

## SECTION A: Translation of Latin Prose

### QUESTION ONE

Translate into English. Write your translation on alternate lines.

### A hero kills his sister

*In a war between Rome and Alba three Horatii, brothers, fought three Curiatii, also brothers; the sole survivor, one of the Horatii, returning to Rome, met his sister, who had been engaged to one of the Curiatii.*

#### Princeps Horatius

ibat, **trigemina spolia** prae se gerens; cui soror virgo, quae **desponsa** uni ex Curiatiis fuerat, obvia ante **portam Capenam** fuit, cognitoque super umeros fratris **paludamento sponsi** quod ipsa confecerat, solvit crines et **flebiliter** nomine sponsum mortuum appellat. Movet feroci **iuveni** animum **comploratio** sororis in victoria sua tantoque gaudio publico. **Stricto** itaque gladio simul verbis **increpans transfigit** puellam. ‘**Abi** hinc cum **immature** amore ad sponsum,’ inquit, ‘oblita fratrum mortuorum vivique, oblita patriae. Sic eat **quaecumque** Romana **lugebit** hostem.’ Atrox **visum** id facinus patribus plebique, sed recens **meritum** facto **obstabat**. Tamen **raptus** in **ius** ad regem. Rex ne ipse tam tristis **ingratique** ad vulgus iudicii **auctor** esset, concilio populi **advocato** ‘**Duumviros**,’ inquit, ‘qui **Horatio perduellionem** iudicent, secundum legem facio.’

Livy, *ab urbe condita* 1.26,2-5  
(with one omission)

[50 marks]

## Glossary

<b>princeps, -ipis</b>	[adjective] ahead, in the lead
<b>trigeminus, -a, -um</b>	triple
<b>spolium, -ii</b>	N., spoils, booty
<b>despondeo, -dere, -di, -sum</b>	betroth [+ dative: to]
<b>porta Capena</b>	[ <i>the porta Capena, a gate of Rome</i> ]
<b>paludamentum, -i</b>	N., (military) cloak
<b>sponsus, -i</b>	M., fiancé
<b>flebiliter</b>	[adverb] tearfully
<b>iuveni</b>	[dative of possession]
<b>comploratio, -onis</b>	F., lamentation
<b>stringo, -ngere, -nxi, -ctum</b>	draw (from a sheath)
<b>increpo, -are</b>	reproach
<b>transfigo, -ere</b>	pierce through, transfix
<b>abeo, -ire, -ii, -itum</b>	depart
<b>immaturus, -a, -um</b>	ill-timed
<b>quicumque, quaecumque, quodcumque</b>	whoever
<b>lugeo, -ere</b>	mourn
<b>visum</b>	= <b>visum est</b>
<b>meritum, -i</b>	N., service, good work
<b>obsto, -are</b>	(counter-)balance [+ dative]
<b>raptus</b>	= <b>raptus est</b>
<b>ius, iuris</b>	N., legal proceedings
<b>ingratus, -a, -um</b>	unpopular
<b>auctor, oris</b>	M., person responsible [+ genitive: for]
<b>advoco, -are, -avi, -atum</b>	summon
<b>duumviri, -um</b>	M., pl., board, committee of two men
<b>Horatio</b>	[dative of person concerned]
<b>perduellio, onis</b>	F., offence against the state
<b>secundum</b>	[prep., + accusative] in accordance with

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## SECTION B: Translation of Latin Poetry

### QUESTION ONE

Translate into English. Write your translation on alternate lines.

### How Dido fled from Tyre

*Her brother Pygmalion secretly killed her husband Sychaeus;  
the ghost of Sychaeus appeared to her.*

ille Sychaeum

**impius** ante aras atque auri caecus amore  
clam ferro **incautum** superat, **securus** amorum  
**germanae**; factumque diu celavit et aegram  
multa malus simulans **vana** spe **lusit amantem**.  
ipsa sed in somnis **inhumati** venit imago  
coniugis **ora** modis **attollens** pallida miris;  
crudeles aras **traiectaque pectora** ferro  
**nudavit**, caecumque domus scelus omne **retexit**.  
tum **celerare** fugam patriaque **excedere suadet**  
auxiliumque viae veteres tellure **recludit**  
**thesauros**, ignotum argenti **pondus** et auri.  
his **commota** fugam Dido sociosque parabat.  
conveniunt quibus aut odium **crudele tyranni**  
aut **metus** acer erat; naves, quae forte **paratae**,  
**corripiunt onerantque** auro.

Virgil, *Aeneid* I. 348-363

[50 marks]

## Glossary

<b>impius, -a, -um</b>	impious
<b>incautus, -a, -um</b>	off guard
<b>securus, -a, -um</b>	heedless [+ genitive: of]
<b>germana, -ae</b>	F., = <b>soror, -oris</b>
<b>vanus, -a, -um</b>	vain, empty
<b>ludo, -dere, -si, -sum</b>	[ <i>transitive</i> ] deceive
<b>amans, -antis</b>	M., F., lover
<b>inhumatus, -a, -um</b>	unburied
<b>ora</b>	[ <i>plural for singular</i> ]
<b>attollo, -ere</b>	raise
<b>traicio, -icere, -ieci, -iectum</b>	pierce
<b>pectora</b>	[ <i>plural for singular</i> ]
<b>nudo, -are, -avi, -atum</b>	reveal
<b>retego, -gere, -xi, -ctum</b>	expose
<b>celero, -are</b>	[ <i>transitive</i> ] perform quickly
<b>excedere</b>	= <b>exire</b>
<b>suadere</b>	[+ infinitive] = <b>suadere [+ ut]</b>
<b>recludo, -dere, -si, -sum</b>	uncover
<b>thesaurus, -i</b>	M., treasure
<b>pondus, -eris</b>	N., a mass, weight
<b>commoveo, -overe, -ovi, -otum</b>	= <b>moveo, -ere, movi, motum</b>
<b>crudelis, -e</b>	[ <i>here</i> ] fierce
<b>tyrannus, -i</b>	M., king [ <i>Pygmalion</i> ]
<b>metus, -us</b>	M., = <b>timor, -oris</b>
<b>paratae</b>	= <b>paratae sunt</b>
<b>corripio, -ipere</b>	seize
<b>onero, -are</b>	load

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## SECTION C: Latin Grammar

Answer BOTH Question One and Question Two.

### QUESTION ONE

Choose any FIVE of the following sentences. Do NOT attempt more than FIVE sentences. For each sentence, translate the sentence into English and identify and explain the construction or constructions of the underlined word or words.

**Example:** Caesar milites misit qui castra defenderent.

Caesar sent soldiers to defend the camp.

qui... defenderent = relative clause in subjunctive mood expressing purpose; verb in imperfect tense in secondary sequence after misit.

- (i) Tempestate appropinquante nautae timebant ne morirentur.
- (ii) Cum ille Romae regnabat urbs multo minor erat.
- (iii) Me rogavit cui a se parcendum esset.
- (iv) Quis vestrum mei dolentis cras meminert?
- (v) Arma paranda curemus priusquam hostes oppugnent.
- (vi) Amico sapienti haec monenti pareamus.
- (vii) Me adiuva quo hoc facilius faciam.
- (viii) Non poteram me retinere quin clamarem.

[20 marks]

**QUESTION TWO**

Translate any TEN sentences into Latin (the conventions of Latin word order should be followed):

- (i) He built a small house with the stones he found on the island.
- (ii) When I give her that present she will be very happy.
- (iii) Setting out in the morning they came to the town in three hours.
- (iv) I shall send someone to close all the gates.
- (v) Surely you have brought enough money with you?
- (vi) Let us tell her to do the work herself.
- (vii) Although they did not obey me I shall not punish them.
- (viii) While I was saying that to my friend his brother suddenly laughed.
- (ix) I was so sick I could not remember his name.
- (x) She hoped he would always remain with her at Carthage.
- (xi) She was always afraid he would leave her at last.
- (xii) She asked him with great anger why he was going away.
- (xiii) If I had that book now I would read it again.
- (xiv) We must not doubt that there were poets before Homer.

NOTE: Homer: **Homerus, -i.**

- (xv) If you study this language you will learn much about an old sewer.

NOTE: sewer: **cloaca, -ae**

[30 marks]

*End of questions*