Year 3 Term 2 Week 9 Day 4
Translation

 You will need Paper 1 June 2014 for today's exercise which you should be able to download here:

https://pastpapers.papacambridge.com/?dir=Cambridge%20International%20Examinations%20%28CIE%29/IGCSE/Latin%20%280480%29/2014%20Jun

You need to download 0490_s14_qp_1.pdf. Contact me if you cannot download it.

We will be working the first question.
Some important reminders before you start:
You are asked to write your translation on **alternate** lines. MAKE SURE YOU DO THIS. Get into the habit of doing this *now* as it also helps you when you check your work, giving you space to correct your errors. Do not type your answers on a computer as you will not be able to do this in the exam.

Again, note that the passage for translation is **headed by a summary in English**. If what you write in your translation contradicts what the summary says you have made a mistake. At the bottom of the translation is a list of vocabulary. On more recent papers all the words in this vocabulary are underlined in the passage, on this older paper they are indicated as footnotes. You should not get any of these words wrong! In the actual exam you will be sitting, all the other words in the passage will be words on the syllabus vocabulary list – which you should have learned. While doing this translation if you come upon a word you do not know which is not one of the numbered vocabulary words given on the page, look it up on the syllabus vocabulary list, add it to your notebook and learn it. I found *admovere* "to bring up/move forward" which was not on the current syllabus. I also think you may not recognise *fore* which is just the future infinitive of *esse*.[1] You can just translate it "was" here! You need to remember also that *referre* can mean "tell" in the sense of "report". There are a few large numbers involved in this exercise so you might like to brush up on numbers generally with *Latin Without Tears*. There are some work sheets on Volume 8 of the *Mothers' Companion* and here is a handy summary chart from another old Latin book:

NUMERALS

	CARDINALS	ORDINALS		CARDINALS	ORDINALS
1	ūnus, -a, -um	prīmus, -a, -um	21	ūnus et vīgintī	ūnus et vīcēnsimus
2	duo, -ae, -o	secundus	30	trīgintā	trīcēnsimus
3	trēs, tria	tertius	40	quadrāgintā	quadrāgēnsimus
4	quattuor	quārtus	50	quīnquāgintā	quīnquāgēnsimus
5	quīnque	quīntus	60	sexāgintā	sexāgēnsimus
6	sex	sextus	70	septuāgintā	septuāgēnsimus
7	septem	septimus	80	octōgintā	octōgēnsimus
8	octō	octāvus	90	nōnāgintā	nōnāgēnsimus
9	novem	nōnus	100	centum	centēnsimus
10	decem	decimus	101	centum et ūnus	centēnsimus prīmus
11	ūndecim	ūndecimus	200	ducentī, -ae, -a	ducentēnsimus
12	duodecim	duodecimus	300	trecentī	trecentēnsimus
13	tredecim	tertius decimus	400	quadringentī	quadringentēnsimus
14	quattuordecim	quārtus decimus	500	quīngentī	quīngentēnsimus
15	quīndecim	quīntus decimus	600	sescentī	sescentēnsimus
16	sēdecim	sextus decimus	700	septingentī	septingentēnsimus
17	septendecim	septimus decimus	800	octingentī	octingentēnsimus
18	duodēvīgintī	duodēvīcēnsimus	900	nōngentī	nōngentēnsimus
19	ūndēvīgintī	ūndēvīcēnsimus	1000	mīlle	mīllēnsimus
20	vīgintī	vīcēnsimus	2000	duo mīlia	bis mīllēnsimus

---

1   I think putting this in was a bit nasty!

As before, zoom in on the main verb, is it passive or active? Could it be a subjunctive? Tense? Is it I, you, he, we, you, or they? Then look for a nominative noun that matches up with this. If there is no nominative noun you will have to supply a pronoun. Also, as before, watch out for the ablative absolute.

Check your translation with the mark scheme which you can down load at:
https://pastpapers.papacambridge.com/?dir=Cambridge%20International%20Examinations%20%28CIE%29/IGCSE/Latin%20%280480%29/2015%20Jun .
You need to download 0490_s15_ms_1.pdf. If you cannot download the mark scheme contact me at the address on the contact page and I will email it to you.

My comments are on the next page.

I thought this was quite a difficult passage to translate. You had to be on the ball with the first sentence and realise that *missus* agreed with *Claudius.* This was hard to spot given the distance between the two words in the Latin sentence. We will be looking at participles such as this one and *relictus* in the Grammar Revision Lesson next week (Y3T2W10D1).

"Plunder", "spoil" or " booty" would be fine instead of "loot" (literally "**of** loot" etc.) for the genitive *praedae* but "doors" is not acceptable for *portis,* it has to be translated "gates."

I hope you got the numbers correct, especially *quingentis.*

Did you spot the deponent verb *profectus est* ? There were plenty of subjunctives too *proderent,* "would betray" *admovisset,* "would move up" *emitteret,* "would send"and *posceret* "would demand".[2]

We have just been looking at comparison of adjectives in the grammar lessons (Y3T2W9D1) and there were some good examples on the paper *propius* and *divitissima. Propius* is the neuter singular comparative of *prope* "near" – "nearer". You probably spotted the *-issim-* in the superlative *divitissima* "richest."

Die Constitua (ablative absolute) is literally "being the appointed day" so "on the appointed day." the ablative absolute is another place where you will find participles used so watch out for next week's grammar lesson (Y3T2W10D1) to brush up on these.

Longo agmine is literally "with/from/by a long column but it is one of those ablatives that is best translated into English using "in".

It is easy to confuse *legato* (ablative of "Legate") with *legio, legionis* "a legion". *Ipso* is emphatic "**their** legate."

I hope that that strange noun *castra* did not cause you any difficulties. This word is singular in English "camp" (a military camp not a holiday camp!). In Latin there is no singular form of this second declension neuter noun it only has a plural form which is translated in English in the singular.

---

2   The mark scheme just has "did send" and ask" but technically I think "would send" and "would ask" are more accurate.