

Stage 13 in Britannia

Picture SSB p. 1

The farmstead

Differences from Pompeian villa: the British house was in the country and built for an agricultural lifestyle and a harsher climate; different building and roofing materials (wattle and daub, not brick and stone; thatch, not tiles); smaller size; one large room inside instead of division into atrium, triclinium, etc.

The farmer and his wife

Differences in appearance from Caecilius and Metella: the farmer has long hair and a moustache in the Celtic manner. He wears a rough homespun tunic (less fine than that worn by Caecilius), Celtic brooches and pendant, and trousers. His wife wears a plaid tunic over a long skirt, unlike Metella, who would wear a long dress in a plainer and finer material. Her hair is not elaborately curled and styled like Metella's. She and her husband would be used to much harder, manual work than Caecilius and Metella.

Model sentences

Translation pp. 2–4

- 1 This man is Gaius Salvius Liberalis. Salvius lives in a magnificent villa. The villa is in Britain. Salvius has many slaves.
- 2 His wife is Rufilla. Rufilla has many slave-girls. The slave-girls work in the villa.
- 3 This slave is Varica. Varica is the bailiff. The bailiff looks after the villa and the slaves.
- 4 This slave is Philus. Philus is clever. Philus is able to count.
- 5 This slave is Volubilis. Volubilis is an excellent cook. Volubilis is able to cook an excellent dinner.
- 6 This slave is Bregans. Bregans is not clever. Bregans is not able to count. Bregans is tired. Bregans wants to sleep.
- 7 This slave is Loquax. Loquax has a sweet voice. Loquax is able to sing sweetly.
- 8 This slave is Anti-Loquax. Anti-Loquax is agile. Anti-Loquax is able to dance very well. Loquax and Anti-Loquax are twins.
- 9 Salvius has many slaves. The slaves are working. The slaves are lazy and tired. The slaves do not want to work.

Questions SSB p. 2

Sentences 4

Philus is holding an abacus, a counting-board with columns for units, tens, hundreds etc., and beads to slide up and down for counting. He is clever because he is able to count.

Sentences 5

He is able to cook a very good dinner.

Sentences 6

He is not able to count. He wants to sleep.

Sentences 7

a A sweet voice.

b Loquax is able to sing sweetly.

Sentences 8

a Anti-Loquax is agile.

b Anti-Loquax is able to dance very well.

Sentences 9

a Lazy and tired.

b The slaves do not want to work.

trēs servī SSB p. 2

Statement	Person	Translation
ego ad Ītaliā redīre volō.	Philus	I want to return to Italy.
fessus sum.	Bregans	I am tired.
ego aquam bibere nōn possum!	Volubilis	I cannot drink water!
ego labōrāre nōlō!	Bregans	I do not want to work!
nōs sōlem numquam vidēmus.	Philus	We never see the sun.
semper pluit!	Philus	It is always raining!
ego dormīre volō.	Bregans	I want to sleep.
nūllum vīnum videō.	Volubilis	I see no wine / I don't see any wine.
ego sōlem vidēre volō.	Philus	I want to see the sun.
nōs dē hāc coniūrātiōne audīre volumus.	Bregans	We want to hear about this plot.

coniūrātiō

Questions lines 1–10 SSB p. 4

- 1 He was visiting a new mine.
- 2 He was kind.
- 3 The slaves were digging up a lot of iron.
- 4 The slave was sick and therefore, in Salvius' opinion, useless.
- 5 He said he did not want to keep them.
- 6 He handed him over to executioners.

Translation lines 11–21 p. 7

This slave however had a son; his name was Alator. Alator wanted to avenge his father. And so, when the others were sleeping, Alator took a dagger. After he slipped past the guards, he entered a bedroom. Salvius was sleeping in this bedroom. Then Alator attacked and wounded our master. Our master was terrified; he stretched out his hands to the slave and begged for mercy. The guards however heard the sounds. They rushed into the bedroom and killed Alator. Then Salvius was in a rage. He at once woke up Pompeius and shouted angrily,

'A slave wounded me! It's a plot! All the slaves are accomplices. I demand the death penalty for them all!'

Questions lines 22–end SSB p. 4

- 7 He says 'One therefore is guilty, the rest are innocent.'
- 8 Salvius says they are not innocent, they were plotting with Alator.
- 9 No. As soon as they heard the sounds, they rushed in and killed Alator before he could kill Salvius.
- 10 He handed all the guards over to the executioners. **invītus** shows he agreed reluctantly.

About the language 1 pp. 10–11

SSB p. 4

- 2
 - a Anti-Loquax is running. Anti-Loquax is able to run.
 - b Bregans is working. Bregans does not want to work.
 - c The twins want to hear a story.
 - d The old men are not able to hurry.
 Infinitives: **currere**; **labōrāre**; **audīre**; **festīnāre**.
- 3 The forms **nōlō**, **nōlumus**, **nōlunt** are just shortened forms of **nōn volō**, etc.; the other forms keep the negative **nōn**.
The last part of the forms of **possum** are the same as the forms of **sum**.

- 5 *Further examples*
- I am able to fight / I can fight.
 - We are not able to escape / We cannot escape.
 - You do not want to work.
 - The cook can prepare a very good dinner.
 - You are able to run fast.
 - I do not want to stay in the villa.
 - They do not want to work.
 - We want to drink wine.

Bregāns

Translation of cartoon story SSB pp. 4–5

- Varica:** *The master is arriving. Call the slaves into the courtyard! I want to inspect them.*
- The bailiff was walking along the rows. He was inspecting and counting the slaves.
- Bregans was standing in the middle of the slaves. He had a huge dog with him.
Bregans: *King Cogidubnus sent this dog for our master. The dog is very fierce. It can hunt wild beasts very well.*
- Suddenly twenty horsemen entered the courtyard. The first was Salvius.
Salvius: *I want to inspect the slaves.*
- Bregans:** *Salvius! Salvius! Look at the dog!*
Salvius was in a rage because the slave was insolent.
- Salvius:** *You are a very insolent slave.* He hit Bregans savagely.
- Bregans fell to the ground.
- The dog attacked Salvius.
- Several slaves dragged the dog back.
- Salvius drew his sword.
Salvius: *I want to kill that dog.*
- Bregans:** *That is difficult. King Cogidubnus, your friend, gave you the dog.*
- Salvius:** *Yes, it is difficult. But I can punish you. That is easy, because you are my slave.*

Translation of complete story pp. 8–9

Then, after he told this story, Varica shouted,
 ‘Loquax! Anti-Loquax! The master is arriving. Call the slaves into the courtyard! I want to inspect them.’

The slaves ran quickly to the courtyard, because they were afraid of Salvius. The slaves drew themselves up in long rows. The bailiff was walking along the rows; he was inspecting and counting the slaves. Suddenly he exclaimed,
 ‘Where are the slave-girls? I see no slave-girls.’
 ‘The slave-girls are preparing the bedroom for our master’, replied Loquax.
 ‘Where is our Volubilis?’ said Varica. ‘I cannot see Volubilis.’

‘Volubilis cannot come, because he is preparing the dinner’, replied Anti-Loquax.

Bregans was standing in the middle of the slaves; he had a huge dog with him.

‘Look, Varica! King Cogidubnus sent this dog for our master’, said Bregans. ‘The dog is very fierce; it can hunt wild beasts very well.’

Suddenly twenty horsemen entered the courtyard. The first was Salvius. After he got down from his horse, he greeted Varica.

‘I want to inspect the slaves’, said Salvius. Then Salvius and Varica began to walk along the rows.

The boys and girls were standing in the first row and were greeting their master. The twins were standing with the boys.

‘Hello, master!’ said Loquax.

‘Hello, master!’ said Anti-Loquax.

As soon as Bregans saw Salvius, he shouted
 ‘Master! Master!’

Salvius made no reply to the slave. Bregans again shouted,

‘Salvius! Salvius! Look at the dog!’

Salvius was in a rage, because the slave was insolent.

‘You are a very insolent slave’, said Salvius. He hit Bregans savagely. Bregans fell to the ground. At once the dog broke away from the line and attacked Salvius. Several slaves broke away from the lines and dragged the dog back. When Salvius recovered, he drew out his sword.

‘I want to kill that dog’, said Salvius.

‘That is difficult’, said Bregans. ‘King Cogidubnus, your friend, gave you the dog’.

‘Yes, it is difficult’, replied Salvius. ‘But I can punish you. That is easy, because you are my slave.’

Questions **p. 9**

	Marks
1 The master / Salvius was arriving. Varica told the twins to call the slaves into the courtyard.	2
2 celeriter cucurrerunt. They were frightened of Salvius.	2
3 The slave-girls were getting a bedroom ready for their master. Volubilis was preparing the dinner.	2
4 King Cogidubnus had sent the dog for Salvius. The dog was very fierce; it could chase wild animals very well / it was a very good hunting dog.	1 2
5 Salvius had a large troop of horsemen / 19 or 20 horsemen. He was riding at their head.	2
6 Salvius made no reply; he was furious. Bregans shouted out (instead of waiting to greet Salvius when he and Varica approached) / he used Salvius' name (instead of referring to him as domine).	2 1
7 He fell to the ground.	1
8 The dog broke away from the row and made for Salvius.	2
9 Some of the slaves. They broke away from the rows and dragged the dog back.	1 2
10 He wanted to kill the dog. Bregans told him that his friend, King Cogidubnus, had given him the dog.	2
11 <i>No:</i> he was eager to tell Salvius about the dog and meant no disrespect / it was not Bregans' fault that the dog broke free and attacked Salvius / he was trying to be helpful. <i>Yes:</i> Bregans should have had more sense than to alienate his cruel master / he should have had the dog under better control / he should not have brought the dog to the inspection in the first place / he shouldn't have made a smart comment.	1
12 <i>Brave:</i> he dared to answer Salvius back, thus saving the dog.	

Stupid: he should have had more sense than to anger his cruel master.
Impetuous: he called out to Salvius when he should have kept silent.
Cheeky: he should have addressed Salvius more respectfully. 2
You may have other good answers to this question. —
 TOTAL 25

Salvius fundum inspicit

Questions lines 1–21 SSB p. 6

- 1 The fields and the crop.
- 2 He said the slaves had already brought a lot of grain into the granary.
- 3 Cervix and the ploughmen weren't working that day because Cervix was off sick.
- 4 He said that Cervix was very skilful and the only one who could supervise the farming.
- 5 He refused to listen. He wanted to sell Cervix.
- 6 They were taking food to the ploughmen.
- 7 Salvius looked on the ploughmen as lazy because they were not working that day. He therefore wouldn't give them food.

Translation lines 22–end p. 12

Then the master and the bailiff arrived at the granary. Near the granary Salvius saw a building. The building was half in ruins.
 'What is this building?' said Salvius.
 'It is a new granary, master!' replied the bailiff.
 'The other (granary) is now full. I therefore wanted to build a new granary.'
 'But why is it half in ruins?' said Salvius.
 Varica replied, 'When the slaves were building the granary, master, a dreadful thing happened. A bull, a ferocious beast, charged at (made an attack on) this building. It destroyed the walls and terrified the slaves.'
 'Who was leading the bull?' said Salvius. 'Who was careless?'
 'Bregans!'
 'Oh no!' said Salvius. 'I don't trust the Britons. All Britons are stupid, but that Bregans is more stupid than the rest!'

General question SSB p. 6

- 8 *Salvius*: He was cruel and ruthless, ready to kill or punish slaves even for what was not their fault. Like many Romans, he looked on them not as people but as objects, to be got rid of if they were no longer useful or displeased or threatened him. Success was all-important to him. He was efficient and hardworking; he personally inspected his slaves and the management of his estate and the output of the new mine. He was hot-tempered and jumped to hasty conclusions – ‘All the slaves are in the plot’, ‘All Britons are stupid’. When he was attacked by Alator he was not very brave or dignified but begged for mercy.

Varica: Before Salvius’ arrival, Varica appears efficient; he has the slaves well under control, but talks to them in quite a friendly way. However, he realises it is more than his life is worth to oppose Salvius. Although he points out what a valuable foreman Cervix is, he does not dispute Salvius’ decision to sell him, nor his refusal to give food to slaves who are not working.

About the language 2 p. 13

- 1 a *servī ancillaeque*.
Slaves and slave-girls.
- b *agricolae mercātōrēsque*.
Farmers and merchants.
- 3 **Further examples**
- a Varica inspected the slaves and slave-girls.
- b Bregans and the dog were standing in the line.
- c Salvius entered the courtyard and greeted Varica.
- d Volubilis returned to the kitchen and prepared the food.
- e The bull made an attack and destroyed the walls.

Examples rewritten with *et* SSB p. 6

- a *Vārica servōs et ancillās inspexit.*
- b *Bregāns et canis in ōrdine stābant.*
- c *Salvius āream intrāvit et Vāricam salūtāvit.*
- d *Volūbilis ad culinam revēnit et cibum parāvit.*
- e *taurus impetum fēcit et mūrōs delēvit.*

Practising the language pp. 14–15

Exercise 1

- a *Philus est callidus. Philus pecūniam numerāre potest.*
Philus is clever. Philus can count money.
- b *Loquāx et Anti-Loquāx sunt fessī. pueri dormīre volunt.*
Loquax and Anti-Loquax are tired. The boys want to sleep.
- c *Salvius est dominus. Salvius servōs et fundum inspīcere vult.*
Salvius is the master. Salvius wants to inspect the slaves and the farm.
- d *Cervīx est aeger. Cervīx labōrāre nōn potest.*
Cervix is ill. Cervix cannot work.
- e *Volūbilis laetus nōn est. Volūbilis aquam bibere nōn vult.*
Volubilis is not happy. Volubilis does not want to drink water.
- f *servī contentī nōn sunt. servī in villā manēre nōlunt.*
The slaves are not satisfied. The slaves do not want to stay in the villa.

Exercise 2

- a **agricola** in fundō labōrābat.
The farmer was working on the farm.
- b **custōdēs** fūrem nōn vīdērunt.
The guards did not see the thief.
- c **servī** epistulās longās scrībēbant.
The slaves were writing long letters.
- d cūr **canis** prope iānuam lātrābat?
Why was the dog barking near the door?

- e **senex**, quod multam pecūniam habēbat, villam magnificam aedificāvit.
Because he had a lot of money, the old man built a splendid house.
- f **amīcī**, postquam in forō convēnērunt, ad tabernam contendērunt.
After they met in the forum, the friends hurried to the inn.

Exercise 3

servus in cubiculō labōrābat. servus, quod erat fessus, in cubiculō **obdormīvit**.

A slave was working in the bedroom. Because he was tired, the slave went to sleep in the bedroom.

Salvius, postquam cubiculum intrāvit, servum **cōnspexit**; statim fūstem cēpit et servum **pulsāvit**.

After Salvius went into the bedroom, he caught sight of the slave; at once he took a stick and beat the slave.

Rufilla, quod clāmōrēs audīvit, in cubiculum ruit.
Because she heard the shouts, Rufilla rushed into the bedroom.

Rūfilla: tū es dominus pessimus! cūr tū servum **pulsāvistī**?
You are a very bad master! Why did you beat the slave?

Salvius: ego servum **pulsāvī**, quod in cubiculō dormiēbat.
I beat the slave, because he was sleeping in the bedroom.

Rūfilla: heri tū ancillam meam **vituperāvistī**, quod neglegēns erat. ancilla perterrita erat, et ē villā **fūgit**.
Yesterday you cursed my slave-girl, because she was careless. The slave-girl was terrified, and she fled from the villa.

Salvius: in villā meā ego sum dominus. ego ancillam **vituperāvī**, quod ignāva erat.
In my villa I am master. I cursed the slave-girl, because she was lazy.

Farms in Roman Britain SSB p. 7

You might try to persuade your father with the following arguments:

- 1 The Romans are here to stay. They hold all the power and our future depends on them. If we want to win their favour, we should imitate their way of life. Times change and we must keep up with them.
- 2 We can still supply some of the materials from our own farm, like wood and wattle and daub. We have the money to pay for stone and tiles. If you want to impress our neighbours, our new house would be a great status symbol.
- 3 We can build our house so that it gets the sun for most of the day. There will be a fire in the kitchen and we can have portable braziers in the other rooms.
- 4 There would still be enough smoke in the kitchen to smoke hams. If we had a tile roof, it wouldn't attract vermin like thatch.
- 5 Separate rooms would allow our family to have some privacy like Roman families. You could conduct business without interruption from children.

The economy of the farm SSB p. 8

- 1 The well by the villa shows there was water available. The trees would provide fuel for heating and cooking and wood for use in making tools, farm implements, simple furniture and buildings.
- 2 Wheat, barley, oats, rye. Vegetables, such as cabbages, and fruit.
- 3 Oxen.
- 4 Eggs, meat, milk, honey. Wool for clothes, blankets, etc. Leather for footwear, etc.
- 5 Salt, fish, oil, wine, ironware, pottery.
- 6 He would have bartered or sold things produced on the farm. There may have been a market nearby or merchants may have called at the farm.

- 7 Barns for storing grain, workshops for making farm implements, tools, household goods.
 Sheds for housing the animals. Living quarters for slaves.

Revision SSB p. 8

- 1 a trahō b audiēbam c docuī
 trahis audiēbās docuistī
 trahit audiēbat docuit
 trahimus audiēbāmus docuimus
 trahitis audiēbātis docuistis
 trahunt audiēbant docuērunt
- 2 a I was carrying; he carried; we teach;
 you (pl.) taught.
 b You (s.) hear; they were dragging;
 you (pl.) are carrying; I heard.
 c He was teaching; you (s.) have carried;
 we dragged; they hear.
- 3 a He was walking; they walked; we remain;
 you (pl.) were remaining.
 b I led; he leads; they have punished; I was
 punishing.
 c I am sitting; you (pl.) praised; you (s.)
 come; they were sending.

Vocabulary p. 171

Paragraph 7

- a I whisper; to whisper; I whispered.
 b I do; to do; I did.
 c I cling; to delay; I imported; to wave; I killed.

Paragraph 8

- a We are holding; we have held.
 b They looked round; they look round.
 c I touch; I touched.
 d You (s.) searched for; you (s.) were searching
 for.
 e He is sending; he has sent.
 f You (pl.) were making; you (s.) made.

Vocabulary checklist 13 SSB p. 9

- 1 An *edifice* is a building, from *aedificium*.
 2 *Alternative* medicine is the name given to techniques and remedies that are not included in the usual medical training given in Britain, e.g. reflexology, herbal medicine.
 3 *cantāre* to sing. An *incantation* is a spell that is chanted or sung; *chanter* (French) means to sing. Our word *chant* comes from *chanter* and so is also connected with *cantāre*.
 4 *Etc.* is an abbreviation of *et cētera* which means *and the rest*.
 5 He is put in prison, that is, he will be kept under guard. *Custodial* comes from *custōs* a guard.
 6 *Diction* is the way a person speaks. Air traffic controllers need to speak clearly and audibly so that they can communicate quickly and effectively with pilots. From *dicere* to say.
 7 A *novel* solution is a fresh one that has not been thought of before, from *novus* new.
 8 If a contract is *null and void*, it is invalid. *Null* is derived from *nūllus* not any, no and therefore *amounting to nothing*.
 9 *Vital* means essential to life, e.g. the heart is a *vital* part of the body; sometimes it means very important, e.g. secrecy is *vital* on this mission. *Vitamins* are substances in food which are essential for a healthy life. From *vīta* life.
 10 If you belong to a *voluntary* organisation, you do so of your own free will, not because you are forced or paid to do so. The word comes from *volō* I want (to do something).
 11 They can easily be hurt or wounded. From *vulnerāre* to wound.
 12 To arrive; I aroused; to kill; I rush.

Language test SSB p. 9

- 1 a **Salvius Rūfillaque** in villā magnificā habitābant.
Salvius and Rufilla were living in a magnificent villa.
- b **libertus dominum uxōremque** excitāvit.
The freedman woke up the master and his wife.
- c **canis ex ōrdine ruit Salviumque** petivit.
The dog rushed out of the line and attacked Salvius.
- d **custōdēs cubiculum intrāvērunt Alātōremque** interfēcērunt.
The guards entered the bedroom and killed Alator.
- e **Salvius ad fundum advēnit quod agrōs servōsque** inspiciere volēbat.
Salvius arrived at the farm because he wanted to inspect the fields and the slaves.

- 2 If you translated the verbs below accurately and then added an infinitive that makes sense your sentences will be correct.
- a S/he wants ...
 b You (pl.) are able ...
 c They do not want ...
 d You (s.) want ...
 e We are able ...

currere	to run
pugnāre	to fight
lacrimāre	to cry
ambulāre	to walk
recumbere	to lie down
manēre	to stay
cantāre	to sing
rīdēre	to laugh

3

Latin word or phrase	Translation	Tense
a servī ad horreum festinābant.	The slaves were hurrying.	imperfect
b Salvius servum aegrum ē turbā trāxit.	Salvius dragged.	perfect
c diligenter labōrāvistis, geminī.	You have worked.	perfect
d in Britannia sōlem numquam vidēmus.	We see.	present
e vīlicus dominō agrōs ostendēbat.	The bailiff was showing.	imperfect
f cūr arātōribus cibum dātis?	Do you give?	present
g dē hāc coniūratiōne audire volumus.	We want.	present
h ubi sunt ancillae? nūllās ancillās videō.	I see.	present
i cūr saeviēbās, domine?	Were you in a rage?	imperfect
j custōdēs Alātōrem interfēcērunt.	The guards killed.	perfect

Stage 14 apud Salvium

Model sentences

Translation p. 24

- 1 Varica: Philus! Carry this wine-jar into the house!
 Philus: The wine-jar is big. It is difficult for me to carry a big wine-jar.
 Varica: Why?
 Philus: Because I am an old man.
- 2 Varica: Loquax! Anti-Loquax! Carry this wine-jar into the house!
 Loquax: The wine-jar is heavy. It is difficult for us to carry a heavy wine-jar.
 Varica: Why?
 Loquax: Because we are boys.
- 3 Varica: Bregans! Carry these wine-jars into the house!
 Bregans: The wine-jars are heavy. It is difficult for me to carry heavy wine-jars.
 Varica: But it is necessary!
 Bregans: Why?
 Varica: It is necessary for you to carry the wine-jars because Philus is an old man, because Loquax and his brother are boys and...
 Bregans: Because you are the bailiff!

Questions SSB p. 12

- 1 Varica. He is the bailiff.
- 2 *Philus*: It is a big wine-jar. It is difficult for him to carry a big wine-jar because he is an old man.
Loquax: It is a heavy wine-jar. It is difficult for him and his brother to carry a heavy wine-jar because they are boys.
- 3 Bregans is told to carry wine-jars (**amphorās**), the other slaves only one (**amphoram**).

Rūfilla

Questions SSB p. 13

- 1 She does not want them to hear her grumbling at her husband.
- 2 Because of Salvius she has had to come to the villa. She did not want to leave London and her friends there.
- 3 **cotīdiē**. She nags him every day.
- 4 Rufilla D Salvius D
 A D

Translation p. 25 lines 15 (ego, quamquam) –end

- Salvius: Although the price was high, I gladly bought it. Surely this house is elegant? Surely it is even magnificent?
- Rufilla: But winter is now approaching. It is not convenient for me to spend the winter in a house in the country. My friends always spend the winter in the city. In this place I am alone. I cannot visit my friends.
- Salvius: What did you say? You are alone? You have ten slave-girls, nine slaves, two hairdressers, an Egyptian cook...
- Rufilla: And a very cruel husband. You don't understand at all! You don't care!
(She goes out crying.)

General question SSB p. 13

5	Character	Description	Reason
	Rufilla	changeable	She chose the house herself but now says she doesn't like it. / She says she wanted to stay in London although when she was there she kept asking for a house in the country.
		complaining	She grumbles because the house is a long way from London. / She complains of being alone although she has a large household of slaves.
		spoilt	She nags at Salvius until she gets her way and then isn't satisfied.
	Salvius	rich	He could afford to have an expensive house and a lot of slaves.
		generous	He gladly bought the house Rufilla chose, although it was expensive. / He has given her a lot of slaves.
		patient	Although he is annoyed with Rufilla, he tries to reason with her and puts up with her nagging.

Domitilla cubiculum parat I

Translation of cartoon story SSB p. 14

1 **Marcia** (an old woman): *Domitilla, where are you?*

Domitilla: *I am in the garden, Marcia. What do you want? I am tired, because I've been working for a long time.*

Marcia: *It's necessary for us to prepare / we must prepare a bedroom. The mistress has invited a relation to the villa. The mistress herself sent me to you. It is necessary for you to sweep / you must sweep the bedroom. It is necessary for me to wash / I must wash the floor. Look for the broom!*

2 Domitilla was walking slowly towards the kitchen. She was angry, because she did not want to sweep the bedroom.

Domitilla: *I am a hairdresser. It's not right for hairdressers to sweep a bedroom!*

3 Suddenly Domitilla had an idea and hurried to the kitchen as quickly as possible.

4 As soon as she entered the kitchen, she burst into tears.

5 **Volubilis:** *My dove, why are you crying?*

Domitilla: *I'm crying because I am very miserable. I've been working throughout the whole day. How tired I am! Now I must prepare a bedroom.*

Volubilis: *My dove, don't cry! I can prepare the bedroom for you.*

Domitilla: *Volubilis, how kind you are!*

6 The cook returned to the bedroom with the slave-girl. He worked hard and made the bedroom spotless.

7 **Domitilla:** *My honey! My darling!*
She gave the cook a kiss.

8 Blushing, the cook returned to the kitchen.

Translation of complete story pp. 26–7

'Domitilla! Domitilla! Where are you?' shouted Marcia. Marcia was an old woman.

'I'm in the garden, Marcia. What do you want?' replied Domitilla.

'It's necessary for us to prepare / we must prepare a bedroom', said Marcia. 'The mistress has invited a relation to the villa.'

'Oh dear!' said Domitilla. 'I'm tired, because I've been working for a long time.'