

Literacy through Classics



Nomen: _____

Annus: _____

Table of Contents

Introduction: Saying hello	3
Chapter 1: The Romans and our world	4
Chapter 2: Roman myth	8
Chapter 3: Roman children	14
Chapter 4: Happy Lupercalia!	20
Chapter 5: Familia	29
Chapter 6: Food	42
Chapter 7: Numerals	50
Chapter 8: Christmas	52
Chapter 9: Verbs	59
My word list	61

Introduction: Saying hello

Salve!



Salve-te!



Marc-**us**

Male = **us** ending

Juli-**a**

Female = **a** ending

Who Are
you?

Quis es?

I AM

Sum....

How are you? Quid agis?

1. Write the Latin word that describes how each person feels.

He looks like he feels _____

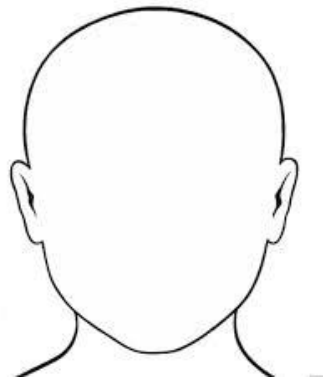


He looks like he feels _____



2. Draw a picture of your face and complete the sentence.

Sum _____



3. Ask three people how they are in Latin and then circle their responses.

Person 1:	bene	optime	pessime	tristis	iratus/a
Person 2:	bene	optime	pessime	tristis	iratus/a
Person 3:	bene	optime	pessime	tristis	iratus /a

4. Fill in the Latin word that fits best.

How do you feel when you get an ice cream cone? _____

How do you feel when you fall down and scrape your knee? _____

How do you feel when you are well? _____

Chapter 1: The Romans and our modern world

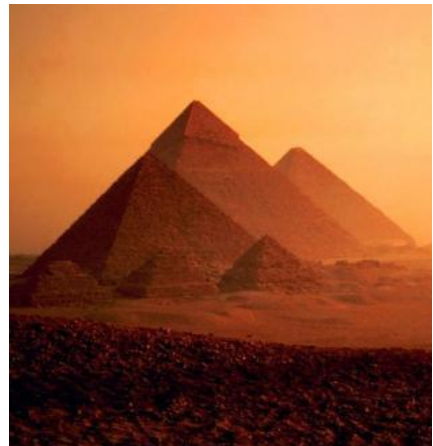
1. World map

- Can you find Britain and Wales?
- Can you place the Romans on the map?
- Where do people speak languages that are based on Latin (the language of the Romans)?
- Where do people speak languages that are NOT based on Latin?



2. Roman History in Britain

Can you put the Romans and the other periods of time in the correct order?



3. Do you recognize these words? What do they mean? Can you use them in a sentence or story?

Ad hoc

Audio

Carpe diem

Circa

Curriculum vitae

incognito
incognito

veto

ipso facto

post mortem

post scriptum

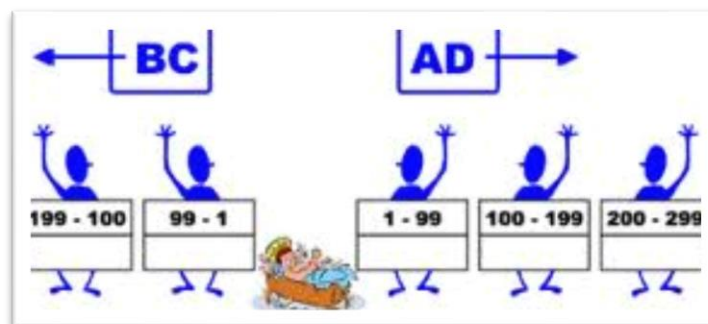
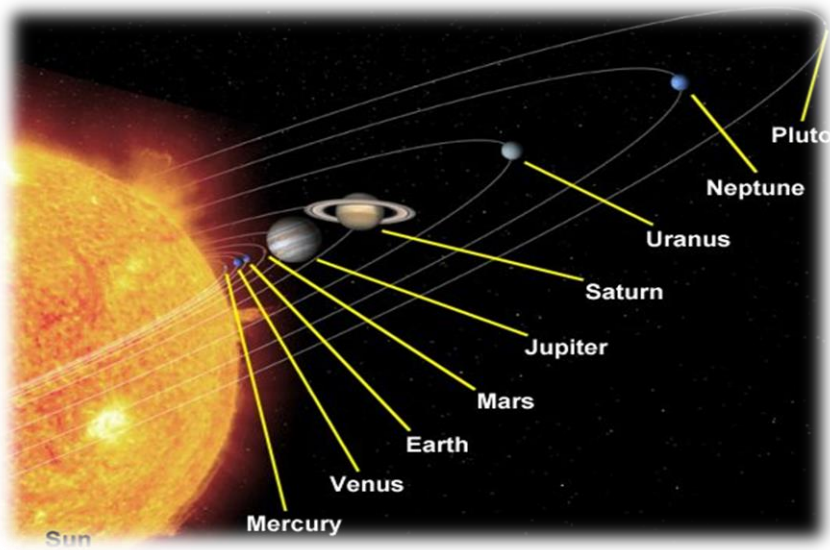
versus

What do you think *post* means? _____

Can you give two English words that have just dropped one or more letters of the Latin?

Can you give two English words that are based on *circa*? What do you think *circa* means?

4. What is the connection between the pictures below and the Romans? Do you know what the words mean?



Chapter 2: Roman myth

What is a myth? Do you know how it differs from legend?

Do you know any Welsh myths? Do you know any Roman myths?

Can you find Greece and Crete on the map of the world?



Acting out: Theseus and the Minotaur

Once upon a time, there was a **fortis** but **horribilis rex** called Minos. He was **rex** of the island Crete and everyone who lived there was **timidus** of him. But **rex** Minos had a problem: 'I am strong, but I am also **timidus**. I fear the monster that lives in my palace: the **Minotaurus**. The **Minotaurus** is half **taurus**, half man. Therefore I have built a **labyrinthus** to stop him from escaping.'

His **milites** said: 'But how will you stop the **Minotaurus**? He **edit** people. How can we be sure that he will stay in the **labyrinthus**?'

Minos replied: 'I will tell the **urbs** of Athens they have to give me seven boys and seven girls every **annus**. We will shut them up in the **labyrinthus** until the **Minotaurus** **edit** them all.'

And so, each **annus** the **urbs** of Athens sent seven boys and seven girls to Crete, so the monstrous **Minotaurus** **edit** them. It was a **horribilis** time, and everyone in the **urbs** of Athens was very **tristis**.

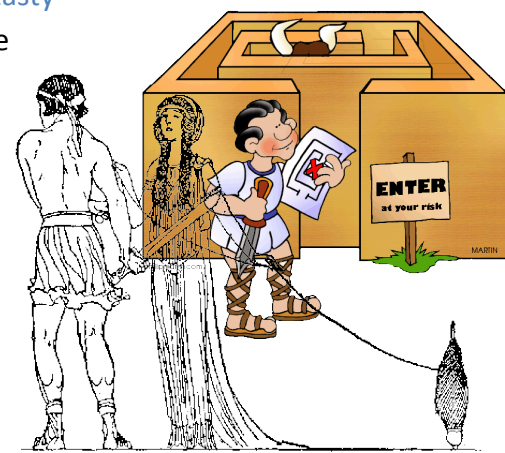
One day, a young hero arrived in the **urbs** of Athens. His name was Theseus and he was very **fortis**. He saw seven boys and girls being brought to a **navis** and **audit** them crying. He **interrogat**: 'What is going on?'

The boys and girls said: 'We are being brought to the **Minotaurus**. He **edit** us. Please save us! We are **timidus**.'

And so Theseus took the place of one of the boys and told the people of Athens: 'Don't be **tristis**. I will return with the children!'

So the **navis** **navigat** to Crete, and king Minos was waiting for them when they arrived. He **ridet** and said: 'You are so young and bony, you hardly look like a tasty meal for the **Minotaurus**. Who will go in first?' They could hear the **Minotaurus** roaring in the **labyrinthus**.

Theseus stepped forward: 'I will go first. **Sum** prince Theseus of Athens and I am not **timidus** of the **Minotaurus**.'



While Theseus went into the **labyrinthus**, king Minos watched. Behind him stood his **filia**, Ariadne. She immediately **amat** the **fortis** hero, Theseus, and decided to help him. She whispered as he went in: '**Theseus, take this corda and tie it to the entrance of the labyrinthus. When you have killed the Minotaurus, this corda will guide you back there.**' He **ridet** and said: '**Thank you.**'

As Theseus walked into the **labyrinthus**, he **audit** lots of animals. First, he thought he **audit** a **leo**, then a **canis**, a **serpens**, a **mus**, a **gattus**, or was that an **equus**? They all seemed to shout: '**Don't go on! Turn back!**' It was pretty scary in the dark, smelly, **horribilis labyrinthus**. But then **audit** the worst noise of all: that of a raging **taurus**!

Suddenly, the **Minotaurus** roars: '**I will eat you now, Theseus!**' The hero was picked up between the Minotaur's horns and tossed into the air, then thrown onto the **terra**. But Theseus grabbed the Minotaur's horns and kept twisting his head. Suddenly he tugged it, and the **terribilis** creature died lying on the **terra**.

The hero took the **corda** and was led safely back to the entrance. The **milites** and the children shouted: '**Theseus is fortis! You are our hero!**'

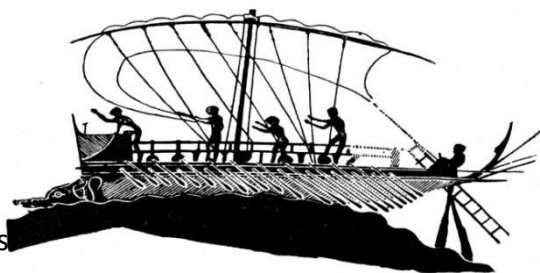
Ariadne stood there too: '**Please take me back to Athens with you. Sum timida. My father will kill me when audit that I have helped you.**'

Theseus and the children replied: '**Of course we will take you!**' And so Theseus **navigat** with the others to the **urbs** of Athens. The people from Crete were very happy that the **Minotaurus** was dead, apart of course from **terribilis rex** Minos.

Fill in the gaps with Latin words you think are suitable

Exercise 1:

1. The _____ was admired and loved by all citizens.
2. It is said that the labyrinth was the home of the _____.
3. The commander ordered the _____ to retreat.
4. The captain brought the _____ inside the port.
5. It is said that the mighty Theseus killed the Minotaur in a _____.
6. It was a _____ accident. Many people were injured.
7. The brave soldier raised his _____ to defend himself from the enemy.
8. The beautiful _____ was captured by the Minotaur.
9. The little boy is so _____ and hides himself inside the closet.
10. The prisoner was tied up with a _____.



Exercise 2: Connect the Latin words with their English translation.

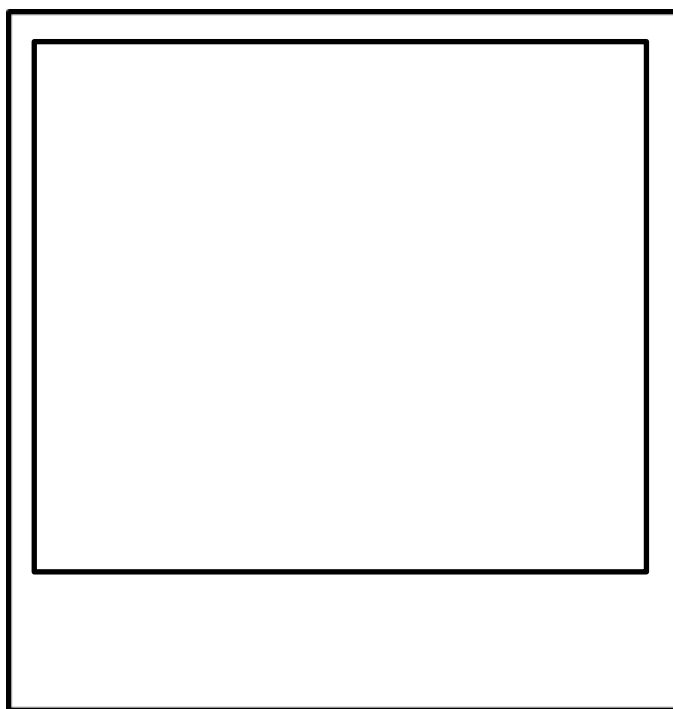
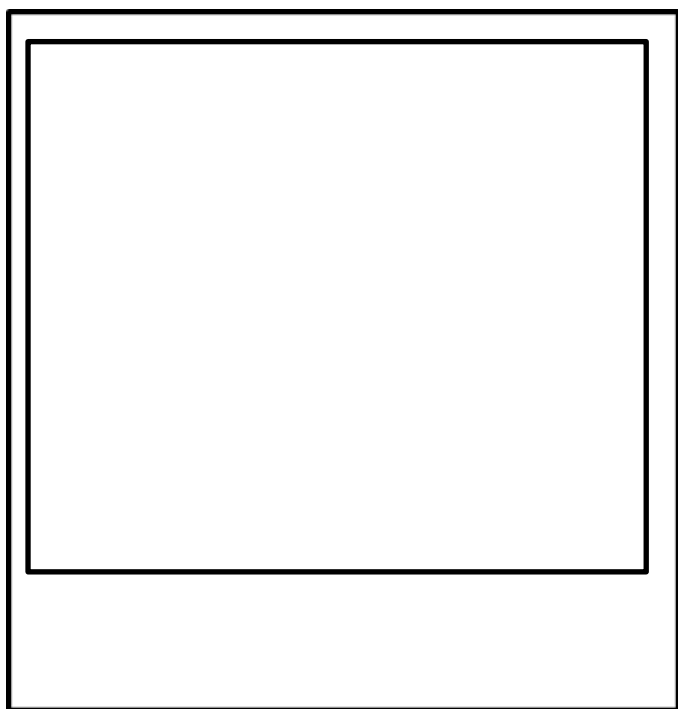
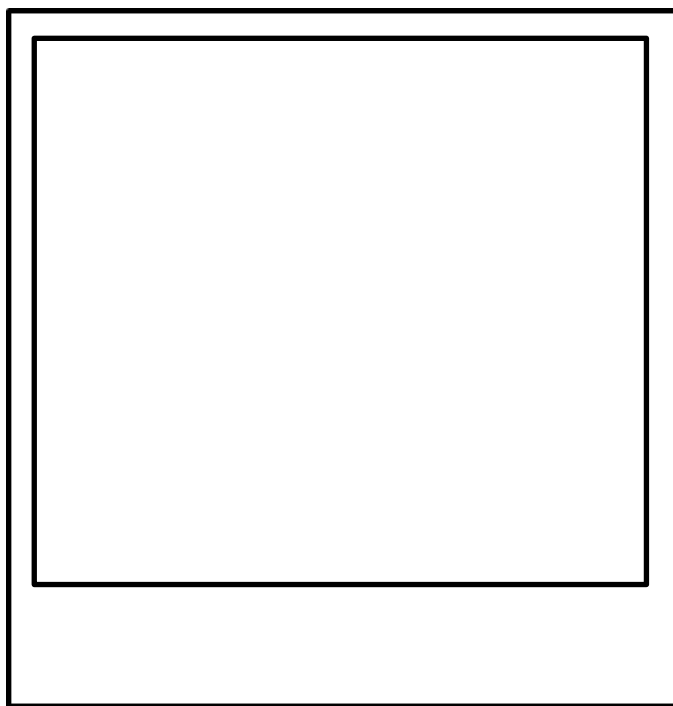
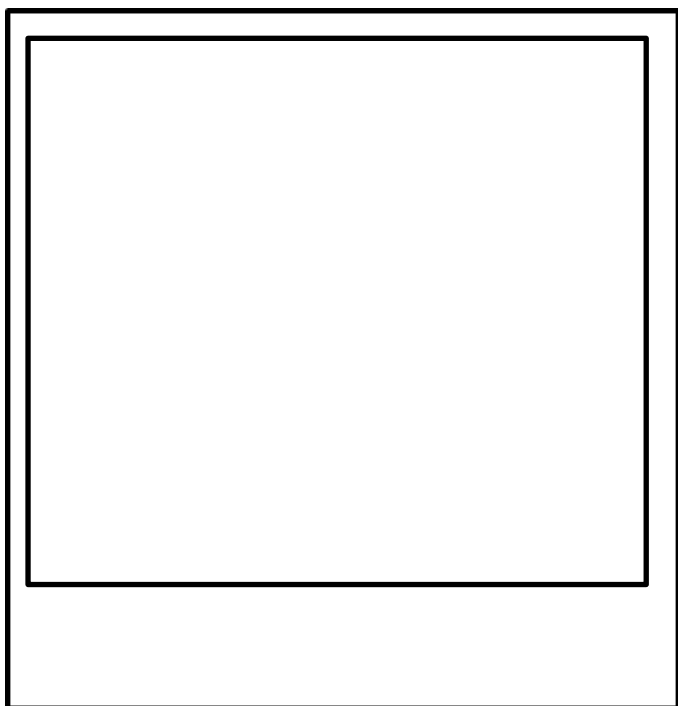
Can you give any English words that come from the Latin word?

Can you use the English words in a sentence?

Are the words verbs (V), nouns (N), or adjectives (A)?

Latin word	English translation	Related English word	Verb, noun, or adjective?
Amat			
Annus		Annual	
Audit			
Canis	Dog		
Corda			
Edit			
Equus			
Filia		Filial	
Fortis			A
Gattus			
Horribilis			
Interrogat			
Labyrinthus			
Leo			
Milites			
Minotaurus – Taurus			
Mus			
Navigat	Navigate		V
Navis			
Rex			
Ridet			
Serpens			
Sum	I am		
Terra		Extra-terrestrial	
Timidus			
Tristis			
Urbs			N

Exercise 3: Make your own myth, using some of the Latin words on the previous page.



Exercise 4: Colour the words in the right colours

This song can be sung to the tune of 'what does the fox say?'

Noun/adjectives: **subject** and **object**

verbs: **I** (first person = ends on -o) and **he** (third person = ends on -t)

Rex tristis amat filiam.

Audit me: timidus est.

Navigat Theseus

in terram: firmus est.

Theseus vidit filiam

et filiam amat.

Theseum firmum edo:

SUM MINOTAURUS!

Sum tristis: amo filiam.

Audio te: timidus sum.

Navigo, Theseus,

in Cretam: firmus sum.

Puellam bellam video

et puellam amo.

Minotaurum audio:

TAURUM NECABO!

Sum Minotaurus!

Listen to the song and fill in the gaps.

Rex tristis amat filiam. Audit _____: timidus est.

Navigat Theseus in terram: firmus _____.

Theseus vidit filiam et _____ amat.

_____ firmum edo: SUM MINOTAURUS!

Sum _____: amo filiam. _____ te: timidus sum.

Navigo, Theseus, in Cretam: _____ sum.

Puellam bellam video et _____ amo.

Minotaurum _____: TAURUM NECABO!



Link the Latin word with an English word that is based on the Latin.

Latin word	English word from Latin	Meaning of Latin word
timidus	firm	I hear
navigat	audio-visual	I love
terram	navy	He sails
firmus	amorous	afraid
vidit	timid	I eat
amo	edible	strong
edo	extra-terrestrial	land, earth
audio	view	He sees

Chapter 3: Subject and object

What can nouns do?

You all know that nouns are naming words...

but what do they DO in sentences?

Nouns can play different parts in sentences.

In English, we have to look carefully at the whole sentence to see what part each word is playing,

but in Latin we only have to look at the end of words!

Nouns can be **SUBJECTS** and DIRECT OBJECTS.

The **SUBJECT** carries out the action of the *VERB*.

The DIRECT OBJECT undergoes the action of the *VERB*.

The Romans spoke Latin.

The girl kissed a frog.

A kitten watched television.



NOUNS	Male (Masculine)	Female (Feminine)
Subject	-us	-a
Direct Object	-um	-am

Exercise 1: My name in Latin

My name is... _____

My name is...	
The name of the person to my left is...	
Subject	
Direct Object	

1. Write a sentence using your name as the subject. Remember to add the correct ending to your name!

2. Write a sentence using your name as the direct object. Remember to add the correct ending to your name!

Exercise 2: Invent your own noun!

What noun have you chosen to reinvent? Try to think of a noun that wouldn't have existed during the Roman Empire.

My noun is... _____

The declension of my noun is...	
Subject (called the nominative)	
Direct Object (called the accusative)	

3. Write a sentence using your noun as the subject. Remember to add the correct ending to your noun!

4. Write a sentence using your noun as the direct object. Remember to add the correct ending to your noun!

Exercise 3: fill in the ending and translate the sentences.

SUBJECT

agricola
insula
mensa
puella
Roma

**DIRECT
OBJECT**

agricola__
insula__
mensa__
puella__
Roma__

agricola Romam oppugnat - _____

puellam agricola amat - _____

puella parat mensam - _____

puella insulam oppugnat - _____



vocabulary

agricola - farmer
insula - island
mensa - table
puella - girl
Roma - Rome
amare - to love
pugnare - to fight
parare - to prepare
oppugnare - to attack

Exercise 4: Matching cases

Draw a line to match the correct endings:



Mens-am

Subject

Amic-us

Subject

Naut-a

Direct Object

Gladi-um

Subject

Fili-am

Direct Object

Puell-a

Direct Object

Serv-us

Indirect Object

Ann-um

Subject

Complete the sentence:

- Puell_____ cleared mens_____.
- Serv_____ stole gladi_____.
- Naut_____ had no amic_____.

Exercise 5: Challenge

Challenge 1

Circle the **verbs** in these sentences.

1. The fox chased the chicken.
2. The girl drank the water and the boy ate the cake.
3. Nauta agricolam amat.



Circle the **subject** in these sentences.

1. The puppy chewed the toy.
2. The princess kissed a frog.
3. Puella rogat nautam.



Circle the **direct objects** in these sentences.

1. Emma cooked the biscuits.
2. The boy tickled the dog and the rabbit.
3. Femina amat agricolam.



Challenge 2

Write the **tense** of the verb in the spaces next to them.

1. The mother wears the dress. _____
2. The hero will save the princess. _____
3. The captain and his crew sailed the ship. _____

Chapter 4: Happy Lupercalia!

Exercise 1: Incy Wincy Spider

Colour the words in the right colours

Noun/adjectives: **subject** and **object** **verb** **connector**

Atra aranea tubum ascendit.

Descendit pluvia

et aranea fugit.

Emergit sol

et pluviam siccescit.

Et atra aranea tubum ascendit.



Link the Latin word with an English word that is based on the Latin.

Latin word	English word from Latin	Meaning of Latin word
Tubum	emerge	It runs away
Ascendit	fugitive	Sun
Descendit	solar	It goes down
Fugit	sec	Pipe
Sol	tube	It goes up
Emergit	ascend	It dries
Siccescit	descend	It comes out

1. Fill in the gaps

Atra aranea tubum ascend_____.

Descendit pluvia et _____ fugit.

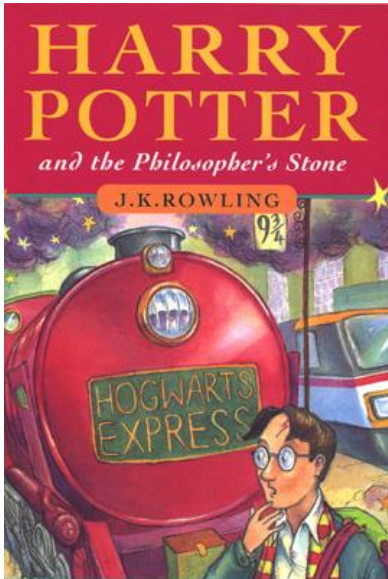
Emergit _____ et pluviam siccescit.

Et _____ aranea tubum _____.



Exercise 2: Harrius Potter

HOGWARTS SCHOOL OF WITCHCRAFT AND WIZARDRY



Headmaster: Albus Dumbledore.

(Order of Merlin, First Class, Grand Sorc., chf. Warlock, Supreme
Mugwump, International Confed. of Wizards)

Dear Mr Potter,

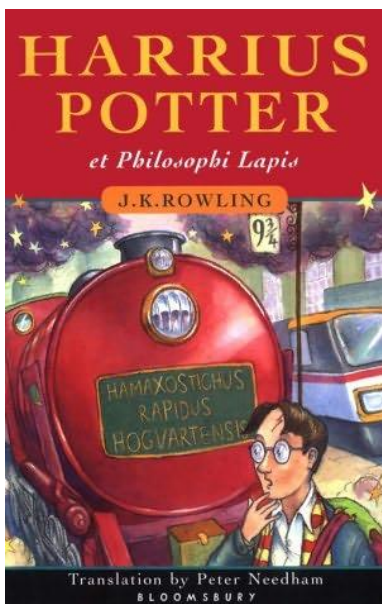
We are pleased to inform you that you have a place at
Hogwarts School of Witchcraft and Wizardry. Please find enclosed a
list of all necessary books and equipment. Term begins on 1
September. We await your owl by no later than 31 July.

Yours sincerely,

Minerva McGonagall

Deputy Headmistress

SCHOLA HOGVARTENSIS ARTIUM MAGICARUM ET FASCINATIONIS.

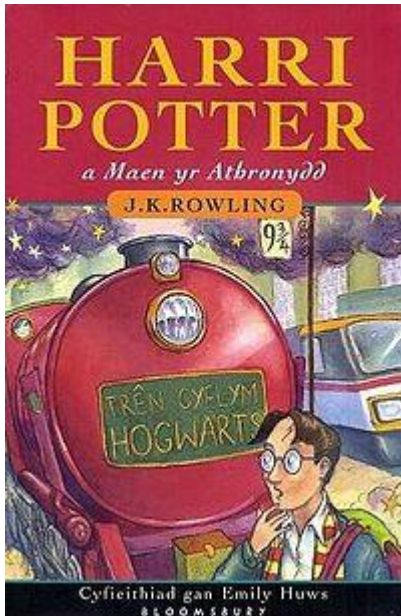


Praeses: Albus Dumbledore

(Primo Classi Ordinia Merlini Adscriptus, Incantator Grandis,
Princeps Magorum, Mugwump Maximus Confederationis
Internationalis Magicae)

Minerva McGonagall Praeses Vicaria Salutem Dicit Domino
Pottero.

placet nobis te certiolem facere locum tibi assignatum esse in
Schola Hogvartensi Artium Magicarum et Fascinationis. cum hac
epistula indicem mittimus librorum et apparatus quibus tibi opus
erit. Schola aperietur Kalendis Septembribus. strigem tuam
expectamus non serius quam Pridie Kalendas Augustas.



YSGOL HUDOLIAETH A DEWINIAETH HOGWARTS

Prifathro: Albus Dumbledore

(Urdd Myrddin, Dosbarth Cyntaf, Arch Ddewin, Prif Swynwr, Annibynnwr Goruchaf, Cydffederasiwn Rhyngwladol Dewiniaid)

Annwyl Fonwr Potter,

Mae'n dda gennym eich hysbysu fod lle ar eich cyfer yn Ysgol Hudoliaeth a Dewiniaeth Hogwarts. Amgaeir rhestr o'r holl lyfrau ac offer angenrheidiol. Mae'r tymor yn cychwyn ar 1 Medi. Disgwylwn eich tylluan ddim hwyrach na 31 Gorffennaf.

Yn gywir,

Minerva McGonagal

Dirprwy Brifathrawes

Write the language that each version is written in underneath its title.

1. Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone

2. Harrius Potter et Philosophi Lapis

3. Harri Potter a Maen yr Athronydd



Questions

1. Who is Minerva McGonagall? (Circle the correct answer).
 - a. Harry's cat
 - b. The deputy headmistress
 - c. Harry's aunt

2. What is Harry's surname? (Circle the correct answer).
 - a. Dumbledore
 - b. Dursley
 - c. Potter

3. Who is the headmaster of Hogwarts School?

4. What does Hogwarts School teach?

5. When does term begin?

6. Who is expecting Harry's letter? (Look at the verb "expectamus" and circle the correct answer).
 - a. She
 - b. We
 - c. They

7. Using your knowledge of Latin, can you change the ending of *Harrius* so that it is the direct object?

8. In Latin, is *scholam* a direct object or subject?

9. What does *albus* mean in Latin?

10. In the Welsh version of the letter, what does *annwyl* mean? (Circle the correct answer).

- a. Goodbye
- b. I'm sorry
- c. Dear

11. Can you find the Welsh word for *school*?

12. Find two months in the Welsh version of the letter.

13. Look at the Welsh version. Can you think of a reason why Albus Dumbledore is “prifathro” but Minerva McGonagall is “prifathrawes”?

14. Can you see a difference between the way in which the letter in Latin is set out to the way it is set out in Welsh and English?

15. In the Latin version, are there any words you might be able to guess the meaning of by thinking of any similar words in English? Write one and the English word it made you think of.

16. Imagine you are Harry. Write a short letter replying to Albus Dumbledore and telling him why you want to go to Hogwarts School.



Exercise 3: A spooky night

A few weeks ago, I had a guest staying at my **domus**. He was a **miles**, and as **robustus** as the devil. We left in the early evening. The **luna** was shining as bright as **meridies**, and came to where the tombstones are. My man stepped amongst them, but I sat down, started singing and counting the tombstones. When **vidi** around for my **amicus**, he had stripped himself and piled his **vestes** by the side of the road. My **cor** was in my mouth, and I sat there while he suddenly turned into a **lupus**! Now don't think I'm joking, I wouldn't lie for any amount of **pecunia** but as I was saying, he commenced to **ululare** after he was turned into a **lupus**, and ran away into the forest. I didn't know where I was for a minute or two, then I went to his clothes, to pick them up, and damned if they hadn't turned to **lapis**! Was ever anyone nearer **mortuus** from fright than me? Then I whipped out my **gladius** and cut every shadow along the road to bits, till I came to the **domus** of my mistress. I looked like a **phasma** when I went in. Melissa wondered why I was out so late. "Oh, if you'd only come sooner," she said, "you could have helped us: a **lupus** broke into the folds and attacked the sheep, bleeding them like a butcher. But one of the **servi** ran his neck through with a spear!" I couldn't keep my eyes shut any longer when I heard that, and as soon as it grew light, I rushed back to our Gaius' **domus**, and when I came to the place where the **vestes** had been turned into **lapis**, there was nothing but a pool of blood! And when I got home, my **miles** was lying in bed and a doctor was dressing his neck! I knew then that he was a **versipellis**.

Divide the words into the different categories of words. Can you spot any similarities between them? Look particularly at the endings of the words

Nouns	Verbs	Adjectives

Link the Latin words with the English derivatives and the Latin definition.

Latin word	Related word	Meaning
Dicet	lunar	Moon
Miles	lupine	Heart
Fortis	Morbid	I look
Daemonium	Amicable	Death
Luna	Vest	Slaves
servi	Video	clothes
Vidi	Military	Friend
Amicus	Coronary	Strong/Brave
Lupus	Gladiator	she says
Mortuus	Dictate	Sword
Gladius	Demon	devil
Vestes	Servant	Wolf
Cor	fortify	Soldiers

Exercise 5: Persius Jackson et puella perterrita

Sum Persius Jackson. Puer stultus sum. Audi fabulam meam:

Nox est. Sum in horto. Audio sonitum! Subito video puellam.

Puella est parva et perterrita. Habet gladium magnum.

Rogo: 'Puella, cur gladium magnum habes?'

Puella dicit: 'Sum Annabetha. Curro a monstro!'

Video monstrum iratum: canem magnum! Habet oculos rubeos et multos dentes.

Clamo: 'Monstrum!!' et curro in domum.

Puella capit gladium. Currit in monstrum. Canem necat. Puella ridet.

Ita vero: puer stultus sum!



I am Percy Jackson. I am a foolish boy. Listen to my story:

It is night. I am in the garden. I hear a sound! Suddenly I see a girl.

The girl is small and terrified. She has a great sword.

I ask: 'Girl, why do you have a great sword?'

The girl says: 'I am Annabeth. I am running away from a monster.'

I see an angry monster: a great dog! He has red eyes and many teeth.

I shout: 'Monster!!' and run into the house.

The girl takes the sword. She runs into the monster. She kills the dog. The girl laughs.

Yes, I am a foolish boy!

Highlight the adjectives in English and Latin.

Why do the endings change?

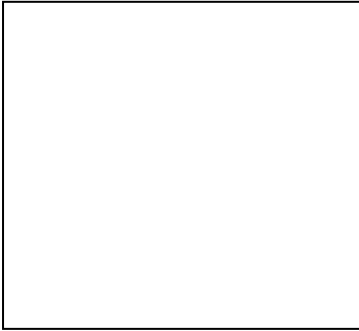
Can you find the Latin words for night, garden, and teeth? Do you know any English words that are related to the Latin?

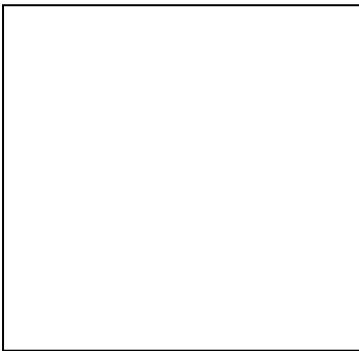
How would you end the story? Use some of the Latin words you have learned so far.

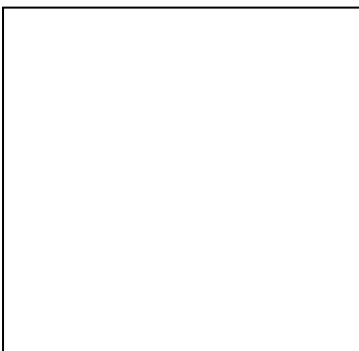
Chapter 5: Familia

Exercise 1: Describe your family in English, using some of the Latin words on the next page.

Est familia _____.









Some words to help you describe your family

Verbs

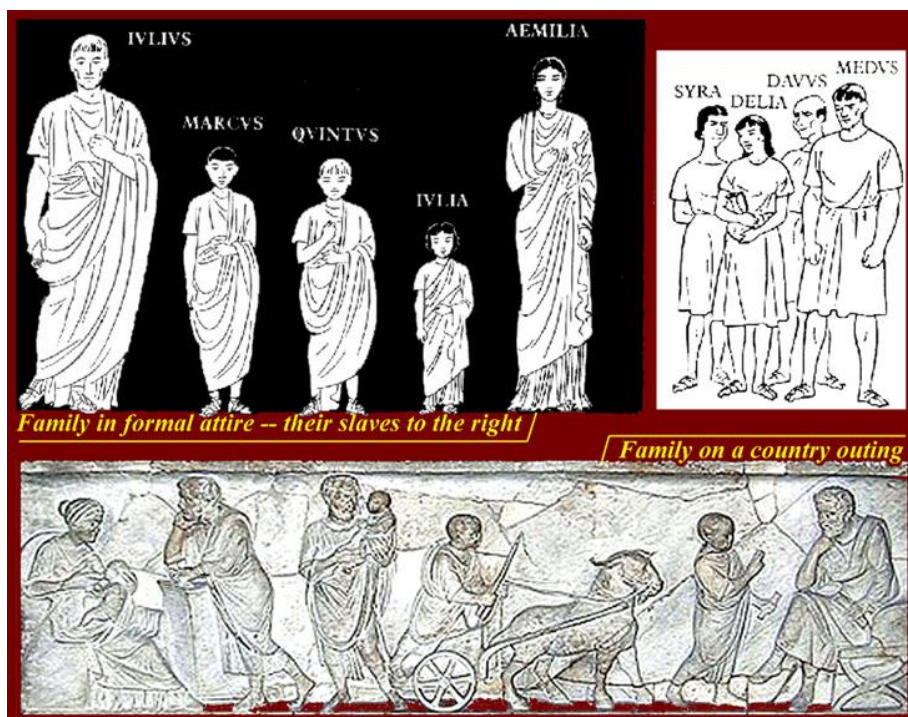
Amat	he/she loves
Ascendit	he/she goes up
Cantat	he/she sings
Est	he/she is
Legit	he/she reads
Servat	he/she saves
Spectat	he/she watches
Sum	I am
Videt	he/she sees

Book	liber (object: librum)
Brother	frater
Dinner	cena
Father	pater
Friend	amicus
Garden	hortus
Girl	puella
Life	vita
Ludus	school
Mother	mater
Shop	taberna
Sister	soror
Story	fabula
Sword	gladius
Table	mensa
Teacher	magister (object: magistrum) or a female teacher is a magistra

Subject	-->	Object
cen-a		cen-am
amic-us		amic-um
soror		soror-em

Exercise 2: Make your own story about your day as a Roman *familia*





Family in formal attire -- their slaves to the right

Family on a country outing

Some words to help you

Verbs

Amo – I love
Ambulo – I walk
Celo – I hide
Curro – I run
Disco – I learn
Edo – I eat
Emo – I buy
Facio – I make
Instruo – I teach
Laboro – I work
Narro – I tell
Paro – I prepare
Rogo – I ask
Specto – I see
Sum – I am (*es* = you are; *est* = he/she/it is)
Coquo – I cook
Vendo – I sell

Nouns

Ager – field
Amicus/amica – Friend
Cibus – Food
Dea/Deus – Goddess/god
Domus – house
Fabula – Story
Luna – Moon
Mensa – Table
Nauta – Sailor
Taberna – Shop
Via – Road
Villa – House

Some extras

ad: to/towards/onto
iratus: angry
laetus: happy
tristis: sad

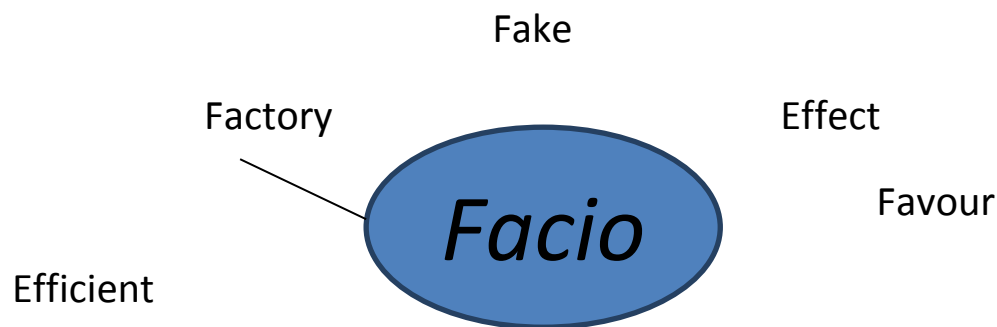
Verbs

Am(a)-o	I love
Ama-s	you love
Ama-t	he/she/it loves
Ama-mus	we love
Ama-tis	you love (many)
Ama-nt	they love

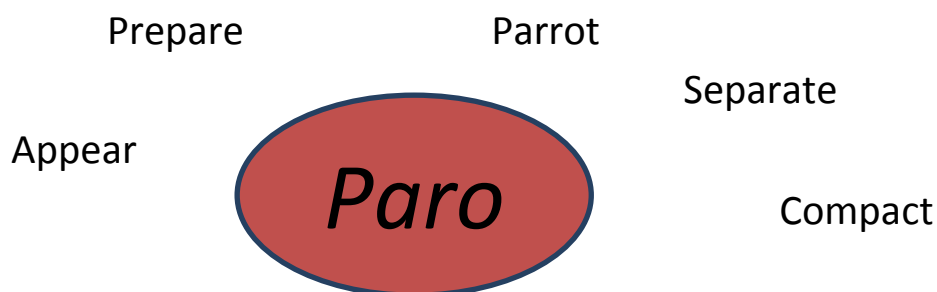
Nouns

Subject	Object
Amic-us	Amic-um
Fabul-a	Fabul-am
Ager	Agr-um

You can see one Latin word and different English words. Can you spot which English words come from the Latin? Connect the English words with the Latin words with a line. We've already done one for you.



Let's try another one:



Can you make a sentence with the word *separate*? Make it as silly as you like.

YOU NEED TO ASK YOUR PARENTS TO HELP YOU WITH THIS. Go to www.zondle.com (you have to create a username and password) and type in 'Latin familia' in the search terms. We have created two games for the pupils to play to memorise the words they are learning.

What do you think is the biggest difference between modern and Roman families? Write about it here:

Exercise 3: Spend a day with father in the Roman army



*Salve! Sum Gaius. Sum miles. Sum Romanus sed habito in Brittannia. It's much colder here than in Roma. Every day we get up very early. The other **legionarii** and I eat our **cibum** and drink some **aquam**. We spend a few hours building **domos et muros** so we can get shelter from the rain. Then we take our **gladios, arcus et sagittas** to practice fighting. We run, march, and swim with our armour to keep fit. We always need to be prepared in case the **inimici** attack us. Whenever we move camp, we carry everything with us: not just our weapons, but also **ollas** for cooking. I have to serve in the army for at least XXII more years. The **terrae** where I have served so far have always been cold. I hope I get transferred to a sunnier place soon!*

1. Put the words highlighted in **bold** in the correct column:

Male singular		Female singular		Male plural		Female plural	
Subject	Object	Subject	Object	Subject	Object	Subject	Object

2. Answer these questions about the text:

a. Where is Gaius from?

b. Where is he living?

c. Do you think he likes living there? Why (not)?

d. Who do you think are the other *legionarii*?

e. Name two activities they do during the day:

f. Can you guess what kind of a weapon the *arcos* are? Why do you think that?

g. One of the following four English words comes from the Latin *domos*. Which do you think it is? Circle it.

Donate

domestic

dummy

donut

h. Can you make a nice sentence with the correct word?

i. What do you think are *ollas*?

j. Can you make a sentence (in English or Latin) with *ollas* as the subject? You'll have to change the ending, but do keep it plural.

k. How many more years does Gaius have to work in the army?

3. Can you now create a short story about a Welsh young man who would like to join the Roman army? How does he persuade his parents? Use the Latin words you have learned above as part of the story.

A few things to help:

Here is the translation of the Latin words:

<i>Aqua</i>	water
<i>Arcus</i>	bow
<i>Cibus</i>	food
<i>Domus</i>	house
<i>Gladius</i>	sword
<i>Inimicus</i>	enemy (opposite of <i>amicus</i>)
<i>Legionarius</i>	legionary, soldier
<i>Murus</i>	wall
<i>Olla</i>	pot
<i>Sagitta</i>	arrow
<i>Terra</i>	land

Remember...

Singular:

Mens-a *amic-us*

Mens-am *amic-um*

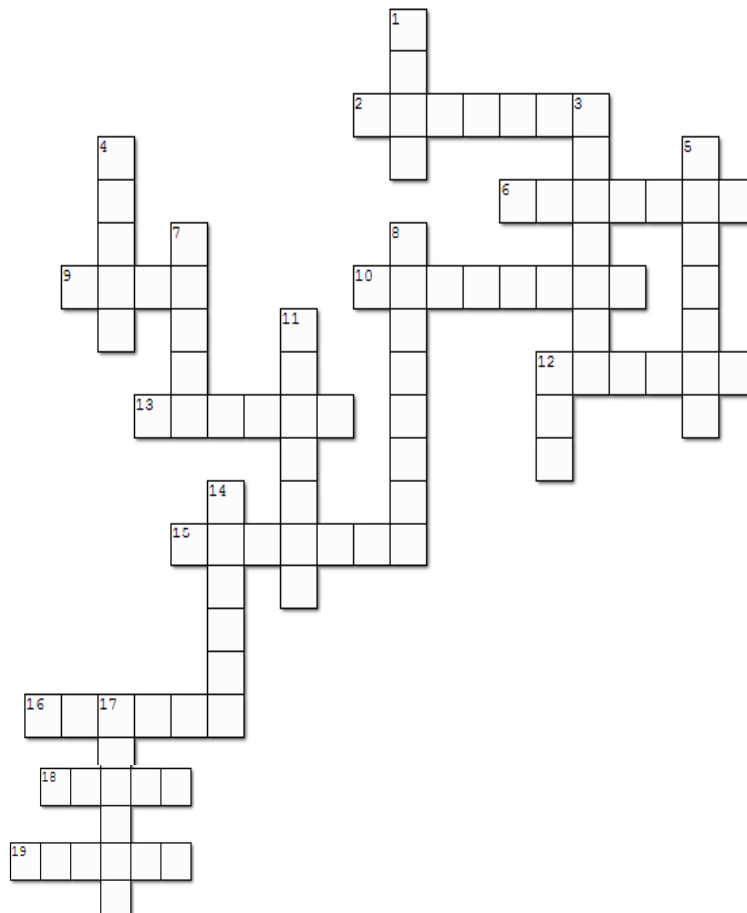
Plural:

Mens-ae *amic-i*

Mens-as *amic-os*

Exercise 4: Crossword

Complete the crossword below. Remember to think of all the Latin words you have used. Hint: Look through all the worksheets you have completed in previous classes if you don't know the answer!



Created on TheTeachersCorner.net Crossword Maker

Across

2. Latin for sword
6. Latin for soldier
9. To kill
10. A famous hero that completed 12 Labours
12. Latin for Queen
13. Latin for brother
15. To attack
16. To sail
18. Say 'hello' to one person
19. Latin for shield

Down

1. Say 'goodbye' to one person
3. Say 'hello' to 2 or more people
4. Latin for father
5. To hurry
7. Latin for mother
8. To build
11. Killed the minotaur
12. Latin for King
14. To watch
17. Say 'goodbye' to 2 or more people

Exercise 5: Roman women

We get some of our wedding traditions from the Romans. When she gets engaged, a Roman **puella** wears an **anulum** on the third finger of her left hand. When she gets married, she is dressed in white, wears a **velum** and is accompanied by a bridesmaid.

Roman **puella** normally get married when they are about XIV years old. The **pater** chooses a **maritum** and arranges the **nuptias**. It is more important to marry the right **familia** than to marry because you love someone. The **pater** controls all the members of his family and decides which man is rich and strong enough to marry his **filius**.

This is the way things were done at the start in Rome, during the **Republicam**. But once **Roma** has emperors, **puellae** have more control over their marriage and can also control their own **pecuniam**. They can even get divorced.

The most important task for a married woman is raising **pueros et puellas** and managing the **domum**. In poor families, women have to do all the work themselves; in richer families, women have **servos** and **ancillas** to help. Even though a **puella** does not have a lot of control over who she marries, some couples do marry for love. Roman women can also host parties and can influence their **maritos** in the decision they make for their families.

Answer these questions:

1. What do you think an **anulus** is?

A frog a ring a bracelet

2. What do you think a **velum** is?

A veil a skirt a dress

3. How old are Roman girls when they get married?

4 years old 14 years old 24 years old

4. Did Roman girls always have the same control over their marriage in the Roman period?



5. Name two tasks Roman women were responsible for:

6. *Ancillas* are maids. What is the Latin for only *one* maid? _____

7. If you look at the picture on the previous page (this is from a tomb stone), do you think the couple love each other? Why (not)?

8. Can you link the Latin words with the right translation?

<i>Anulus</i>	girl
<i>Puella</i>	husband
<i>Velum</i>	daughter
<i>Maritus</i>	veil
<i>Filia</i>	ring



Marriage

This is *Agrippina*. She is married to a senator and lives a very wealthy lifestyle.

Being a **mater** is dangerous in Rome, as there is not much medical help for giving birth. Women give birth on a birthing chair with the help of a midwife. Sometimes a **medicus** is present but not always.

Agrippina has four **pueros**, three **filios** et one **filiam**. She has *tres servos et unum coquum* to help look after the **domum**.

While her **maritus** is working, it is her duty to give her **servos** their orders, such as cleaning duties and looking after the **pueros**. She is also responsible for the education of the children: she selects the **magistrum** and the **pueri** are educated at home.

Roman **matres** have to be **elegantes**, **fidae**, and respectful. During the evening, when the children are in bed, Agrippina likes to go to the Roman **balneas**, attend dinner parties with her husband and go to the **tabernas**.



Can you answer these questions?

Why is it danger to be a mother in ancient Rome?

If Agrippina only had one son, what ending would you need for *fili*_____?

If Agrippina had more than one cook what ending would you need for *coqu*_____?

What is the Latin plural form of shop? _____

How is the mother responsible for the education of her children?

What do Roman women do in the evening?

How do you think Agrippina's life differs from the lives of poor mothers?

Can you connect the Latin words with the correct translations?

Elegans faithful

Fida bath

Balnea elegant

Medicus doctor

Grandmother

This is Cornelia. She is an **avia**. Cornelia has a nephew who takes care of her. In Roman times, **feminae** needed legal guardians. The guardians would be the closest male relative and he would make all the decisions for them because women were not considered good enough to make their own decisions.

Cornelia, like all **feminae** during Roman times, is not allowed to vote. Also, she has a limited education. She finished **ludum** when she was 12 years old. A few years later, Cornelia married and had two **filias**.



She is a dressmaker and sells her clothes at the local **forum**. Cornelia sells **lanas togas**, and **calceos**.

A few words: *forum* – market *lana* – wool *calceus* – shoes

Do you think grandmothers were important in Roman society?

What is the Latin word for shoes in the plural subject form?

What is the singular subject form of wool?

Exercise 6: Colour in the numbered parts of the picture with the correct colours!
Where there isn't a number, pick a different colour and fill in the boxes with Latin, Welsh, and English!

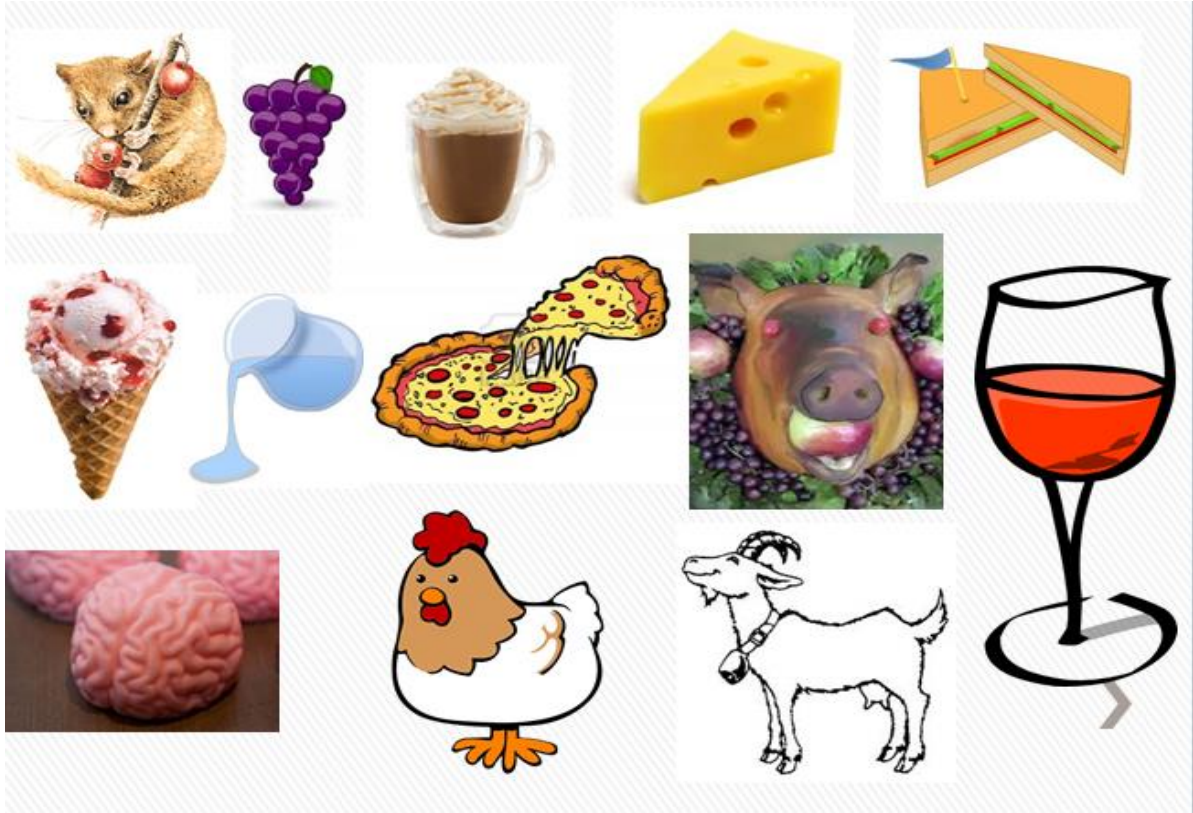


Number	Latin	Welsh	English
1	ruber	coch	
2	flavus	melyn	
3	viridis	gwyrdd	
4	caeruleus	glas	
5	ater	du	
6			
7			
8			

Chapter 6: Food

Exercise 1: Modern versus Roman

Which of these foods were eaten only by the Romans, only by us, or by both?



Exercise 2: Let's go to the shop

Salve!

Salve, caupo!

Quis es?

Sum Lucia.

Quid vis?

Volo porcum, si placet.

Hic est.

Gratias. Vale, caupo!

Vale, Lucia!

Fill in the gaps while you listen to the story:

Salve!

_____, caupo!

Quis es?

_____ Lucia.

Quid vis?

Volo porcum, si placet.

Hic est.

Gratias. Vale, _____!

_____, Lucia!

Exercise 2: Roman Meals

What would the rich Roman have for breakfast (jentaculum)?

What would they have as an early lunch at 11:00am (prandium)?

What was served for a Roman dinner (Cena) and how long might it last?

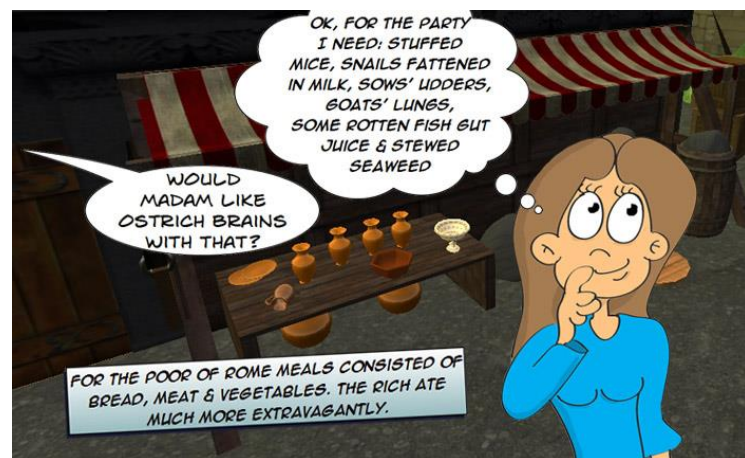
The writer Petronius wrote about his eating experiences in around AD 60:

"After a generous rubdown with oil, we put on dinner clothes. We were taken into the next room where we found three couches drawn up and a table, very luxuriously laid out, awaiting us.

We were invited to take our seats. Immediately, Egyptian slaves came in and poured ice water over our hands. The starters were served. On a large tray stood a donkey made of bronze. On its back were two baskets, one holding green olives, and the other black. On either side were dormice, dipped in honey and rolled in poppy seed. nearby, on a silver grill, piping hot, lay small sausages. As for wine, we were fairly swimming in it."

Which foods would you like to eat at a Roman Cena?

Which foods wouldn't you like to eat?



What did poor Romans eat?

Who was **Annona**?.....

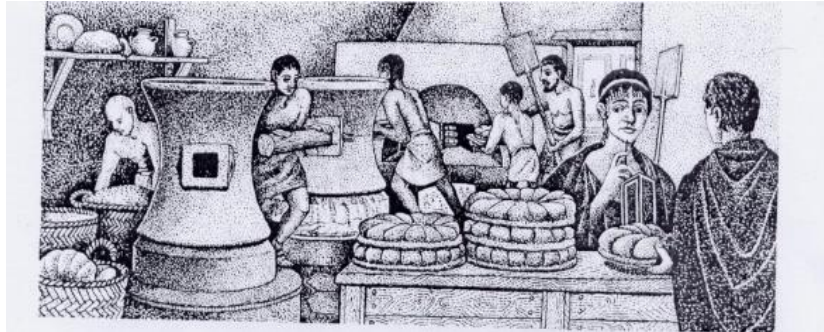
How did Annona coins **help** poor Romans?



Name 2 reasons why we know what the Romans ate.

1).....
.....

2).....
.....



Roman recipes from 'de agricultura' by Cato the elder

Would you like to eat like a poor Roman? Give 2 reasons why (or why not!).

"Pour 1/2 pound of clean wheat into a clean bowl, wash well, remove the husk thoroughly, and clean well. Pour into a pot with pure water and boil. When done, add milk slowly until it makes a thick

"Rations for farm-workers: four *modii* of wheat in winter, with which to make the *nodi ollae*. The overseer, housekeeper, foreman and shepherd should receive three."

Eating Out

It was only the wealthy Romans that dined at banquets. The poorer Romans enjoyed eating out at fast-food places just like we do today.



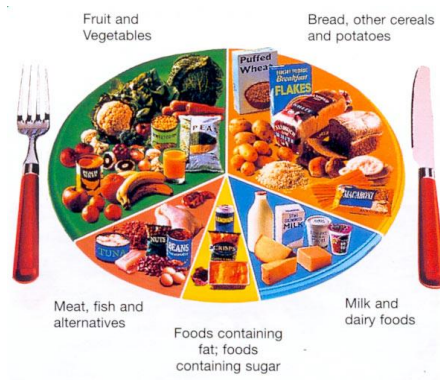
To the left is a Roman fast-food joint in Pompeii. You can see a colourful picture in red and yellow (just like McDonalds). The circular holes would have contained various foods.

What signs were found above fast food restaurants in Pompeii?

What did the Romans Use for sauce? _____

What dishes would be served in these fast food places?

How healthy was the roman diet?



Eating healthily is a big part of living a healthy lifestyle. You might have seen something like this picture before. It shows how much of different food types we should eat to stay healthy: lots of fruits and vegetables, as well as bread, cereals and potatoes, some dairy foods (like milk and cheese) and fish and meat (or alternatives, if you're vegetarian/vegan), and not a lot of fatty or sugary foods at all!

If we keep this plate in mind, we know how healthy the food that we eat is, but what about the Romans? Did they eat healthily or not? Let's find out!

What foods do you also eat that the rich Romans ate? -

What foods did poor Romans eat most often?

Give 2 reasons why there was such a big difference in the types of foods eaten by the Romans.

- 1).....
- 2).....

What is this a painting of?

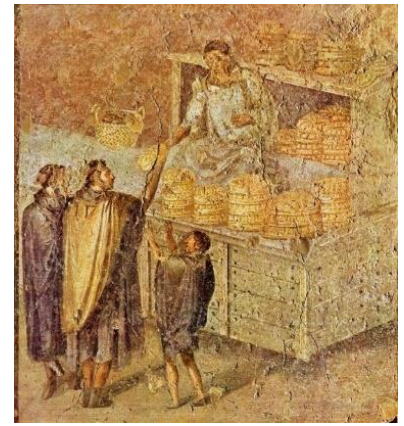
Was this an important place for rich, poor, or all Roman people?

Why?

.....

.....

.....



What do you think?

Did poor Romans eat healthily? Why?

.....

.....

Were richer Romans more or less healthy eaters than poor Romans? Why?

.....

.....

Exercise 3: Roman foods and you

Answer the questions, using the words below.

Make sure you give the words the right

endings... Is a word the subject or object of the sentence?



My favourite Roman food is _____.

I wouldn't want to eat _____.

I would love to try _____.

My mum/dad/sister/brother likes _____.

_____ is healthy.

_____ is unhealthy.



Subject	Direct Object	English
Mus	Murem	Mouse
Pavo	Pavonem	Peacock
Porcus	Porcum	Pork
Caper	Caprum	Goat
Uva	Uvam	Grape
Vinum	Vinum	Wine
Caseus	Caseum	Cheese
Panis	Panem	Bread
Piscis	Piscem	Fish
Cochlea	Cochleam	Snail
Baca	Bacam	Olive
Ovum	Ovum	Egg
Nuces	Nuces	Nuts
Mel	Mellem	Honey
Fructus	Fructum	Fruit
Aristis	Aristidem	Vegetable
Pullus	Pullum	Chicken
Cuniculus	Cuniculum	Rabbit



Chapter 7: Numerals

Exercise 1: Latin and English numerals

Connect the Latin with the English words.

Decade	unus
Universe	duo
Duo	tres
Trivia	quattuor
September	quinque
Octopus	septem
Century	octo
Millipede	novem
Quad-bike	decem
November	centum
Quintet	mille

Exercise 2: Quinque little ducks

Sing along with 5 little ducks:

Quinque little ducks went out one day, over the hills and far away.

Mother duck said quack quack quack but only quattuor ducks came back.

Quattuor ducks went out one day, over the hills and far away.

Mother duck said quack quack quack but only _____ ducks came back.

_____ little ducks went out one day, over the hills and far away.

Mother duck said quack quack quack but only _____ ducks came back.

_____ little ducks went out one day, over the hills and far away.

Mother duck said quack quack quack but only _____ duck came back.

_____ little ducks went out one day, over the hills and far away.

Mother duck said quack quack quack and all the _____ ducks came back.

Exercise 3: Crossword

Here is a list of numbers, see if you can find the Latin for them in the grid below. They may be written across, down or even diagonally. They could also be written backwards!

ONE

TWO

THREE

FOUR

FIVE

SIX

SEVEN

EIGHT

NINE

TEN

FIRST

SECOND

THIRD

FOURTH

FIFTH

SIXTH

SEVENTH

EIGHTH

NINTH

TENTH

X	R	S	E	C	U	N	D	U	S	R	Q
S	V	O	S	S	U	T	N	I	U	Q	U
U	E	S	U	S	U	M	I	R	P	O	A
V	S	E	P	T	E	M	E	V	O	N	R
A	S	P	R	S	T	V	O	C	E	X	T
T	E	T	V	Q	Q	A	O	C	E	X	U
C	R	I	S	E	U	N	U	S	T	D	S
O	T	M	T	T	I	X	X	Q	R	O	O
E	S	U	R	V	N	S	E	X	T	U	S
T	X	S	T	R	Q	R	V	T	L	D	V
D	E	C	I	M	U	S	R	E	T	U	O
S	U	I	T	R	E	T	S	U	N	O	N

Exercise 4: Roman coins

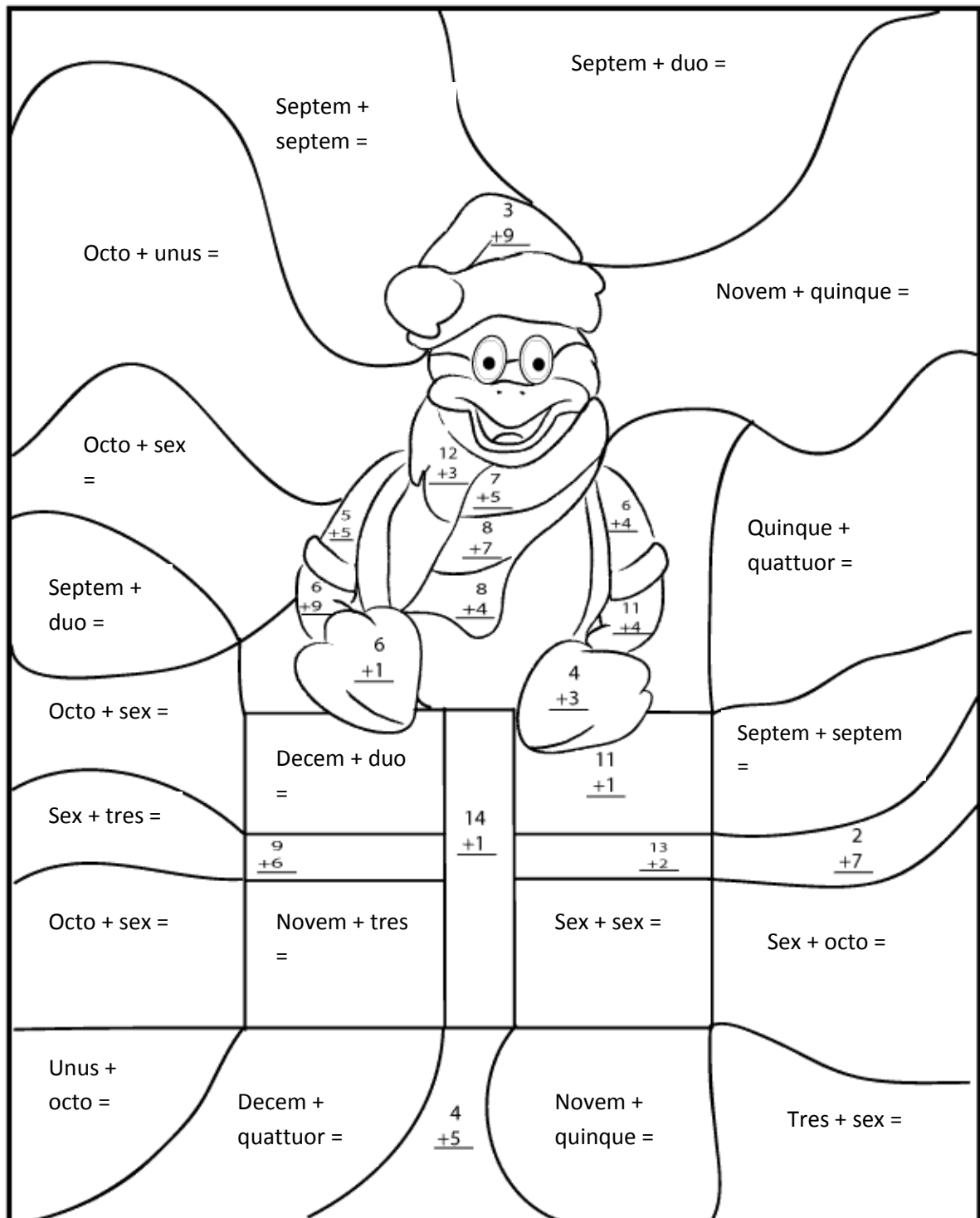
Can you make your own coins? How do they differ from modern coins? How are they similar?

COMMON COINS OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE



Chapter 8: Saturnalia

Exercise 1: Can you colour this Christmas scene in the correct colours?



15 = green (*viridis*)

10 = black (*ater*)

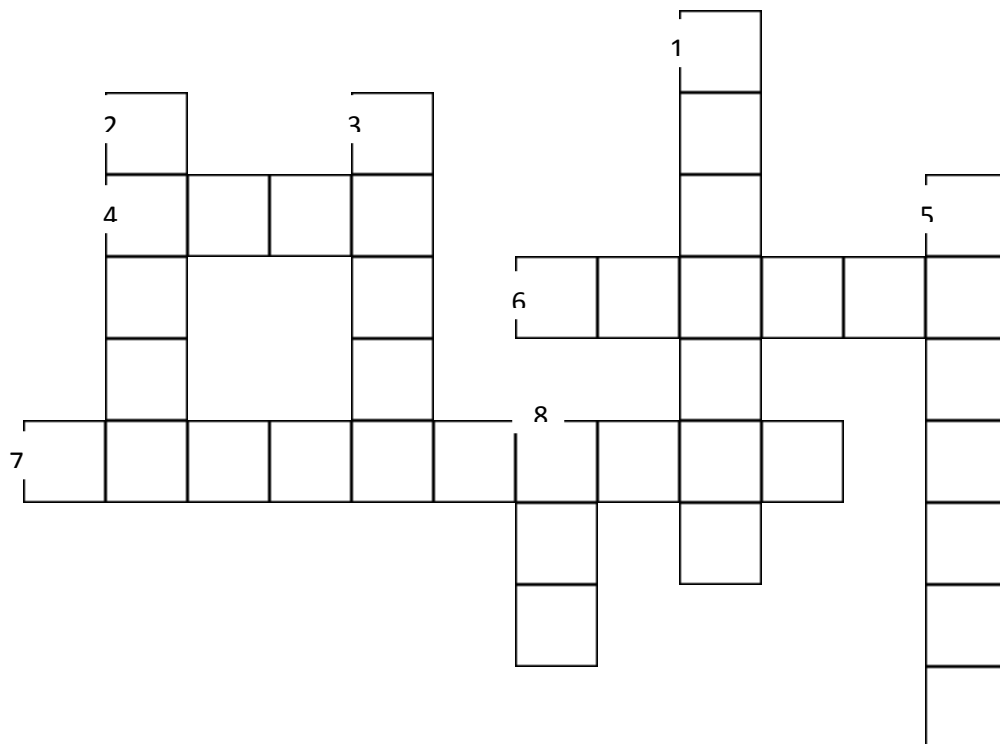
14 = dark blue (*caeruleus*)

9 = light blue (*azureus*)

12 = red (*rubeus*)

7 = orange (*luteus*)

Exercise 2: Latin Christmas Crossword



ACROSS

- 4 known to pull father Christmas' sleigh
- 6 Something that shines in the sky
- 7 Something you might place on your Christmas tree

DOWN

- 1 messenger of god, Gabriel for example
- 2 grows in a forest, often decorated at Christmas
- 3 Generally wrapped and given at celebrations
- 5 a block of wax with a wick that emits light when it burns
- 8 Cold white powder that falls from the sky

Latin Words to choose from:

Angelus
Reno
Candela
Nix

Arbor
Donum
Ornamentum
Stella

Exercise 3: 't Was the night before Christmas

FIND THE LATIN MISTAKES!

Certain nouns and adjectives that we have already seen are **highlighted**. SOME of these have the wrong ending. Working out if the word is the SUBJECT or DIRECT OBJECT (with the help of the word list below), see if you can find and CORRECT any Latin mistakes!

T'was the **night** before Christmas

Est Nox ante festum nativitatis Christi

And all through the **house**

Et in domo

Not **an animal** was awake, not even a **small mouse**

Nulla bestia evigilat, neque parva mus

The **sacks** were hung by the chimney with care

Sacci suspenduntur prope caminum diligenter

With the hope that Santa soon would be there

Cum spe: Santa mox est hic

The children were all asleep in their beds

Pueri dormiunt in lectulis

Visions of presents danced in their heads

Spectra donorum saltant in capitibus

The **moon** was **bright** on the new-fallen snow

Luna est luminosa super novam pruina

It gave the **light** of mid-day to objects below

Dat lucem meridiei objectis inferis

And then, suddenly, I heard on the roof

Et subito, audio in tecto

The **prance** and **sound** of each little hoof



Saltum et sonitum parvae ungulae

When I was afraid, and turning around

Cum timeo et converto

Santa came down the chimney with a bound

Santa descendit de camino cum salto

He was dressed all in fur, from his head to his foot

Vestitus est in pelle, a capite ad pedem

And his clothes were all black with ashes and soot

vestes omnia nigra cineri et fuligini

His eyes - how colourful! His dimples how merry!

Oculi – quam luminosi! Facies quam hilaris!

His cheeks were like red roses, and he wasn't very smelly!

Genae ut rubeae rosae, et ille non odoratus!

He spoke not a word, but went straight to his work,

Dicit nullum verbum, sed it ad laborem,

And filled all the sacks, as much as he pleased

Et implet omnes saccos, quantum placet

He ate a lot of wine, nuts and cheese

Comsumit multum vinum, nuces et caseum

And giving a nod, up the chimney he rose

Et nutus, sursus caminum surgit

But I heard him exclaim, when he wasn't in sight

Sed clamat, cum non adest



"Happy Christmas to all, and to all a good-night!"

"Felix festum nativitatis Christi omnibus, et omnibus felix nox!"

Word	Subject	Direct Object
Bright	Luminosus	Luminosum
Animal	Bestia	Bestiam
Chimney	Caminus	Caminum
Prance	Saltus	Saltum
Fur	Pellis	Pellem
House	Domus	Domum
Black	Nigra	Nigram
Mouse	Mus	Murem
Red	Rubeae	Rubeas
Nuts	Nuces	Nuces
Visions	Spectrum	Spectrum
Colourful	Luminosus	Luminosum
Night	Nox	Noctem
Sound	Sonitus	Sonitum
Merry	Hilaris	Hilarem
Moon	Luna	Lunam
Wine	Vinum	Vinum
Light	Lux	Lucem
Children	Pueri	Pueros
Cheese	Caseus	Caseum
Small	Parvus	Parvum
Sacks	Sacci	Saccos



Exercise 4: 12 days of Christmas (numeral revision)

XII Dies Natalis

I) **Primo** die Natalis amator dedit mi **perdicem in piro**.

II) **Secunda** die Natalis amator dedit mi **duos**
turtures
et **perdicem in piro**.

III) **Tertia** die Natalis amator dedit mi **tres**
gallinas,
duos turtures et **perdicem in piro**.

IV) **Quarta** die Natalis amator dedit mi
quattuor aves ...

V) **Quinta** die Natalis amator dedit mi
quinque anulos ...

VI) **Sexta** die Natalis amator dedit mi **sex**
anserres ...

VII) **Septima** die Natalis amator dedit mi
septem cygnos nantes

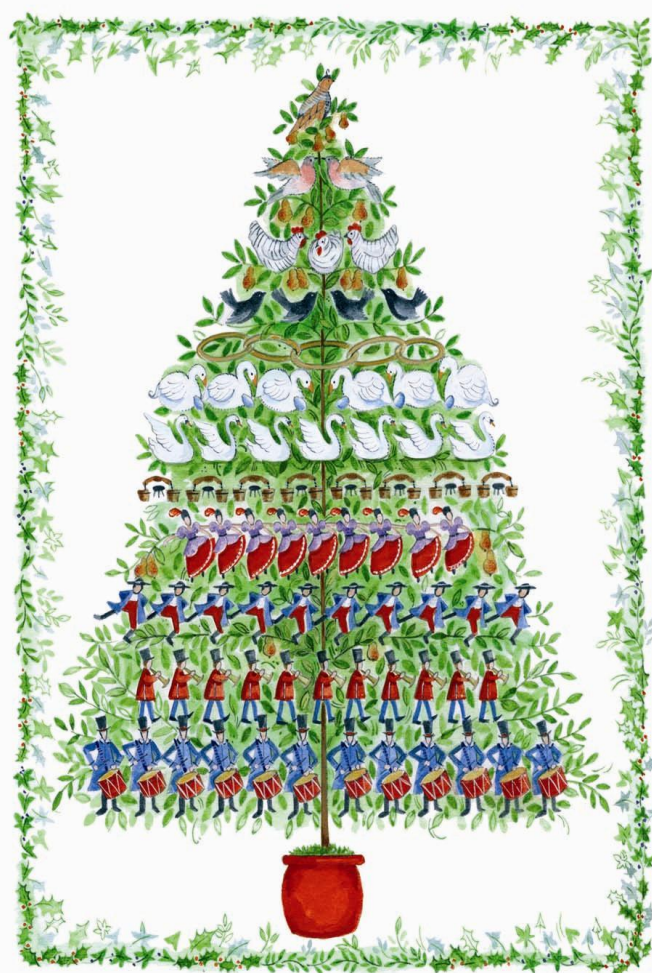
VIII) **Octava** die Natalis amator dedit mi **octo**
quae mulgent...

IX) **Nona** die Natalis amator dedit mi **novem**
saltatrices ...

X) **Decima** die Natalis amator dedit mi **decem** saltatores ...

XI) **Undecima** die Natalis amator dedit mi **undecim** tibicines...

XII) **Duodecima** die Natalis amator dedit mi **duodecim** qui pulsant, **undecim** tibicines, **decem** saltatores, **novem** saltatrices, **octo** quae mulgent, **septem** cygnos nantes, **sex** anserres, **quinque** anulos, **quattuor** aves, **tres** gallinas, **duos** turtures et **perdicem in piro**.



Exercise 5: Jingle Bells

Tintini tintinnant

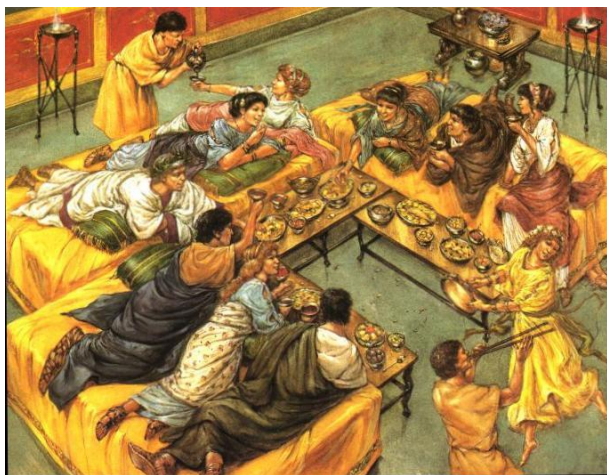
Nantes per nives
in apertā traheā
trans agros imus
omnes ridentes. (ha! ha! ha!)

Tintini tintinnant.

Animose sic
Lætissimi nos canimus
Canticum hac nocte.

(O!) tinnitus, tinnitus, semper tinnitus!
O tantum est gaudium dum vehimus in trahā!
Tinnitus, tinnitus, semper tinnitus!
O tantum est gaudium dum vehimus in trahā!

Exercise 6: Making Christmas cards



If you want to wish people happy
Saturnalia:

Io, Saturnalia! = Hurray, Saturnalia!

Laeta Saturnalia! = Merry Saturnalia!

If you want to wish them happy Christmas:

**Hilare festum nativitatis Christi et felicem
annum novum!**

= Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year!

Omnia optima festo nativitatis Christi et felici anno novo!

= All the best for Christmas and for a Happy New Year!

If you want to focus on New Year:

Salutes temporis anni! = Greetings of the time of the year!

Beatum annum novum! = Happy New Year!

Fortuna tecum sit per annum novum! = May fortune be with you through the New Year!

Chapter 9: Verbs

Exercise 1: Present Tense Verbs

Am <u>o</u>	I love	ama <u>mus</u>	We love
ama <u>s</u>	You love (sing)	ama <u>tis</u>	You love (pl)
ama <u>t</u>	He/she/it loves	ama <u>nt</u>	They love

Lollipop Verbs

1. I think _____
2. You (sing) create _____
3. He/she/ it read aloud _____
4. We train _____
5. You (pl) read aloud _____
6. They think _____



Vocabulary:

Amo – I love	Recito – I read aloud
Cognito – I think	Specto – I watch
Explico – I explain	Narro- I tell
Educo – I train	
Laboro – I work	
Oppungo – I attack	







Swansea University
Prifysgol Abertawe

Literacy through Classics
Swansea University

Project Coordinator:
Dr Evelien Bracke
Department of History and Classics
Contact: e.bracke@swansea.ac.uk

For more information, see www.literacythroughclassics.weebly.com.