

Y11 Homework Booklet

Please complete 1 x translation every fortnight, alongside your vocabulary work.

Name:



III. DAEDALUS AND ICARUS

1. Read the first section of the story carefully, then answer all the questions.

Daedalus devised a strange plan to enable him to leave Crete.

- 1 Daedalus erat artifex, qui multos annos in insula Creta habitabat. iam
- 2 Athenas redire volebat, ubi natus erat. rex tamen Cretae eum iussit in Creta
- 3 manere. 'rex' inquit Daedalus 'quamquam terram et mare regit, caelum non
- 4 tenet.' his verbis dictis, Daedalus alas facere coepit. in terra multas pennas
et breves et longas posuit. has cera colligavit.

Names

Daedalus, Daedali (m)

Daedalus

Creta, Cretae (f)

Crete

Athenae, Athenarum (f pl)

Athens

Vocabulary

artifex, artificis (m)

craftsman

natus, nata, natum

born

rego, regere, rexi, rectus

I rule, control

ala, alae (f)

wing

coepi, coepisse

I began

penna, pennae (f)

feather

brevis, breve

short

cera, cerae (f)

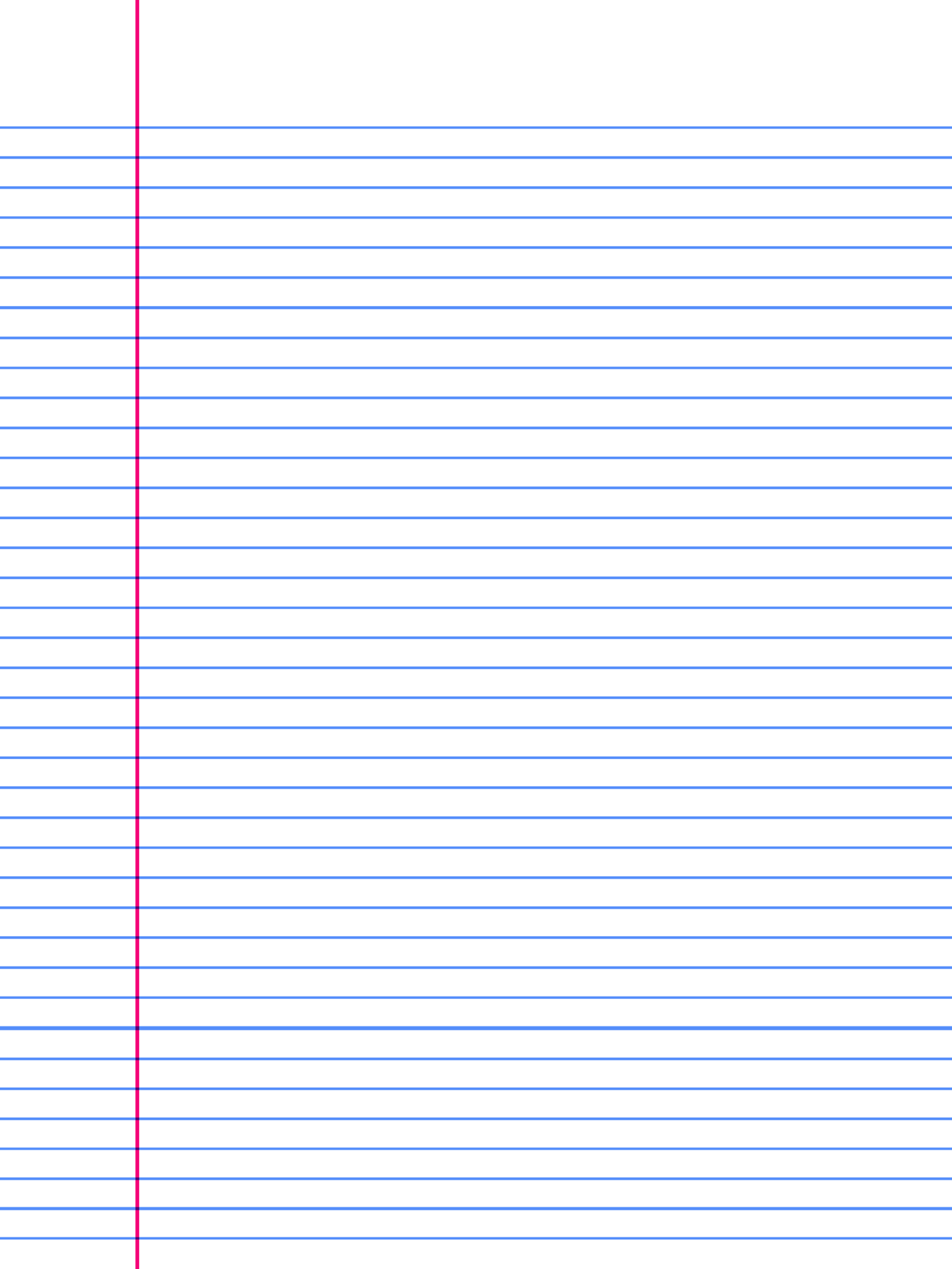
wax

colligo, colligare, colligavi, colligatus

I bind together

- (a) What are we told about Daedalus in line 1? [4]
- (b) *iam...erat* (lines 1-2): what did Daedalus want to do, and why? [2]
- (c) What prevented Daedalus from doing what he wanted? [2]
- (d) *rex...tenet* (lines 3-4): what contrast does Daedalus make here? [4]
- (e) Describe in detail the making of the wings. [3]

[15]



2 Read this section carefully and then translate it into English. **Please write your translation on alternate lines.**

Daedalus made wings for himself and his young son, Icarus.

Daedalus alas sibi confecit; alae optimae erant. ubi alae paratae erant, artifex se in caelum iecit, corpus alis tollens. cum intellexisset alas se facile portare, alteras alas filio suo, Icaro nomine, fecit. noluit enim sine filio effugere.

his quoque confectis, puerum monuit ut cursum medium teneret: 'si prope mare volabis' inquit 'undae alas graves facient, et in mare decides; si tamen prope solem volabis, calor pennas incendet. si prope me volabis, nullum periculum tibi erit.'

Names

Icarus, Icari (m)

Icarus

Vocabulary

conficio, conficere, confeci, confectus

tollo, tollere, sustuli, sublatus

sine + abl.

cursus, cursus (m)

volo, volare, volavi

decido, decidere, decidi

sol, solis (m)

calor, calor (m)

I complete

I lift up

without

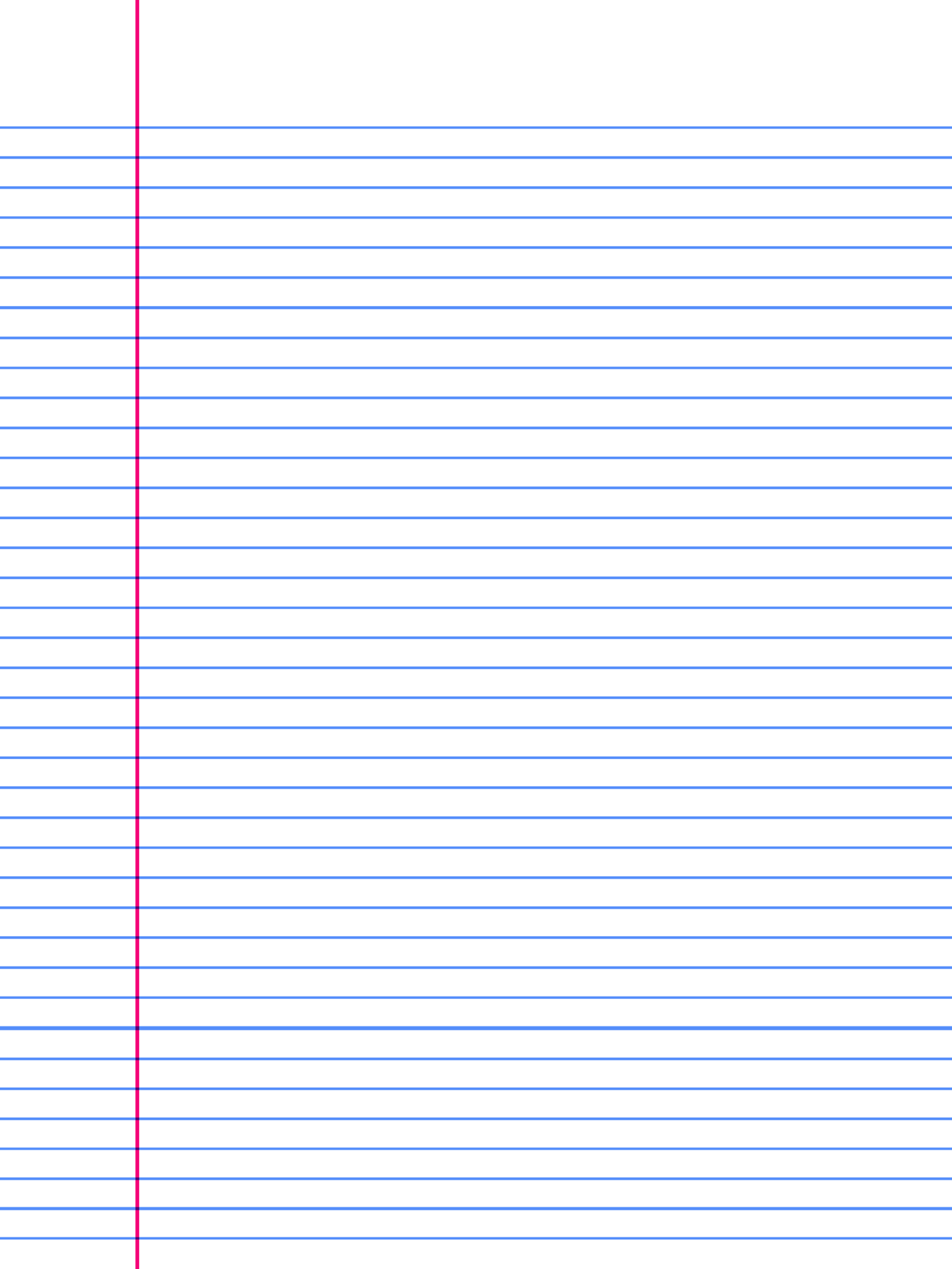
course

I fly

I fall down

sun

heat



III. DAEDALUS AND ICARUS

3 Read this final section of the story carefully, then answer all the questions.

Icarus disobeyed his father's instructions and died.

1 deinde et pater et filius se in caelum sustulerunt. multas horas iter laeti
2 fecerunt. tum puer, novis alis delectatus, altius volare coepit. cum sol
ceram mollem fecisset, omnes pennae in mare deciderunt; decidit Icarus
4 quoque. ubi pater respexit, filium non vidit. eum late quaerens, tandem
pennas inter undas vidit. corpus receptum in sepulcro tristis posuit.

Based on Ovid, *Metamorphoses* VIII.183-235.

Vocabulary

delectatus, delectata, delectatum

delighted

coepi, coepisse

I began

mollis, molle

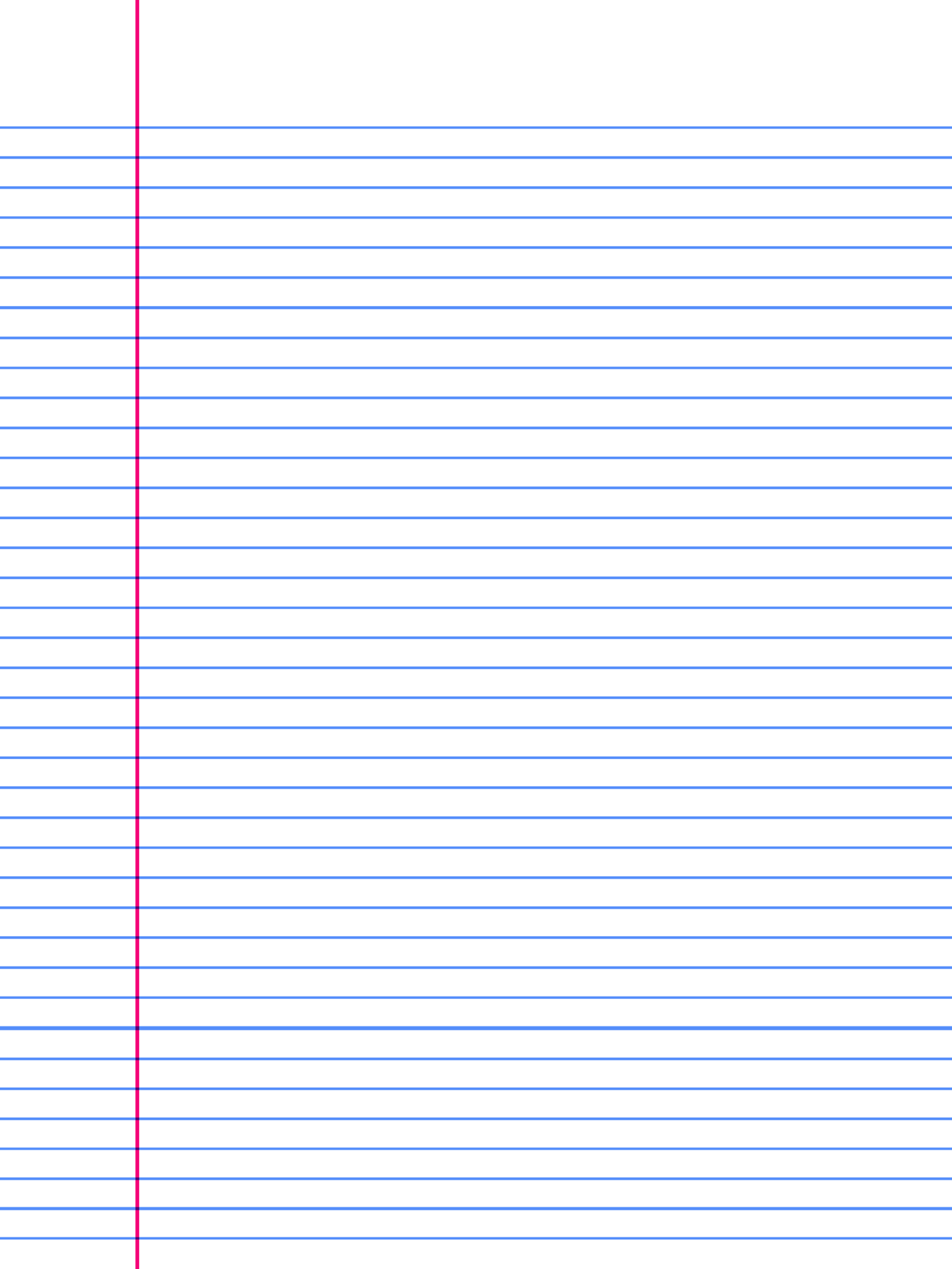
soft

sepulcrum, sepulcri (n)

tomb

- (a) *deinde...sustulerunt* (line 1): what happened then? [3]
(b) How long were they *laeti*? [1]
(c) *tum...coepit* (line 2): what did the boy then do, and why? [4]
(d) What happened to the boy's wings? [4]
(e) In lines 2-4, what happened to Icarus? [1]
(f) *ubi...vidit* (line 4):
(i) when did Daedalus notice that his son was not in sight? [1]
(ii) explain how Daedalus finally learned what had happened to Icarus. [4]
(g) What happened to Icarus' body? [2]

[20]



IV. CEPHALUS AND PROCRIS

- 1 Read the first section of the story carefully, then answer all the questions.

Cephalus visited some friends and began to tell the story of the strange spear he was carrying.

- 1 Cephalus erat senex. ad insulam Aeginam venit. hic amicos habebat, quos
2 multos annos non viderat. unus ex amicis eum rogavit de hasta quam
3 portabat. Cephalus respondit hastam mirabilem esse; 'sed semper lacrimo'
4 inquit 'ubi hanc hastam specto. nam mortem meae uxori tulit. uxor erat
5 Procris, femina pulcherrima et suavissima, quam ego maxime amabam.'

Names

Cephalus, Cephali (m)
Aegina, Aeginae (f)
Procris (acc. *Procrin*)

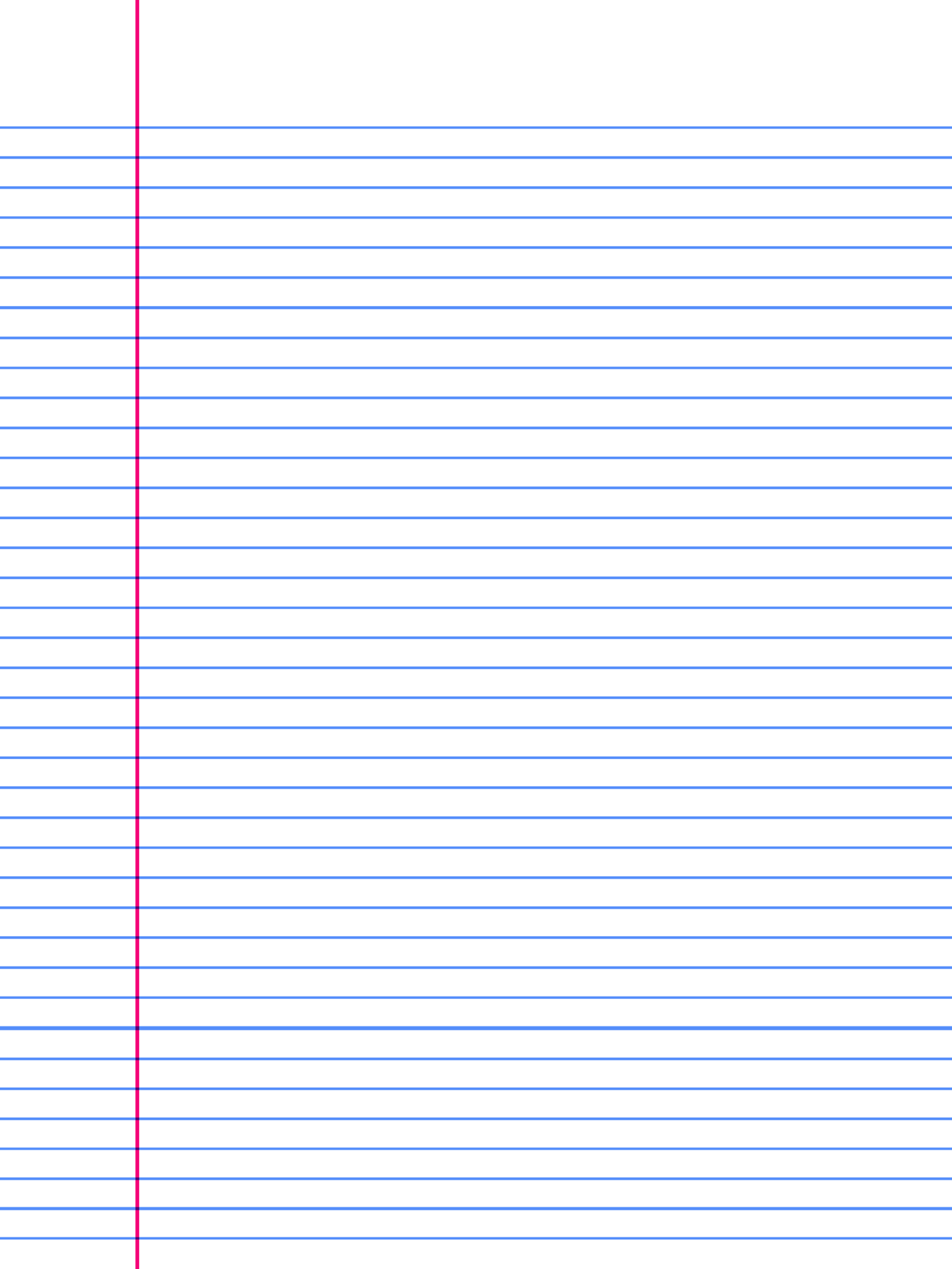
Cephalus
Aegina
Procris

Vocabulary

hasta, hastae (f)
mirabilis, mirabile
uxor, uxoris (f)
suavis, suave

spear
strange, wonderful
wife
sweet

- (a) *Cephalus erat senex* (line 1): what information are we given about Cephalus? [1]
(b) In line 1, what sort of place did Cephalus travel to? [1]
(c) In lines 1-2, what are we told about Cephalus' friends? [2]
(d) In lines 2-3, what enquiry did the friend make? [2]
(e) *Cephalus...esse* (line 3): what was Cephalus' reply here? [1]
(f) *sed...tulit* (lines 3-4):
(i) what did Cephalus say had happened when he looked at the spear? [2]
(ii) What reason did Cephalus give for this? [2]
(g) From line 5, give **four** details about Cephalus' wife. [4]



IV. CEPHALUS AND PROCRIS

2 Read this section carefully and then translate it into English. Please write your translation on alternate lines.

Cephalus describes how Aurora ruined his marriage to Procris.

Cephalus fabulam de vita sua amicis narrabat. 'olim' inquit 'dea Aurora me conspexit et abstulit, quod me amavit. sed ego eam amare nolui, quod uxorem malebam. irata me uxori tandem reddidit; sed promisit nos miseros futuros esse.

dum domum ambulo, timere coepi: Procrisne etiam tum fidelis erat? Aurora speciem meam mutavit, ut Procrin spectarem clamque tentarem. Procris, quae me non cognoverat, primum meum amorem accipere nolebat; sed tandem haesitavit. statim eam damnavi.'

Names

Aurora, Aurorae (f)

Aurora (goddess of the dawn)

Vocabulary

*malo, malle, malui
dum*

I prefer
while

coepi, coepisse

I began

species, speciei (f)

appearance

muto, mutare, mutavi, mutatus

I disguise, change

clam

secretly

tento, tentare, tentavi, tentatus

I test

amor, amoris (m)

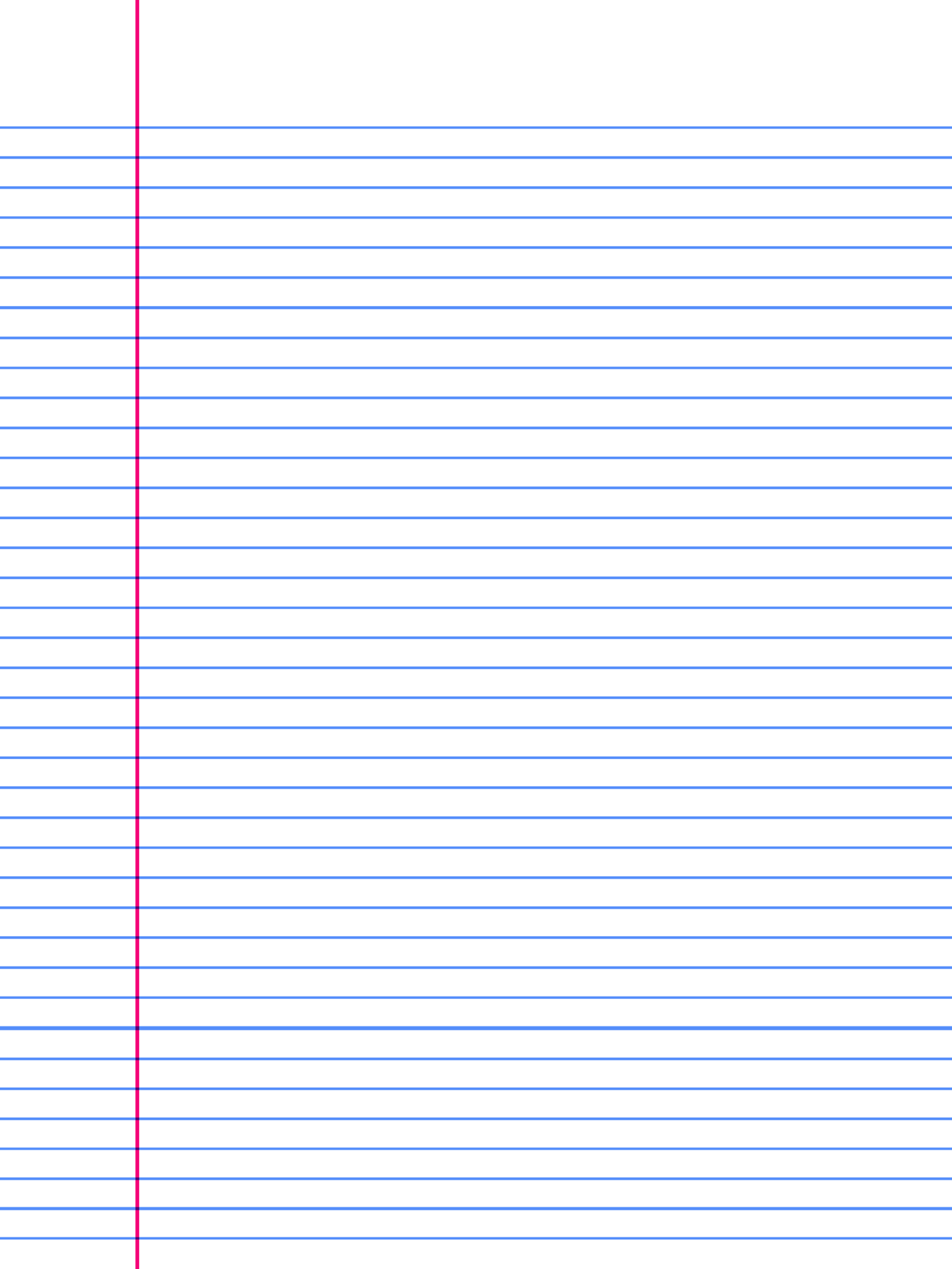
love

haesito, haesitare, haesitavi, haesitatus

I hesitate

damno, damnare, damnavi, damnatus

I condemn



3 Read this final section of the story carefully, then answer all the questions.

Cephalus accidentally killed his wife with the spear.

- 1 Cephalus 'statim' inquit 'Procris e domo in montes fugit, ubi deam Dianam
2 coluit. ego tamen eam inventam oravi ut mihi ignosceret. itaque domum
3 mecum rediit, et multos annos laetissimi eramus. olim hanc hastam, quam
4 dea ei dederat, ad venationem portavi. nescivi Procrin post me ire. ubi
aliquid moveri conspexi, hastam emisi; hasta Procrin necavit.'

Based on Ovid, *Metamorphoses* VII.661-865.

Names

Diana, Dianae (f)

Diana

Vocabulary

colo, colere, colui, cultus

I worship

oro, orare, oravi, oratus

I beg

ignosco, ignoscere, ignovi, ignotus + dat.

I forgive

venatio, venationis (f)

hunt, hunting

moveo, movere, movi, motus

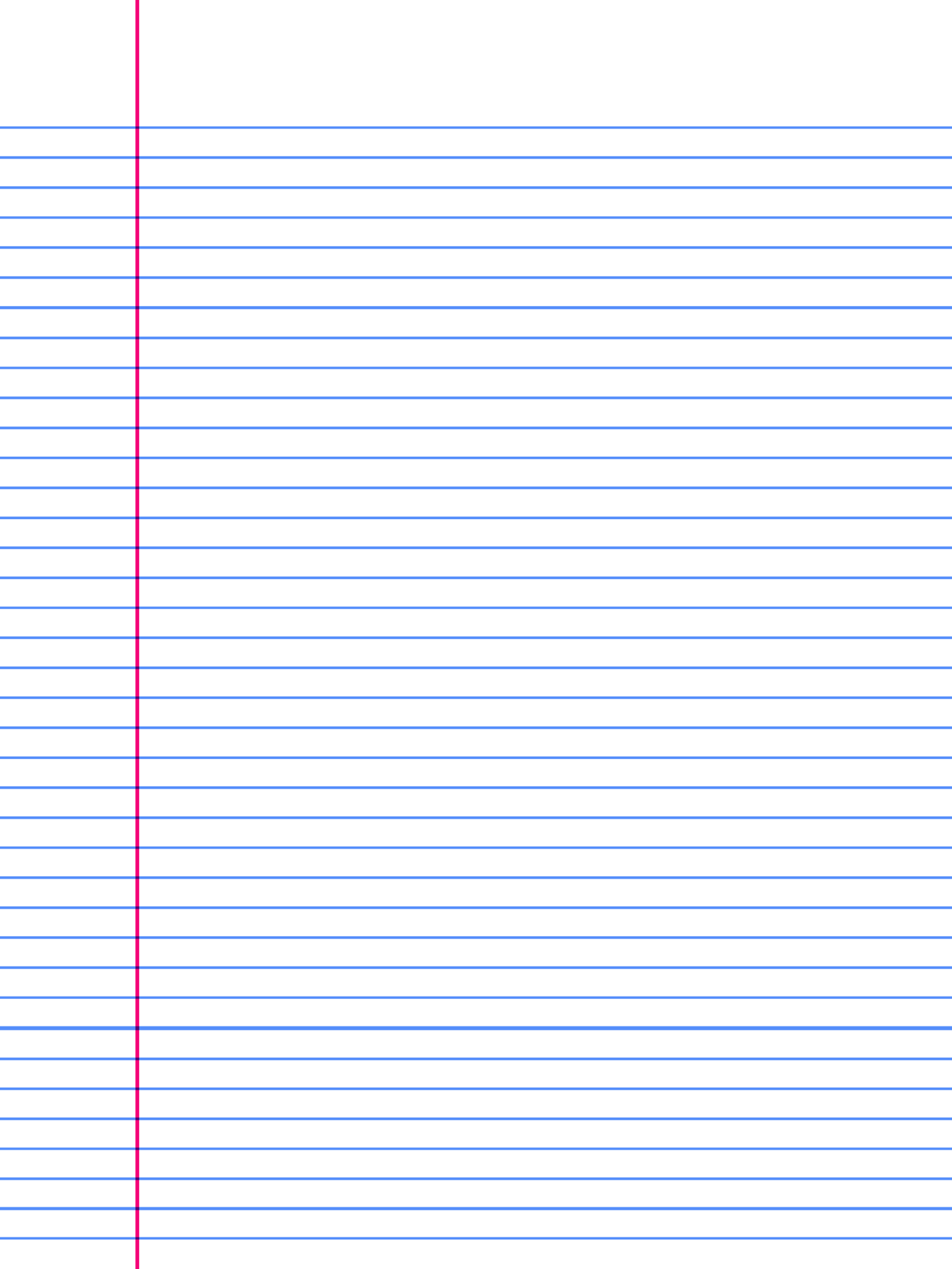
I move

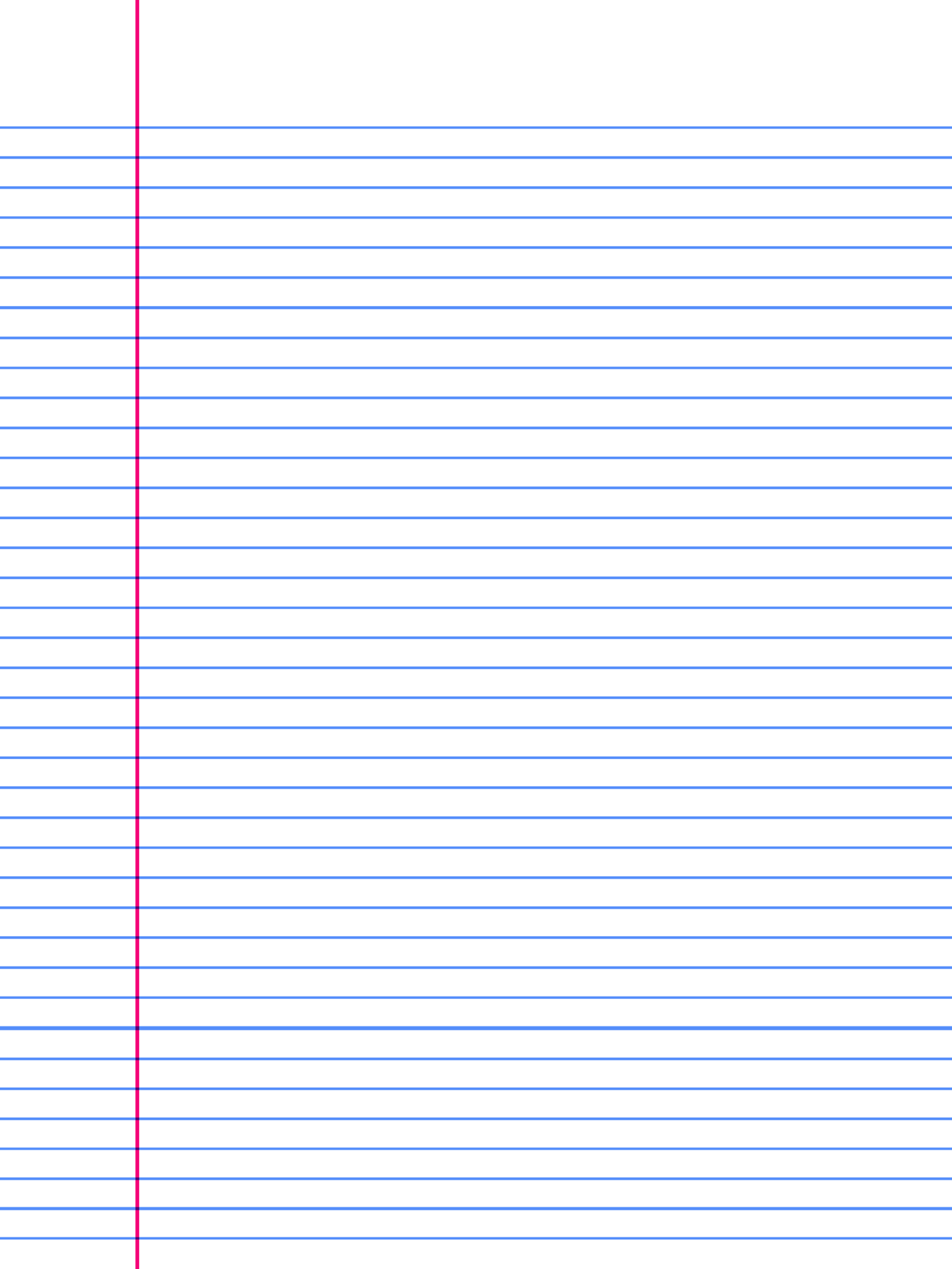
emitto, emittere, emisi, emissus

I throw

- (a) *Cephalus...coluit* (lines 1-2): what, according to Cephalus, did Procris do? [4]
(b) In line 2, what did Cephalus do in response to these actions of Procris? [3]
(c) In lines 2-3, what **two** events prove that Procris forgave Cephalus? [4]
(d) (i) In line 4, why did Cephalus take Procris' spear? [1]
(ii) How had Procris obtained this spear? [2]
(e) *nescivi...ire* (line 4): what did Cephalus not know? [2]
(f) Explain how and why Procris died. [4]

[20]





Translate the text below....

Phaethon wants to prove to his friends that his father is Apollo, god of the sun. Apollo therefore allows Phaethon to drive his fiery sun chariot. Jupiter, however, intervenes and the story ends in tragedy.

Phaethon erat filius Apollinis. olim Phaethon tristis erat quod amici eum deridebant. 'pater tuus non est deus solis!' dicebant. Phaethon igitur ad aulam Apollinis ire constituit. nam volebat currum patris videre, ut amicis argumentum daret.

sed postquam Phaethon currum vidit, patri dixit, 'nunc volo quoque currum agere. si enim amici me in caelo videbunt, omnes tandem mihi credent.' itaque Apollo puero currum dedit.

statim Phaethon laetus lora equorum cepit et ex aula discessit. equi tamen, ubi intellexerunt puerum currum agere, ad terram descenderunt.

hoc viso, Iuppiter currum celerrime delevit. nam timebat ne terra incenderetur. ita Phaethon quoque interfectus est.

Names

Phaethon, Phaethontis (m)

Apollo, Apollinis (m)

Iuppiter, Iovis (m)

Phaethon

Apollo (god of the sun)

Jupiter (king of the gods)

Vocabulary

derideo, deridere, derisi, derisus

sol, solis (m)

aula, aulae (f)

currus, currus (m)

argumentum, argumenti (n)

lora, lororum (n pl)

I laugh at, mock

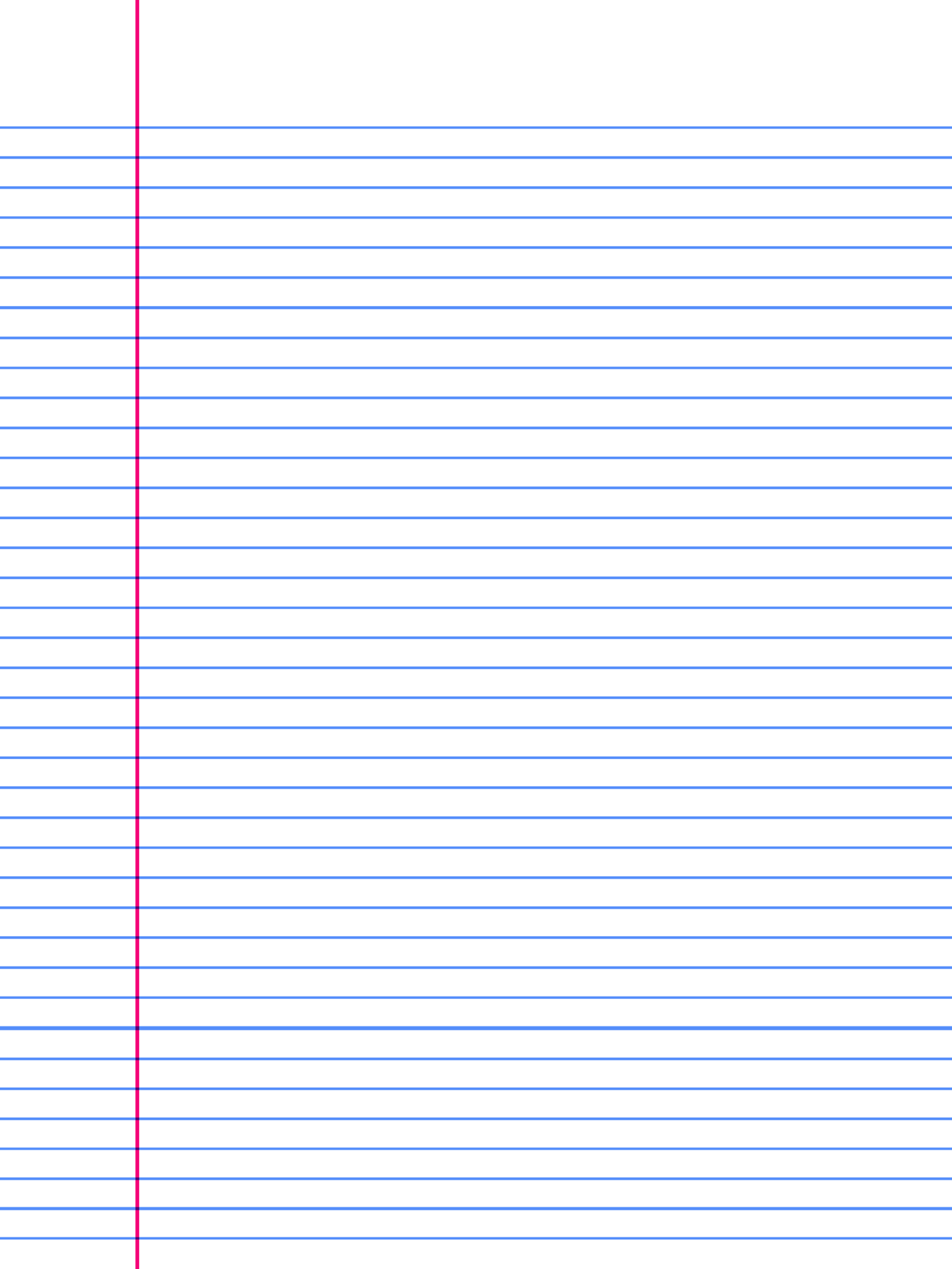
sun

palace

chariot

proof, evidence

reins



Translate the text below....

The Gauls attempt to capture the Capitol, but the Romans manage to defeat them.

illo tempore, urbs Roma a Gallis oppugnabatur. itaque Romani, multis militibus suis mortuis et plurimis villis incensis, ad summum Capitolium ascendere constituerunt. ibi nonnullos dies manebant. mox tamen Romani cognoverunt collem in ingenti periculo esse. nam Galli in animo habebant Capitolium capere. sperabant se ita totam urbem deleturos esse.

prima luce omnes Galli magno clamore ad collem cucurrerunt. Romani timebant ne vincerentur, sed tam fortiter pugnaverunt ut hostes facile opprimerent atque fugere cogent.

Galli ad castra regressi inter se cogitaverunt quid facere deberent. tandem miles quidam e Gallis forte invenit viam occultam, quae ad summum Capitolium ducebat. Galli igitur collem media nocte ascendere paraverunt.

Names

Galli, Gallorum (m pl)

the Gauls (a Celtic people from Gaul)

Capitolium, Capitolii (n)

the Capitol (a hill in Rome)

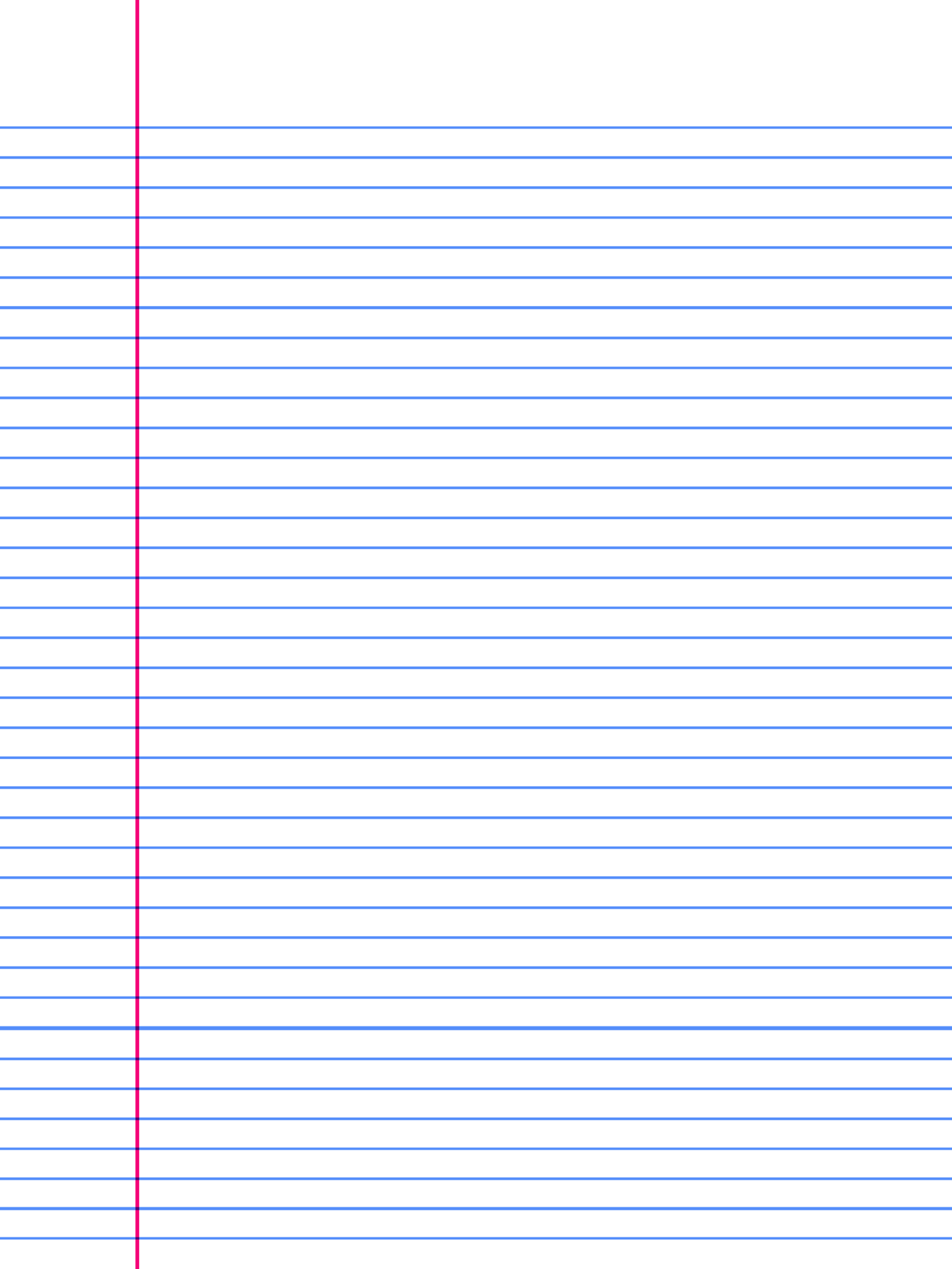
Vocabulary

collis, collis (m)

hill

occultus, occulta, occultum

hidden, secret



Translate the text below....

The Gauls make a second attempt, but the geese on the Capitol come to the rescue of the Romans.

dux Gallorum timebat ne Romani viros collem ascendentes audirent. itaque imperavit omnibus Gallis ut in itinere tacerent. ea nocte Galli tam tacite processerunt ut custodes Romani eos non conspicerent.

eodem tempore tamen anseres pauci in Capitolio habitabant. Romani anseres non consumpserant, quod sacri deae Iunoni erant. hi anseres, Gallis visis, tantum clamorem fecerunt ut Manlium, militem summae virtutis, excitarent. ille, armis statim raptis, iussit ceteros Romanos Capitolium fortiter defendere. mox multi Galli de summo colle a Romanis deiecti sunt et mortem crudelem passi sunt. hoc modo igitur urbs Roma non virtute militum sed clamore anserum servata est.

Names

Galli, Gallorum (m pl)

the Gauls (a Celtic people from Gaul)

Capitolium, Capitolii (n)

the Capitol (a hill in Rome)

Iuno, Iunonis (f)

Juno (queen of the gods)

Manlius, Manlii (m)

Manlius (a Roman)

Vocabulary

collis, collis (m)

hill

tacite

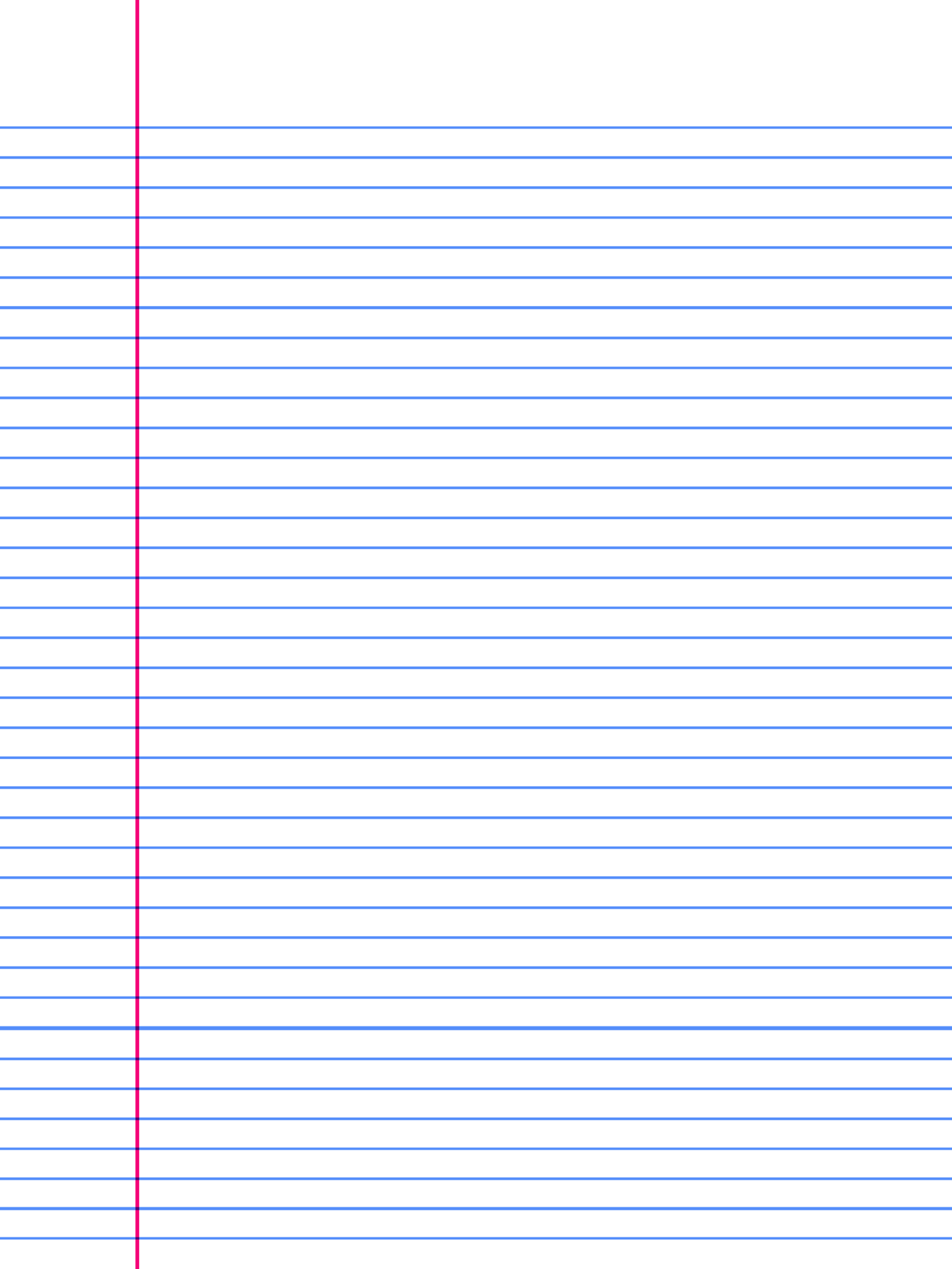
silently

anser, anseris (m)

goose

excito, excitare, excitavi, excitatus

I wake up



1. *The following passage describes how Cleopatra gained the help of Julius Caesar.*

1 rex Aegypti duos liberos habebat. hi liberi erant Cleopatra et
2 Ptolemaeus. per multos annos liberi vitam laetam cum patre habebant.
3 deinde post mortem patris Cleopatra erat regina. sed frater eius rex esse
4 volebat. Ptolemaeus, quamquam erat puer, multos milites convocavit et
5 sororem ex Aegypto in Syriam facile expulit. Cleopatra paucos annos ibi
6 habitabat, sed in Aegyptum redire magnopere cupiebat.
7 Iulius Caesar erat imperator Romanus. forte Caesar cum multis
8 legionibus in Syriam advenit. Cleopatra, simulatque eum conspexit,
9 auxilium eius rogavit. ei facile persuasit, quod pulcherrima erat. Caesar
10 Ptolemaeum necavit et Cleopatram reginam iterum fecit. tum Caesar
11 illam in Aegypto reliquit et Romam rediit. mox Cleopatra filium eius
12 peperit.

Names

Aegyptus, Aegypti f.

Egypt

Cleopatra, Cleopatrae f.

Cleopatra

Ptolemaeus, Ptolemaei m.

Ptolemy

Syria, Syriae f.

Syria (a country near Egypt)

Iulius Caesar, Iulii Caesaris m.

Julius Caesar (a general)

Words

regina, reginae f.

queen

expello, expellere, expuli, expulsus

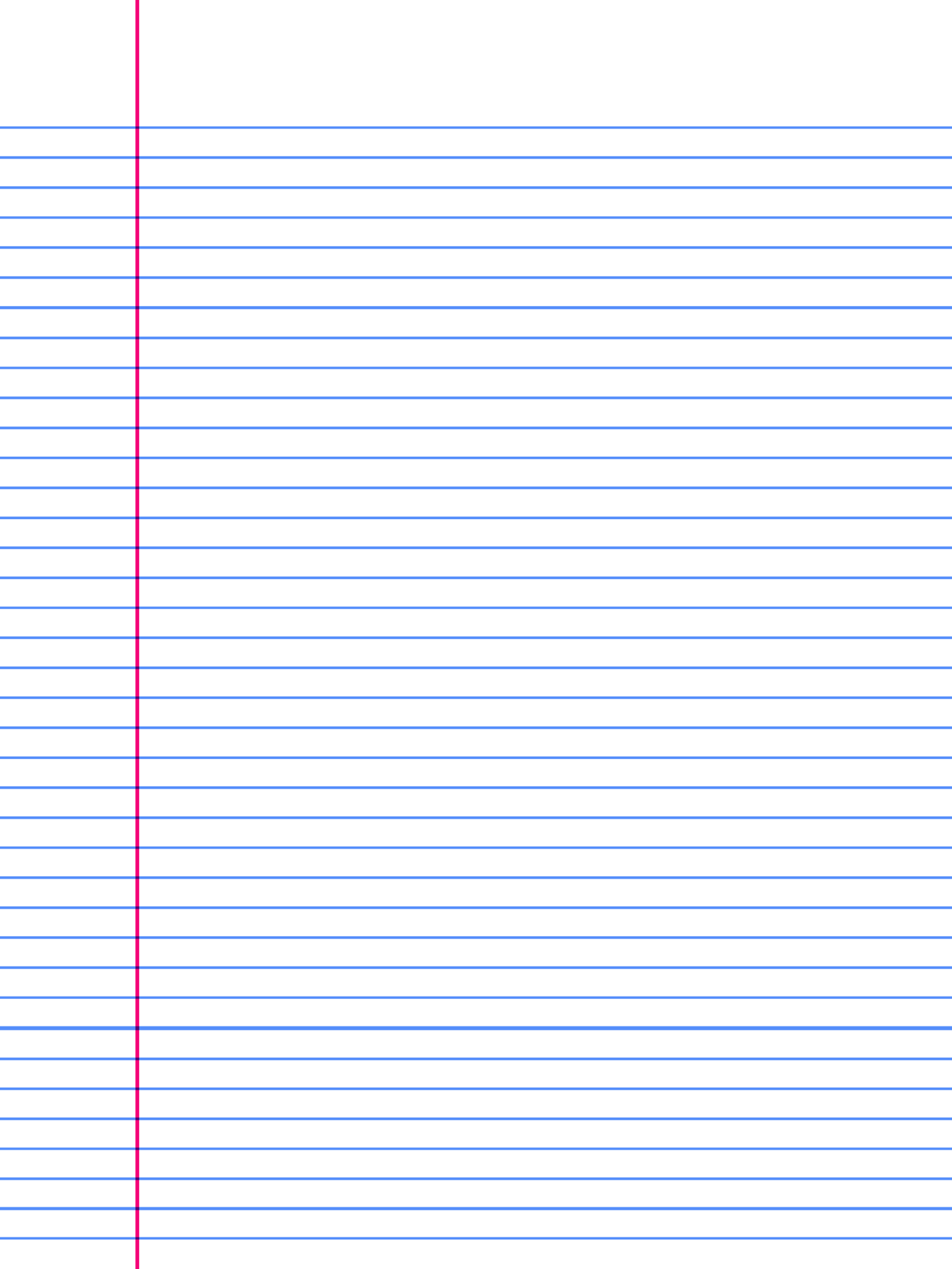
I drive out

auxilium, auxilii n.

help

pario, parere, peperit, partus

I give birth to



Translate the text below....

This passage describes how Cleopatra visited Rome.

Cleopatra Caesari filium suum ostendere magnopere volebat; Romam igitur celeriter navigavit. cum Caesare ac parvo puero in urbe habitare constituit. Caesar eos in suam domum libenter accepit. brevi tempore tamen senatores, qui imperium eius timebant, Caesarem occiderunt. Cleopatra in Aegyptum redire coacta est. ibi tres annos regnavit.

Words

senator, senatoris m.
regno, regnare, regnavi

senator
I reign

