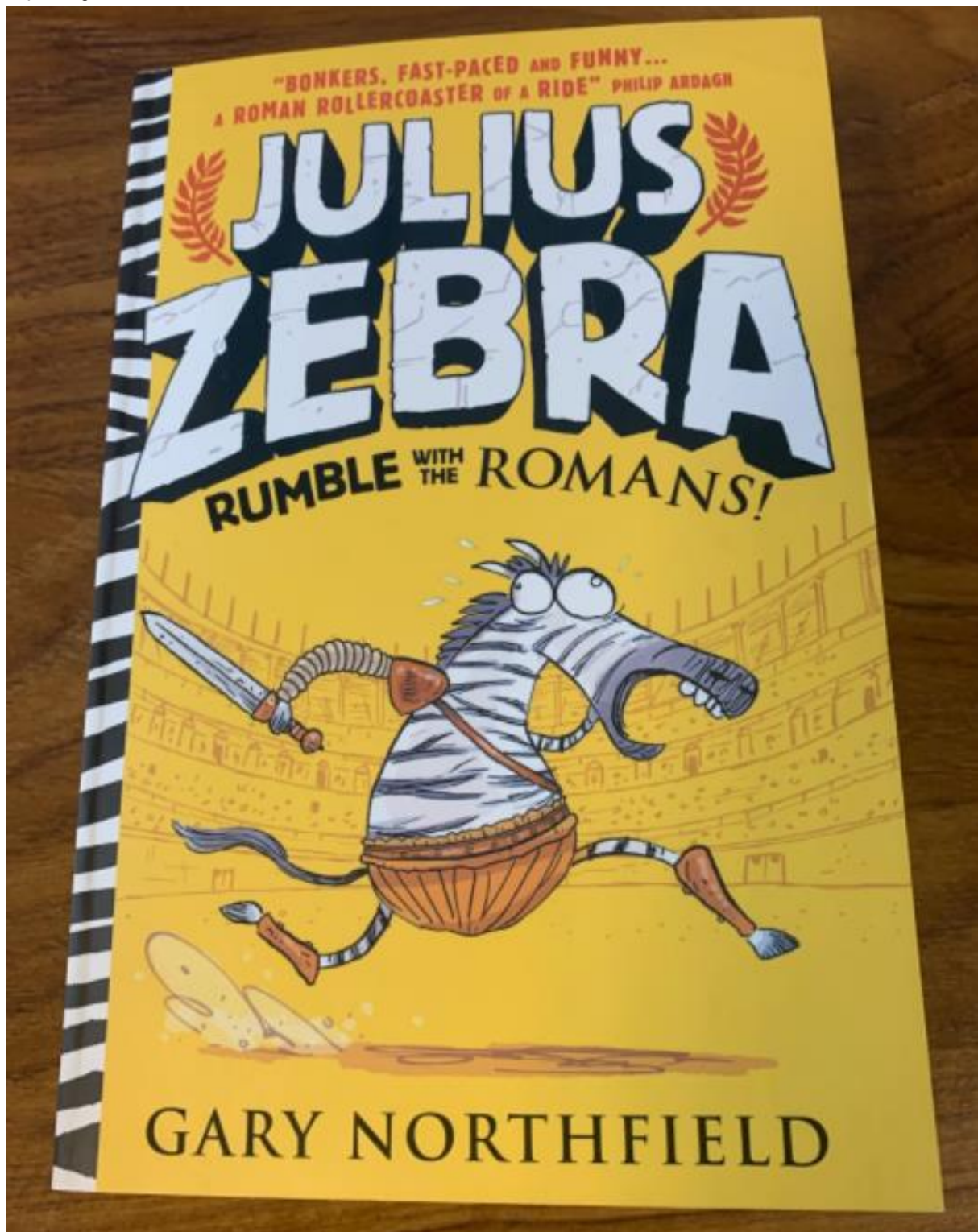


Monday

Do you think our class reader is a fiction or non-fiction text? Use the images below to help you explain your answer.



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So, you think you know about
ZEBRAS?



Well, you're probably

WRONG!



GARY'S GLOSSARY

AD GREGATIM: A large group fight normally saved for special occasions. Gladiators would re-enact mythological or historical battles, sometimes even staging naval battles with actual ships floating in amphitheatres filled with water!

AD INFINITUM: Latin phrase for something that goes 'on and on forever' (much like the waffling of a warthog).

AMPHITHEATRE: An ancient, open-air, oval-shaped stadium where the entertainment was less jolly and sporty, and more bloody and violent. Here gladiators would fight to the death, either against other gladiators or savage wild animals. The crowd loved it - the more blood the better! Tickets were free and some amphitheatres could seat up to 50,000 people; so you could easily have a lovely day out for the entire family.

AQUEDUCT: The Romans were actually very clean people and would have fresh water piped directly to their houses or local baths, sometimes from quite far-off distances. Complex engineering meant that the water delivered was so clean, even Julius would drink it.

BARRACKS: The name given to the gladiators' living quarters. Those who trained at the Ludus Magnus had rooms (some of which still

survive today) which were very tiny; so any rock collections probably had to be kept to a minimum.

BATTLE OF ALESIA: A very important battle for the Roman General, Julius Caesar, which took place in 52BC. When he finally defeated the pesky Gauls, Julius strengthened his power in Rome, eventually becoming Dictator six years later.

CENTURION: A soldier of the Roman army who commanded 80 men (centuria) or more. Centurions wore big feathery or hairy crests on their helmets to make them stand taller than anyone else. A centurion's stick was his badge of rank in the army, but he was probably just as likely to hit you with it.

CHARIOT: A two-wheeled cart pulled by two (sometimes four) horses. They were used for zipping around in battles and had existed for thousands of years before the Romans adopted them for racing and ceremonies. In fact, Romans didn't just have horses to pull chariots; they used dogs, tigers, ostriches and even zebras, too!

CHARIOT RACING: Teams of chariots would race around the circuit of the Circus Maximus seven times in what was a deadly, but spectacular, sport. The citizens of Rome got very passionate about

"A PLEASINGLY DAFT ROMP ... HAS A VERY HORRIBLE HISTORIES SENSE OF HUMOUR" FINANCIAL TIMES



So, you think you know about ZEBRAS, do you?

They're handsome, eat lots of grass, and um ... are always getting eaten by lions.

Let's face it, they're a little bit boring and stupid, too.

But a tussle with a grumpy gladiator can soon change a zebra...

So cheer on our stripy hero, Julius, as he scraps for survival in history's deadliest theatre:

THE COLOSSEUM!

JUST DON'T CALL HIM A HORSE!

(or Debra...)



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NOTHING
like horses!

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