*?

A *hortus* was a garden. What was a garden with columns around it called?

.....



Stage 2 - in villa

Looking at a story (page 22)

Say whether the words underlined are Nominative or Accusative

amicus

Nom. Acc.

amicus Grumionem visitat. amicus est servus. servus villam intrat. Clemens est in atrio.

servus Clementem videt. Clemens servum salutatur. servus culinam intrat. servus culinam circumspicit.

Grumio non est in culina. servus cibum videt. cibus est paratus! servus cibum gustat. cibus est optimus.

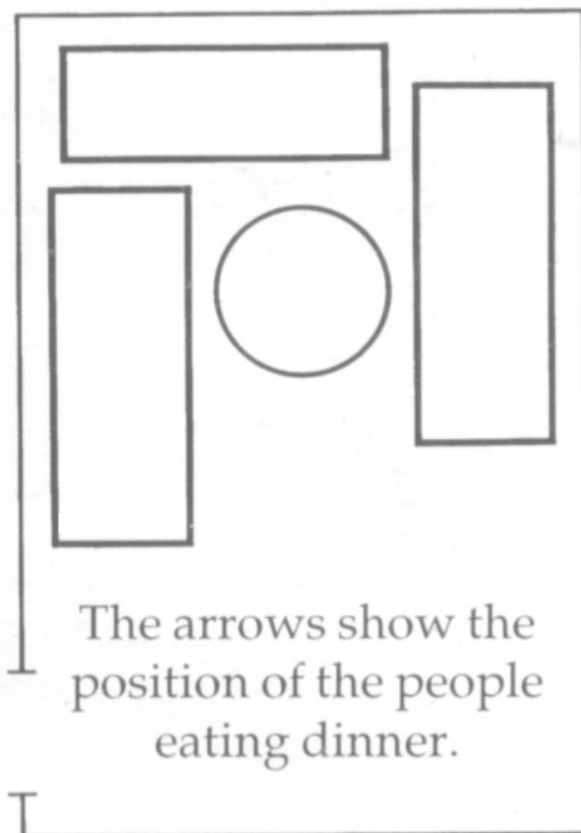
Grumio culinam intrat. Grumio amicum videt. amicus cibum consumit! coquus est iratus.

'pestis! furcifer!' coquus clamat. coquus amicum vituperat.

Translate it if you have time:



A Typical Triclinium



Add the arrows - carefully!

Stage 2 Vocabulary

You need to know these words!

(You can use **Brainscape** or **Quizlet** to help you learn them now and revise them later!)

Nouns

ancilla	slave-girl, maid
cena	dinner
amicus	friend
cibus	food
dominus	master
mercator	merchant

Verbs

dormit	he/she sleeps
intrat	he/she enters
laudat	he/she praises
salutat	he/she greets

Adjectives

laetus, laeta	happy
---------------	-------

Other words

quoque	also
--------	------

Stage 3 - negotium

Looking at a story (page 31)

venalicius

Say whether the underlined nouns are Nominative or Accusative and which Declension (1/2/3)

Nom - 2

Caecilius ad portum ambulat. Caecilius portum circumspectat. argentarius navem Syriam videt, et ad navem ambulat. Syphax (3) prope navem stat.

'salve, Syphax!' clamat argentarius. Syphax est venalicius. Syphax Caecilium salutatur.

Caecilius servum quaerit. Syphax ridet. ecce! Syphax magnum servum habet. Caecilius servum spectat. argentarius non est contentus. argentarius servum non emit.

'vinum!' clamat Syphax. ancilla vinum ad Caecilium portat. argentarius vinum bibit.

Caecilius ancillam spectat. ancilla est pulchra. ancilla ridet. ancilla Caecilium delectat. venalicius quoque ridet.

'Melissa cenam optimam coquit', inquit venalicius. 'Melissa linguam Latinam discit. Melissa est docta et pulchra. Melissa ...'

'satis! satis!' clamat Caecilius. Caecilius Melissam emit et ad villam revenit. Melissa Grumionem delectat. Melissa Quintum delectat. eheu! ancilla Metellam non delectat.

The Town of Pompeii (Stage 3)

Write the answers in **full sentences** on the lines.

1. How far is Pompeii from Mount Vesuvius? _____
2. Why did rich Romans like to have houses in Campania? (Give **two** reasons.)

3. How many **gates** were there? _____
4. High pavements were one reason for **having stepping-stones**? Give **another** reason.



5.
 - a) How was **water** brought to the town?
in an _____
 - b) To what three different types of place did water go? (for example, some *private houses*)

6. There were two **theatres** in Pompeii: the **Theatre** and the **Odeon** (the small theatre)
 - a) Which one had a roof? _____
 - b) Which one was used for **concerts** and not for plays? _____
7. What entertainments could you see in the **amphitheatre**? _____
8. What is the Latin word for the **open-air sports area**? _____
9. Many **shops** have been excavated in Pompeii. Sometimes we can work out what a shop sold. Can you suggest one kind of evidence which tells us what a shop sold?

(Go to the next page)

Extra questions

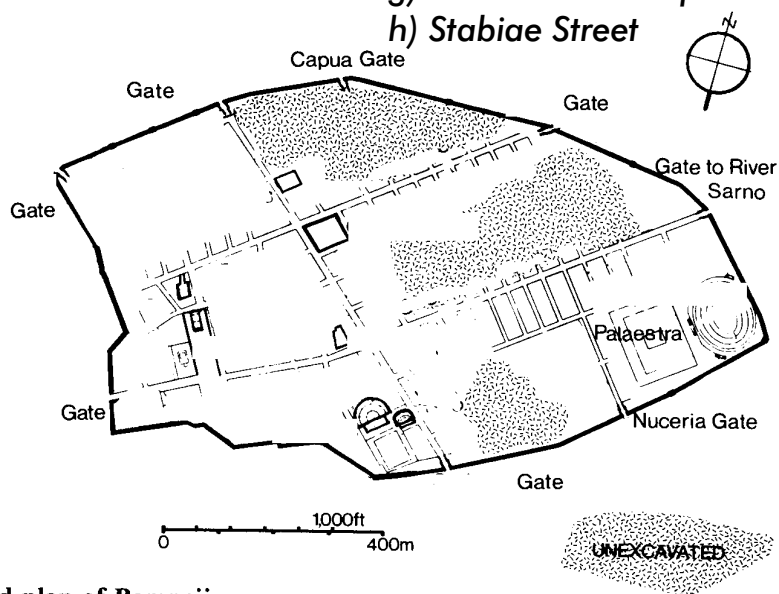
a. Work it out yourself!

Imagine you are Caecilius and a friend is going to arrive in Pompeii by boat. What directions would you give him for getting to your house? *First climb up to the Sea Gate, then ...*

b. Add the following names to this map :

- a) the missing five gates
- b) the Forum
- c) the House of Caecilius
- d) the Theatres

- e) the Amphitheatre
- f) the Central Baths
- g) the Street of Shops
- h) Stabiae Street



Ground plan of Pompeii

Look in a book or on the internet!

- c. Aqueducts normally brought water to towns. Romans had lots of small aqueducts going to *Las Médulas* in the province of León? What was special about Las Médulas? And why did they need lots of water?
-

Where did you find this information? _____

- d. The most famous aqueduct in the world is the **Pont du Gard**.

Which **country** is it in? _____

Which **Roman city** did it take water to? _____

Where did you find this information? _____

Stage 3 Vocabulary

You need to know these words!

(Brainscape or Quizlet ?)

Nouns

ianua	door
taberna	shop, inn
vinum	wine
leo	lion
navis	ship

Verbs

circumspectat	looks round
clamat	shouts
portat	carries
expectat	waits for
respondet	replies
ridet	laughs, smiles
videt	sees
bibit	drinks
surgit	gets up, stands up
exit	goes out

Adjectives

iratus	angry
magnus	big

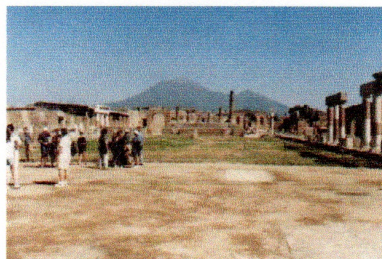
Other words

ad	to
non	not
et	and

Stage 4 - in foro

The Forum (Stage 4)

Find the answers in the text book.
Write them on the lines here.



1. On **how many sides** of the forum was there a colonnade? _____
2. Was the forum **square** or **rectangular**? _____
3. **What material** was the ground paved with? _____
4. There were statues in the forum. Some statues could be of important Pompeians; **who else could there be statues of?** _____
5. **What stone** were the columns of the colonnade made of? _____
6. From what **two things** did the colonnade protect Pompeians? _____

7. People wrote information and messages around the town of Pompeii for other people to read.
Give **two things on which they wrote** them (*in the Forum and in lots of other parts of the town*).
_____ and _____
8. **Which god** had a temple in the Forum? _____
9. **At which end of the forum** was this temple? _____
10. What **two things** was the basilica used for?
_____ and _____

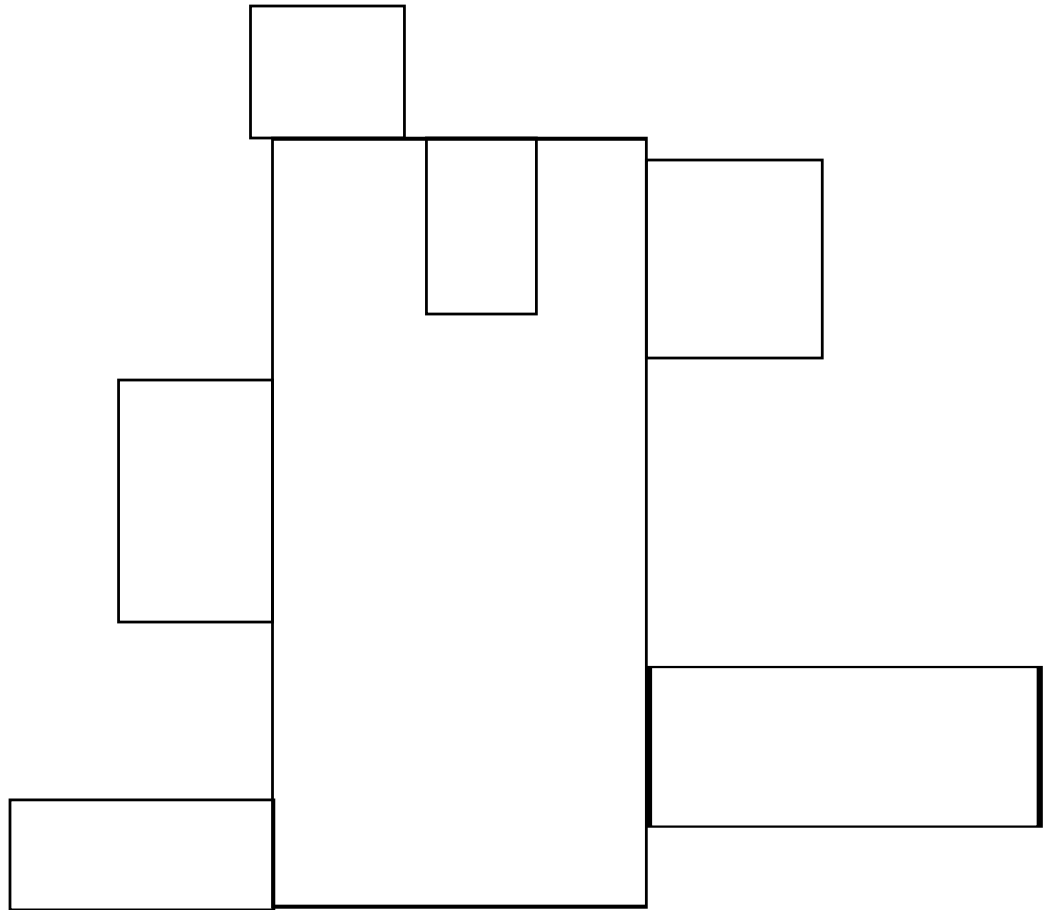


+ **Extra questions** - find the information on the internet:

a. Which **Roman town in Spain** had a big temple of the goddess **Diana** in the Forum? _____

b. In **Trajan's Forum** in Rome there is a **huge stone column**: what can you see in the pictures carved on it? _____

The Forum in Pompeii



Add the names of these buildings on the plan above:

Basilica

Temple of Apollo

Temple of Jupiter

Forum Baths

Market-hall

Hall of the Cloth-trade

*Look at the aerial photograph on page 51 of the book.
(One of these buildings is **not** in the photograph.)*

Stage 4 Vocabulary

Nouns

pecunia	money
anulus	ring
iudex	judge
mendax	liar

Verbs

voco, vocas, vocat	I call
habeo, habes, habet	I have
ago, agis, agit	I do
coquo, coquis, coquit	I cook
quaero, quaeris, quaerit	I look for, search for
reddo, reddis, reddit	I give back
inquit	he/she says

Adjectives

perterritus, perterrita	terrified
-------------------------	-----------

Other words

cur?	why?
e	from, out of
ego	I
eheu!	oh dear! oh no!
quis?	who?
satis	enough
sed	but
tu	you

Gods and goddesses

ROMAN

GREEK

Zeus

King of the gods

Hera

Queen

Athene

Goddess of Wisdom

Poseidon

God of the Sea

Hades

God of the Underworld

Hephaestus

God of Fire

Apollo

Apollo

God of Music and Prophecy

Artemis

Goddess of Hunting

Ares

God of War

Aphrodite

Goddess of Love

Demeter

Goddess of Corn

Hermes

Messenger God

Bacchus

Dionysus

God of Wine

Stage 5 - in teatro

Looking at a story (page 61)

Poppaea

Say whether the underlined verbs are **I, you, he/she/it** or **they**

she

Poppaea est ancilla. ancilla prope ianuam stat. ancilla viam spectat. dominus in horto dormit. dominus est Lucrio. Lucrio est senex.

Poppaea: ego amicum meum expecto. ubi est amicus? (Lucrio stertit.) eheu! Lucrio est in villa.

(agricolae in via clamant.)

agricolae: euge! agricolae hodie non laborant!

Poppaea: Lucrio! Lucrio! agricolae urbem intrant. agricolae adsunt.

Lucrio: (semisomnus) a.. .a.. .agricolae?

pueri: euge! Sorex! Actius! actores adsunt.

Poppaea: Lucrio! Lucrio! pueri per viam currunt.

Lucrio: quid tu clamas, Poppaea? cur tu clamorem facis?

Poppaea: Lucrio, Pompeiani clamorem faciunt. agricolae et pueri sunt in via.

Lucrio: cur tu me vexas?

Poppaea: actores in teatro fabulam agunt.

Lucrio: actores?

Poppaea: Sorex et Actius adsunt.

Lucrio: quid tu dicis?

Poppaea: (irata) senes ad theatrum ambulant, iuvenes ad theatrum contendunt, omnes Pompeiani ad theatrum ruunt. actores in teatro fabulam agunt.

Lucrio: euge! actores adsunt. ego quoque ad theatrum contendo.

(exit Lucrio. amicus villam intrat.)

amicus: salve! mea columba!

Poppaea: Grumio, deliciae meae! salve!

Grumio: ubi est dominus tuus?

Poppaea: Lucrio abest.

Grumio: euge!



The Theatre at Pompeii (Stage 5)

Answer these questions on the lines below!

a. The Theatre

1. What was the basic shape of a theatre?

2. Were plays put on every day in Pompeii ?

At what time of day did plays begin?

3. Which people did not have to get there early in order to get good seats?

Why could they arrive later?

4. How many people could watch a play in the Theatre in Pompeii? _____

5. How much did it cost to see a play there? _____

6. Why did a wealthy man pay for the plays? _____

7. What was there instead of a roof? _____



b. Pantomime

1. How many actors played the different parts in a pantomime? ____

2. Who told the story while it was being mimed? _____

3. What kind of people became actors usually?

_____ or _____



c. Masks

1. What reasons were there for actors to wear masks? (Give two or more reasons.)

2. What evidence is there that masks were worn by actors? (How do we - two thousand years later- know?)



Stage 5 Vocabulary

Nouns

First Declension

agricola, -am	farmer
femina	woman
puella	girl
turba	crowd

Third Declension

clamor, -em	shout, uproar
iuvenis	young man
senex	old man
urbs	city

Verbs

First Conjugation

ambulo	I walk
specto	I look at, watch
sto	I stand

Third Conjugation

contendo	I hurry
curro	I run
peto	I make for, attack

Fourth Conjugation

audio	I hear
venio	I come

Irregular verb

adsum (ades, adest)	I am here (you are here, (s)he is here)
adsunt	they are here

Adjectives

meus, mea	my, mine
multus, multa	much
multi, multae	many
optimus, optima	very good, excellent

Other words

hodie	today
ubi?	where?

Stage 6 - Felix

Looking at a story (page 72)

Felix

Say whether the underlined **verbs** are **Imperfect** or **Perfect**.

Imperf.

multi Pompeiani in taberna vinum bibebant. Clemens tabernam intravit.

subito Clemens 'Felix!' clamavit. Clemens Felicem laete salutavit. Felix erat libertus.

Clemens Felicem ad villam invitavit. Clemens et Felix villam intraverunt.

Clemens Caecilium et Metellam quaesivit. Caecilius in tablino scribebat.

Metella in horto sedebat. Caecilius et Metella ad atrium festinaverunt et

Felicem salutaverunt. postquam Quintus atrium intravit, Felix iuvenem spectavit. libertus erat valde commotus. paene lacrimabat; sed ridebat.

tum Clemens ad culinam festinavit. Grumio in culina dormiebat. Clemens coquum excitavit et totam rem narravit. coquus, quod erat laetus, cenam optimam paravit.



avarus (*the Miser*)

Write down if the verbs are **I, or you (s), or he, or they.**

Write down if the **nouns** are **Nominative / Accusative, and Singular / Plural**

Nom Pl *they*

duo fures olim ad villam contendebant. in villa mercator habitabat. mercator erat senex et avarus. avarus multam pecuniam habebat. fures, postquam villam intraverunt, atrium circumspectaverunt.

'avarus', inquit fur, 'est solus. avarus **servum** non **habet**.'

tum fures tablinum intraverunt. avarus clamavit et ferociter pugnavit, sed fures senem facile superaverunt.

'ubi est pecunia, senex?' rogavit fur.

'servus fidelis pecuniam in cubiculo custodit', inquit senex.

'tu servum fidelem non **habes**, quod avarus es', clamavit fur. tum fures cubiculum petiverunt.



'pecuniam **video**', inquit fur. fures cubiculum intraverunt, ubi pecunia erat, et pecuniam intente **spectaverunt**. sed eheu! ingens **serpens** in pecunia iacebat. fures **serpentem** timebant et e villa celeriter festinaverunt.

in villa avarus ridebat et serpentem laudabat.

'tu es optimus servus. numquam dormis. pecuniam meam semper servas.'

Slaves and Freedmen (Stage 6)

Slavery (pages 78-9)

1. Give **three things** that slaves were not allowed to do - things which ordinary Romans were allowed to do.

i) _____
ii) _____
iii) _____

2. What were **the three most common ways** that people became slaves?

i) _____
ii) _____
iii) _____



3. i) **How many slaves** did Pedanius Secundus own? _____



ii) What happened **to him**? _____

iii) What happened **to them**? _____

4. Give two examples of **unpleasant jobs in the countryside**.

i) _____

ii) _____

5. Give two examples of **skilled jobs in a house**, for which a slave had to be clever and trained.

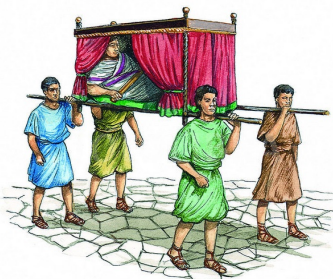
i) _____

ii) _____



6. What **reason** was there for **treating all slaves well** ?

7. What other **reason** was there for **treating a skilled slave well**?



Freedmen (pages 80-1)

1. What is the **Latin word** for freeing a slave? _____
2. The official way to free a slave was "by the rod (or stick)".
 - a) What kind of person was in charge of this?

 - b) Who was there apart from the slave? (3) ? _____
 - c) Why is it called "by the rod"? _____
3. You could free a slave at dinner by announcing it to your friends. How else could you free a slave at dinner?

4. What is **the Latin word** for a freed slave or freedman?



5. If Lucius Caecilius Iucundus freed Grumio, what would **Grumio** be called? _____
6. What is the name of the two freedmen who owned an enormous house in Pompeii?



+ 7. RESEARCH!

Marcus Tullius Tiro was a freedman of a famous Roman at the time of Julius Caesar.

- a) What was this freedman called when he was slave?
- b) Who was his owner?
- c) At what age did the freedman die?
- d) Where did you find this information? (Which website?)

Stage 6 Vocabulary

Nouns

libertus	freedman, ex-slave
cubiculum	bedroom
fur	thief
res	thing

Verbs

1st

festino	I hurry
supero	I overcome, overpower
vitupero	I blame, curse

3rd

emo	I buy
scribo	I write
vendo	I sell

Irregular verb

absum	I am out, am absent
-------	---------------------

Adjectives

fortis	brave
parvus, parva	small
tuus, tua	your, yours

Other words

ferociter	fiercely
olim	once, some time ago
per	through
postquam	after (<i>after something happened: e.g. postquam servum vendidit</i>)
quod	because
subito	suddenly
tum	then

Stage 7 - cena

Looking at a story (page 89)

post cenam



Say whether the underlined verbs are **he/she** or **they**, and **Imperfect** or **Perfect**.

he - Perfect

postquam Caecilius rem explicavit, omnes amici tacebant. mox 'vale' dixerunt et e villa discesserunt. per viam timide procedebant. nullae stellae lucebant. nulla luna erat in caelo. amici nihil audiverunt, quod viae desertae erant. amici per urbem tacite procedebant, quod umbram timebant.

subito feles ululavit. amici valde timebant. omnes per urbem perterriti ruerunt, quod de vita desperabant. clamorem mirabilem fecerunt. multi Pompeiani erant solliciti, quod clamorem audiverunt. Caecilius tamen clamorem non audivit, quod in cubiculo dormiebat.



DRAMA!

Metella et Melissa (page 91)

Metella in atrio non sedebat. Metella Melissam in villa quaerebat. Metella culinam intravit, ubi Grumio laborabat. Grumio erat iratus.

Metella: cur tu es iratus, Grumio? cur ferociter circumspectas?
Grumio: (*iratus*) heri Melissa cenam optimam paravit. hodie ego cenam pessimam paro, quod nullus cibus adest. heri multus cibus erat in culina. ancilla omnem cibum coxit.

Metella e culina discessit et ad tablinum festinavit, ubi Clemens laborabat. Clemens quoque erat iratus.

Clemens: (*iratissimus*) Melissa est pestis!
Metella: quid fecit Melissa?
Clemens: heri Melissa in tablino laborabat. hodie ego in tablino laboro. ecce! cerae et stili absunt. nihil est in loco proprio.

Metella, postquam e tablino discessit, hortum intravit. Metella Melissam in horto vidit. eheu! ancilla lacrimabat.

Metella: (*suaviter*) Melissa, cur lacrimas?
Melissa: (*tristissima*) lacrimo quod Grumio et Clemens me vituperant.
Metella: (*suavissima*) ego tamen te non vitupero. ego te laudo, ecce! tu crines meos optime componis. stolam meam optime componis. fortasse Grumio et Clemens te non laudant; sed ego te laudo, quod me diligenter curas.

Metella ex horto ambulavit et in atrio sedit.



Stage 7 Vocabulary

Verbs

1st

lacrimo, -as, -at	I weep
narro	tell
neco	kill
paro	prepare
rogo	ask

2nd

terreo, -es, -et	frighten
------------------	----------

3rd

intellego, -is, -it	understand
---------------------	------------

4th

facio, -is, -it	make, do
conspicio	catch sight of

Adjectives

ingens	huge
mortuus, mortua	dead
omnis	all

Other words

cum	with
heri	yesterday
nihil	nothing
prope	near
tacite	quietly
tamen	however
valde	very

Stage 8 - gladiatores

Looking at a story (page 103)

venatio

Say whether the underlined nouns are Nominative or Accusative, and Singular or Plural.

Nom Plural

postquam retiarii ex arena discesserunt, tuba iterum sonuit. subito multi cervi arenam intraverunt. cervi per totam arenam currebant, quod perterriti erant. tum canes feroces per portam intraverunt. canes statim cervos perterritos agitaverunt et interfecerunt. postquam canes cervos superaverunt, lupi arenam intraverunt. lupi, quod valde esuriebant, canes ferociter petiverunt. canes erant fortissimi, sed lupi facile canes superaverunt.



Nucerini erant laetissimi et Regulum laudabant. Pompeiani tamen non erant contenti, sed clamabant, 'ubi sunt leones? cur Regulus leones retinet?'

Regulus, postquam hunc clamorem audivit, signum dedit. statim tres leones per portam ruerunt. tuba iterum sonuit. bestiarii arenam audacissime intraverunt. leones tamen bestiarios non petiverunt. leones in arena recubuerunt. leones obdormiverunt!

tum Pompeiani erant iratissimi, quod Regulus spectaculum ridiculum edebat. Pompeiani Regulum et Nucerinos ex amphitheatro agitaverunt. Nucerini per vias fugiebant, quod valde timebant. Pompeiani tamen gladios suos destrinxerunt et multos Nucerinos interfecerunt. ecce! sanguis non in arena sed per vias fluebat.



GLADIATORIAL SHOWS - (Stage 8)

1) What shape was an amphitheatre? _____

2) What were the awnings for? _____

3) Which other building in Pompeii had a large awning? _____

4) Did it cost anything to go in? _____



5) What kinds of people normally became gladiators? (2)

i) _____ ii) _____

6) How would you know a gladiator was a) a *murmillo*

b) a *retiarius*?

7) What did it probably mean if the audience turned their thumbs down? _____

8) Why are two of the gladiators in the picture on page 108 raising their arms?

9) Who made the final decision on the fate of the defeated gladiator?

10) What normally happened at a *venatio*?

11) What was the word for a gladiator in this type of fight?

12) In AD 59 there was a riot in the amphitheatre in Pompeii.

a) Which other town was involved? _____

b) What two pieces of evidence do we have for the riot? (2)

i) _____ ii) something written by _____

Extra questions

a) What entertainments now in Britain or Spain are similar to the different entertainments in the amphitheatre? (2 or 3)

b) In what year were the amphitheatres built in

i) Pompeii _____ BC

ii) Mérida _____ BC

iii) Rome - the Colosseum? AD _____

c) What was the **Colosseum** originally called? The _____

Stage 8 Vocabulary

Nouns

porta	gate
gladius	sword
nuntius	messenger
puer	boy
sanguis	blood
pes, pedem	foot

Verbs

1 st	
postulo	I demand
pugno	I fight
3 rd	
consumo	I eat
duco	I lead, take

Adjectives

ignavus, -a	cowardly
ferox	fierce

Other words

hic, haec	this
eum, eam	him, her
saepe	often
statim	at once
totus	whole

Stage 9 - thermae

Looking at a story (page 116)

in palaestra (second half)

Nominative, Accusative or Dative (=to/for)

Nom.

Quintus athletae discum novum ostendit: Milo, postquam discum inspexit, ad mediam palaestram processit. athleta palaestram circumspectavit et discum emisit. discus longe per auras evolavit. spectatores athletam laudaverunt. servus Miloni discum quaesivit.



servus, postquam discum invenit, ad Milonem rediit. servus athletae discum offerebat. athleta tamen discum non accepit.

'discus non est meus', inquit Milo.

servus Quinto discum tradidit. tum iuvenis quoque discum emisit. discus iterum per auras evolavit. discus

tamen statuam percussit.

'eheu!' clamavit Caecilius. 'statua nasum fractum habet.' Quintus ridebat. Pompeiani ridebant. Milo tamen non ridebat.

'cur tu non rides?' rogavit iuvenis.

Milo erat iratissimus.

'pestis!' respondit athleta. 'mea est statua!'

Thermae (Stage 9)

A)

1. Did it cost anything to enter the public baths? _____
2. Which area (without a roof!) would a man probably go to first? _____
3. What different things would a man like Caecilius do in this area of the baths?
_____ and _____
4. What was the name of the room where he changed?

5. Who took his clothes while he was in the baths and looked after them for him?



6. a. What type of room was the **tepidarium**? hot / warm / cold
b. Did it have a bath? yes / no
7. After this he would go to the **caldarium**.
a. What type of room was this? hot / warm / cold
b. Did it have a bath? yes / no
8. a. What was the olive oil used for? _____
b. What was the **strigil** used for? _____
9. The **frigidarium** was the cold room Where else was there cold water?

B)

1. Write below **five** different **types** of noise that Seneca said he could hear as he lived next door to some public baths. (Give the noise and who made it!)
 1. the cries of a cake-seller
 - 2.
 - 3.
 - 4.
 - 5.



2. There were lots of **different** types of noise in those baths. What does this tell us about what the baths were like? (2)
_____ and _____

- C) Copy the plan of the **hypocaust** at the top of page 127 on the next page.

Extra questions:

- a) What did the word **hypocaust** mean originally (in Ancient Greek)?
- b) Can you think of a disadvantage of having heating under the floor?

Plan of hypocaust

Stage 9 Vocabulary

Nouns

homo, hominem	a human being, man
hospes, hospitem	a guest
dies, diem	a day

Verbs

(1) do, das, dat	I give
(2) maneo, -es, -et	I remain, I stay
(3) agnosco, -is, -it	I recognise
emitto	I throw, I send out
ostendo	I show
procedo	I proceed, I advance
trado	I hand over
(4) cupio, -is, -it	I want
inspicio	I look at, I examine
revenio	come back, I return

Irregular

fero, fers, fert	I bring, I carry
offero	I offer

Adjectives

medius, media	middle
pulcher, pulchra	beautiful

Other words

celeriter	quickly
ille, illa	that
iterum	again
mox	soon

post	after (<i>after something - e.g. post cenam</i>)
------	--



Stage 10 - rhetor

Looking at a story (page 139)

anulus Aegyptius - second half

Say whether a noun is **Nominative**, **Accusative** or **Dative**.

Nom

caupo, postquam tabernam clausit, ad villam suam festinavit. caupo uxor anulum ostendit. caupo uxori anulum dedit, quod anulus eam delectavit.

uxor postridie ad urbem contendebat. subito servus ingens in via apparuit. pecuniam postulavit. femina, quod erat perterrita, servo pecuniam dedit. servus anulum conspexit. anulum postulavit. femina servo eum tradidit.

femina ad tabernam rediit et maritum quaesivit. mox eum invenit. caupo incendium spectabat. eheu! taberna ardebat! femina marito rem totam narravit.

'anulus infelix est', inquit caupo. 'anulus tabernam meam delevit.'

servus ingens, postquam pecuniam et anulum cepit, ad urbem contendit. subito tres servos conspexit. servi inimici erant. inimici, postquam pecuniam conspexerunt, servum verberabant. servus fugit, sed anulum amisit.

Grumio cum Poppaea ambulabat. anulum in via invenit.

'quid vides?' rogavit Poppaea.

'anulum video', inquit. 'anulus Aegyptius est.'

'euge!' inquit Poppaea. 'anulus felix est.'



Schools (Stage 10)

a) - The First School

1. **At what age** would a wealthy Roman boy start going to school? ____
2. **How many** teachers were there normally at the first school? ____
3. Was it **free**? ____
4. Was it **compulsory**? (Did children have to go?) ____
5. a) Did girls go to this type of school? _____
b) What would they learn **at home**? _____

6. **Why** might **two slaves** accompany a boy to school? (2)

b) - Writing Equipment



1. **Describe** tabulae. _____

Describe a stilus. A stick made of _____
Why was it flat at one end? _____
2. What is papyrus? _____
What was it made from? _____
3. How did the Romans write on it?
_____ and _____
4. How do we know **now** that some inks **then** were very good?

(go to the next page)

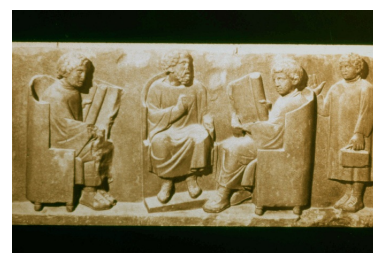
c) - *The Second School*

1. **At what age** would a boy go to a second school? _____
2. What was the **teacher** at such a school called in Latin?

3. What was the **main subject** studied there? _____
4. **Which two languages** would Quintus speak fluently by the time he left this school? _____ and _____.
5. **Which Greek poet** composed the Iliad and the Odyssey? _____

d) - *The Rhetor*

1. **At what age** would a boy leave the second school and start going to the **rhetor**? _____
2. What was the **useful skill** that this teacher was trying to teach him? _____



e) *Differences*

1. Give **four subjects** which you study but Quintus **did not study at all**.
(not languages!)
 - a)
 - b)
 - c)
 - d)
2. Quintus did some subjects which you do, but he did only very little of them : give **three**. (not languages!)
 - a)
 - b)
 - c)

Extra questions - Internet!

1. What was the poem called the Iliad about? The war between and
2. What was the poem called the Odyssey about? The journey home of
3. Where did you get this information?

Year 10 Vocabulary

Nouns

liber, librum	book
portus	harbour
imperium	empire
frater, fratrem	brother
uxor, uxorem	wife
pax, pacem	peace

Verbs

1st

exclamo, -as, -at	I exclaim
habito	I live
nuntio	I announce
servo	I save, I look after

2nd

taceo, -es, -et	I am silent, I am quiet
-----------------	-------------------------

3rd

accipio, -is, it	I receive, I accept
invenio	I find

Irregular

abeo, -is, -it	I go away
----------------	-----------

Adjectives

callidus, -a	clever, cunning
contentus, -a	satisfied
solus, -a	alone
suus, -a	his, her, their

Other words

nos	we
vos	you (plural)
quam	than
semper	always
vehementer	violently, loudly

VENI

VIDI

VICI