

# GCSE Latin for Beginners

## Lesson 7 Pre-Class Tasks ANSWER SHEET

### 1. Translate the story "The Wrath of Achilles and the deaths of heroes" into English (Ex 2.34).

#### *"The wrath of Achilles and the deaths of heroes"*

The Greeks and Trojans fight for ten years. One day they capture a temple. In the temple they find a girl. The Greeks drag the girl to Agamemnon, but the gods send a plague to the Greeks. The Greeks fear the gods and order Agamemnon to give the girl to the Trojans. Agamemnon sends the girl to the Trojans, but he takes the girl of Achilles.

Achilles is angry and he no longer wants to fight with the Trojans. The Greeks and Trojans fight but Achilles sits in his hut.

But Patroclus, a friend of Achilles, wants to fight. Achilles warns Patroclus about the danger but Patroclus does not listen to the words of Achilles. Patroclus and Hector fight. Hector is the leader of the Trojans. Patroclus has the weapons of Achilles, but Hector kills Patroclus with the help of the gods. Achilles hears and cries. He orders his friends to fight again. He now wants to punish Hector. Hector is afraid and flees around the walls of Troy, but Achilles kills Hector with the help of the goddess Minerva. He drags Hector around the walls and to the camp of the Greeks.

### 2. Time Expressions (1): Ex 2.35 Q 1 – 5.

#### Time Expressions (1)

1. We fight for ten years against Rome.
2. The boy sleeps in the field for five hours.
3. The woman sends five letters to Rome.
4. The friends drink wine in the inn for ten hours.
5. The master works for five years in Rome.

## GCSE Latin for Beginners

### 3. Follow the study tips below for the story “The Trojan Horse and the fall of Troy” (Ex 2. 36):

#### *"The Trojan Horse and the fall of Troy"*

*The Trojan Horse and the fall of Troy After ten years of fighting the Greeks capture Troy by ingenious means.*

Hector mortuus est sed Graeci victoriam non habent. Ulixes, callidissimus vir, consilium capit. iubet Graecos equum ligneum aedificare et Troia navigare. Graeci equum aedificant; Troia navigant. Troiani 'Graeci' inquit 'nunc fugiunt. equus donum deis est. victoriam habemus.' Troiani equum in muros Troiae trahunt. vinum bibunt et gratias deis agunt. sed sunt Graeci in equo! media nocte dum Troiani dormiunt Graeci de equo descendunt et portas aperiunt. ceteri Graeci Troiam navigant et per portas veniunt. est caedes. Graeci victoriam habent. plurimos Troianos necant sed unus vir, Aeneas, cum familia et simulacris deorum Troia effugit.

#### Study Tips

1. **Highlight** words in the **nominative** and **accusative** case in different colours (or Annotate by writing 'nom' and 'acc' above the word.)
2. **Underline** verbs.
3. **Look up unfamiliar words** using the textbook glossary and annotate the passage with their meaning.

Remember that underlined words are given in the gloss below a passage, so you only need to look up words that are not underlined.

We will translate this story during lesson time.