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About the Series



Meet the Time Detectives



Liam and Rose are the **Time Detectives**. But are they really detectives? No, they aren't trying to solve crimes. But every adventure they have is a mystery; a mystery they must solve. Like detectives, Liam and Rose look for clues. When they travel through time, they face the same questions:

- ★ Where are we?
- ★ When are we?
- ★ What is happening?

- ★ Who are the people we meet?
- ★ Who can we trust?
- ★ Are we in danger?

Liam and Rose are two twenty-first century friends. But when they travel in time, they lose the technology they use every day. So they have no phones, no internet, no messaging or social media, no GPS. They are on their own, and they only have their own skills and ideas.

Some people say that history repeats itself. But really, it's *people* that repeat themselves. So, when Liam and Rose travel into the past or into the future, they discover people and situations that reflect their own world and their own time. And they face new and unexpected challenges.

This series of six stories opens with *Total Eclipse*, in which the main characters meet each other and start their journey through time and space. The series closes with *Out of the Maze*, when Liam and Rose return to where it all began.



WORD DETECTIVE!

To be a Time Detective, you need to know these words.
Use a dictionary to look them up.

detective solve crime unexpected clue mystery

A TOURIST'S GUIDE TO ROMAN BRITAIN

I

Not just Londinium!

60,000 people from all over the Roman Empire live in Londinium. There is a bridge over the River Thames and you can walk along the city wall. How cool is that? But don't forget Britannia's other great cities. Why not visit Camulodunum, Verulamium or Eboracum?

II

On the road

Roman roads are straight and fast. And there are a lot of them: 18,000 km in fact! Roman roads are made to last. They have foundations under them and big flat stones on top. So forget the local country roads!

III

What a wall!

Yes, that's Hadrian's Wall. You must see it!

Let's go to Hadrian's Wall

Q Where is it?

A Hadrian's Wall goes across the north of Roman Britain. It goes from the north-east coast all the way to the Irish Sea in the west.

Q How big is it?

A It's very big! Hadrian's Wall is 80 Roman miles long. Some parts are 3 meters wide and over 5 metres high. It's made of stone so it's very strong.

Q What is it for?

A It separates the Romans from the people who live in the north: the Picts. Roman soldiers can also control people entering and leaving Roman Britain.

Q Is it just a wall?

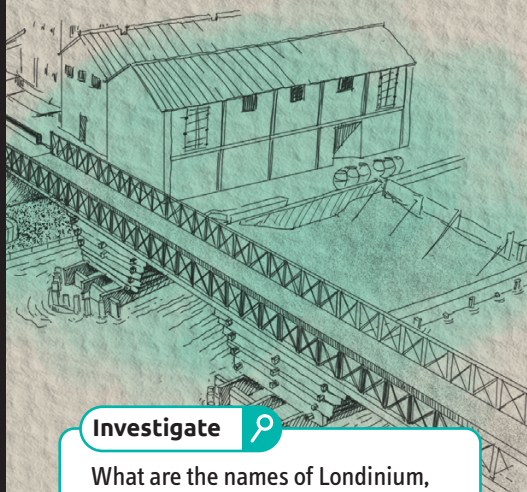
A No, it isn't! There is a milecastle every Roman mile. That's a special gate, like the gate in a castle. Soldiers use them to go into the north. And there are two towers between every 2 milecastles. Soldiers use these to see what's happening on the other side. There are also 16 forts along the Wall. The Roman soldiers are ready to protect the Empire!

Investigate



What are the names of Londinium, Camulodunum, Verulamium and Eboracum today?

Download your free Time Detective Notebook and use it in your investigations.



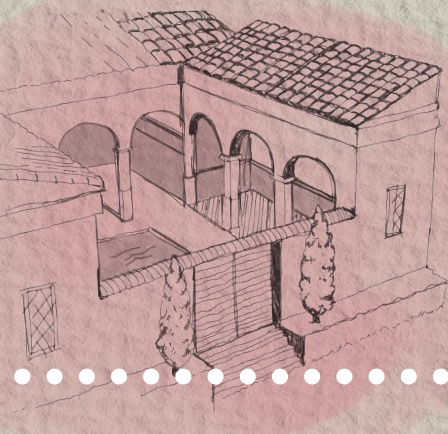
First time in Britannia?

Here are the top five things to do and see.

IV

Ideal homes

Visit a Roman villa – they are so modern! They have under-floor heating (very important in cold Britain!), bathrooms, and the main rooms have beautiful drawings on the floor. These villas are special on the outside, too. The walls are made of stone and bricks (not wood like British homes!) and there are beautiful tiles on the roof.



V

It's time to relax

When you aren't busy sightseeing, there's lots to do in the city. At the theatre you can see plays and hear poetry readings and music. And you must visit the amphitheatre to see the gladiators! Public baths are great places to meet people and get clean at the same time. And, there's a gym, too.

Investigate



How long is a Roman mile in kilometres? So how long is Hadrian's Wall? Do the math!

Write your answers in your Time Detective Notebook.

GLOSSARY

- **CE:** Common Era (also AD)
- **conquers:** wins a fight and takes control
- **empire:** group of countries ruled by one person or country
- **fort:** building where soldiers live
- **foundations:** part of a building that is under the ground
- **gladiators:** men who fight for sport in ancient Rome
- **last:** (here) continue to exist for a long time
- **sightseeing:** looking at the most famous places
- **tiles:** see picture of Roman villa
- **tower:** tall narrow part of a building

A short history of Hadrian and his Wall

• **43 CE**

Emperor Claudius conquers southern Britain.

• **76 CE**

Hadrian is born.

• **117 CE**

Hadrian becomes emperor.

• **122 CE**

Hadrian visits Britain. Work starts on the Wall.

• **136 CE**

The Romans finish the Wall.

• **138 CE**

The Emperor Hadrian dies.

THE ROMAN ARMY

The Roman army is important to the Empire. The army doesn't only go to war, but it keeps the peace•, too. Many young men join the army to learn things and they become engineers• and craftsmen•. The army builds roads, bridges and forts!

- **carve:** cut
- **citizens:** people born in a country
- **clay:** soft material from the ground
- **craftsmen:** men who make things with their hands
- **dyes:** liquids that change the colour of things
- **engineers:** people who design and build things, e.g. bridges
- **hunting:** killing animals for food
- **iron and bronze:** types of metal
- **mysterious:** strange and unknown
- **peace:** opposite of war

THE SECRET OF ITS SUCCESS

The Roman army is well-organized. It is like a perfect machine. Soldiers get a lot of training, and discipline is very important: soldiers must follow orders. But it's a man's world in the Roman army. Everybody, from the commander to a common soldier, is a man.

WHO'S WHO IN THE ROMAN ARMY

A **legate** commands a legion – that's about 5,000 men. A **centurion** is in charge of 80 soldiers. There are two types of soldiers: **legionaries** and **auxiliaries**. **Legionaries** are Roman citizens• under the age of 45. They are well-trained and they work in the army for twenty years. **Auxiliaries** aren't Roman citizens. They come from countries that are part of the Roman Empire such as Spain and France. They get less money than legionaries and they must work for twenty-five years. But they become citizens when they stop working.

SOLDIERS ARE TOUGH

One part of an auxiliary's training is going on long marches. An auxiliary can carry 40 kilos of equipment for 30 km on a five-hour walk!

Investigate



The Roman army is only for men. But what jobs do women do in Ancient Rome?

Write your answers in your Time Detective Notebook.

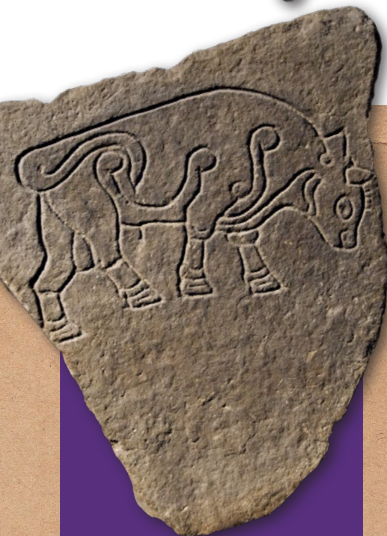
The Picts are a mysterious people. Even their name is a puzzle. The Latin word *Picti* means 'the painted people'. But do the Picts paint their bodies? Probably not. Scotland is a very cold place so people need warm clothes! Their clothes have bright colours because the Picts use natural dyes. So maybe that's the reason.



The Picts use iron and bronze to make metal objects for the home, farming, hunting and war. They also make clay pots and plates.



WHO ARE THE PICTS?



The Picts usually live in villages. Their houses are round and made of wood or stone. Some Picts live in huts called 'crannogs'. These huts are made of wood, but they aren't on dry land. They are built on lakes. The leaders, or chieftains, live in forts, often on the top of hills.



The Picts are good farmers, and they grow plants for food, such as wheat and barley. They keep animals including cows and sheep. They also go hunting and fishing and they pick wild fruit. Horses are very important to them and there are many images of horses on their carved stones.



The Picts are great artists. They make beautiful jewellery with gold, silver and precious stones. They carve amazing works of art on standing stones. Picts are also great storytellers, in the evenings they sit by the fire and talk about their heroes and history.

Investigate



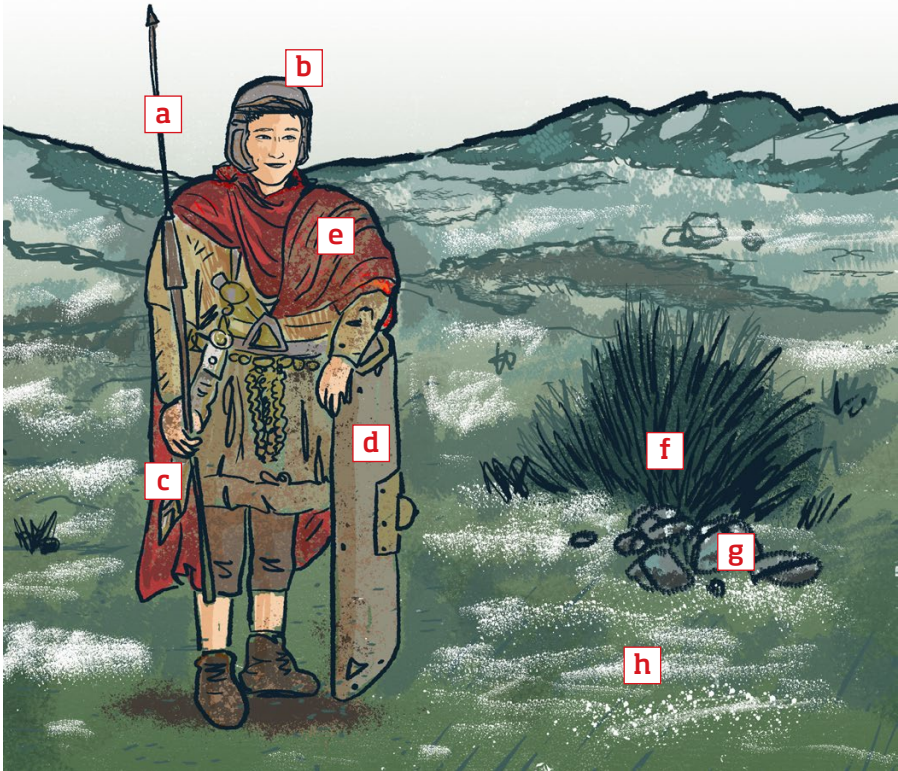
Find out more about the Picts. What objects can we still see today? What do they tell us about their way of life and their beliefs?

Write your answers in your Time Detective Notebook.

Before Reading

1 Look at the picture. Match the words to the things.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| ☐ bush | ☐ helmet | ☐ rocks | ☐ sword |
| ☐ cloak | ☐ javelin | ☐ shield | ☐ snow |



Living words

30% of English words come from Latin. For example, just think of the Latin word *centum* (100). From that word we get a **century** (100 years), a **cent** (there are 100 in a dollar), a **centimetre** (one hundredth of a metre) and a **centurion** (a commander in the Roman army). A centurion gets his name for commanding 100 men, but really it's around 80. Look out for a centurion in this story!



2 Listen to an extract from near the beginning of *The Other Side*. Complete the extract with words from the box.

begins cut falls helps knows
lies looks up see stands up

Rose climbs up the rocky hill. Sometimes she slips and nearly **a** Other times sharp rocks **b** into her hands. Her body is tired and full of aches and pains. She **c** that climbing in the dark is risky because you can't **d** all the possible dangers. But luckily, the mist slowly **e** to clear and she can see the black rock, the rough grass, the low bushes, and this **f** her.

Rose is close to the top now. Just a few more metres to go. She pulls up her aching body... and she's there! She **g** on her back, exhausted, and **h** at the night sky. The bright stars are like diamonds. And in the middle of the sky, directly above her head, a new moon is shining. She **i** and looks out over the dark landscape.

3 Think about the following questions.

- a** Why does Rose climb to the top of the hill?
- b** Why is climbing to the top difficult?
- c** Where is Liam?
- d** What happens next?

4 Work with a partner. Look at the pictures in the story. What do you think happens? Think of a story to connect the pictures.

5 Share your ideas with the class.



1 THE TOTAL ECLIPSE



It is a bright spring morning in the twenty-first century.

A boy is standing on a high cliff, looking out to sea. His name is Liam and he is waiting for the moon to cover the sun and for day to become night. He is waiting for a total eclipse.

But then an American girl arrives. She tells Liam that her name is Rose, she loves science, and she wants to see the eclipse, too. Liam wants to be alone[•], but he hasn't got a choice. He has to share this moment with a stranger.

And so the eclipse begins.

The moon creeps[•] across the face of the sun. The sky goes dark, the air becomes cool, the birds fall silent[•]. Now only one thin strip[•] of the sun remains.

At that moment, they see something flying in the air.

At first, they think it is a small plane.

Next it looks like a creature with large beating[•] wings[•].

And then they see... is it possible? There are two figures on its back. Two human figures! They are sitting or standing, it's impossible to say.

The creature hovers[•] high up in the sky. Then it falls like a stone towards them! A wild[•] wind blows into their faces. They hear a terrible scream. Then everything goes black.

They are falling through space.

They are falling through time...

GLOSSARY

- **alone:** with no one
- **beating:** (here) moving up and down
- **creeps:** moves slowly
- **fall silent:** stop making noise
- **hovers:** hangs or floats in the air

- **strip:** long narrow part
- **wild:** rough; strong
- **wings:**



After Reading

Vocabulary

1 Complete the word groups with words from the story.

chicken cloud forest goat hill horse ice mist
mountain rain sheep snow valley waterfall wolf

LANDSCAPE

river

ANIMALS

bird

WEATHER

sun

2 Add three more of your own words to each group.

3 Write your own sentences using a word from each group.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

After Reading

Cambridge English Exams

K A2 Key English Test Reading and Writing Part 4

1 Read the extract from the story. Choose the correct word for each space.

It is midnight. The **1** is shining through the clouds. It is time to act.

'**2** here,' says Rose to the men. 'I must do this on my own.'

The men know Rose of the Moon is powerful. They agree to wait.

Rose walks away into the moonlit night. She hopes she is right about

Liam. In the shadow of the Wall, she stops and hides **3** a

bush. The guard is standing above her. **4** he know she is

there? Rose **5** imitate night animals, but she can whistle.

She puts her **6** together and blows.

What's that? thinks Liam, alarmed. It isn't a bird. He looks around. Then he grips the handle of his sword.

Then he hears it again. **7** is whistling. Whistling? And then he realizes... is it possible? Somebody is whistling a tune. A pop song! He stares down into the darkness... and sees Rose **8** up. *Rose!*

1 **A** sun

B sky

C moon

2 **A** Be

B Stay

C Staying

3 **A** behind

B next to

C in front of

4 **A** Do

B Is

C Does

5 **A** can

B mustn't

C can't

6 **A** hands

B lips

C teeth

7 **A** Nobody

B Anybody

C Somebody

8 **A** looking

B watching

C seeing