# Year 8 Latin Booklet
## MMXIX - MMXX

**CAVE CANEM**

**A B Γ Δ E Z H Θ**
Alpha  Beta  Gamma  Delta  Epsilon  Zeta  Eta  Theta

**I K Λ M N Ξ O Π**
Iota  Kappa  Lambda  Mu  Nu  Xi  Omicron  Pi

**P Σ T Y Φ X Ψ Ω**
Rho  Sigma  Tau  Upsilon  Phi  Chi  Psi  Omega

*Cogito ergo sum*

## LANGUAGE  WORK

**ALEA IACTA EST**
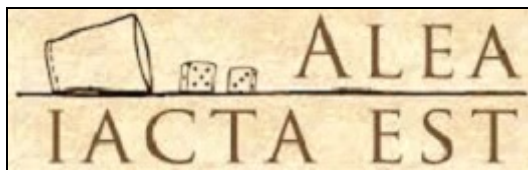
# THE ANCIENT WORLD
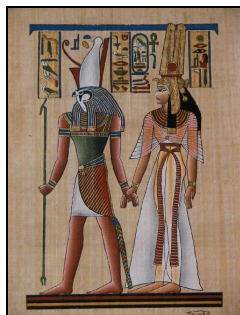
**nomen meum est** …………………………………… (        )

# Key words - start of Year 8

## Nouns

*like puella (1st Declension)*

| | |
|---|---|
| ancilla f | slave-girl |
| femina f | woman |
| pecunia f | money |
| porta f | gate |
| puella f | girl |
| turba f | crowd |
| via f | road, street |

*like servus (2nd Declension)*

| | |
|---|---|
| amicus m | friend |
| dominus m | master |
| filius m | son |
| inimicus m | enemy |
| liber m | book |
| puer m | boy |
| servus m | slave |
| vir m | man |

*like leo (3rd Declension)*

| | |
|---|---|
| canis m/f | dog |
| civis m | citizen |
| frater m | brother |
| homo m | man |
| iuvenis m | young man |
| mater f | mother |
| pater m | father |
| senex m | old man |

| | |
|---|---|
| urbs f | city |
| uxor f | wife |

*Other nouns*

| | |
|---|---|
| dies m | day |
| res f | thing, matter |

## Verbs

*like laboro (1st Conjugation)*

| | |
|---|---|
| ambulo | I walk |
| clamo | I shout |
| do (dat) | I give |
| festino | I hurry |
| habito | I live |
| intro | I enter |
| invito | I invite |
| laboro | I work |
| paro | I prepare |
| porto | I carry |
| rogo | I ask |
| specto | I watch, look at |
| sto (stat) | I stand |
| voco | I call |

*like teneo (2nd Conjugation)*

| | |
|---|---|
| habeo | I have |
| maneo | I stay, remain |
| placeo | I please (+Dative) |
| respondeo | I reply |
| rideo | I laugh, smile |
| sedeo | I sit |

| | |
|---|---|
| taceo | I am quiet, silent |
| teneo | I hold |
| video | I see |

*like traho (3rd Conjugation)*

| | |
|---|---|
| bibo | I drink |
| credo (+ Dative) | I believe, trust |
| curro | I run |
| duco | I lead, take |
| emo | I buy |
| intellego | I understand |
| lego | I read |
| ostendo | I show |
| peto | I look for, ask for, attack |
| promitto | I promise |
| quaero | I look for, ask for |
| scribo | I write |
| trado | I hand over |

*like capio (Mixed Conjugation)*

| | |
|---|---|
| accipio | I receive |
| capio | I catch, take, capture |
| conspicio | I catch sight of |
| facio | I do, make |

*like audio (4th Conjugation)*

| | |
|---|---|
| audio | I hear, listen |
| dormio | I sleep |
| invenio | I find |
| revenio | I come back |
| venio | I come |

## Irregular Verbs

*Irregular Verbs*

| | |
|---|---|
| sum, es, est | I am |
| absum | I am away |
| adsum | I am here/there |
| | |
| eo, is, it | I go |
| abeo | I go away |
| redeo | I go back |
| exeo | I go out |
| | |
| inquit | he, she says |

## Adjectives

*(like puella and servus)*

| | |
|---|---|
| iratus | angry |
| laetus | happy |
| magnus | big |
| | |
| meus, mea | my, mine |
| tuus, tua | your |
| noster, nostra | our |
| suus | his/her/their own |
| | |
| mortuus | dead |
| multus / multi | much / many |
| optimus | very good, best |
| parvus | small |
| perterritus | terrified |
| primus | first |
| pulcher | beautiful |
| solus | alone, only, lonely |
| stultus | stupid |

*(like leo)*

| | |
|---|---|
| fortis | brave |
| ingens | huge, large |
| omnis | all, every |

## Numbers

| | |
|---|---|
| unus | one |
| duo | two |
| tres | three |

## Pronouns

| | |
|---|---|
| ego | I, me |
| tu | you |
| eum | him, it |
| nos | we, us |
| vos | you |
| qui/quae | who |
| quod | which |
| nihil | nothing |
| hic/haec etc. | this |

## Prepositions

| | |
|---|---|
| a/ab | from |
| ad | to, towards |
| cum | with |
| e, ex | out of |
| in | in, on, into |
| per | through, along |
| post | after, behind |
| prope | near |

## Question words

| | |
|---|---|
| cur ? | why |
| quis? | who |
| quid? | what |
| ubi? | where |

## Other words

| | |
|---|---|
| et | and |
| postquam | after |
| quod | because |
| sed | but |
| tamen | however |
| | |
| celeriter | quickly |
| | |
| heri | yesterday |
| hodie | today |
| iterum | again |
| mox | soon |
| nunc | now |
| tum | then |
| olim | one day, once |
| | |
| saepe | often |
| semper | always |
| | |
| statim | at once |
| subito | suddenly |
| | |
| quoque | also |
| non | not |
| eheu | oh dear! |

# Basic verbs - start of Year 8 *(also for December exam!)*

## The Three Tenses of *porto, portare, portavi*

**Present** *(from 1st Principal Part)*
port **o**         I carry, am carrying
porta **s**        you (s) carry
porta **t**        he, she, it carries

porta **mus**      we carry
porta **tis**      you (pl) carry
porta **nt**       they carry


**Imperfect** *(from 1st Principal Part)*
porta **bam**      I was carrying, used to carry
porta **bas**      you (s) were carrying
porta **bat**      he, she, it was carrying

porta **bamus**    we were carrying
porta **batis**    you (pl) were carrying
porta **bant**     they were carrying


**Perfect** *(from 3rd Principal Part)*
portav **i**       I carried, have carried
portav **isti**    you (s) carried
portav **it**      he, she, it carried

portav **imus**    we carried
portav **istis**   you (pl) carried
portav **erunt**   they carried


### Some practice!

1.  porto = I carry

2.  portant

3.  portaverunt

4.  portavi

5.  portavit

6.  portabant

7.  portabas

8.  portavisti

9.  portabam

10. portat

11. portavistis

12. portabamus

13. portas

14. portavimus

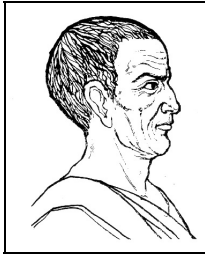15. portabat

16. portabatis

17. portamus

18. portatis


+ portare

## *coniuratio*   *(page 7)*

*Nominative or Accusative, Singular or Plural?*

*Nom S.   Acc. S.*

'nos apud Canticos eramus, quod **Salvius metallum** novum visitabat. hospes erat Pompeius Optatus, vir benignus. in metallo laborabant multi **servi**. quamquam servi multum **ferrum** e terra effodiebant, Salvius non erat contentus. Salvius **servos** ad se vocavit et inspexit. unus **servus** aeger erat. Salvius **servum** aegrum e turba traxit et clamavit, "**servus** aeger est inutilis. ego **servos** inutiles retinere nolo." postquam hoc dixit, Salvius **carnificibus** servum tradidit. **carnifices** eum statim interfecerunt.

hic servus tamen filium habebat; nomen erat Alator. Alator patrem suum vindicare voluit. itaque, ubi ceteri dormiebant, Alator pugionem cepit. postquam **custodes** elusit, cubiculum intravit. in hoc cubiculo Salvius dormiebat. turn Alator **dominum** nostrum petivit et vulneravit. **dominus** noster erat perterritus; manus ad servum extendit et veniam petivit. **custodes** tamen sonos audiverunt. in cubiculum ruerunt et **Alatorem** interfecerunt.

*Three important new words!*

**itaque**      **therefore**

**ubi**        **where?   /   where *or* when**

**ceteri**      **the others**

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### Three irregular verbs

sum = I am                possum = I am able                volo = I want

| sum | I am | possum | I am able | volo | I want |
|-----|------|--------|-----------|------|--------|
| es | you are | potes | | vis | |
| est | he, she, it is | potest | | vult | |
| sumus | we are | possumus | we are able | volumus | we want |
| estis | you (pl) are | potestis | | vultis | |
| sunt | they are | possunt | | volunt | |

# Vocabulary - Stage 13

*Nouns*
*(with the Accusative to show which Declension)*

vita, -am            life
aedificium, -ium    a building
custos, custodem    a guard


*Adjectives (Masculine and Feminine)*

aeger, aegra      sick
alter, altera      the other *(of two)*
ceteri, ceterae   the others, the rest
fessus, fessa      tired
novus, nova        new
nullus, nulla      not any, no …    *(e.g. nulla pecunia= no money)*


*Pronouns*

se                himself, herself, themselves


**Verbs  (note the Three Principal Parts)**
**1.**

canto, cantare, cantavi              I sing, to sing, I sang
excito, excitare, excitavi            I wake (someone) up
vulnero, vulnerare, vulneravi        I wound, hurt


**3.**

dico, dicere, dixi                    I say, to say, I said
traho, trahere, traxi,                I drag, pull
ruo, ruere, rui                       I rush


**Mixed**

interficio, interficere, interfeci          I kill


**4.**

advenio, advenire, adveni            I arrive


*Irregular verbs*

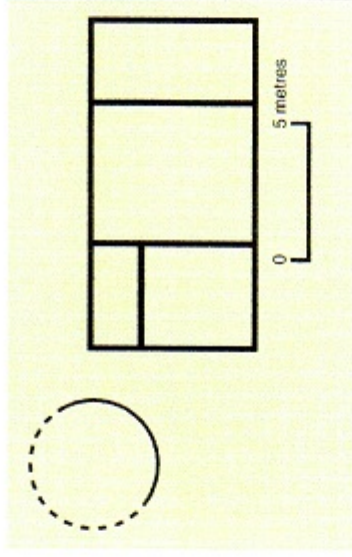volo, velle, volui                    I want
nolo, nolle, nolui                    I do not want
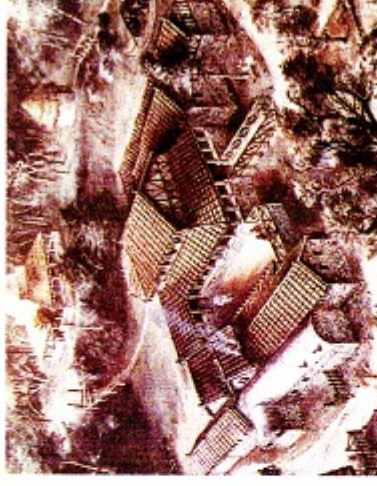possum, posse, potui                  I am able

## A Later Roman Villa



1. What does this picture show?

2. What shape is this kind of house?

3. What materials were now used?

4. How many rooms?

5. What might affect where they built a villa?

6. Other details?

## An Early Roman Villa



1. What building is shown as a rectangle?

2. What does the circle suggest?

3. What materials were used in the new house?

4. How many rooms?

5. Other details?

## A Pre-Roman Hut



1. What does this photograph show?

2. What shape is this kind of house?

3. What materials were used?

4. How many rooms?

5. Other details?

## Stage 14 - apud Salvium

### *Domitilla cubiculum (non) parat  - II (page 27)*

1. Why could Marcia hardly move?

2. What did Domitilla claim to have done?

3. Why do you think Marcia "erat attonita"?

4. How did Rufilla know that they had finished?

5. Why was the bedroom still not suitable for Rufilla's relative?

6. Which room did Domitilla think was well-decorated?

7. Whose room was it?

8. What three articles did Rufilla mention?

9. Why do you think they went there at the end of the story?
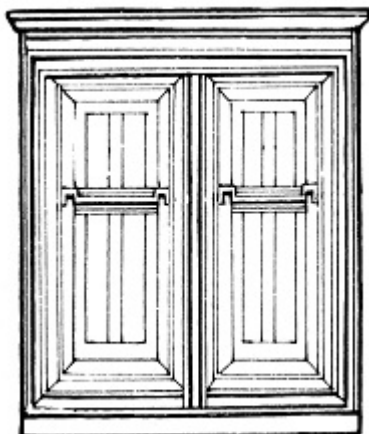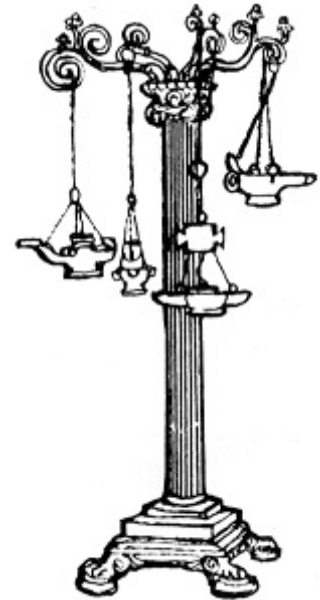
# DATIVES

The **Dative Case** means    **TO** or **FOR** ...............

*Singular*                puellae   servo      leoni

*Plural*                  puellis   servis     leonibus

Examples:

   *difficile est* <u>**servis**</u> *dormire.*          *servus* <u>**leonibus**</u> *cibum parat.*

   *facile est* <u>**puellae**</u> *laborare.*          *servi* <u>**puellis**</u> *flores tradiderunt.*

         Also:

| | |
|---|---|
| **mihi** | **=  to me, for me** |
| **tibi** | **=** |
| **nobis** | **=** |
| **vobis** | **=** |

## *Translate these into Latin:*

1. It is difficult for the girls to play.

                    **difficile est ludere.**

2. The slaves are preparing food for the lions.

     **servi                     cibum parant.**

3. It is easy for Quintus to sleep.


4. The girls are preparing a bedroom for the master (dominus).

                         **cubiculum parant.**

5. The girl handed the flowers to the slave.


6. It is difficult  for the slaves to work.


7. It is convenient (commodum) for us to be quiet (**tacere**).


8. It is convenient for you (s.) to prepare food.

8

# tripodes argentei *(page 33)*

*Nominative, Accusative or Dative?*

*Quintus in cubiculo sedet. Anti-Loquax celeriter intrat.*

<span style="color:blue">*Dative*</span>                            <span style="color:blue">*Nom.*</span>

Anti-Loquax:  salve! necesse est **domino** meo ad aulam ire. **rex**

Cogidubnus omnes **nobiles** ad sacrificium invitavit.

Quintus:      **regem** hodie visitamus?

Salvius:      ita vero, quotannis **rex** sacrificium facit, quod

imperatorem **Claudium** honorare vult.

Quintus:      cur Claudium honorare vult?

Salvius:      decorum est **Cogidubno** Claudium honorare. nam

Claudius erat imperator qui **Cogidubnum** regem fecit.

Quintus:      nunc rem intellego. necesse est mihi donum **regi** ferre, in

arca mea sunt duo tripodes argentei, illi tripodes sunt

donum optimum.

*(Anti-Loquax e cubiculo exit et **Salvio** de tripodibus argenteis narrat.*

*Salvius statim ad cellarium contendit.)*

Salvius:      necesse est **mihi** regem Cogidubnum visitare. donum ei

ferre volo.

cellarius:    non difficile est **nobis** donum invenire, domine. ecce!

urna aenea. antiquissima est. placetne tibi?

Salvius:      mihi non placet. donum aeneum Cogidubno ferre nolo.

## fero, ferre, tuli = I bring, take, carry

*n.b. The Dative endings are on the previous page!*

# The Romans in Britain - Stage 14

*Longer answers should be in full sentences.*

### Before the Romans

1.  Who were the different leaders of a tribe of Britons? (2)

2.  What were the priests called?

3.  What non-religious job did the priests have?

4.  Where did they often worship their gods?

5.  What two reasons did the Romans have for not liking these priests?

6.  The Britons (or Celts) were technologically as advanced as the Romans. What skills did Caesar observe? (3)

### The Arrival of the Romans
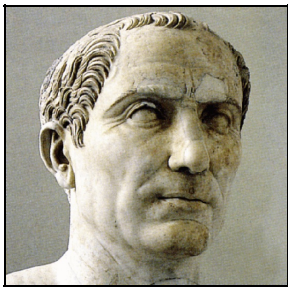
1.  In what year did Julius Caesar first go to Britain?

2.  How many times did he visit it?

3.  What was his official job in Gaul *(=France+)* when he went to Britain? *(not in book!)*

4.  Why did he not have a chance to conquer it properly? (3)
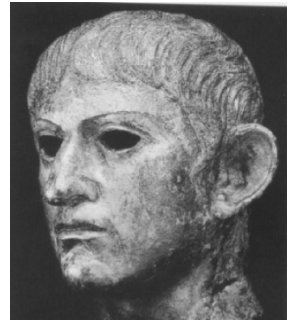
5.  Which emperor sent an army which invaded and conquered Britain?

6.  How many years after Caesar's last visit was this?

7.  What job did both Aulus Plautius (p. 36) and Gnaeus Iulius Agricola (p.37) have at some time?

8.  How long was Agricola in Britain?

9.  What were Agricola's two main types of activity? *(Britain was still a new province.)*

10. How long was Britain a province of Rome?

11. What were the good things about being in the Roman Empire? *(Give two things. The book does not mention **Peace**!)*

12. And the bad things? (2)

# Vocabulary Stage 14

## Pronouns

| | |
|---|---|
| ipse, ipsa | myself, yourself, themselves etc. |
| iste, ista | that, those |
| aliquid | something |

## Other words

| | |
|---|---|
| -que | and |
| apud | at the house of, among |
| cotidie | every day |
| num...? | surely ... not...? |
| quamquam | although |
| ubi | when, where |
| diligenter | carefully |
| necesse | necessary |

## Adjectives

| | |
|---|---|
| attonitus, attonita | astonished |
| decorus, decora | right, proper |
| | |
| difficilis | difficult |
| fidelis | faithful, loyal |

## Nouns (with the Genitive to show which Declension)

| | |
|---|---|
| aula, -ae | a palace |
| domina, -ae | a mistress |
| | |
| deus, -i | a god |
| donum, -i | a present, gift |
| maritus, -i | a husband |
| | |
| rex, regis | a king |

## Verb

| | |
|---|---|
| deleo, delere, delevi | I destroy |

# Stage 15 rex Cogidubnus

**caerimonia** - *Present, Imperfect or Perfect?*

*Perfect*

servus Salvium et Quintum ad atrium **duxit**. illi, postquam atrium **intraverunt**, magnam turbam viderunt. multi principes Britannici multaeque feminae in atrio **erant**. sermones inter se **habebant**. aderant quoque multi Romani, qui prope principes **sedebant**. haec multitudo, quae atrium complebat, magnum clamorem faciebat.

in medio atrio Quintus et Salvius lectum **viderunt**. in lecto erat effigies cerata. Quintus effigiem **agnovit**.

'bona **est** effigies!' inquit. 'imperator Claudius est!'

'ita vero', respondit Salvius. 'rex Cogidubnus Claudium quotannis **honorat**. fabri ex Italia quotannis veniunt. fabri, qui peritissimi sunt, effigiem **faciunt**.'

subito turba, quae prope ianuam **stabat**, ad terram **procubuit**. principes Britannici, qui in medio atrio **sedebant**, celeriter **surrexerunt**. etiam Romani tacebant.

'rex **adest**', susurravit Salvius.

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# Relative pronouns

1. Relative clauses tell you more about a person or thing.

> e.g.  The man **who did this** left quickly.
>
> The women **who saw him** shouted.
>
> The horses **which I bought** were grey.

2. The Relative Pronoun, the word for *who/which*, in Latin is **qui** .

It has different endings for Masculine and Feminine, and Singular and Plural, and Nominative and Accusative.

| Singular | | M | F | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | The slave **who did this** ... | qui/quae ? |
| | | | | The slave-girl **who did this** ... | qui/quae ? |
| | NOM | qui | quae | The boys **who did this** ... | qui/quae ? |
| | ACC | quem | quam | The boys **whom I saw** ... | qui/quos ? |
| Plural | | | | The boy **who saw me** ... | qui/quem ? |
| | NOM | qui | quae | The slave-girl **whom I saw** ... | quae/quam ? |
| | ACC | quos | quas | | |

3. **quod** is used for some **things** (*not people*) in the singular.

e.g. donum **quod** emi erat pretiosum.

12

# caerimonia

1. Who was led into the atrium by the slave?

2. What did they see there?

3. What three groups of people were there?

**line 7 and onwards**

4. What did they see in the middle of the atrium? (2)

5. Why did Quintus mention a Roman emperor?

6. Which one?

7. Why is Italy mentioned? (2)



8. subito: What did the crowd by the door do?

   What did the chieftains do?

   What did the Romans do?

8. How did Salvius explain their behaviour?

9. Why was a boy leading the king?

10. Where did the king head for?

11. Give three things which the king did when he arrived there?

**line 23 and onwards**

12. In whose honour was he carrying out the sacrifice?

13. What two things did the priests do (lines 24-27)?

14. What two things did the chieftains do (lines 24-27)?

# Clauses (*main* and *subordinate*)

A clause is *a **group of words including a verb with a "person"*** - *I, you, he, she,* etc. or *the slave* (=he), *the clouds* (=they), *the room* (=it).

***I learnt* the song.**
>    This is one clause. (It is on its own so it is also a sentence.)

***I want* to learn the song.**
>    This is one clause (*to learn* is not a clause as it does not have a "person")

***I want* to learn the song <u>which *you were singing*</u>.**
>    This has two clauses (*I want…* and *…you were singing* are the verbs with "persons")

>    **I want to learn the song** is the **main** clause;
>    **which you were singing** is a subordinate clause or an extra clause.

Which of the following sentences contains more than one clause?
Underline the verb with a "person" in the extra clause.

a)    She ran down the road, singing.
b)    He drove along the road in a car, while she was singing.
c)    He drove along the road until he hit the lorry.
d)    He stopped because of the noise.
e)    She stopped because she heard the noise.
f)    He kicked the lorry which he had hit.
g)    The lorry was not damaged, as his car was going slowly.
h)    He waited for a long time for the breakdown-truck.
i)    The mechanic, who spoke English well, helped him.

Extra clauses are called **subordinate** clauses.

Three common types of subordinate clauses are:

**temporal clauses**    (telling you ……… something happened),

**causal** clauses        (telling you ……. something happened),

**relative** clauses  introduced by *who*, *which*, *that* etc. giving more information about
>                         a thing or person in the main clause.

There are **two** of each of these three types of clause in the examples  a)- i) above:


*Temporal*


*Causal*


*Relative*

# certamen navale (page 51)



| quae gens? | | |
|---|---|---|
| qui gubernator? | | |
| qualis est? | | |
| victor an victus? | | |
| | | |

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# NOUNS

| Singular | 1st Declension | 2nd Decl. |
|---|---|---|
| **NOMINATIVE** | **puella** | **servus** |
| **ACCUSATIVE** | **puellam** | **servum** |
| **GENITIVE** | **puellae** | **servi** |
| **DATIVE** | **puellae** | **servo** |
| **ABLATIVE** | **puella** | **servo** |
| | | |
| *Plural* | | |
| **NOM** | **puellae** | **servi** |
| **ACC** | **puellas** | **servos** |
| **GEN** | **puellarum** | **servorum** |
| **DAT** | **puellis** | **servis** |
| **ABL** | **puellis** | **servis** |

# Vespasian and the Durotriges

When the Romans invaded Britain in A.D. 43, most of the army landed on the coast of Kent not far from Dover, and then moved north towards London and then further north. However, there is archaeological evidence that supplies and possibly troops were taken to Fishbourne where later a large palace was built. These were probably linked with the **Second Legion's** attack on the **Durotriges**, who lived to the west of the Regnenses.



The historian **Suetonius**, when writing in "*the Twelve Caesars*" about the Emperor **Vespasian**, who had been in charge of the Second Legion at this time, said, " He fought thirty battles, conquered two warlike tribes, and captured more than twenty 'towns', besides the entire Isle of Wight."

Many of these 'towns' or hill-forts can still be seen in the areas where the Durotriges and



other tribes lived in the south of England. The hills were fortified by one or more large ditches being dug around them. They were very successful in defending the inhabitants against rival Celts, but the Romans, with powerful weapons for firing stones and bolts (large arrows) a long way, found them quite easy to capture.

The largest is Maiden Castle, just outside the modern town of Dorchester. When archaeologists excavated this they found plenty of evidence, near one of the entrances, of the battle in which it was captured by the Romans, including piles of ammunition and burials - amongst these is the vertebra of a Briton pierced by a Roman arrow.



*Maiden Castle's defences*

After its capture the surviving inhabitants of Maiden Castle were not allowed to remain there and were forced to live in the new town, Durnovaria, which the Romans were building at a nearby crossing over a river. This is now the town of Dorchester.



*Cadbury Castle*

**You do not need to write full sentences if a short answer will do.
Longer answers should be in full sentences.**

1. What was Cogidubnus' full name?



2. What was Neptune god of?

3. What was Minerva goddess of?

4. What was his tribe called before the Roman invasion?

5. What new name was it given?

6. What was the **Roman** name for the capital town of his tribe?

   What is the modern **English** town called?

7. What important Roman building was found about 5 kilometres from this town?

   What is the name of **the village** where it was discovered?



8. Which Roman led the legion which invaded this part of Britain?

   What important (important) thing later happened to him (in Rome)?

9. Which tribe did he conquer just to the west of the Regnenses?

10. Their hill-forts were strong defensive positions: what is the name of the largest one?

11. Who wrote the **'Twelve Caesars'**?

12. How many hill-forts did Vespasian conquer, according to this book?

13. Why were they not effective against the Romans?

# Vocabulary - Stage 15

## Nouns

| | |
|---|---|
| aqua | water |
| nauta | a sailor |
| unda | a wave |
| | |
| equus | a horse |
| lectus | a bed, couch |
| | |
| princeps, principis | a chieftain |
| sacerdos, sacerdotis | a priest |
| litus, litoris | a coast, sea-shore |
| mare, maris | the sea |
| agmen, agminis | a column (of men), a procession |

## Verbs

| | |
|---|---|
| claudo, claudere | I close, block |
| debeo, debere | I owe, I ought |
| impedio, impedire | I hinder |
| redeo, redire | I go back |
| teneo, tenere | I hold |
| vinco, vincere, vici | I win |

## Adjectives

| | |
|---|---|
| alius, alia | other, another |
| commodus, commoda | convenient |
| miser, misera | unhappy, miserable |

## Other words

| | |
|---|---|
| etiam | even |
| qui, quae, quod | who, which |
| lente | slowly |

# *Belimicus ultor* (first part) - page 62

I.    After what event was Belimicus upset and angry? (lines 1-2)

II.   Which three groups made fun of him? (lines 2-5)


III.  Which group also criticised him?

IV.    Which group made fun of him secretly?

V.    Who was Belimicus particularly angry with? (lines 6ff)

VI.   What had Cogidubnus brought in from other countries? (ll. 9f)

VII.  Which one was of interest to Belimicus?

VIII. Why is a German slave mentioned?

IX.   What did Belimicus say to the slave about the bear? (3)

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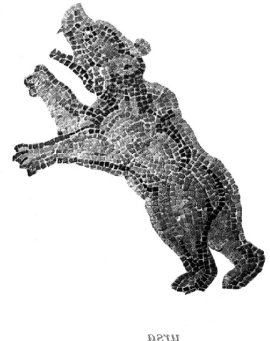
## The Pluperfect Tense (="HAD")

### (formed from 3rd Principal Part)

*Put them in the correct order in the table underneath, with the meanings.*

**traxerat   traxeramus   traxerant   traxeratis   traxeram   traxeras**

|  | *Pluperfect Tense* |
|---|---|
| traxer… | I had dragged |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

# Pluperfects from Perfects

| Present (= 1st P.P.) | Perfect ( =3rd P.P.) | Pluperfect |
|---|---|---|
| porto - I carry | **portav**i - I carried | **portav**eram - I had carried |
| traho - I drag | **trax**i- I dragged | **trax**eram - |
| capio - I take | **cep**i - | **cep**eram - |
| facio - I do, make | **fec**i - | |
| discedo - I leave | **discess**i - | |
| amitto - I lose | | **amis**eram - |
| mitto - I send | **mis**i - | |
| emo - I buy | | |
| do - I give | **ded**i - | |
| | **conspex**i - | |
| pono - | **posu**i - | |
| possum - | | **potu**eram - I had been able |
| venio - | | |
| video - | | |
| vinco - | | |

---

# rex spectaculum dat *(page 63)*
### *Present, Imperfect, Perfect or Pluperfect?*

*Imperf.*

rex cum multis hospitibus in aula **cenabat**. Salvius et Quintus prope regem **recumbebant**. Britanni cibum laudabant, Romani vinum. omnes hospites regi gratias agebant. subito Belimicus tardus **intravit**.

'ecce! naufragus noster **intrat**', clamavit Dumnorix. 'num tu aliam navem **amisisti**?'

ceteri Belimicum **deriserunt** et Dumnorigi plauserunt. Belimicus tamen Dumnorigi nihil respondit, sed tacitus consedit.

rex hospitibus suis spectaculum nuntiavit. statim pumiliones cum saltatricibus intraverunt et hospites **delectaverunt**. deinde, ubi rex eis signum dedit, omnes exierunt. Salvius, quem pumiliones non **delectaverant**, clamavit,

'haec cena **est** bona, numquam cenam meliorem **consumpsi**. sed ursam, quae saltat, videre volo, illa ursa me multo magis **delectat** quam pumiliones et saltatrices.'

# QUINTUS DE SE *(page 67)*



1.      Where was Quintus talking with the king?

2.      What two questions did the king ask?



3.      Who had escaped with Quintus?

4.      Where did they go first?

5.      Which word tells you that it was not easy to escape?

6.      Why did he free the slave? (2)



7.      How did Quintus obtain money?

8.      Why did he want to leave Italy?



9.      To which city did he then go?

10.     Where did the philosophers meet in this city?

11.     How long did Quintus stay there?

12.     To which city did he then go?

13.     Which word tells you that the journey was quite short?

# The Palace at Fishbourne     (Stage 16)

1. What was the **purpose of the first buildings** constructed by the Romans at Fishbourne?  *(see also end of Stage 15!)*

2. What was built **after** the army had moved west (but **before** the palace)?(2)

3. When was the <u>much</u> larger building constructed?

4. Were **all** the old buildings demolished? (2)

5. What is the basic shape of the 'palace'?

6. The palace was very Italian (or Roman) in style. Give **three** examples of things in the buildings or the gardens which show this.

---

## NOUNS - the Third Declension

| Singular | 3 |
|---|---|
| *Nom.* | leo |
| *Acc.* | leonem |
| *Gen. (of)* | leonis |
| *Dat. (to,for)* | leoni |
| *Abl.* | leone |
| **Plural** | |
| *Nom.* | leones |
| *Acc.* | leones |
| *Gen.* | leonum |
| *Dat.* | leonibus |
| *Abl.* | leonibus |

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# Vocabulary - Stage 16

*Write down the meanings! (page 74)*

### Verbs
aedifico, -are
consentio, -ire
delecto, -are
effugio, -ere
navigo, -are
pereo, -ire
pono, -ere, posui
punio, -ire
tollo, -ere, sustuli
verto, -ere

### Nouns
auxilium, -ii
consilium, -ii
flos, floris (m)
imperator, -is

### Adjectives
bonus, bona
melior, melius
summus, summa

### Other words
deinde
inter
ita
nonne?
postridie
simulac, simulatque

# Stage 17 - Alexandria

## tumultus (page 78)

### Which Case?

*Genitive*

in villa **Barbilli** diu habitabam. ad urbem cum servo quondam contendi, quod

**Clementem** visitare volebam. ille tabernam prope portum **Alexandriae** possidebat.

servus, qui me ducebat, erat puer Aegyptius.

in urbe erat ingens multitudo, quae **vias** complebat.mercatores per vias

ambulabant et negotium inter se agebant. **feminae** et **ancillae** tabernas

frequentabant; **tabernarii feminis** et ancillis **stolas** ostendebant. multi servi per vias

urbis currebant. difficile erat nobis per vias ambulare, quod maxima erat multitudo.

tandem ad portum **Alexandriae** pervenimus. plurimi Aegyptii aderant, sed nullos

**Graecos** videre poteramus. **puer (2)**, postquam hoc sensit, anxius

'melius est nobis', inquit, 'ad villam **Barbilli** revenire. ad tabernam **Clementis** ire

non possumus. viae sunt periculosae, quod Aegyptii irati sunt. omnes Graeci ex hac

parte **urbis** fugerunt.'

'minime!' **puero** respondi. 'quamquam Aegyptii sunt irati, ad villam redire nolo,

longum iter iam fecimus. paene ad tabernam **Clementis** pervenimus. necesse est

nobis caute procedere.'

---

### BASIC NOUNS - Year 8

| Singular | 1 | 2 | | 3 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nom. | puella | servus | | leo | | The girl....... (Subject) |
| | | | | | | |
| Acc. | puellam | servum | | leonem | | I saw a girl  (Direct Object) |
| Gen. | puellae | servi | | leonis | | of a girl, a girl's |
| Dat. | puellae | servo | | leoni | | to, for a girl  (Ind. Object) |
| Abl. | puella | servo | | leone | | after in  if it means in |
| **Plural** | | | | | | |
| Nom. | puellae | servi | | leones | | |
| Acc. | puellas | servos | | leones | | |
| Gen. | puellarum | servorum | | leonum | | |
| Dat. | puellis | servis | | leonibus | | |
| Abl. | puellis | servis | | leonibus | | |

# ALEXANDRIA (Stage 17)

*(\* = more important questions!)*

1.  Who chose the site of Alexandria?

2.  Give **four** reasons why it was a good site for a new city.
    (Do **not** put reasons to do with **trade** or **merchants**.) *

3.  Who was the first ruler of Egypt after Alexander's death?
4.  Roughly how many people lived in Alexandria when Egypt became a Roman province?

5.a)    Explain why **geographically** Alexandria was in an important **position** for **trade**
        and **merchants**. (2)*

   b)    What things in the city attracted merchants? (4)

6.  What **three** things were produced in Egypt and exported in large quantities?

p.87
7.  Describe the lighthouse. (2)

8.  Name its island.

9.  Compare the size of Canopus Street with ones in Pompeii.

    Compare it with ones in Rome.

10.     Who started the Caesareum?

p.88    Who finished it?

p.89
11.     What was the Museum?

12.     Which two races had the most power in Alexandria?*
    i)
    ii)
13.     Give three other races living there.
    i)
    ii)
    iii)
14.     The last independent ruler of Egypt before it was taken over by the Romans was a
        descendant of the answer to question 3. She was therefore Greek. What was her
        name? How is she said to have died?

25
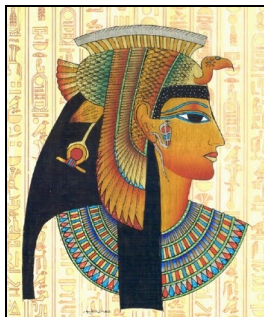
# Stage 17 - vocabulary

*Write down the meanings! (page 92)*

## Verbs

appropinquo, -are

resisto, -ere

recipio, -ere, recepi

pervenio, -ire

## Nouns

ara, -ae

insula, -ae

animus, -i

faber, fabri

negotium, -ii

## Adjectives

benignus, benigna

invitus, invita

maximus, maxima

pauci, paucae

facilis

## Other words

a, ab + Ablative

bene

diu

graviter

huc

itaque

numquam

quondam

# Stage 18 - Eutychus et Clemens

## taberna (page 95)

Get the cases of the nouns and the persons of the verbs; then translate!

postquam ad **urbem** <span>Acc.</span> (3) adven**imus** <span>We</span>, ego **Clementi** (3) diu **tabernam** (1) quaere**bam**. tandem Barbillus, qui triginta **tabernas** posside**bat**, mihi tabernam optimam obtul**it**. haec **taberna** prope templum **deae** (1) **Isidis** (3) erat. in hac **parte** (3) **urbis** via est, in qua omnes **tabernarii** (2) vitrum vend**unt**. taberna, quam Barbillus mihi offere**ba**t, optimum **situm** habebat. Barbillus tamen dubitabat.

   'sunt multi latrones', inquit, 'in illa **parte urbis**. tabernarii **latrones** (3)  tim**ent**, quod **pecuniam** (1) extorquent et vim inferunt. **latrones libertum** (2) meum interfec**erunt**, qui nuper illam tabernam tenebat. eum in via inven**imus** mortuum. libertus, qui senex obstinatus erat, **latronibus** pecuniam dare noluit. **latrones** eum necav**erunt tabernam**que diripu**erunt**.'

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# QUESTIONS

1.

| | |
|---|---|
| **cur ?** | **Why** |
| **quis?** | **Who** |
| **quid?** | **What** |
| **ubi?** | **Where** |
| **quando?** | |
| **quo modo**? | |

a) heri per viam currebas. cur urbem intraveras?

b) servos vituperavisti. quid fecerant?

c) hanc ancillam salutabant. ubi fuerat?

d) in urbe vos vidi. quando adveneratis?

e) per vias festinabant. quis eos terruerat?

f) pecuniam meam tenebas. quo modo eam ceperas?

2.

| | |
|---|---|
| **-ne** | *an open question* |
| **nonne** | *suggests that the answer should be "yes" (Surely... / Didn't you... / You did ...., didn't you?)* |
| **num** | *suggests that the answer should be "no" (Surely ..not / You didn't .... did you?)* |

g) vinumne bibebas?

h) nonne vinum bibebas?

i) num vinum bibebas?

j) Caesaremne vidisti?

k) num Caesarem vidisti?

l) nonne Cogidubnus est rex?

m) num Cogidubnus est rex?

n) Are you a Roman? (ne/nonne/num)

o) You aren't a Roman, are you? (ne/nonne/num)

p) You are a Roman, aren't you? (ne/nonne/num)

q) You aren't working, are you?

r) You are working, aren't you?

s) Aren't you working?

## pro taberna Clementis

**Give the CASE of nouns and the PERSON of verbs**

Nom S.
**Clemens** in **templo deae Isidis** cum ceteris Isiacis saepe

he/she
**cenabat**. quondam, ubi a templo, in quo **cenaverat**, domum

**redibat**, **amicum conspexit accurrentem**.


'**taberna ardet**! taberna tua ardet!' clamavit amicus.
'**tabernam** tuam **diripiunt Eutychus** et **latrones**. eos **vidi**
**valvas** evellentes, **vitrum** frangentes, **tabernam** incendentes.
fuge! fuge ex **urbe**! Eutychus te interficere **vult**. nemo ei
latronibusque resistere potest.'


Clemens tamen non fugit, sed ad **tabernam** quam
celerrime contendit. postquam illuc advenit, pro taberna stabat
immotus. **valvas** evulsas, **tabernam** direptam vidit. Eutychus
extra tabernam cum **latronibus** Aegyptiis **stabat**, ridebatque.

**GLASSMAKING IN ALEXANDRIA**     *(Stage 18 - pages 105-107)*

1. At what date were the earliest glass objects made in Egypt?

2. Was this before or after the foundation of Alexandria?

3. What are two major components of glass?
     a)
     b)

4. What was this mixture probably used for before it was used to make things that we would call glass?

5. Explain briefly how the earliest glass objects were shaped?

6. What kind of object was this method most suitable for?

7. What new method was discovered in the first century B.C.?

8. What different kinds of coloured glass objects were there?*(see photographs on pages 106f)* (3)

**EGYPT**     *(Stage 18 - pages 108-109)*

1. Why was the flooding of the Nile important? (2)

2. Why was it important for other countries (e.g. Rome) as well?

3. Who decided what was to be done with the farming land of Egypt - the farmers or the rulers (in Alexandria)?

4. How did the rulers keep a check on what the farmers, perhaps in distant villages, were doing? (3)

5. *A certificate was issued for work in the reign of the emperor Hadrian.*
     a) Whose work is described?
     b) What work had he done?
     c) How long had he done this job for?
     d) Who issued the certificate?

6. Did things change for the peasants when the Romans took over Egypt from the Greeks?

7. *There were a lot of taxes, and licences were required for many activities. Bribery was common.*

     a)What different jobs were done by the people given money perhaps as bribes by the Greek whose accounts are shown on p.109? *(They are probably all really bribes.)*

     b)How many drachmas did he pay in total?

# Vocabulary - Stage 18

*Write down the meanings! (page 110)*

**Verbs**

demonstro, -are

obsto, -are

recuso, -are

audeo, -ere

soleo, -ere

cognosco, -ere, cognovi

discedo, -ere, discessi

peto, -ere


coepi


**Nouns**

dea, -ae

caput, capitis

miles, militis

pars, partis

manus, -us


**Other words**

fortasse

ibi

libenter

nam

nemo

postea

pro +Abl.

quo?

VENI
VIDI
VICI