**Latin bridging work – Fair copies**

Use this to check your translation and the grammar questions – bear in mind that there are multiple ways of expressing the same thing, so your translation may not be identical, but still correct. Pay careful attention to tenses, cases, sing./pl. etc. Make a note of any vocabulary which causes you problems, and think of a way to remember it in future; similarly highlight any grammar which is tricky and review your notes to check your understanding. If anything is not making since, in terms of matching your translation with the ones below, please get in touch.

**Text 1**

**Passage 1**

Laomedon was the king of Troy. Once upon a time, Apollo caught sight of the king preparing to build walls. The god said, “If you give us gifts, Neptune will build the walls and I will guard your sheep.” Laomedon, however, when the walls had been built, did not handover the promised gifts to the gods. Neptune therefore decided to punish the king: he sent a huge snake to Troy to eat girls. Laomedon, terrified, asked the rest of the gods what he ought to do. The gods advised that he should give his daughter to the snake. Since the king was not willing to do this, Neptune sent huge rain showers into the land of Troy. The fields were destroyed; the citizens were very miserable because they had no food. At last, therefore, the king left his crying daughter near the sea. Hercules, however, who by chance was present, saved the girl.

**Questions:**

1. Laomedon/muri [1]
2. dative [1]; after *trado* [1]
3. constituit/misit [1]
4. ingentem [1]
5. indirect question [1]
6. eius/hoc [1]
7. infinitive [1]; after *nolo* [1]
8. in [1]

**Passage 2**

Pallas was a freedman whom Agrippina, the emperor’s mother, supported in all things. Nero, however, did not trust Pallas, because he had great power and much money. Therefore he (Pallas) was forced to leave Rome by the emperor. After Nero drove out Pallas, Agrippina was very angry. Immediately she began to threaten her son. “Britannicus, whose father was the emperor Claudius, is now an adult. He, not my son, ought to be emperor.” Nero, terrified by these words, decided to kill Britannicus. However, he did not want to do this openly, because the Roman citizens loved Britannicus very much; therefore, he ordered a certain soldier to put poison into Britannicus’ food. However, the young man, having consumed the poison, did not die. Nero, therefore, was forced to try again.

**Passage 3**

Britannicus was sitting down with his family and friends in order to eat a meal. Because he was always afraid that some enemy would try to kill him, one of the slaves tasted all the food and wine, before it was given to Britannicus. When a cup of too hot wine, into which no poison had been put, was given to him, Britannicus ordered a slave to add cold water to the wine. In this water was poison, stronger than before; which/this spread through his whole body so quickly that his voice and breath were immediately snatched. Everyone was looking at Nero: he, however, said that Britannicus often suffered such things and soon he would speak again. With the rest/everyone else having returned to the meal, Agrippina alone, who had got to know her son well, understood that Britannicus was now/already dying.

**Text 2**

**Passage 1**

Saturn was the first king of the gods. Jupiter, however, his son, drove his father out of heaven/the sky. Saturn, therefore, in order to take back his kingdom, sought help from his friends; among them, Atlas climbed up to the sky. But Jupiter defeated everyone and decided to punish Atlas: he forced him to carry the sky on his head. Atlas had golden apples in his garden. Hercules had been ordered by Juno to bring some of these apples to her. Therefore, he asked Atlas to give him three apples. Atlas said, “I will do this, if you will hold the sky for one hour.” With the sky having been placed on Hercules’ head, Atlas went away to search for the apples. When he finally returned, because he didn’t want to hold the sky now, he promised that he himself would hand over the apples to the goddess.

**Questions**

1. regnum/suum/auxilium [1]
2. ablative [1]; after *ab* [1]
3. ascendit/vicit [1]
4. ablative [1]; after *in* [1]
5. infinitive [1]; after *cogo* [1]
6. imperfect [1]
7. horum/ei [1]

**Passage 2**

At this time, Tiberius Gracchus, a very good young man and the son of a very famous father, was made tribune. Gracchus, who had been a brave soldier before, had many virtues but he led the city of Rome into serious danger. For he announced that he would make new laws to give fields/land to the poor citizens. Therefore, many supported him. For the poor often had neither land nor food; Gracchus was defending them against the rich, who had much land and very many slaves. Therefore, many citizens loudly praised the new laws. Gracchus, however, quickly stirred up the anger of the senators, because he had not sought their advice. Some were even afraid that Gracchus was making/would make himself king.

**Passage 3**

Therefore, the senators, when they found out that Gracchus and his companions had gathered at the Capitol, they considered in the forum what they should do. Scipio, who was the consul then, was afraid that Gracchus wanted to destroy the power of the senators. Therefore, he encouraged everyone to save Rome from this danger. Having heard these words, the sentors immediately rushed to the Capitol, carrying weapons. There, Gracchus and his friends were preparing everything to resist them. However, the senators fought against them so fiercely that very many fled, terrified. The rest, who had defended Gracchus with the greatest bravery, were soon overwhelmed. While Gracchus himself was running (down) from the Capitol, he fell to the ground, by chance. Lucius Rufus wounded him, trying to get up, with a sword. In this way, Gracchus, having received a very serious wound, suffered a cruel death. On the same day, his body was thrown into the river.