

Julius Caesar was one of the most famous leaders of ancient Rome. He was born about 100 B.C. (=before Christ) of a noble family. At this time Rome had no single powerful leader. Julius Caesar became a brilliant general. He led his army to conquer Gaul (France and Belgium) and parts of Germany as well as Switzerland. In 55 and 54 B.C. he invaded Britain. He wrote books about his wars and the people he fought. Later he returned to Rome and defeated his old rival, Pompey. He went to Egypt, where he fell in love with Queen Cleopatra. When he came home, he was the most powerful man in Rome. His enemies feared he would become king. In 44



B.C. they murdered him.

become, became, become: turn out to be
conquer: invade
defeat: beat, overcome
enemy: adversary, rival

famous: well known
fear: be afraid
fight, fought, fought: battle, oppose
invade: march into

lead, led led: guide
leader: man in command
single: only, alone

Positive, comparative, and superlative:

Short adjectives: ending in -er, -est
 Longer Adjectives; use more and most

famous	<i>more famous</i>	<i>most famous</i>	late	<i>later</i>	<i>latest</i>
powerful	.....	.....	old	.....	.....
brilliant	.....	.....	noble	.....	.....
beautiful	.....	.....	strong	.....	.....
important	.....	.....	big	.....	.....

Your friend's hobby is digging for archaeological artefacts. He shows you the things he has found on the site of a Roman villa. Unfortunately he shows you some fakes. 6 of the following things were unknown to the Roman people. Underline those fakes.

a sword	a plate	some tiles	a lightning rod	two sandals
lots of pottery	an umbrella	a mosaïque	a packet of cigarettes	the skull of a cat
a gun	a comb	a helmet	many coins	scissors
a toothpick	a wristwatch	used matches	a wine press	a hammer

Your friend also shows you a faked History Book. Find the mistakes in the text:

Why did Rome decline and fall? There was a combination of factors such as Christianity, moral decadence, smoking and drug abuse, nuclear meltdown in a reactor near Pompeii, lead in the dishes and cups, monetary trouble, and military problems. Some Emperors were incompetent. The

rise of the Germanic peoples in the north, of the Islam in the southeast and to the west an important technological gap between the Old and the New World, caused Rome's final fall. You can add to all those inconvenient a good deal of just bad luck.