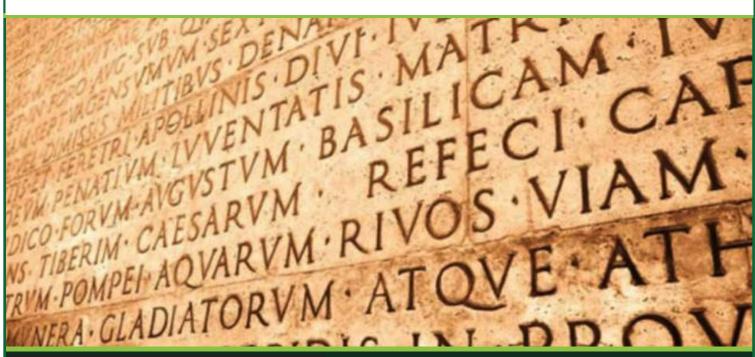


# Latin Bridging Work

Year 10 into 11 for 2024/25



Name:	
Tutor Group:	
Teacher:	

# Year 10 into Year 11 Summer 2024 Bridging Work



Language: 50%

- 1. Learn the noun and verb tables perfectly. Revise entire vocabulary list. There will be an assessment on this at the start of Y11.
- 2. Complete the comprehension questions which follow, on he story of Midas
- 3. Complete the mixed subjunctives worksheet

Civilisation: 20%

Complete essay question 12 marks and revise the topics and accompanying sources and notes.



Literature: 30%

- 1. Revise the six visual sources There will be an assessment on this at the start of Y11.
- Prepare the Anon and Cicero translations by looking up the vocabulary and writing above the Latin in pencil.

Name: .....

Language: Pass/Borderline/Fail

Civilisation: Pass/Borderline/Fail

Literature: Pass/Borderline/Fail

Folder organisation: Pass/Borderline/Fail

Overall: Pass/Borderline/Fail

## Language

For the language component of the GCSE, we have covered both the vocabulary and the required grammar. Next year will be revision.

#### TASKS:

- 1. Learn the noun and verb tables perfectly. Revise entire vocabulary list. There will be an assessment on this at the start of Y11.
- 2. Complete these comprehension questions and translation on the story 'Midas' on lined paper

optional extensions:

→ rense time-expressions (THLACK + TWABZ)

→ indirect questions

#### I. MIDAS

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

Midas celebrated when his people brought Silenus to him.

1 Midas erat rex Phrygiae. olim pauci Phrygii senem ebrium in silvis

2 ceperunt. hic senex erat Silenus, qui amicus dei Bacchi erat. Phrygii senem

ad <u>Midam</u> duxerunt. ubi rex cognovit quis esset, laetus fuit. decem dies noctesque omnibus civibus <u>epulas</u> dedit; <u>Silenus</u> enim erat <u>hospes illustris</u>. <u>honoribus</u> ita datis, <u>Midas</u> senem <u>Baccho</u> reddidit.

With the honous having Names been given trus,

Midas, Midae (m)
Phrygia, Phrygiae (f)
Phrygii, Phrygiorum (m pl)
Silenus, Sileni (m)
Bacchus, Bacchi (m)

Midas Phrygia (a coun

Phrygia (a country in Asia) Phrygians, people of Phrygia

Silenus Bacchus

#### Vocabulary

ebrius, ebria, ebrium epulae, epularum (f pl) hospes, hospitis (m) illustris, illustre honor, honoris (m)

drunk

feast, banquet

guest

honoured, famous

honour

3.87		
(a)	Who was Midas?	[1]
(b)	olimceperunt (lines 1-2): explain how Silenus was captured.	[3]
(c)	hicerat (line 2): what two things are we told about Silenus here?	[2]
(d)	What did the Phrygians do with Silenus?	[1]
(e)	ubifuit (line 3): explain how the king felt.	[3]
(f)	How did Midas celebrate the arrival of Silenus?	[3]
(g)	What did Midas do after the celebration?	[2]
(f) (g)		L 1

# I. MIDAS

3 Read this final section of the story carefully, then answer all the questions. homeinfinitive 2 Read this section carefully and then translate it into English. Please write your

Midas was delighted to choose a reward from Bacchus. would give

translation on alternate lines.

imperative of verto-thun With the friend back, has aerigneed to choose a reward from Bacchus. My been friend back. Add no been friend bed amico reddito, deus promisit se donum Midae daturum esse, 'tibi dabo' inquit 'quidquid vis.' 'omnia quae tango in aurum verte' Midas deo respondit. quamquam deus tristis fuit quod Midas tam stultus erat, ei donum quod petiverat dedit.

Sphre rex abiit gaudens. ramum ab arbore abripuit; statim ramus aureus factus est. ubi ianuam domus suae tetigit, ianua quoque aurea fuit. etiam aqua in qua manum posuit <u>aurea</u> fuit. ita rex <u>sperabat</u> se mox <u>divitissimum</u> futurum

Vocabulary

infinitivewould be

auidauid

whatever

touch branch gold

tango, tangere, tetigi, tactus ramus, rami (m) aurum, auri (n)

spero, sperare, speravi, speratus aureus, aurea, aureum arbor, arboris (f) dives, divitis

made of gold

tree

I hope

gaudeo =

abripio, ect, -wi

2 rejoice

I Snatch, tea off

# Midas regretted his choice of gift.

- deinde servi cenam regi posuerunt. rex panem ad os tulit, sed panis durus
- aureum factum est. iam Midas intellexit quam stultus fuisset. <u>bracchiis</u> with Midas intellexit quam stultus fuisset. <u>bracchiis</u> splendidis ad caelum <u>sublatis</u>, deum <u>oravit</u> ut sibi <u>parceret</u>. Bacchus, quod <u>benignus</u> erat, regem servavit. fuit. vinum ex aureo poculo bibere voluit, sed cum vinum os tetigisset,

Based on Ovid, Metamorphoses XI.90-135

# Vocabulary

shining, gleaming I spare kind mouth raise l beg hard cup splendidus, splendida, splendidum tollo, tollere, sustuli, sublatus parco, parcere, peperci + dat. benignus, benigna, benignum oro, orare, oravi, oratus bracchium, bracchii (n) poculum, poculi (n) durus, dura, durum panis, panis (m) os, oris (n)

rex...factum est (lines 1-3): describe in detail the two difficulties In line 1, what did the king's slaves do? (a)

iam...fuisset (line 3): what did Midas now realise? that the king experienced.

[3 + 6]

2

2

What did Midas do to try to restore his situation to normal? What response did he receive? © <del>©</del> ©

[20]

Total [60]

-> perfect paraire verbs -> indured stadement -> relative dauses 10 renise:

8

#### Mixed subjunctives sentences

Translate and identify the use of the subjunctive in the following sentences:

- 1. Caecilius nescivit cur mercator ad illam insulam navigavisset.
- 2. coquus in culinam festinavit ut porcum pararet.
- 3. vulnus Britannici tam periculosum est ut vix loqui posit.
- 4. Aeneas ad Italiam venit ut urbem novam aedificaret.
- 5. filia regis ducem tam mirata est ut eum domum invitaverit.
- 6. me rogaverunt quot Troiani in bello necati essent.
- 7. dominus tam iratus erat ut servos terreret
- 8. dominus quo modo omnes servi fugissent nesciebat.
- 9. canis arborem ascendit ut felem caperet.
- 10. nobis oraverunt ut discederemus.
- 11. Caesar erat imperator tam audax ut trans mare ad Britanniam redire vellet.
- 12. me rogavit num reginam unquam vidissem.
- 13. puer, cum consilium audivisset, contentus erat.
- 14. nemo sciebat quis puerum interfecisset.
- 15. Londinium venio ut reginam viderem.

## **Civilisation**

#### Roman family life

For GCSE, you will have to sit a paper on Roman Civilisation. We have studied all the subheadings (as below); next year will be revision.

- Education
- Marriage
- Children
- Role of men and women
- Family Religion

#### TASKS:

'The materfamilias held the most important role in Roman family life' To what extent do you agree with the statement? [12]

## Literature

#### **Love and Marriage**

We have just started the literature component at the end of Y10.

This comprises of these 9 pieces of Latin,

which are based onf the theme of love and marriage.

We have studied the 6 visual sources.

	1	1
Anon.	Epitaph to Claudia (dated 150 BC)	
CICERO	A family matter	ad Atticum 5.1
CATULLUS	Poems	Carmina 5, 8, 70, 85
HORACE	Finished with love	Odes 3.26
MARTIAL	The power of love An enigma	Epigrams 1.62 Epigrams 12.46
OVID	Advice to a rejected lover	Ars Amatoria 1.469-478
PLINY	To Calpurnia Hispulla, his wife's aunt Faithful unto death	Letters 4.19 Letters 6.24
SENECA	Changing morals	De Beneficiis 3.16

You can explore the texts we will study next year, here:

https://www.exams.cambridgescp.com/sites/default/files/2024-2026\_love\_and\_marriage\_v6.pdf

#### **TASKS:**

- 1. Revise the six visual sources as there will be an assessment on all visual sources at the start of year 11. Preapre the Anon epitaph and both Pliny letters at the start of Y11.
- 2. Prepare Anon and Cicero 5.1 translation, by looking up the vocabulary and writing above the Latin in pencil. Use the website to help you: <a href="https://files.cambridgescp.com/2024Eduqas/index\_2B\_LAM.html">https://files.cambridgescp.com/2024Eduqas/index\_2B\_LAM.html</a>

### **Folders**

Ensure that these are tidy: items should be filed away in the appropriate sessions. I will do a check of these at the start of Y11.