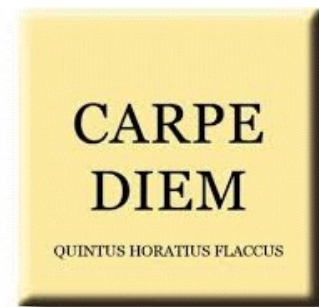
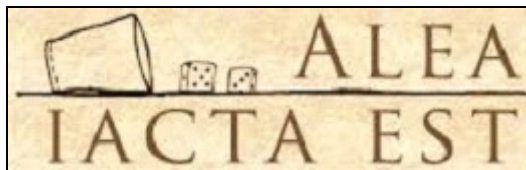


# Year 9 Latin Booklet

## MMXIX-XX



## LANGUAGE WORK



## THE ROMAN WORLD



nomen meum est ..... ( )



## Key words - start of the year

### Nouns

*like puella (1<sup>st</sup> 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

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
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### 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
<b>quod</b>	<b>which</b>
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
<b>quod</b>	<b>because</b>
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!

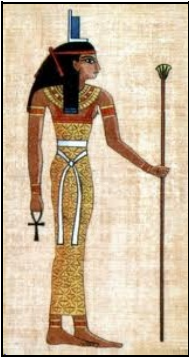
## The Worship of Isis (Stage 19)

page 126

1. Retell briefly the myth of Isis and Osiris.

2. What important thing did the Egyptians believe that Isis gave to them each year?

3. What did her followers think that they would receive?



4. On what day did the Spring festival take place?  
What happened to the statue of Isis at this festival?

Why did the priests hold it high up?

What did the women scatter in front of it?

What did the high priest at the end wear?

What did he do with the *sistrum*?

What was in the harbour?

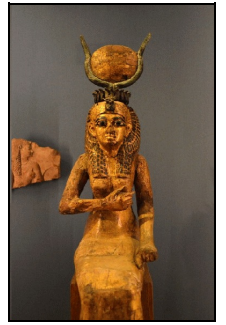
Describe its stern (back)?

What did the high priest do there?

What things were put in the ship?

What then happened to the ship?

What then happened to the statue of Isis?



page 128

5. What were Isiaci? (This word is not used here. See p.98)

Give three things you might have to do before you became one.

a)

b)

c)

6. Why do we not know many details about the worship of Isis?

7. What happened to the priests of Isis in the eruption of Mount Vesuvius in A.D. 79?



## IMPERATIVES - REVISION

	<i>(portare)</i>	<i>(monere)</i>	<i>(trahere)</i>	<i>(capere)</i>	<i>(audire)</i>	<i>(ire)</i>
Singular						
	porta	mone	trahe	cape	audi	i
Plural						
	portate	monete	trahite	capite	audite	ite
=	Carry!	Warn!	Drag!	Take!	Listen!	Go!

noli/nolite = Don't .....

noli currere = Don't run! (singular)  
 nolite currere = Don't run! (plural)

Four irregular singular imperatives:

dic = Say!  
 duc = Lead!  
 fer = Bring!  
 fac = Do! / Make!

## DO THESE! DO NOT RUSH!

<i>Words to use:</i>	Singular
1. <i>festinare</i>	1. Look!
<i>spectare</i>	2. Shout!
<i>clamare</i>	3. Don't hurry!
2. <i>sedere</i>	4. Sit!
<i>ridere</i>	5. Don't sit!
3. <i>currere</i>	6. Laugh!
<i>contendere</i>	7. Do!
<i>tradere</i>	
<i>trahere</i>	<i>Plural</i>
m. <i>capere</i>	8. Drag!
<i>iacere</i>	9. Take!
<i>facere</i>	10. Throw/shoot!
4. <i>custodire</i>	11. Guard!
<i>venire</i>	12. Come!
	13. Don't hand over!
	14. Do!

## Medicine and Science (Stage 20)

page 142

1. Which two parts of Alexandria attracted clever people to the city?
  - a)
  - b)
2. **Which Greek** approached medicine scientifically for the first time?

He lived before Alexandria was built.

**Where?**

**When?**



*Medical equipment from Ostia*

3. Why was it easier to learn about the human body in Alexandria than in Greece?

page 143

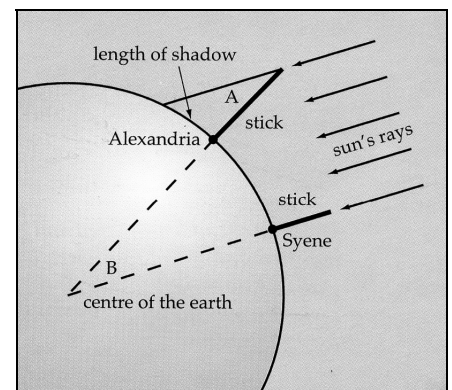
4. What things did Herophilus learn about?
  - a)
  - b)
  - c)
  - d)
5. Who was the expert on geometry who wrote in Alexandria?

page 144

6. Who calculated the circumference of the Earth?

What length did he give?

How many miles out was he?

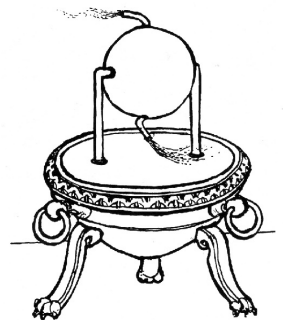


7. Did some people in Alexandria realise that the Earth goes around the Sun?

Who rediscovered this in the 16th century?

page 145

8. What made astronomy difficult for the Alexandrians?
9. Who invented a simple steam engine?
10. Describe the 'magical' altar that he made.



11. Did the Alexandrians use their knowledge to make useful machines?



## Vocabulary checklist 19 and 20

For a **NOUN**, the **Genitive Case** is given, which shows which **Declension** it is in

For a **VERB**, Three Principal Parts are give. The **first two** show which **Conjugation** it is in.

For an **ADJECTIVE**, **Masculine, Feminine and Neuter** are given.

tot	so many
<b>amo, amare, amavi</b>	I love, like
<b>arcesso, arcessere, arcessivi</b>	I summon, send for
ars, <b>artis</b>	art
<b>cogito, cogitare, cogitavi</b>	I think, consider
crudelis, crudelis, crudele	cruel
domus, <b>domus</b>	home
filia, <b>filiae</b>	daughter
forte	by chance
hasta. <b>hastae</b>	spear
iter, <b>itineris</b> (n)	journey
locus, <b>loci</b>	place
mane	in the morning
mors, <b>mortis</b>	death
novi	I know
oculus, <b>oculi</b>	eye
periculum, <b>periculi</b> (n)	danger
<b>persuadeo, persuadere, persuasi</b>	I persuade
pessimus, pessima, pessimum	very bad, worst
plurimi, plurimae, plurima	very many
<b>relinquo, relinquere, reliqui</b>	I leave
tam	so
<b>vexo, vexare, vexavi</b>	I annoy
<b>vivo, vivere, vixi</b>	I live
vix	hardly, scarcely
vulnus, <b>vulneris</b> (n)	wound
denique	at last, finally



Look the verb sheet at the end of this booklet!

### The Four Indicatives

1. porto
2. portabam
3. portabamus
4. portas
5. portat
6. portabat
7. portabatis
8. portamus
9. portaveram
10. portaveramus
11. portatis
12. portant
13. portaverunt
14. portaverant
15. portavi
16. portaveras
17. portaverat
18. portaveratis
19. portavit
20. portabant
21. portabas
22. portavimus
23. portavisti
24. portavistis

*Also:*

25. porta
26. portate
27. portare
28. portans
29. portatus
30. portata

## Stage 21 - *Aquae Sulis*

### The Perfect Passive Participle

This is the Fourth Principal Part:

e.g. laudo, laudare, laudavi, **laudatus** = I praise

**laudatus/laudata** etc. = having been praised

porto, portare, portavi, **portatus** = I carry

**portatus/portata** etc. =

mitto, mittere, misi, missus = I send

**missus/missa** etc. =

iubeo, iubere, iussi, iussus = I order

**iussus/iussa** etc. =

**See examples on page 9 of Book III.**

## senator advenit

Nouns: which case?

Verbs: which person?



Nom S.                      he  
Cephalus a thermis rediit. cubiculum rursus intravit  
Memoremque dormientem excitavit. Memor, simulac  
Cephalum vidit, iratus clamavit,  
'cur prohibes me dormire? cur mihi non pares? stultior es  
quam asinus.'

'sed domine', inquit Cephalus, 'aliquid novi nuntiare volo, postquam hinc discessi, mandata, quae mihi dedisti, effeci. ubi tamen aegrotos fabrosque dimittebam, senatorem thermis appropinquantem conspexi.'

*Memor, valde vexatus.*

'quis est ille senator?' inquit. 'unde venit? senatorem videre nolo.'

'melius est tibi hunc senatorem videre', inquit Cephalus. 'nam Gaius Salvius est.'

'num Gaius Salvius Liberalis?' exclamavit Memor. 'non credo tibi.'

Cephalus tamen facile ei persuasit, quod Salvius iam in aream **thermarum** equitabat.

**Memor perterritus statim clamavit.**

¶fer mihi **togam**! fer **calceos**! ornamenta mea ubi sunt? voca servos! quam infelix sum! Salvius huc venit, vir summae **auctoritatis**, quem colere maxime volo.'

Memor celerrime togam calceosque induit. Cephalus ei ornamenta tradidit,  
ex armario raptim extracta. **haruspex libertum** innocentem vituperabat,  
**libertus Salvium**.

# AQUAE SULIS

## Stage 21



1. On which river is the city of Bath?
2. How much hot water comes out of the ground every day?

At what temperature?

3. How far down in the Earth has it been?
4. Which people believed in a goddess Sulis?

The spring was not disturbed by these people. What did the Romans build around it?



5. How many plunge baths were there heated by the spring?

How were some other baths heated?

What were the pipes made of?

6. What kind of people travelled a long way to bathe in the waters there?

Where had Rusonia Aventina come from?

What evidence is there that she probably went because she was ill?

7. Where had Julius Vitalis travelled from?



8. The spring was in the central area of the baths complex. On one side of it were the baths; what building was in a large courtyard on the other side?

9. What did the Romans now call the goddess?

10. When someone died after swimming in the water in 1978, they had dig down in order to clean the spring, and so archaeologists had a chance to excavate more than previously.

Which details did they find out?

What different things were found which had probably been thrown into the spring as offerings - or for another purpose?

i)

ii)

iii)

## Stage 22 - defixio

### Vilbia (page 24)

Write down the cases of the nouns and pronouns in **bold**.

Nom. S.

**Vilbia** et Rubria, **pocula** sordida lavantes, in **culina tabernae** garriebant. **hae** puellae erant filiae **Latronis**. Latro, **qui** tabernam tenebat, erat vir magnae **diligentiae** sed minimae **prudentiae**. Latro, **culinam** ingressus, **puellas** vituperavit.

Latro: multa sunt **pocula** sordida, iubeo vos **pocula** quam celerrime lavare, laborate! nolite garrire! loquaciores estis quam psittaci.

Latro, **haec** verba locutus, exiit. Vilbia, tamen, quae pulchra et obstinata erat, **patri** non paruit. pocula non lavit, sed **Rubriae fibulam** ostendit. **Rubria fibulam**, quam soror tenebat, avide spectavit.



Rubria: quam pulchra, quam pretiosa est haec fibula, mea Vilbia! **eam** inspicere velim. quis **tibi** dedit? num argentea est?

Vilbia: sano argentea est. Modestus, miles Romanus, eam **mihi** dedit.

Rubria: qualis est **hic miles**? estne homo mendax et ignavus, sicut ceteri **milites** Romani?

Vilbia: minime! est vir maximae **virtutis**. olim tria milia hostium occidit. nunc **legatum** ipsum custodit.

Rubria: Hercules alter est! ego autem talem fabulam saepe ex aliis militibus audivi.

Vilbia: ceteri milites mendaces sunt, Modestus probus. simulac **tabernam** nostram intravit, **eum** statim amavi, quanti erant umeri eius! quanta brachia!

Rubria: tibi favet fortuna, mea Vilbia. quid autem de Bulbo dicis, **quem** olim amabas? tibi periculosum est Bulbum contemnere, quod res magicas intellegit.

Vilbia: noli illam pestem commemorare! Bulbus, saepe de matrimonio locutus, nihil umquam effecit. sed Modestus, qui fortissimus et audacissimus est, me curare potest. Modestus nunc est suspirium meum.

## Two Uses of the Genitive ("of") Case (page 31)

Singular	<i>puellae</i>	<i>servi</i>	<i>leonis</i>
Plural	<i>puellarum</i>	<i>servorum</i>	<i>leonum</i>

1. The **Partitive** Genitive - *telling you how much of something*

e.g. plus **pecuniae** - more (of) money

**Write out section 2 (four examples) and do section 3 with English.**

2. The Genitive of **Description** - a noun+adjective describing someone

e.g. puer **magnae calliditatis** - a boy of great cleverness

**Write out section 4 (four examples) and do section 5 with English.**

## DEPONENT VERBS (page 26)

Normally a verb has a Perfect Participle (4<sup>th</sup> Principal Part) which is **Passive**.

e.g. missus / missa etc. = having **been** sent

tractus / tracta etc. = having **been** dragged

The Perfect Participle of a **Deponent** Verb is **Active**:

secutus / secuta etc.	=	having followed
locutus / locuta	=	having said, having spoken
adeptus / adepta	=	having obtained
passus / passa	=	having suffered
ingressus / ingressa	=	having entered
regressus / regressa	=	
progressus / progressa	=	
egressus / egressa	=	

*Write out and translate Section 3.*



# Magic and Curses



1. What is the Latin word for a curse?
2. On what two materials were they normally written?
3. In what three places were they often put?

What do these three places have to do with curses?(2)

4. What had someone stolen from Basilia?

Which god did she pray to?

What punishments does she want for anyone involved in the theft?

What did she offer to the god (apart from the *defixio*)?

5. Why do you think there are so many directed at thieves?


6. Who (or what) is depicted on the curse shown on page 35?

How can you tell that he is connected with death?


## Stage 23 - *haruspex*

### Stage 23 in *thermis* II - Questions

page 39

1. Which part of the baths did they enter?
  2. What comment did Quintus make?
  3. What did the slaves do with Cogidubnus?
  4. Which **three** types of people were responsible for the *maximus clamor*?
- 
5. Where did the king get clothes from when he came out of the bath?
  6. What was Cephalus holding?
  7. What according to Cephalus was the good quality of the water, and what was its bad quality?
  8. To whom did he offer the cup?
  9. What had this person just done when Quintus shouted?
  10. What else did Quintus do?
  11. Why did he suspect that the cup was poisoned?

page 40

12. What did Quintus then do?
- 
13. What did Cephalus do which suggested that he was guilty?
  14. What did most onlookers do?
  15. Who did something?
  16. Why did he now give the cup to Cephalus?
  17. *genua*: whose?
  18. Who seized Cephalus?
  19. What did they force him to do?
  20. What two things did he do before collapsing dead?

## PARTICIPLE REVISION

Present Participle = - ING

1. portans
2. monens
3. trahens
- m. capiens
4. audiens

*It describes something happening at the same time as the main verb.*

- a. Cephalus poculum tenens cubiculum intravit.
- b. Memor fabros expectantes neglexit.
- c. Memor Cephalum vinum tenentem vituperavit.
- d. Cephalus senatorem appropinquantem conspexit.
- e. servi in area stantes Memorem dormientem vituperaverunt.

Perfect Participle = HAVING BEEN .....

*It is the Fourth Principal Part:*

1. porto	portare	portavi	portatus
2. moneo	monere	monui	monitus
3. traho	trahere	traxi	tractus
M. capio	capere	cepi	captus
4. audio	audire	audivi	auditus
+ iubeo	iubere	iussi	iussus

1. architectus a fabro vituperatus servos venire iussit.
2. servi venire iussi festinaverunt.
3. faber a servis captus clamavit.
4. servi fabrum ad balneum tractum in aquam deiecerunt.
5. faber in aquam deiectus miserrimus erat.
6. architectus fabrum in aquam deiectum derisit.
7. ancillae a ceteris servis vocatae fabrum spectabant.

Write down the person of the verbs in **bold**.

He

postquam Cephalus **periit**, servus eius regi epistolam tradidit, a Cephalo ipso scriptam:

'rex Cogidubne, in maximo periculo **es**. Memor **insanit**. mortem tuam **cupit**. **iussit** me rem efficere. invitus Memori **parui**. fortasse mihi non **credis**. sed totam rem tibi narrare **velim**.

ubi tu ad has thermas **advenisti**, remedium quaerens, Memor me ad villam suam arcessivit. villam ingressus, Memorem perterritum **inveni**.

"Imperator mortem Cogidubni cupit", inquit. "**iubeo** te hanc rem administrare. **iubeo** te venenum parare. Cogidubnus enim est homo ingenii pravi."

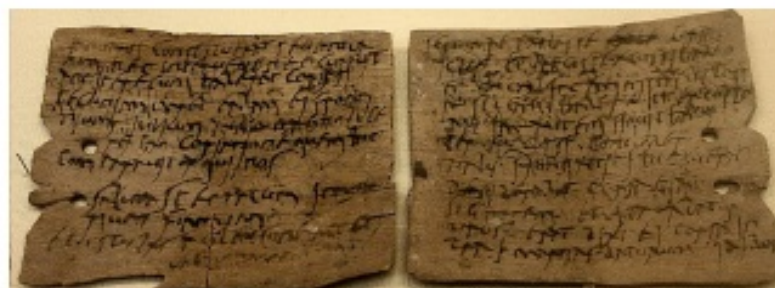
Memori **respondi**,

"longe **erras**. Cogidubnus est vir ingenii optimi, talem rem facere **nolo**." Memor iratus,

"scelestes!" inquit. "libertus meus **es**. mandata mea facere **debes**. cur mihi **obstas**?"

rex Cogidubne, diu **recusavi** obstinatus. diu beneficia tua **commemoravi**, tandem Memor custodem **arcessivit**, qui me verberavit. a custode paene interfectus, Memori tandem **cessi**.

ad casam meam regressus, venenum invitus **paravi**, **scripsi** tamen hanc epistolam et servo fideli **tradidi**. **iussi** servum tibi epistolam tradere. veniam **peto**, quamquam facinus scelestum **paravi**. Memor **coegit** me hanc rem efficere. Memorem, non me, punire **debes**.'



A Roman letter found in England



## Roman Religion - Stage 23

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

### Sacrifices, other offerings and *haruspices* (pp. 48f)

1. Give two examples of occasions when one might offer a sacrifice for help in the future (and consult a *haruspex*).

2. Why did Micianus put up an altar to Silvanus? (2)

Why did Tullia make an offering to Minerva? (2)



3. What were the duties of a *haruspex* at a sacrifice? (3)

What things would a *haruspex* look at in an animal's liver? (4)

4. What is the English word for this kind of prophesying the future?

5. What other method was common in Roman times?

### worship (p.50)

6. What kind of people were in charge of Roman religion? Give two examples.

7. There is a pipe-player shown on the carving of a sacrifice on page 50. Why was he needed?

Which man do you think is the most important here?

How has the sacrificial bull been made to seem special?

8. (page 51) What is a vow (*votum*) ?



### romanisation (pp. 52f)

9. Why in Britain would you find a god called Mars Loucetius or a goddess called Sulis Minerva? (Explain fully!)



10. When did the Romans not like their subjects to keep their own religions?

11. Where in the empire was worship of the emperor as a god most likely?

12. How was it made more acceptable in parts of the empire where it was not normal to regard their ruler as a god?

13. What happened to the temple of Claudius in Colchester?

## Stage 24 - *fuga*

**cum=when - the first use of the Subjunctive**

*The Imperfect Subjunctive*

**cum** epistulam **scriberet** = when she **was** writing a letter

*The Pluperfect Subjunctive*

**cum** epistulam **scripsisset** = when she **had** written the letter

Examples:

*page 60 (Pluperfect)*

*page 63 (Imperfect)*

## Salvius consilium cognoscit Stage 24 (page 61)

Write down the cases of the nouns and pronouns in **bold**.

Nom. S

postridie, cum **Quintus** et **Dumnorix** ad ultimas partes **insulae** contenderent, milites **Dumnorigem** per oppidum frustra quaerebant. rem denique **Salvio** nuntiaverunt. **ille**, cum de fuga **Dumnorigis** cognovisset, vehementer saeviebat. tum **Quintum** quaesivit; cum **eum** quoque nusquam invenire potuisset, **Belimicum**, **principem Canticorum**, arcessivit.

'**Belimice**', inquit, 'iste Dumnorix e manibus meis effugit; abest quoque Quintus Caecilius. neque **Dumnorigi** neque **Quinto** credo. i nunc; duc **milites** tecum; **illos** quaere in omnibus partibus **oppidi**. quaere servos quoque **eorum**. facile est **nobis** servos torquere et verum ita cognoscere.'

Belimicus, multis cum militibus egressus, per oppidum diligenter quaerebat. interea Salvius anxius reditum **eius** expectabat. cum Salvius rem secum cogitaret, Belimicus subito rediit exsultans. **servum Quinti** in medium atrium traxit.

Salvius ad servum trementem conversus,

'ubi est Quintus Caecilius?' inquit. 'quo fugit Dumnorix?'

'nescio', inquit servus qui, multa tormenta passus, vix quicquam dicere poterat. 'nihil scio', iterum inquit.

Belimicus, cum **haec** audivisset, **gladium** destrictum ad iugulum **servi** tenuit.

'melius est **tibi**', inquit, 'verum **Salvio** dicere.'





## **Revision!**

Some words - linking and others

sed .....	But
..... tamen	However, but
nam .....	For .....
.....enim	For .....
itaque .....	Therefore, and so
.....igitur	Therefore, and so
deinde	
tum	
tandem	
statim	
subito	
iterum	

1. Quintus iterum fabulam narrabat. Cogidubnus tamen dormiebat.
  
2. Quintus Clementem statim adiuuvare volebat. tabernam igitur ei emit.  
or  
Quintus Clementem statim adiuuvare volebat. .... tabernam ei emit.
  
3. Clemens laetissimus erat. Quintus enim tabernam ei emerat.  
or  
Clemens laetissimus erat. .... Quintus tabernam ei emerat.
  
4. Cogidubnus dormiebat. itaque Quintus eum subito excitavit.  
or  
Cogidubnus dormiebat. Quintus ..... eum subito excitavit.
  
5. Quintus iterum fabulam narrare coepit. tum Cogidubnus iterum obdormivit.
  
6. Quintus tandem fabulam confecit. Cogidubnus igitur sibi risit.  
or  
Quintus tandem fabulam confecit. .... Cogidubnus sibi risit.

## Travel and Communication - Stage 24 (pages 66-69)

Do not write full sentences if a short answer will do. Longer answers should be in full sentences.

**land travel**

1. How did most people travel on a road? (4)
2. How far could a traveller get in a day                      a) in a carriage \_\_\_\_\_  
   b) on foot \_\_\_\_\_
3. a) What did the Romans use in order to get roads to go in straight lines as far as possible, even where it was hilly?  
  
b) Briefly explain the method of constructing a road once the line had been decided on.
4. What was the original purpose of most new roads?
5. ***cursus publicus***
  - a) What was its basic purpose?
  - b) What kind of people (i.e. doing what job) could use it? (2)
  - c) How could you prove that you were entitled to use it?
  - d) What help was given to travellers on the *cursus publicus*?
  - e) How far could a traveller on the *cursus publicus* go in a day?
6. How were letters normally sent? (Only one method is described in the book. Think of another method!) (2)
7. Why did rich people avoid staying in inns?
8. How did they avoid staying in inns?

**sea travel etc**

9. Were there passenger ships?
10. How did most passengers travel by sea?
11. What was there alongside part of the Appian Way south of Rome which was intended to give a more comfortable means of travelling? (*not in book!*)

**Copy the cross-section of a Roman road and label it.**

## Stage 25 - milites

### Indirect Questions - *the Second Use of the Subjunctive*

#### ***Direct Questions: (Indicative)***

What is she writing?

quid scribit?

Why did she write this?

cur hoc scripsit?

#### ***Indirect Questions: (Subjunctive)***

I asked her **what she was writing**.

rogavi quid scriberet.

She told me **why she had written this**.

mihi dixit cur hoc scripsisset.

**For examples, see page 76.**

# Revision!

## Principal Parts - Year 9

The first two Principal Parts show the conjugation to which a verb belongs.

	<i>Present</i>	<i>Infinitive</i>	<i>Perfect</i>	<i>P(erfect) P(assive) P(articiples)</i>
First Conjugation	port-o <i>I carry</i>	port-are <i>to carry</i>	port-avi <i>I carried</i>	port-atus <i>having been carried</i>
Second Conjugation	mon-eo <i>I warn</i>	mon-ere <i>to warn</i>	mon-ui <i>I warned</i>	mon-itus <i>having been warned</i>
Third Conjugation	trah-o <i>I drag</i>	trah-ere <i>to drag</i>	traxi <i>I dragged</i>	tractus <i>having been dragged</i>
Mixed Conjugation	cap-io <i>I take</i>	cap-ere <i>to take</i>	cepi <i>I took</i>	captus <i>having been taken</i>
Fourth Conjugation	aud-io <i>I hear</i>	aud-ire <i>to hear</i>	aud-ivi <i>I heard</i>	aud-itus <i>having been heard</i>

1. Many verbs in the **First Conjugation** behave like **porto**, in the **Second** like **moneo**, and in the **Fourth** like **audio**. They are called *regular verbs*.

You know their Perfect and their Perfect Passive Participle straight away if you know to which conjugation they belong.

2. There is no regular way of making the Perfect and the Perfect Passive Participle of verbs in the **Third** and **Mixed** Conjugations. These are all irregular verbs. (There are some verbs in the other conjugations which are irregular as well.)

## miles legionarius (Stage XXV - pages 82-87)



1. How long did a legionary soldier serve for?
2. How many men roughly were there in a legion?
3. Give four examples of different skilled jobs that some soldiers did.
  - a.
  - b.
  - c.
  - d.
4. What two things were checked before someone joined a legion?
  - a.
  - b.
5. Look at the diagram on page 87.
  - a. How many cohorts made a legion?
  - b. How many men were there in each century (not in the first cohort)?
  - c. How many centuries were there in each cohort (not in the first cohort)?
6. What practice weapons, rather than real ones, were used in training?
7. What was the name for the soldier's javelin?  
Describe it and how it was used. (In your own words!)
8. What jobs did C. Iulius Valens have in his legion in Egypt on:
  - a. October 3rd
  - b. October 5th
  - c. October 7th?
9. How much was an ordinary soldier paid in the time of Domitian? (2)



10. Did he receive all of this? (3)
11. What did he receive on retiring?
12. How much was each of the centurions paid?
13. Who assisted each centurion?
14. What was the job of the signifer?
15. What two more senior jobs might be done by a centurion?
16. What were the non-legionaries called?
17. What was their most important job?
18. How were they rewarded when they retired?



## Stage 26 - Agricola

### adventus Agricolae



Get the cases right and the person of the verb; then translate!

NOM.

*they*

**milites** (3) **legionis** (3) secundae, qui Devae in castris **erant**, diu et strenue **laborabant**. nam Gaius Iulius Silanus, **legatus** (2) **legionis**, **adventum Agricolae** (1) **expectabat**. **milites**, a **centurionibus** (3) iussi, multa et varia **faciebant**. alii **arma** (n) poliebant; alii **aedificia** purgabant; alii **plaustra** reficiebant.

**milites**, ignari adventus **Agricolae**, rem graviter **ferebant**. tres continuos dies **laboraverunt**; quarto die Silanus adventum Agricolae **nuntiavit**. milites, cum hoc **audivissent**, maxime gaudebant quod Agricolam diligebant.

tertia hora **Silanus milites** in ordines (3) longos **instruxit**, ut Agricolam **salutarent**. milites, cum **Agricolam** castra **intransem** vidissent, magnum clamorem sustulerunt.

## **Purpose Clauses - *the third use of the Subjunctive***

**ut + an Imperfect Subjunctive = in order that, so that, in order to**

puer stilum emit **ut epistulam scriberet.**

puer epistulam scripsit **ut ad puellam eam mitteret.**

*See further examples on page 94. Write them out and translate them.*



## tribunus

Agricola, ubi hoc vidit, custodes iussit Quintum auferre medicumque arcessere. tum ad tribunum militum, qui adstabat, se vertit.

'mi Rufe', inquit, 'prudentissimus es omnium tribunorum quos habeo. te iubeo hunc hominem summa cum cura interrogare.'

Salvius, cum Rufus exiisset, valde commotus, 'omnia explicare possum', inquit. **'notus est mihi hic homo, nuper in villa me visitavit, quamquam non invitaveram. tres menses apud me mansit, opes meas devorans. duos tripodas argenteos habebam, quos abstulit ut Cogidubno daret. sed eum non accusavi, quod hospes erat. ubi tamen Aquas Sulis mecum venit, facinus scelestum committere temptavit. venenum paravit ut Memorem, haruspicem Romanum, necaret. postquam rem non effecit, me ipsum accusavit. noli ei credere. multo perfidior est quam Britanni.'**

haec cum audivisset, Agricola respondit,

'si haec fecit, ei moriendum est.'

mox revenit Rufus valde attonitus.

'Quintus Caecilius', inquit, 'est iuvenis summae fidei. patrem meum, quem Alexandriae reliqui, bene noverat. hoc pro certo habeo quod Quintus hanc epistulam mihi ostendit, a patre ipso scriptam.'

Agricola statim Quintum ad se vocavit, ceterosque dimisit. Salvius Quintum detestatus, anxius exiit. Agricola cum Quinto colloquium tres horas habebat.

1. What did Agricola tell the guards to do with Quntus?
2. Who did he tell them to summon?
3. How did he praise Rufus?
4. What did he tell him to do?
5. "omnia explicare possum": translate from **notus est mihi... to quam Britanni.**
6. What does *ei moriendum est* mean?
7. How does Rufus know that Quintus is reliable? (*patrem meum ... noverat*)
8. What did Quintus have with him which proved this? (*Quintus ... scriptam*)
9. What did Salvius do before he left?
10. What did Agricola do after Salvius left?

## contentio

a) Give the Case and Number of **nouns and pronouns** , and the Person of **verbs**.

Nom S. he/she

**Agricola**, cum Quintum **audivisset**, **Salvium** furens arcessivit. qui, simulatque intravit, aliquid dicere coepit. Agricola tamen, cum **silentium** (2n) iussisset, Salvium vehementer accusavit.

'di immortales! Cogidubnus est innocens, **tu** perfidus. cur tam insanus **eram** ut **tibi** crederem? simulatque ad hanc **provinciam** (1) **venisti**, amici **me** de **calliditate** (3) **monuerunt**. nunc res ipsa **me** docuit. num Imperator Domitianus hanc tantam **perfidiam** (3) ferre potest? ego sane non **possum**. in hac **provincia** summam **potestatem** (3) **habeo**. **iubeo** te has **inimicitias** (1) deponere. iubeo **te** ad **Cogidubni** aulam ire, **veniamque** ab **eo** petere. praeterea **Imperatori** (3) ipsi rem explicare **debes**.'

	<b>I</b>	<b>you</b>
<b>Nom</b>	ego	tu
<b>Acc</b>	me	te
<b>Gen</b> (of)	mei	tui
<b>Dat</b> (to, for)	mihi	tibi
<b>Abl</b>	me	te

b) Translate it!



# ***Revision!***

## ***Preposition examples***

### **ACCUSATIVE**

ad urbem

ad Capuam pugna fuit.

apud amicos manebat

in hortum

per vias

post portum

post clamorem

prope navem

propter verba (n)

trans flumen

sub arborem ruit

### **ABLATIVE**

a servo

a castris

ab urbe

cum comitibus

de arbore

de artibus

e loco

ex insula

in horto

in mensa

pro captivis stabat

pro marito pecuniam accepit.

