

English-Latin translation passages for *Latin to GCSE: Part 1*

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Passage 1

[end of Chapter 1]

The slaves go to the shop

Part 1

The slaves are walking to the forum. They walk along the street and they see a messenger. A horse is carrying the messenger, and the messenger is carrying letters. He is carrying the letters to the house of Publius. The slaves look at the horse. They like the horse. Then they walk into a shop. They buy food. For a long time they walk around the forum. Soon they are tired. And so they carry the food to the house. They walk through the gate into the garden. They greet the master and the mistress.

forum	forum -i
they see	vident
Publius	Publius -i
of Publius	Publii
I look at	specto
then	deinde
they buy	emunt
for a long time	diu
soon	mox
tired	defessi
and so	itaque
gate	porta -ae
mistress	domina -ae

Part 2

The slaves now walk into the house and carry the food into the kitchen. A slave-girl is preparing dinner and singing. She is happy. The slaves love the slave-girl, but the slave-girl loves a messenger.

The mistress calls, and the slave-girl walks into the garden. Suddenly a dog runs through the gate into the garden. Then it runs into the house and around the kitchen. The slave-girl shouts 'It is a wolf!' The dog barks. It looks at the food and steals it*. It carries the food through the house and into the street.

The master is angry. He blames the mistress; he blames the slaves; he blames the slave-girl. But he does not blame the dog. He likes dogs.

(* *it* is understood)

kitchen	culina
dinner	cena
I sing	canto
happy	laeta

suddenly	subito	
dog	canis	(3 rd declension nom. sing.)
(it) runs	currit	
gate	porta	
then	deinde	
wolf	lupus	
I bark	latro	
I look at	specto	
(it) steals	subripit	
angry	iratus	
I blame	culpo	
dog	canem	(accusative singular)
dogs	canes	(accusative plural)

Passage 2

[end of Chapter 2]

A messenger arrives

A man named Gaius is walking along the street with his son. They are visiting Publius and Cornelia. The boy, named Julius, is the son of Gaius and a friend of Marcus. Marcus is the son of Publius and Cornelia. They find the house and walk through the gate into the garden. Publius and Cornelia are sitting in the garden. They are drinking wine. Gaius also drinks wine with Publius and Cornelia. Meanwhile Julius goes into the house. He finds Marcus in the library. There are many books.

Julius likes to read. And so he reads a story. Suddenly they hear a noise. They run out of the house into the garden. A messenger is near the gate. He is seeking Publius. He gives Publius the letters. Publius walks round the garden. He is happy. The Romans have a victory. They have overcome the Britons. The Romans rule Britain.

Gaius	Caius -i
named Gaius	Caius nomine (<i>i.e.</i> Gaius by name)
I visit	visito -are
Publius	Publius -i
Cornelia	Cornelia -ae
Julius	Iulius -i
named Julius	Iulius nomine
Marcus	Marcus -i
I find	invenio -ire
also	quoque
meanwhile	interea
I go into	intro -are
library	bibliotheca -ae
many books	multi libri (<i>adjective: page 73</i>)
and so	itaque
story	fabula -ae

suddenly	subito
noise	clamorem (3 rd decl. acc. sing.)
I run	curro -ere
near	prope (+ acc)
gate	porta -ae
I seek	peto -ere
happy	laetus (masc. nom. sing.)
Romans	Romani -orum
victory	victoria -ae
they have overcome	superaverunt
Britons	Britanni -orum
I rule	rego -ere
Britain	Britannia -ae

Passage 3

[end of Chapter 2]

A history story

Today Julius and Decimus are visiting the house of (their) friends Marcus and Melissa. They sit in the garden for a long time. Father comes out of the house, and sees the children with their friends. He warns Melissa and the boys. ‘Stay in the garden!’ he says. ‘There is danger in the street. There are many horses in the forum. They are carrying messengers and they fear the crowd. They frighten the men, the women and the children.’ And so the boys stay in the garden. They play a game. Melissa walks into the house.

Soon a slave comes out of the house into the garden. He is carrying a book. ‘Hello, boys!’ he says. The slave reads, and the children listen. ‘There is in Britain’ he says ‘a fierce queen named Boudicca. Now she is killing Romans. But at last the Romans are overcoming the queen and the Britons.’ Julius says ‘Romans always win.’ ‘War’ says Decimus ‘is evil. I have a friend. My friend is a soldier in Britain.’ Mother comes out of the house and calls the boys. ‘Come into the house, boys!’ she says. ‘Dinner is ready.’

today	hodie
Julius	Iulius -i
Decimus	Decimus -i
I visit	visito -are
Marcus	Marcus -i
Melissa	Melissa -ae
for a long time	diu
children	liberi -orum (m pl)
I stay	maneo -ere
stay!	manete (pl) (imperative: page 82)
many horses	multi equi (adjective: page 73)
forum	forum -i
crowd	turba -ae

and so	itaque
I play	ludo -ere
game	ludus -i
soon	mox
hello	salvete (<i>addressed to more than one person</i>)
there was	erat
Britain	Britannia -ae
fierce	ferox
queen	regina -ae
named Boudicca	Boudicca nomine
Romans	Romani -orum
at last	tandem
I overcome	supero -are
Britons	Britanni -orum
I win	vinco -ere
evil	malum (<i>neuter nominative</i>)
soldier	miles (<i>3rd declension masculine: page 104</i>)
come!	venite (<i>pl</i>) (<i>imperative: page 82</i>)
ready	paratus -a -um

Passage 4

[end of Chapter 3]

Publius and Cornelia

Publius is a Roman senator. He is the master of the house. Cornelia is Publius' wife. She is the mistress. Publius and Cornelia have a son, Marcus, and a daughter, Melissa. They live in the countryside. They have a big house. There are also many slaves and many slave-girls.

Davus and Afer are slaves and Anna is a slave-girl. They are always working.

Yesterday Davus and Afer were working in the garden for five hours. Anna was working in the house. Then the master was coming out of the house. He was carrying a letter. He was sending the letter to his* friend Alypius. He handed over the letter to Davus. Afer was walking with Davus along the street to Alypius' house. They were looking at the girls. But the girls were not looking at the slaves. The slaves were not happy.

Meanwhile Anna was in the kitchen. She was preparing food. She was happy and was singing. Cornelia was calling Anna. Then they were walking to the forum. There were many shops. They were buying food in a shop. Next they were walking to the temple. They were praising the goddess. At last they were walking to the house.

Davus and Afer were walking along the street. They were looking at the girls again. Now the girls were looking at the slaves. But Cornelia was also looking at the slaves and calling. She handed over the food to Davus. The slave was carrying the food to the house.

(*possessives are understood)

Publius	Publius -i
senator	senator -oris (<i>3rd decl. masculine: page 104</i>)
Cornelia	Cornelia -ae

wife	uxor -oris	(3 rd decl. feminine)
Marcus	Marcus -i	
Melissa	Melissa -ae	
in the countryside	in agris	(literally in the fields)
also	quoque	
Davus	Davus -i	
Afer	Afer -fri	
Anna	Anna -ae	
yesterday	heri	
Alypius	Alypius -i	
he/she handed over	tradidit	
I look at	specto -are	
meanwhile	interea	
kitchen	culina -ae	
I sing	canto -are	
I buy	emo -ere	
I praise	laudo -are	
again	iterum	

Passage 5

[end of Chapter 3]

Friends from Greece

Publius and Cornelia were happy. They were waiting for their* friends Caecilius and Lucia. Although they were Romans, Caecilius and Lucia lived in Greece. Now they were going back to Rome. They were sailing for many hours. Finally they arrived in Italy. They stayed in Rome for a long time and visited many friends.

Afterwards they went into the countryside. They looked for the house of Publius and Cornelia. They greeted their friends. Everyone was happy. On the next day Publius and Caecilius were visiting Publius' farm. There were many animals. For a long time Caecilius looked at a horse. Then he said to Publius 'It is beautiful. I love the horse.' But he did not buy it*.

Meanwhile Cornelia and Lucia were visiting the shops. For a long time Lucia looked at many things. Suddenly she saw a beautiful dress. She bought the dress. Afterwards they were eating food and drinking wine for a long time in an inn.

Finally Caecilius and Lucia had to sail to Greece. They could not stay in Italy. The women were sad and were crying. But in vain!

(*possessives and pronouns are understood)

Publius	Publius -i
Cornelia	Cornelia -ae
I wait for	exspecto -are
Caecilius	Caecilius -i
Lucia	Lucia -ae
although	quamquam

Greece	Graecia -ae
they were going back	redibant
Italy	Italia -ae
I visit	visito -are
afterwards	postea
they went	iverunt
into the countryside	in agros (literally into the fields)
everyone	omnes
on the next day	postridie
farm	fundus -i
animals	animalia (3 rd decl. neut. nom. plural)
I look at	specto -are
he/she bought	emit
meanwhile	interea
she saw	vidit
dress	stola -ae
in vain	frustra

Passage 6

[end of Chapter 4]

The Birth of Romulus and Remus

Numitor, a good man, was the king of Alba Longa. Numitor had a brother named Amulius, a wicked man. Amulius with his companions took up arms against Numitor. Numitor fled. Numitor however had a daughter, Rhea Silvia.

‘Rhea Silvia’ Amulius said ‘is a girl. I do not fear her.’ Rhea Silvia however gave birth to twin boys, Romulus and Remus. Their father was Mars.

‘The boys’ Amulius said ‘are a danger to me.’ Therefore he called a slave. ‘Kill the babies!’ he said. But the slave did not kill the boys. He left them on the river-bank. A she-wolf saw the babies. She did not injure the boys but loved them for a long time. Then a shepherd found them and carried them to his wife.

Numitor	Numitor -oris
Alba Longa	Alba -ae Longa -ae
named	nomine
Amulius	Amulius -i
wicked	scelestus -a -um
companion	comes -itis
I take up arms	arma capio -ere cepi
however	tamen (comes after the subject)
Rhea Silvia	Rhea -ae Silvia -ae
her	eam (feminine accusative singular)
I give birth to	pario -ere -peperi
twin	geminus -a -um
Romulus	Romulus -i
Remus	Remus -i

their	eorum (<i>literally of them, masc. genitive plural</i>)
Mars	Mars, Martis
baby	infans -antis
them	eos (<i>masculine accusative plural</i>)
I leave	relinquo -ere reliqui
river-bank	ripa -ae
she-wolf	lupa -ae
I injure	laedo -ere laesi
shepherd	pastor-oris
wife	uxor -oris

Passage 7

[end of Chapter 5]

Romulus and Remus fight

Romulus and Remus were now brave young men. At last they heard about Amulius and Numitor. Amulius was rich and ruled Alba Longa. Numitor was poor and unhappy. He was living in a distant land. And so Romulus and Remus hurried to Alba Longa. They were leading many soldiers. They attacked and killed Amulius. Numitor returned. The brothers decided to build a new city. The new city was near seven hills. Remus wanted to build the new city on the Aventine and to name it Reme. Romulus wanted to build the new city on the Palatine and to name it Rome. Therefore they looked for omens. Suddenly Remus saw six vultures above the Aventine. Then Romulus saw twelve vultures above the Palatine. ‘My omen’ said Remus ‘was the first. The gods have chosen Reme’. ‘No!’ said Romulus. ‘You* saw six vultures. I* saw twelve. The gods have chosen Rome.’ Afterwards Remus looked at the walls of the new city. The walls were small. Remus laughed. ‘Do not laugh, brother,’ Romulus shouted ‘about the new city.’ The brothers fought. At last Romulus killed Remus. And so Romulus was the first king of Rome.
(*use pronouns here for emphasis and contrast)

(see Passage 6 for proper names used here)

rich	divis -itis
poor	pauper -eris
distant	longinquus -a -um
(he) returned	rediit
I decide	constituo -ere -i
near	prope (+ acc)
seven	septem
hill	collis -is
I want	cupio -ere -ivi
Aventine	Aventinum -i
I name	nomino -are
Reme	Rema -ae
Palatine	Palatium -i
Rome	Roma -ae

omen	auspiciū -i
six	six
vulture	vultur -uris
above	super (+ <i>acc</i>)
no	minime
afterwards	postea
do not, don't ...!	(<i>sg</i>) noli + <i>infinitive</i> , (<i>pl</i>) nolite + <i>infinitive</i>

Passage 8

[end of Chapter 5]

The boys go to school

At first light, mother called the children. 'Hurry, boys,' she said 'you do want to go to school, don't you?'

'I want to go the farm with father' said Quintus 'I do not like the teacher. I do not like Latin; I do not like Greek. I want to learn about horses and cows and goats.'

'Do you like the stories about Paris and Helen, and about Aeneas and Dido?' asked Sextus. His brother did not reply.

Paulina, the sister of Quintus and Sextus, always wanted to go to school with her brothers. The boys laughed. 'You' Quintus said 'are a girl. Girls stay with their mothers and they learn many things about husbands and babies.' Paulina was angry and she cried.

Soon the children left the house. They were walking through the forum to the school. 'Hurry, Quintus! Why are you walking slowly? Where is your book?' asked Sextus.

'I do not know!' Quintus replied. 'I do not have the book. I could not find it.'

Suddenly they saw their friend Marcus. The boy was running. 'Hello, Marcus! Where are you running to and where have you come from?'

'Hello!' said Marcus 'I have come from the forum. I bought food. There were many women in the shop. I was waiting for one hour; now I am running to the house. Goodbye!'

Soon the boys arrived at the school. They greeted their friends. 'Hurry, boys, the teacher is waiting for you.' Then they walked into the school. The teacher gave the boys writing tablets and pens. The boys began to write*, and they all worked well. They worked for two hours.

Then the teacher said 'You have worked well. You can go home now. Goodbye.'

at first light	prima luce
children	liberi -orum
I want	cupio -ire
to go	ire
school	ludus -i
farm	fundus -i
Quintus	Quintus -i
teacher	magister -tri
Latin	lingua Latina
Greek	lingua Graeca
I learn	disco -ere
cow	vacca -ae

goat	capra -ae
Paris	Paris -idis
Helen	Helena -ae
Aeneas	Aeneas -ae
Dido	Dido -onis
Sextus	Sextus -i
I reply	respondeo -ere respondi
Paulina	Paulina -ae
sister	soror -oris
husband	maritus -i
baby	infans -antis
slowly	lente
I ask	rogo -are -avi
I do not know	nescio
Marcus	Marcus -i
hello	(sg, to one person) salve (pl, to more) salvete
I buy	emo -ere emi
goodbye	(sg) vale (pl) valete
writing tablet	cera -ae
pen	stilus -i
all	omnes
(to) home	domum (accusative of 4 th declension domus used without preposition)

(*use the imperfect tense, which is sometimes translated as began, e.g. laborabat he began to work)

Passage 9

[end of Chapter 5]

The Trojan War

‘Soon’ Paulina said ‘Quintus and Sextus will come home. I shall wait for them near the gate.’ Then she saw her brothers. The boys were walking slowly. ‘Hurry!’ Paulina said ‘What did you do in school today? Tell me!’

‘You will soon hear’ the brothers replied. ‘But now we shall eat a meal. Then we shall all sit in the garden. We will tell you a story about Paris and Helen and a long war.’

Afterwards they sat in the garden. Quintus and Sextus told the story. ‘There was once’ said Quintus ‘a beautiful woman named Helen. She was the wife of Menelaus king of Sparta. Paris was the son of the king of Troy.’ ‘Then’ said Sextus ‘Paris visited Sparta. Immediately he loved the queen, and Helen loved him. And so the queen sailed to Troy with Paris.’

‘What did her husband do? Was he angry?’ asked Paulina.

‘Yes indeed, he was very angry. “I” said her husband “shall call together my friends. We shall all sail to Troy. I shall find Helen. I shall ask* my brother Agamemnon for help. We will sail with a thousand ships and we shall attack the city.” Then they sailed. They attacked the city. The war was long. They fought for ten years, but they did not capture Troy. There was however among the Greeks a brave and clever leader, Ulysses by name. Ulysses made a

plan. “We shall build” he said “a horse made of wood. Many soldiers will be in the horse. We shall leave it near the walls of Troy”.’

Paulina	Paulina -ae
Quintus	Quintus -i
Sextus	Sextus -i
(to) home	domum
slowly	lente
what?	quid
school	ludus -i
I tell (narrate)	narro -are
Paris	Paris -idis
Helen	Helena -ae
afterwards	postea
wife	uxor -oris
Menelaus	Menelaus -i
Sparta	Sparta -ae
Troy	Troia -ae
I visit	visito -are -avi
and so	itaque
husband	maritus -i
yes indeed	ita vero
very angry	iratissimus -a -um
I call together	convoco -are
Agamemnon	Agamemnon -onis
thousand	mille
clever	callidus -a -um
Ulysses	Ulixes -is (<i>Latin name for Odysseus, hero of Homer's Odyssey</i>)
I make a plan	consilium capio -ere cepi
made of wood	lignus -a -um

(* rogo meaning 'I ask X for Y' takes two accusatives, e.g. fratrem auxilium rogo I ask my brother for help)

Passage 10

[end of Chapter 5]

The end of the war

‘And so’ Sextus said ‘the Greeks left the wooden horse in the camp. Then they went back to their ships and sailed from Troy. They hid their ships near a small island.’

Quintus now continued the story. ‘The Trojans noticed the horse. “We shall drag” they said “the horse into the city. It is the gift of the gods. For the gods favour us.” They therefore dragged the horse into market place. Meanwhile an evil man sent a signal to the Greeks. The ships sailed quickly to Troy. It was night. The citizens were sleeping. In the middle of the night the soldiers came down from the horse and opened the gates. The other soldiers came

in. The Greeks destroyed the city. They killed Priam the king and many men. They made the queen and the women and the children slaves. But they did not find Helen.’

‘Where was Helen?’ Paulina asked. ‘No-one knows’ Sextus replied. ‘She fled with Paris.

However a brave man named Aeneas escaped. With his son and his father and a few friends he sailed to Italy. There he found a new homeland.’

and so	itaque
Sextus	Sextus -i
Greeks	Graeci -orum
wooden	ligneus -a -um
camp	castra -orum (<i>n pl with sg sense</i>)
I go back	redeo -ire -ii (<i>irregular</i>)
Troy	Troia -ae
I hide (something)	celo -are -avi
Quintus	Quintus -i
I continue (something)	continuo -are -avi
story	fabula -ae
Trojans	Troiani-orum
I notice	concpicio -ere conspexi
I favour	faveo -ere favi (+ <i>dat</i>)
meanwhile	interea
signal	signum -i
I come down	descendo -ere descendi
I open (something)	aperio -ire aperui
other	ceteri -ae -a (<i>pl adj</i>)
Priam	Priamus -i
children	liberi -orum
Helen	Helena -ae
Paulina	Paulina -ae
no-one	nemo
I know	scio -ire
Paris	Paris -idis
Aeneas	Aeneas -ae
I escape	effugio -ere effugi
few	pauci -ae -a
Italy	Italia -ae
there	ibi
homeland	patria -ae

Passage 11

[end of Chapter 6]

Aeneas leaves Troy and meets Dido

Aeneas ran to his ship with his friends. ‘The journey’ he said ‘will be long and dangerous but we must set sail.’ Aeneas and his friends sailed across the sea for a long time. There were indeed many dangers, but Jupiter the king of the gods was guarding them. At last they arrived

at an unknown land. 'Where are we?' his friends asked. 'I do not know' Aeneas replied. With a few men he crossed to the shore.

It was Carthage, where Dido was ruling. Then Venus, the mother of Aeneas, came down from heaven. 'You have come to Carthage' she said. 'The queen will greet you.' Dido took the men to the palace. They ate a good meal. Then the queen said 'Your father and son have come with you. Surely your wife is here also?' Aeneas was sad. He said 'The Greeks killed her. We ran to the ships quickly but my wife was not there. Therefore I went back to the city. I could not find her. Then I saw a woman! "Is it my wife?" I asked myself. No - it was my wife's ghost. The ghost said "You must flee immediately. You must take your father and our son to a distant land." Then the ghost departed.'

Aeneas stayed for a long time in the city with the queen. Soon Dido loved him. Aeneas also loved the queen. The gods however ordered him to sail from Carthage with the Trojans and seek a new homeland. Aeneas said to Dido 'Now I must set sail. I cannot stay with you. It is the plan of the gods.' Dido wept. 'Stay with me, Aeneas!' she begged. But in vain. 'What must I do?' she said 'I cannot live without him.' Then she took a sword and killed herself.

Aeneas	Aeneas -ae (<i>voc.</i> Aenea)
dangerous	periculosus -a -um
I set sail	navem solvo -ere solvi (<i>lit</i> I release a ship)
indeed	vero
Jupiter	Iuppiter Iovis
unknown	ignotus -a -um
I do not know	nescio -ire
few	pauci -ae -a (<i>pl adj</i>)
I cross	transeo -ire -ii
shore	litus -oris <i>n</i>
Carthage	Carthago -inis
Dido	Dido -onis
Venus	Venus -eris
palace	regia-ae
wife	uxor-oris
also	quoque
Greeks	Graeci -orum
no!	minime
ghost	umbra -ae
distant	longinquus -a -um
Trojans	Troiani -orum
I beg	oro -are -avi
in vain	frustra
I live	vivo -ere
without	sine (+ <i>abl</i>)

Passage 12

[end of Chapter 6]

A wedding

Lucia was sitting in the dining room with her mother Cornelia. Cornelia was drinking wine. Lucia however was drinking water. For she was still a small girl. ‘Tomorrow’ said Cornelia, ‘we shall all be happy. For Marcellus will marry Claudia, the daughter of our friends.’ Lucia asked her mother about the wedding. ‘A priest will sacrifice to the gods’ her mother said. ‘Then he will read the omens. Claudia’s mother will prepare her daughter. She will dress her with a white tunic and a bridal veil. On her head she will place a garland. Everything will now be ready. Later, a matron will lead Claudia into the hall with her slave-girls. Her father and mother will walk behind them. Then Marcellus will come in with his own father and mother. He will stand in the middle of the atrium. The matron will join Marcellus’ and Claudia’s hands. At once Claudia will say “Where you are Gaius, I am Gaia!” * We shall all smile and be happy. Afterwards there will be a big meal. Everyone will eat much food and drink much wine. In the evening we shall take Marcellus and Claudia to Marcellus’ house. There Cornelia will decorate the doorpost and will show him water and fire. Then Marcellus will carry her into the house.’

Lucia was quiet. At last she said ‘I want to marry a rich and handsome man. I will look after him and his money well.’

(* *parts of the verb ‘to be’ are omitted in both halves of this traditional expression*)

Lucia	Lucia -ae
dining room	triclinium -i
Cornelia	Cornelia -ae
still	adhuc
Marcellus	Marcellus -i
I marry (<i>m subject</i>)	in matrimonium duco (<i>lit I lead into marriage</i>)
Claudia	Claudia -ae
wedding	nuptiae -arum
priest	sacerdos -otis
I sacrifice	sacrifico -are -avi
omen	augurium -i
I dress (someone)	vestio -ire
white	albus -a -um
tunic	tunica -ae
bridal veil	flammeum -i (<i>named from its orange colour</i>)
garland	corona -ae
ready	paratus -a -um
matron	pronuba -ae
hall	atrium -i
I join	coniungo -ere
hand	manus -us (<i>4th declension - acc pl manus</i>)
Gaius	Gaius -i
Gaia	Gaia -ae
in the evening	vespere

there	ibi
decorate	orno -are
doorpost	postis -is
I show (X to Y)	ostendo -ere (+ <i>acc</i> + <i>dat</i>)
fire	ignis -is
I marry (<i>f subject</i>)	nubo -ere (+ <i>dat</i>)
rich	dives -itis
I look after	curo -are

Passage 13

[end of Chapter 6]

A victory is announced

A messenger, who had come from Gaul, ran quickly into the senate-house, where the senators were sitting. He announced in a loud voice ‘Our soldiers have won a great victory in Gaul. For they have finally captured Vercingetorix, the Gauls’ leader, against whom they had fought for a long time. Now he is their prisoner. Soon Caesar will return with his men to Rome. There will be many prisoners among whom will be Vercingetorix. Now I have to go to many cities. Goodbye!’ The senators were happy. ‘We shall prepare’ they said ‘a Triumphal procession. Everyone will happily be there.’

Publius was a senator. Therefore he was able walk in the procession. When he arrived home he called together his family. ‘Today’ he said ‘a messenger came into the senate-house.’ Then he related everything that the messenger had announced. He also spoke about the plan of the senators. Their mother said to the children ‘We shall go into the city and watch the procession.’ The children were excited because they had never seen a Triumphal procession.

Gaul	Gallia -ae
senate-house	curia -ae
in a loud voice	magna voce
I win a victory	victoriam reporto -ere -avi
Vercingetorix	Vercingetorix -igis
Gauls	Galli -orum
Caesar	Caesar -aris
goodbye <i>pl</i>	valete
Triumphal procession	pompa -ae triumphalis -is
Publius	Publius -i
procession	pompa -ae
home	domum
I call together	convoco -are -avi
family	familia -ae
I relate	narro -are -avi
also	quoque
children	liberi -orum
excited	commotus -a -um

Passage 14

[end of Chapter 6]

The day of the Triumph

Again the messenger came into the city. In a loud voice he announced ‘Caesar has arrived in Rome. Tomorrow there will be a Triumph. The procession will begin at the Campus Martius.’

On the next day Publius with his wife and children went into the city. Already at the first hour there was a great crowd of citizens in the streets. They were all waiting for Caesar. Many citizens visited the inns and drank a lot of wine. They were very happy. Then they heard a great noise. For the procession was approaching.

The soldiers came first. They were wearing magnificent arms. There were behind them many wagons in which were the spoils of war. Behind the wagons the captives were walking: men, women, children, among whom was the greatest prize, Vercingetorix the leader of the Gauls. All the captives were wearing chains. The Romans had decided to kill Vercingetorix by a cruel death. Then came the senators and priests.

At last the general arrived in a chariot. The general was wearing a purple cloak, and on his head a laurel wreath. Caesar greeted the citizens. The citizens greeted Caesar. Then the procession climbed to the temple of Jupiter on the Capitoline hill. A priest sacrificed to the father of the gods and gave thanks to him for the victory. Afterwards the general with the senators and citizens watched games. Slaves had prepared a feast. Therefore everyone was happy.

again	iterum
in a loud voice	magna voce
Caesar	Caesar -aris
Triumph	pompa -ae triumphalis -is
procession	pompa -ae
I begin	incipio -ere
Campus Martius	Campus -i Martius -i
on the next day	postridie
Publius	Publius -i
children	liberi -orum
already	iam
I visit	visito -are -avi
very happy	laetissimus -a -um
I wear	gero -ere
magnificent	splendidus -a -um
wagon	plaustrum -i
spoils	spolia -orum
greatest	maximus -a -um
prize	praemium -i
Vercingetorix	Vercingetorix -igis
Gauls	Galli -orum
chain	catena -ae

priest	sacerdos -otis
general	imperator -oris
chariot	quadrigae -arum (<i>pl in Latin</i>)
purple	purpureus -a -um
cloak	paludamentum -i
laurel wreath	corona -ae laurea -ae
Jupiter	Iuppiter Iovis
Capitoline hill	mons montis Capitolinus -i
I sacrifice	sacrifico -are -avi
I give thanks	gratias ago -ere egi
for	pro (+ <i>abl</i>)
victory	victoria -ae
game	ludus -i
feast	epulae -arum (<i>pl in Latin</i>)

Passage 15

[end of Chapter 6]

Business and pleasure in Britain.

For many years Paulinus has been a merchant. He has many merchant ships that carry his goods across the sea quickly. Because the Britons like wine which comes from Italy, the merchant sends wine and oil and grain to Britain. When the ships return to Italy they carry tin and lead and silver.

Soon however Publius will not be a merchant. For he has sold all his ships. Now he has a lot of money. Therefore he will be able to travel to Britain where he has friends. He wants to visit them with his wife and children. He has sent a letter to his friends. His friends have replied 'We will happily wait for you all. Come quickly!'

The journey will be long but happy. 'When shall we go to Britain?' the children ask. 'Soon,' their father says 'but first we must go to Ostia, because I must see the man to whom I sold my ships.'

And so the journey begins. They arrive at Ostia on the next day. Then they travel through Italy into Gaul. The journey is long and difficult. At last they arrive the coast. Across the sea they can see Britain. Paulinus says 'We shall sail to Britain tomorrow. Now you are tired; you must sleep. When we arrive in Britain we shall find an inn and eat a good meal. We will stay for a long time, visit our friends, and see the beautiful country.'

Paulinus	Paulinus -i
merchant	mercator -oris
merchant ship	navis -is oneraria -ae
goods	merx mercis (<i>sg in Latin</i>)
Britons	Britanni -orum
Italy	Italia -ae
oil	oleum -i
grain	frumentum -i
Britain	Britannia -ae

tin	stannum -i
lead	plumbum -i
silver	argentum -i
I travel	iter facio -ere
I visit	visito -are
children	liberi -orum
first	primo
Ostia	Ostia -ae
I begin	incipio -ere
on the next day	postridie
Gaul	Gallia -ae
coast	litus -oris