



## Chapter 7: Comprehension

### EXERCISE 7.7: THE RAPE OF LUCRETIA



Read lines 1-10: *rēx septimus ... fēminam libīdine crūdēlī vīcit.*

Summarise the story so far.

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1. lines 11-12: *Lucretia, postquam Sextus haec fecit, magnopere desperabat: Collatinum vocavit.*  
What did Lucretia do next? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ [2]
2. lines 12-13: *ille ad villam celeriter festinavit: uxorem in cubiculo lacrimantem conspexit.*  
What did Collatinus see when he came quickly back home? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ [1]
3. lines 13-14: *'quamquam, Collatine,' inquit Lucretia, 'uxor tua sum, homo crudelis me vicit: corpus violatum est sed anima mea est innocens.'*  
What did Lucretia tell her husband had happened? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ [2]
4. lines 14-15: *tum Lucretia gladium cepit et hoc gladio se interfecit.*  
Why did Lucretia take hold of the sword? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ [1]
5. line 16: *Collatinus magnopere iratus erat: Sextum punire volebat.*  
What did Collatinus want to do and why? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ [2]
6. line 16-17: *Romam festinavit et corpus uxoris mortuae civibus ostendit.*  
What did Collatinus do after he hurried to Rome? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ [2]
7. line 18-19: *ceteri Romani, ubi corpus illius feminae conspexerunt, irati erant. ceteri Romani Sextum punire volebant.*  
How did the other Romans react and why? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ [2]
8. lines 19-21: *'reges nostri mali sunt,' iterum et iterum in foro clamabant. 'reges nostri crudelēs sunt et saevi; hi reges terribilia fecerunt. reges habere nolumus.'*  
Why did the citizens not want to have kings? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ [2]



9. lines 21-22: Sextus et pater timēbant: Rōmā abiērunt

Why do you think Sextus and his father left Rome? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ [1]

10. lines 22-23: numquam iterum Rōmae erant rēgēs. 'ā dominīs saevīs,' clāmāvērunt cīvēs, 'Rōmam liberāvimus.'

What do you think the Roman citizens felt about the end of the rule of the kings? Consider the language used and explain how word choice, sound or word order emphasises the Romans' feelings. You should discuss one Latin word or phrase. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ [1]

11. Choose a moment in this story which you think is particularly dramatic. Consider the language used and explain how repetition, word choice, sound or word order emphasises the drama. You should discuss one Latin word or phrase. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ [1]

12. From what you have read about the character and actions of Lucretia, what qualities do you think the Romans valued in women? Do you think it would have been easy to be a woman in Rome? Explain your answer with reference to details from the story. \_\_\_\_\_

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\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ [3]

### Grammar questions

1. line 9: haec verba illī nōn persuāsērunt.

Give the case, number and gender of *haec* and explain why it is in this form. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ [1]



2. line 11-12: Collātīnum vocāvit. ille ad villam celeriter festīnāvit

Give the case and gender of *ille* and explain why it is in this form. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ [1]

3. line 17: Rōmam festīnāvit

Identify the case of *Rōmam* and explain why it is used here. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ [1]

4. lines 18-19: cēterī Rōmānī, ubi corpus illius fēminae cōspexērunt, īrātī erant.

Identify the subordinate clause and the main clause in this sentence. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ [1]

5. lines 21-22: Rōmā abiērunt

Identify the case of *Rōmā* and explain why it is used here. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ [1]