



UNIVERSITY OF  
CAMBRIDGE

CLASSICAL TRIPOS Part IB  
Paper 12

MODERN AND MEDIEVAL LANGUAGES Part IB  
Paper GL 21

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Wednesday 26 April 2006 9 to 12

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TRANSLATION FROM ENGLISH INTO LATIN PROSE AND VERSE

*Of the **three** Sections attempt **one** only.*

*Classics candidates may attempt Section **B** only if they are offering Paper 4  
(Alternative Latin Translation).*

*MML candidates may attempt Section **B** only if they are offering Intensive Latin  
(i.e. those who offered Option A in Latin in Part IA).*

*Write your **number** (not your name) on the cover-sheet booklet.*

**Candidates who do not write legibly may find themselves at a grave  
disadvantage.**

STATIONERY REQUIREMENTS  
8 Page Booklet x 1  
Rough Work Pad x 1

SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS  
None

**You may not start to read the questions  
printed on the subsequent pages of this  
question paper until instructed that you  
may do so by the Invigilator**

## SECTION A

*From this section attempt one passage only.*

## 1 For LATIN PROSE:

The generality of princes, if they were stripped of their purple, would immediately sink to the lowest rank of society, without a hope of emerging from their obscurity. But the personal merit of Julian was, in some measure, independent of his fortune. He might have raised himself to the rank of minister or general, of the state in which he was born a private citizen: if the jealous caprice of power had disappointed his expectations, if he had prudently declined the path of greatness, the employment of the same talents in studious solitude would have placed beyond the reach of kings his present happiness and his immortal fame. His genius was less powerful and sublime than that of Caesar: nor did he possess the consummate prudence of Augustus. The virtues of Trajan appear more steady and natural, and the philosophy of Marcus is more simple and consistent. Yet Julian sustained adversity with firmness, and prosperity with moderation. After an interval of one hundred and twenty years from the death of Alexander Severus, the Romans beheld an emperor who made no distinctions between his duties and his pleasures.

GIBBON

## 2 For LATIN PROSE:

Finally, everybody agrees that no one pursuit can be successfully followed by a man who is busied with many things – eloquence cannot, nor the liberal studies – since the mind, when its interests are divided, takes in nothing very deeply, but rejects everything that is, as it were, crammed into it. There is nothing the busy man is less busied with than living; there is nothing that is harder to learn. Of the other arts there are many teachers everywhere; some of them we have seen that mere boys have mastered so thoroughly that they could even play the master. It takes the whole life to learn how to live, and – what will perhaps make you wonder more – it takes the whole life to learn how to die. Many very great men, having laid aside all their encumbrance, having renounced riches, business, and pleasures, have made it their one aim up to the very end of life to know how to live; yet the greater number of them have departed from life confessing that they did not yet know – still less do those others know.

SENECA *On the Shortness of Life* VII 3 (transl. J. W. Basore)

## 3 For LATIN PROSE:

The fact is that, for the Roman People, it is a grievous matter to be unable to make use of allies of outstanding merit, such as are prepared to share their perils with ours; but, for our allies themselves and for those states bound to us by treaty, with whom we are now concerned, it is an injury and an insult that most loyal and devoted allies should be excluded from those rewards and those honours which are open to those who pay tribute, open to enemies, and often open to slaves. For we are aware that citizenship has been conferred upon many members of tributary states in Africa, Sicily, Sardinia and the other provinces, and we know that enemies who have gone over to our commanders and rendered our State great services have been honoured with citizenship; and lastly we are aware that slaves, whose legal rights, fortune, and status are of the lowest, are very often, for having deserved well of the State, publicly presented with freedom, that is with citizenship.

CICERO *Pro Balbo* IX 24 (*transl.* R. Gardner)

## 4 For LATIN HEXAMETERS:

“Ah, sister, see, fate overpowers us.  
 No holding back now. We must follow where  
 The god calls, or implacable Fortune calls.  
 My mind's made up on what remains to do:  
 To meet Aeneas hand to hand, to bear  
 All that may be of bitterness in death.  
 You'll find no more unseemliness in me.  
 Let me be mad enough for this mad act,  
 I pray, before I die”.

He left his car  
 In one swift leap upon the field and coursed  
 Away from his sad sister. Then, amid  
 The spear-casts of the enemy, on the run,  
 He broke through the attacking Trojan line.

VIRGIL *Aeneid* XII 676-683 (*transl.* R. Fitzgerald)

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## 5 For LATIN ELEGIACS:

Love and hate, here in my heart, at tug of war –  
and love I suppose will find a way to win.

I'd sooner hate. If I can't I'll be the reluctant lover –  
the dumb ox bearing the yoke he loathes.

Your behaviour drives me away, your beauty draws me back.  
I adore your face and abhor your failings.

With or without you life is impossible  
and I can't decide what I want.

Why can't you be less lovely or more true?  
Why must your faults and your figure clash?

I love what you are and hate what you do –  
But your self, alas, outweighs your selfishness.

OID *Amores* I 11 b 1-12 (transl. G. Lee)

## SECTION B

*This section may be attempted **only** by candidates who are offering Paper 4  
(Alternative Latin Translation = MML Paper GL12).*

## 6 For LATIN PROSE:

You possess my farms; I am living on the charity of others; I yield, because I am resigned and because I must. My house is open to you, but shut to me; I bear it. You have at your disposal my numerous household: I have not a single slave; I suffer it and think that it can be endured. What more do you want? why pursue me? why attack me? in what do you think I have thwarted your desires? in what have I opposed your interests? in what have I stood in your way? if you wish to murder a man for the sake of the spoils, you have already despoiled him; what more do you ask for? If it is from enmity, what enmity can exist between you and one whose farms you took possession of before you knew the man himself? If it is from fear, can you have anything to fear from one whom you see to be incapable of warding off so atrocious an injustice by himself?

CICERO *Pro S. Roscio Amerino* 50 (transl. J.H. Freese)

## SECTION C

*Attempt both passages in this Section.*

## 7 For LATIN HEXAMETERS:

“Ah, sister, see, fate overpowers us.  
 No holding back now. We must follow where  
 The god calls, or implacable Fortune calls.  
 My mind’s made up on what remains to do:  
 To meet Aeneas hand to hand, to bear  
 All that may be of bitterness in death.  
 You’ll find no more unseemliness in me.  
 Let me be mad enough for this mad act,  
 I pray, before I die”.

VIRGIL *Aeneid* XII 676-680 (*transl.* R. Fitzgerald)

## 8 For LATIN ELEGIACS:

Love and hate, here in my heart, at tug of war –  
 and love I suppose will find a way to win.

I’d sooner hate. If I can’t I’ll be the reluctant lover –  
 the dumb ox bearing the yoke he loathes.

Your behaviour drives me away, your beauty draws me back.  
 I adore your face and abhor your failings.

OVID *Amores* I 11 b 1-6 (*transl.* G. Lee)

END OF PAPER