

Year 11 homework booklet – Autumn Term

HALF TERM 1

Weeks 1-2

Translate into English:

- 1 pueri in via stabant ut puellas salutarent.
- 2 Romam ire volebam ut templa forumque viderem.
- 3 hi mortui sunt ut nos viveremus.
- 4 ancilla tabernam iniit ut cibum emeret.
- 5 captivus clamabat ut ab omnibus audiretur.
- 6 amici ad villam advenerunt ut nobiscum loquerentur.
- 7 cives ad portas urbis festinaverunt ut verba nuntii audirent.
- 8 nonne custodiebaris ne ab inimicis necareris?
- 9 milites per noctem laborabant ut nova castra conficerent.
- 10 servus fugisse videbatur, ut saepe accidit, ne a domino puniretur.

Weeks 3-4 – translate the passage below...

The republican government of Rome had been designed to run a city-state, not an empire. As Rome expanded overseas in the last two centuries BC, the system was increasingly unable to cope. Rome was dominated by a sequence of ambitious men who had experienced great power as military commanders or provincial governors, and were unwilling to give it up when they returned to Rome. The last and greatest of these was Julius Caesar. Born in 100 BC into a patrician family claiming descent from Iulus (another name for Ascanius, the son of Aeneas), Caesar became head of his family at the age of sixteen and showed early signs of great ambition. He cultivated rich and powerful friends, and connections that would help him later, though he also made enemies.

Exercise 10.4

Caesar captured by pirates

The young Caesar is captured by pirates (75 BC). Acting with relaxed confidence, he reveals his good opinion of himself and enjoys a bantering relationship with them, but is in the end ruthless.

- Caesar ubi iuvenis erat ad Graeciam navigabat ut oratores claros audiret et ab eis doceretur. subito navis a praedonibus oppugnata est. Caesar et nonnulli servi capti sunt. deinde ad parvam insulam ducti sunt. praedones eos ibi captivos tenebant, ut pecuniam sibi facerent. Caesar tamen, ubi praedones pretium viginti talentorum pro vita sua petiverunt, vehementer risit. ‘pretium multo maius’ inquit ‘pro tanto homine petere debetis.’ et promisit se quinquaginta talenta eis daturum esse. deinde servos quosdam Romam misit ut hanc pecuniam referrent.

- interea multa iocosa cum praedonibus loquebatur; olim dixit se mox eos puniturum esse. praedones verbis iuvenis auditis riserunt; ubi tamen servi redierunt, ut ille promiserat, pecuniam libenter acceperunt. Caesar sic liberatus naves atque comites quaerere coepit. brevi tempore ad insulam rediit ut praedones puniret: pecunia eorum rapta, omnes saevissime occidit. sic praedones pro sceleribus poenas dederunt. sic Caesar omnia fecit quae se facturum esse dixerat.

	Graecia -ae <i>f</i>	Greece
	orator -oris <i>m</i>	orator, public speaker
	praedo -onis <i>m</i>	pirate
4	pretium -i <i>n</i>	price, ransom
	viginti	twenty
	talentum -i <i>n</i>	talent (<i>large unit of money</i>)
	vehementer	loudly
	tantus -a -um	so great, such a great
6	quingenta	fifty
	iocosus -a -um	in jest, as a joke
	brevis -e	brief, short
	tempus -oris <i>n</i>	time
	occido -ere -i occisus	I kill
	poenas do dare dedi	I pay the penalty, I am punished

Weeks 5-6

Translate into English:

- 1 domum redii ut cenam consumerem.
- 2 senatores de re gravissima loquebantur.
- 3 quis exercitum Romanum tum ducebat?
- 4 haec victoria spem pacis nobis dat.
- 5 altera puella Romam ire volebat, altera domi manere malebat.
- 6 magnam manum captivorum in castris invenimus.
- 7 naves multis post diebus navigare potuerunt.
- 8 quid in manu tenes, serve?
- 9 haec ancilla in omnibus rebus fidelis erat.
- 10 dux exercitus nostri postridie ab urbe profectus est.

HALF TERM 2

Weeks 1-2 – translate the passage below...

Caesar's ambition

Caesar travels to Spain on military service (69 BC). He offers and is offered some thoughts about ambition.

- Caesar exercitum suum ad Hispaniam ducebat. per montes multos dies iter faciebant. mox ad parvum vicum advenerunt; omnes qui ibi habitabant pauperes erant. Caesar militesque de vico loquebantur. miles quidam 'fortasse' inquit 'viri etiam in hoc vico saepe pugnant quod quisque rex esse vult. quam stulti sunt!' tum ceteri milites riserunt.
- 5 Caesar tamen 'vero pugnant' inquit 'sed stulti non sunt. ego enim malo minimo in vico primus esse quam secundus Romae.' omnes qui haec verba audiverunt in animo tenebant. postea in Hispania Caesar statuam Alexandri Magni in templo conspexit. hac visa, maxime motus lacrimare coepit. 'Alexander' inquit 'adhuc iuvenis mundum vicerat; ego nihil magnum umquam feci.' itaque Romam rediit seque ad res maiores
- 10 paravit.

Hispania -ae *f*

Spain

	vicus -i m	village
	pauper -eris m	poor man, peasant
	fortasse	perhaps
4	quisque	each
	vero	indeed, certainly
	secundus -a -um	second
	statua -ae f	statue
	Alexander -dri Magnus -i m	Alexander the Great (356-323 BC, Greek king who created vast empire)
7	adhuc	still
	mundus -i m	world
	umquam	ever
	itaque	and so, therefore

Weeks 3-4 – translate the passage below...

Politics not pomp

After successful campaigning during a second period in Spain, Caesar has the chance of celebrating a triumph, the great procession into Rome of a victorious general, but foregoes this temporary publicity in favour of furthering his ambitions by standing for office as consul (60 BC).

Caesar postea in Hispania iterum bellum gessit. multis Romanorum hostibus ibi victis, Romam redire volebat ut consul esset. sperabat se quoque urbem in triumpho intraturum esse, cum captivis militibusque suis. senatores tamen ‘officium consulis’ inquirunt ‘petere non potes nisi urbem privatus intrabis.’ Caesar igitur imperium unum
 5 Bibulus erat: hic tamen paene nihil fecit, Caesar paene omnia. postea ex omnibus provinciis Galliam legit. gentes feroces ibi habitabant; Romani primo parvam partem terrae habebant. mox tamen Caesare duce Romani omnem Galliam superaturi erant.

	Hispania -ae f	Spain
	triumphus -i m	triumphal procession
	officium -i n	office, position
	privatus -i m	private citizen
6	Bibulus -i m	Bibulus
	paene	almost
	provincia -ae f	province
	Gallia -ae f	Gaul (modern France and surrounding area)

Weeks 5-6– translate the passage below...

Background: Caesar in Gaul and Britain

After his consulship Caesar was given a special command as proconsul in Gaul. He saw that he could gain wealth by conquest, and prestige by extending Roman territory. He took four

legions with him, and raised two more. He defeated several tribes and secured the borders of the expanded province. By a show of strength he deterred German tribes from crossing them. After finding out as much as he could about Britain (with which the Gauls were in close contact), he twice crossed the Channel and invaded, but did not make a permanent conquest. Finally he defeated the rebel Gallic leader Vercingetorix, his most dangerous opponent. Caesar was now virtually sovereign of a very large and wealthy province. He wrote about all this in his *Gallic Wars*, a detailed and extensive war diary. He always refers to himself in the third person as ‘Caesar’, which makes the trumpet-blowing a bit less obvious.

Exercise 10.9

Caesar in Gaul

Caesar makes conquests in Gaul and a show of Roman strength in Germany.

Caesar in Gallia et pecuniam et gloriam sibi petebat. quattuor legiones ducens, multas gentes ibi vicit. Helvetii e terra sua discesserunt et trans Galliam iter facere coeperunt; Caesar eos redire coegit, quamquam domos suas antea incenderant. Caesar saepe crudelis erat: olim pugnaturus diu manebat, ut hostes nullam aquam haberent; deinde, postquam eos facile vicit, manus omnium praecidi iussit. ubi cognovit gentes Germaniae Galliam invasuros esse, pontem trans Rhenum flumen fecit. legiones in Germaniam duxit, ut copiae suae ab omnibus viderentur. deinde, sine proelio, legiones in Galliam reduxit et pontem deleri iussit. Germani nuntium celatum intellexerunt; Galliam non invaserunt.

	Gallia -ae f	Gaul
	gloria -ae f	glory
	legio -onis f	legion (<i>army division of up to 6000 men</i>)
	Helvetii -orum m pl	the Helvetii (<i>a tribe in modern Switzerland</i>)
5	praecido -ere	I cut off
	Germania -ae f	Germany
	invado -ere invasi invasus	I invade
	pons pontis m	bridge
	Rhenus -i m	the Rhine (<i>major river dividing Gaul and Germany</i>)
6	Germani -orum m pl	Germans

Summer Term

HOMWORK BOOKLET – EXAM PRACTICE (1 X SECTION PER FORTNIGHT)

Section A

Read the passage and answer the questions.

After the Greeks leave a gift on the beach near Troy, Laocoon petitions the gods for help but inadvertently becomes the catalyst for Troy's doom.

Hic alius magnus timor (O fabula misera) animos caecos nostros terret. Laocoon, sacerdos Neptuni fortuna factus, acrem taurem ad aram in litore mactabat. Tum gemini serpentes potentes, mare prementes, ab insula ad litore currunt. lamque agros tenebant et, oculis igne ardentibus, ora linguis sibilis lambebant.

Nos omnes fugimus; illi via certa Laocoonta filiosque eius petunt. Primum parva corpora duorum puerorum capiunt et lacerant necantque devorantque. Tum patrem fortem, ad filios miseros currentem, rapiunt et magnis spiris tenent et superant.

Names

<i>Neptunus, Neptuni (m.)</i>	<i>the god Neptune</i>
<i>Laocoon, Laocoonis (m.)</i>	<i>Laocoon</i>
<i>Laocoonta</i>	<i>Greek form of Laocoon</i>
<i>Minerva, Minervae</i>	<i>the goddess Minerva</i>

Vocabulary

<i>caecus, caeca, caecum</i>	<i>blind</i>
<i>acer, acris, acre</i>	<i>fierce</i>
<i>taurus, tauri (m.)</i>	<i>bull</i>
<i>macto, mactare, mactavi, mactatus</i>	<i>I sacrifice</i>
<i>serpens, serpentis (m.)</i>	<i>snake</i>
<i>premo, premere, pressi, pressum</i>	<i>I rush</i>
<i>geminus, gemina, geminum</i>	<i>twin</i>
<i>ignis, ignis(m.)</i>	<i>fire</i>
<i>oculus, oculi (m.)</i>	<i>eye</i>
<i>ardeo, ardere, arsi, arsus</i>	<i>I burn</i>
<i>sibilus, sibila, sibilum</i>	<i>hissing</i>
<i>lambo, lambere, lambi, lambitus</i>	<i>I lick</i>
<i>certus, certa, certum</i>	<i>determined</i>
<i>primum (adv.)</i>	<i>Firstly</i>
<i>lacero, lacerare, laceravi, lacerandus</i>	<i>I mangle</i>
<i>devoro, devorare, devoravi, devoratus</i>	<i>I devour</i>
<i>spira, spirae (f.)</i>	<i>coil</i>

1 *Hic alius magnus timor (O fabula misera) animos caecos nostros terret. Laocoon, sacerdos Neptuni fortuna factus, acrem taurem ad aram in litore mactabat* (lines 1-2):

(a) Who was Laocoon?

..... [2]

(b) What can we assume about Laocoon's responsibilities in the city of Troy?

.....[2]

2 *Laocoon, sacerdos Neptuni fortuna factus* (lines 1-2): with which natural feature is Neptune typically associated?

.....[1]

3 *Hic alius magnus timor (O fabula misera) animos caecos nostros terret* (line 1): why are the Trojans described as *caecos*?

..... [2]

4 *Tum gemini serpentes potentes, mare prementes, ab insula ad litore currunt* (lines 2-3): what happened after Laocoon sacrificed the bull?

..... [2]

5 *Iamque agros tenebant* (line 3): put a tick (✓) in the box which represents the **best English translation** of this Latin idiom.

- A And now they were on the fields
- B And now they were fearing the land
- C And now they were holding the fields
- D And now they were on the land

[1]

6 *Nos omnes fugimus; illi via certa Laocoonta filiosque eius petunt* (line 5):

(a) Why do you think Virgil gives us Laocoon's name in the Greek?

.....[2]

(b) After the spectators fled, what happened?

.....[2]

7 *Primum parva corpora duorum puerorum capiunt et lacerant necantque devorantque* (lines 5-6): what did the beasts do first?

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..... [4]

Section B

Virgil recounts Laocoon's final struggle with the monsters.

Nec se a vulneribus defendere nec fugere potest, et ipse, ut taurus saucius ad aram, clamores horrendos ad caelum tollit. Eodem tempore serpentes fugiunt, petuntque perfugium in arce Minervae acris.

Vocabulary

saucius, saucia, saucium

wounded

perfugium, perfugii (n.)

refuge

arx, arcis (f.)

citadel

8 Translate the passage above into good English.

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Section C

Read the passage and answer the questions.

Seeing these events as a message from the gods, the Trojans sealed their own fate.

Quod Laocoon in equum Minervae hastam iecerat, nos putavimus eum erravisse et poenas dedisse; veritatem acerbam nescivimus. Portas patefacimus et admittimus istum equum in urbem; atque pueri puellaeque – O patria, O di magni, O Troia! – eum tangere gaudent. Et quoque gaudemus nos miseri, quibus ille dies fuit ultimus ac quibus numquam erit ullum solacium.

Names

Minerva, Minervae

The goddess Minerva

Troia

Troy (the city)

Vocabulary

hasta, hastae (f.)

javelin

erro, errare, erravi, erratus

I err

acerbus, acerba, acerbum

harsh, bitter

<i>veritas, veritatis (f.)</i>	<i>truth</i>
<i>patefacio, patefacere, patefaci, patefactus</i>	<i>I open</i>
<i>tango, tangere, tetigi, tactus</i>	<i>I touch</i>
<i>ultimus, ultima, ultimum</i>	<i>last, final</i>
<i>ullus, ulla, ullum</i>	<i>any</i>
<i>solacium, solacii (n.)</i>	<i>solace</i>

10 *Quod Laocoon in equum Minervae hastam iecerat, nos putavimus eum erravisse et poenas*

dedisse (lines 1-2):

(a) Which god was associated with the object left on the beach by the Greeks?

..... [1]

(b) Why were the Trojans not shocked by Laocoon's sudden death?

..... [3]

11 *Portas patefacimus et admittimus istum equum in urbem* (line 2): what **three** things did the Trojans do after Laocoon's auspicious end?

..... [3]

12 *atque pueri puellaeque – O patria, O di magni, O Troia! – eum tangere gaudent* (line 3): what was the reaction of Troy's younger inhabitants?

..... [2]

13 *Et quoque gaudemus nos miseri, quibus ille dies fuit ultimus ac quibus numquam erit ullum solacium* (lines 3-4):

(a) Which **adjective** given above describes the citizens of Troy in their jubilation?

.....[1]

(b) Why was there to be *ullum solacium* for the Trojans? (Give full details)

.....
..... [4]

14 For each of the Latin words in the table below, give **one** English word which has been derived from the Latin word **and** give the meaning of the English word.

Write your answers in the boxes. One has been done for you.

Latin word	English word	Meaning of the English word
<i>poenas</i>	penalty	a punishment for a crime
<i>equum</i>		
<i>pueri</i>		

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15 What do you think we might learn from the story of Laocoon's death?

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.....[2]

SECTION D

Read the following passage and answer the questions.

Catilina fails in two attempts to gain power in Rome.

Lucius Sergius Catilina, filius viri nobilis, magnum robor et animi et corporis habebat. erat tamen vir scelestus; ubi enim consulatum quaerebat, civibus promisit non solum tabulas novas sed etiam mortem hominum divitum. eos qui eum adiuvabant coegit sanguinem humanum vino mixtum bibere: tum, quod minatus est se hoc facinus publice nuntiaturum esse, in fide manebant. unus autem ex comitibus Catilinae amicae suae rem narravit; quae tot alias feminas de coniuratione certiores fecit ut brevi tempore plurimi cives conscii essent. itaque non Catilina sed Cicero, vir optimus, consul electus est.

Vocabulary

robor, roboris (n)	strength
consulatus, us (m)	consulship
tabulae novae (f.pl)	cancellation of debts
divitis, e	rich
cogo, cogere, coegi, coactum	I force, compel
mixtus, a, um	mixed
minor, minari, minatus sum	I threaten
facinus, oris (n)	wicked deed, crime
publice	publicly
conuratio, onis	plot
certiores facio, facere, feci, factum	I inform
conscius, a, um	aware, informed
Cicero, onis (m)	Cicero (a politician)

1. *Lucius Sergius Catilina, filius viri nobilis, magnum robor et animi et corporis habebat. erat tamen vir scelestus* (lines 1-2)

a) Who was Catilina?

..... (2)

b) What are we told about his strength?

..... (3)

c) Pick out and translate the word which describes him in line 2.

..... (2)

2. *ubi enim consulatum quaerebat, civibus promisit non solum tabulas novas sed etiam mortem hominum divitum.* (lines 2-3)

a) What two things did he promise the citizens?

.....

.....(1+2)

b) Why did he do this?

..... (2)

3. *eos qui eum adiuvabant coegit sanguinem humanum vino mixtum bibere: tum, quod minatus est se hoc facinus publice nuntiaturum esse, in fide manebant.* (lines 3-5)

a) Explain what he forced those helping him to do.

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..... (3)

b) How did he use this to make them stay faithful?

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.....(5)

4. *unus autem ex comitibus Catilinae amicae suae rem narravit; quae tot alias feminas de coniuratione certiores fecit ut brevi tempore plurimi cives conscii essent. itaque non Catilina sed Cicero, vir optimus, consul electus est.* (lines 6-8).

a) Explain fully how very many citizens came to find out about the plot.

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..... (4)

b) What happened as a result?

..... (2)

SECTION E

tum Catilina, ad perfidiam conversus, legionem hominum malorum paravit, quibus magnas divitias promisit. multi horum militum iuvenes erant, quod facilius erat Catilinae eis persuadere donis. Catilina credebat se, novis consulibus occisis, servis liberatis, urbe incensa, Romam capturum esse. Cicero tamen, cum forte cognovisset quid in animo haberet Catilina, ceteros amicos comprehendi iussit; ipse Catilina paucis post diebus legione iuvenum in proelio victa interfectus est.

perfidia, perfidiae (f)

treachery

conversus

having turned

divitiae, divitiarum (f.pl)

riches, wealth

comprehendo, comprehendere, comprehensus

I arrest

proelium, I (n)

battle

vinco, vincere, vici, victus

I conquer, beat

5. Translate the passage above into good English.

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6. For each of the Latin words in the table below, give one English word which has been derived from the Latin word and give the meaning of the English word.

Write your answers in the boxes. One has been done for you.

Latin Word	English Word	Meaning of the English Word
conversus	convert	To turn something into something else
facilius		
liberatis		

(4)

SECTION F

Answer ALL the questions.

Read the passage and answer the questions.

While visiting the Underworld, Aeneas saw the spirit of his old friend Deiphobus.

Aeneas erat dux Troianorum. in Tartarum descenderat ut patrem videret, qui iam mortuus erat. dum inter manes ambulat, Aeneas Deiphobum conspexit: qui multis ante annis amicus eius fuerat sed occisus erat Troiam contra Graecos defendens. quo conspecto Aeneas perterritus erat, non solum quod nesciebat eum mortuum esse, sed etiam quod species dira erat: nam nec nasum neque ares habebat.

Aeneas ad Deiphobum adiit. eum rogavit quid accidisset. ‘in urbe’ inquit Aeneas ‘audivi te fortissime pugnasse. te invenire conatus sum, sed non potui. sed quis haec fecit?’ ille respondit ‘Helena erat quae haec fecit.’

Names

<i>Aeneas, Aeneae</i> (acc. <i>Aeneam</i>) (m)	Aeneas
<i>Troiani, Troianorum</i> (m pl)	Trojans
<i>Tartarus, Tartari</i> (m)	the Underworld
<i>Deiphobus, Deiphobi</i> (m)	Deiphobus
<i>Troia, Troiae</i> (f)	Troy
<i>Graeci, Graecorum</i> (m pl)	Greeks
<i>Helena, Helenae</i> (f)	Helen

Vocabulary

<i>manes, manium</i> (m pl)	spirits (of the dead)
<i>species, specie</i> (f)	appearance
<i>nasus, nasi</i> (m)	nose
<i>auris, auris</i> (f)	ears

1 *Aeneas erat dux Troianorum* (line 1): who was Aeneas?

..... [1]

2 *in Tartarum descenderat ut patrem videret* (line 1): why had Aeneas entered the Underworld?

..... [1]

3 *dum inter manes ambulat, Aeneas Deiphobum conspexit* (line 2): what was Aeneas doing when he saw Deiphobus?

..... [1]

4 *qui multis ante annis amicus eius fuerat sed occisus erat Troiam contra Graecos defendens* (lines 2-3): what information is given here about Deiphobus? Give full details.

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..... [4]

5 *quo conspecto Aeneas perterritus erat, non solum quod nesciebat eum mortuum esse* (lines 3-4):

What information did Aeneas find out about Deiphobus? Put a tick in the correct box.

A That Deiphobus thought Aeneas was dead

B That Deiphobus was dead

C That Deiphobus was alone

D That Deiphobus was terrified

[1]

6 *quod species dira erat: nam nec nasum neque aures habebat* (lines 4-5): Why was Aeneas terrified by the sight of Deiphobus? Give full details.

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..... [3]

7 *'in urbe' inquit Aeneas 'audivi te fortissime pugnasse'* (lines 6-7): what did Aeneas say he had heard about Deiphobus?

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..... [2]

8 *'te invenire conatus sum, sed non potui'* (line 7): what had Aeneas tried to do?

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..... [2]

9 *'sed quis haec fecit?' ille respondit 'Helena erat quae haec fecit'* (lines 7-8): who did Deiphobus say was to blame for what had happened to him?

..... [1]

10 For each of the Latin words in the table below, give ONE English word which has been derived from the Latin word AND give the meaning of the English word.

Write your answers in the boxes. One has been done for you.

Latin word	English word	Meaning of the English word
<i>pater</i>	paternal	fatherly

<i>amicus</i>		
<i>urbe</i>		

[4]

SECTION G

Deiphobus tells the story of Helen and what she did.

eo tempore Helena erat uxor Deiphobi, sed multis ante annis uxor fuerat Menelai, regis Graeci. quod haec femina pulcherrima erat, dea Venus eam Paridi dederat; qui Venerem omnium dearum pulcherrimam esse iudicaverat. ‘illa nocte’ inquit Deiphobus ‘postquam equum ligneum in urbem traximus, omnes gaudebamus. nam credidimus Graecos abiisse bellumque confectum esse. feminae per urbem saltabant, interque eas Helena, facem tenens.’

Names

<i>Menelaus, Menelai</i> (m)	Menelaus
<i>Graecus, Graeca, Graecum</i>	Greek
<i>Venus, Veneris</i> (f)	Venus
<i>Paris, Paridis</i> (m)	Paris (a Trojan prince)

Vocabulary

<i>iudico, iudicare, iudicavi, iudicatus</i>	<i>I judge</i>
<i>ligneus, lignea, ligneum</i>	<i>wooden</i>
<i>salto, saltare, saltavi, saltatus</i>	<i>I dance</i>
<i>fax, facis</i> (f)	torch

11 Translate the passage into good English.

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Section H

Answer ALL the questions

Read the passage and answer the questions.

Deiphobus related how Helen betrayed him and his city.

Deiphobus Aeneae narrabat quo modo necatus esset. ‘illa fax, quam ceteri credebamus lucem saltantibus ferre, fuit signum Graecis, qui in navibus ad urbem oppugnandam id exspectabant. Dum hostes Troiam ingrediuntur, ego ignarus domum ivi ut dormirem. Helena, mea optima uxor, omnibus armis meis e domo elatis, ianuaque aperta, Menelaum in domum invitavit. qui cum amicis, gladiis strictis, in cubiculum cucurrit. ego, qui eis resistere non diu potui, haec vulnera passus sum. nunc hic habito, semper cum eisdem vulneribus.’ quibus dictis deos oravit ut Graecos atque ante omnes Helenam eodem modo punirent.

Vocabulary

<i>arma, armorum</i> (n pl)	weapons
<i>stringo, stringere, strinxi, strictus</i>	<i>I draw (a sword)</i>
<i>cubiculum, cubiculi</i> (n)	bedroom

12 *Deiphobus Aeneae narrabat quo modo necatus esset* (line 1): what was Deiphobus doing?
..... [2]

13 *illa fax, quam ceteri credebamus lucem saltantibus ferre, fuit signum Graecis, qui in navibus ad urbem oppugnandam id exspectabant* (lines 1-2)

(i) how was the torch wrongly interpreted?

.....
..... [2]

(ii) what was the torch really for?

.....
.....
..... [3]

14 *ego ignarus domum ivi ut dormirem* (line 3): what did Deiphobus do, and why?

.....
..... [2]

15 *mea optima uxor* (line 3): why do you think Deiphobus described his wife as *optima*?

..... [1]

16 *Helena, mea optima uxor, omnibus armis meis e domo elatis, ianuaque aperta, Menelaum in domum invitavit* (lines 3-4): what THREE things did Helen do to betray her husband?

.....
..... [3]

17 *qui cum amicis, gladiis strictis, in cubiculum cucurrit. ego, qui eis resistere non diu potui, haec vulnera passus sum* (lines 4-5): describe the sequence of events in the bedroom. Give full details.

.....
..... [3]

18 *nunc hic habito, semper cum eisdem vulneribus* (lines 5-6): in death, what had not changed for Deiphobus?

..... [1]

19 *quibus dictis deos oravit ut Graecos atque ante omnes Helenam eodem modo punirent* (lines 6-7): what prayer does Deiphobus make at the end?

.....
..... [3]