



CSCP Support Materials: Translation

Eduqas GCSE Latin
Component 2

Latin Literature (Theme B)
Love and Marriage

For examination in 2024–2026

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Cover Image: *Lovers from Arretine vase. Photograph by Roger Dalladay*

Using this Document

Each section of the Latin text is displayed in three columns.

In the left-hand column is the Latin text. Line numbers corresponding to the official examination text are indicated in square brackets.

In the centre column is an accessible interpretation of its English meaning (not a literal translation).

Where this interpretation is **significantly** different from a literal translation of the Latin, a literal translation is provided in the right-hand column. Where this occurs, the relevant words of the Latin text, English meaning and literal translation are all marked with a dotted line underneath.

Where a word in the English meaning column enhances readability, but is not explicitly included in the Latin, it is given in square brackets: [...].

There are also a number of occasions where, in order to make the passage read more naturally in English, Latin verbs in the (historic) present tense have been translated as if they were in a past tense.

Again, to aid readability, translation of a Latin word equivalent to English 'and' has sometimes been omitted in the English meaning.

Latin		English Meaning	Literal Translation
<p>hospes, quod dico paulum est; asta ac perlege.</p> <p>hic est sepulcrum haud pulchrum pulchrae feminae:</p> <p><u>nomen</u> parentes <u>nomina</u>ru<u>nt</u> Claudiam.</p> <p>suum maritum corde dilexit suo.</p> <p>natos duos creavit: <u>horu</u>m alterum</p> <p>in terra linquit, alium sub terra locat.</p> <p>sermone lepido, tum autem incessu commodo,</p> <p>domum servavit, lanam <u>fecit</u>. dixi. abi.</p>		<p style="text-align: center;">ANON: epitaph to Claudia (dated c.150 BC)</p> <p><i>Stranger, what I [have to] say is brief: stand still and read [it] through.</i></p> <p><i>Here is the not [very] beautiful tomb of a beautiful woman:</i></p> <p><i>Her parents gave her the name Claudia.</i></p> <p><i>She loved her husband with [all] her heart.</i></p> <p>5 <i>She bore two sons: one of them</i></p> <p><i>She leaves on earth, the other she has placed beneath the earth.</i></p> <p><i>Of charming conversation, and indeed of elegant step,</i></p> <p><i>She looked after the house, she spun wool. I have spoken. [Now] go on your way.</i></p>	<p>called her name (nomina<u>ru</u>nt = nomina<u>ve</u>ru<u>nt</u>)</p> <p>of these</p> <p>made</p>

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<p>nihil vidi tam mite, nihil tam placidum quam meus frater illo die erat in sororem tuam. si offensio fuerat ex ratione sumptus, non appareret.</p> <p>postridie Arpino profecti sumus et prandimus in Arcano.</p> <p>humanissime Quintus 'Pomponia' inquit 'tu invita mulieres, ego viros arcessam.' nihil potuit dulcius, non modo verbis sed etiam animo ac vultu. at illa, <u>audientibus nobis</u>, 'ego ipsa sum' inquit 'hic hospita' – id ex hac causa, <u>ut opinor</u>, quod antecesserat</p> <p>Staius ut prandium nobis videret! tum Quintus 'en' inquit mihi 'haec ego patior cotidie.' id me valde commovit: <u>sic</u> illa absurde et aspere verbis vultuque responderat. itaque discubimus omnes praeter illam. Quintus ei aliquid de mensa misit, quod <u>tamen</u> illa reiecit. quid multa? nihil meo fratre lenius, nihil asperius tua sorore mihi visum est; et multa similia praetereo.</p>	<p>5</p> <p>10</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">CICERO: A family matter ad Atticum 5.1</p> <p><i>I have never seen anything so mild, nothing so calm as my brother was on that day, towards your sister. If there had been any offence caused by the checking of expenditure, it was not apparent.</i></p> <p><i>The next day we set out from Arpinum and took lunch at Arcanum.</i></p> <p><i>Very politely Quintus said, 'Pomponia, you call in the women, and I shall summon the men.' Nothing could have been sweeter, not only in [his] words but also in [his] attitude and expression. But she, <u>in our hearing</u>, said, '<u>! am [only]</u> a guest here myself' – [simply] for the reason, <u>I think</u>, that</i></p> <p><i>Staius had gone ahead to see to lunch for us! Then Quintus said to me, 'You see, <u>this</u> is what I endure every day.' This really upset me: she had responded <u>so</u> unreasonably and harshly in both her words and look. So, we all reclined to eat except for her. Quintus sent her something from the table, which she <u>just</u> sent back. What more [can I say]? There seemed to me nothing milder than my brother, and nothing harsher than your sister; and I am passing over many similar [events].</i></p>	<p><i>with us hearing</i></p> <p><i>as I think</i></p> <p><i>these things thus</i></p> <p><i>however</i></p>

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<p>vivamus mea Lesbia, atque amemus, rumoresque senum severiorum omnes unius aestimemus assis! soles occidere et redire possunt: nobis cum semel occidit brevis lux, nox est perpetua una dormienda. da mi basia mille, deinde centum, dein mille altera, dein secunda centum, deinde usque altera mille, deinde centum. dein, cum milia multa fecerimus, conturbabimus illa, ne sciamus, aut ne quis malus invidere possit, cum tantum sciat esse basiorum.</p>	<p>5</p> <p>10</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">CATULLUS: Poem 5</p> <p><i>Let us live, my Lesbia, and love, and value all the stories of those rather strict old men at a single as! Suns can set and rise again, [but] when once the brief light has set for us, there is [just] one everlasting night for us to sleep through. Give me a thousand kisses, then a hundred, then another thousand, [and] then a second hundred, then yet another thousand, and then a hundred. Then, when we have had many thousands, we shall mix them all up, so that we do not know, nor can some evil person cast his spell upon us, when he knows what is the total of kisses.</i></p>	<p><i>continuously</i></p> <p><i>we have made</i></p> <p><i>he know that there are so many kisses</i></p>

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<p>miser Catulle, desinas ineptire, et quod vides perisse perditum ducas. <u>fulsere quondam candidi tibi soles,</u> cum ventitabas quo puella ducebat amata <u>nobis quantum amabitur nulla.</u> ibi, illa multa cum iocosa fiebant, quae tu volebas nec <u>puella</u> nolebat, fulsere vere candidi tibi soles. nunc iam <u>illa</u> non vult: <u>tu quoque impotens noli,</u></p> <p>nec quae fugit sectare, <u>nec miser vive,</u> sed obstinata mente perfer, obdura. vale puella, iam Catullus obdurat; nec te requiret <u>nec rogabit invitam.</u> at tu dolebis, cum rogaberis nulla. scelesta, vae te, quae tibi manet vita? quis nunc te adibit? <u>cui videberis bella?</u></p> <p>quem nunc amabis? cuius <u>esse diceris</u></p> <p>quem basiabis? cui <u>labella mordebis?</u> at tu, Catulle, destinatus obdura.</p>	<p>5</p> <p>10</p> <p>15</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">CATULLUS: Poem 8</p> <p>Poor Catullus, stop being a fool, and accept that what you see has finished is over. Once <u>suns shone brightly</u> for you, when you always used to go where your girl led, loved <u>by me more than any girl</u> [ever] will be loved. Then, when so many enjoyable things were happening, which you wanted and <u>she</u> didn't refuse, truly the suns shone brightly for you. [But] now she doesn't want <u>that</u> any more: <u>so you, since you can't</u> <u>help it, must stop wanting it too.</u></p> <p>don't chase a girl who runs away, <u>nor live a sad life,</u> but keep going with a firm mind and be strong. Goodbye girl, Catullus is strong now, <u>he's not going to</u> look for you or ask [for you] <u>against your will.</u> But it's you who will suffer, when you're not asked at all.</p> <p>Alas for you, evil woman, what kind of life is left for you? Who's going to approach you now? <u>Who's going to find you</u> <u>attractive?</u> Who are you going to love now? Whose [girlfriend] <u>are you going to</u> <u>be called?</u> Who are you going to kiss? Whose lips are you going to bite? But you, Catullus, [stand] firm, be strong.</p>	<p><u>bright suns shone</u></p> <p><u>by us as much as no girl</u></p> <p><u>the girl</u></p> <p><u>those things</u> <u>you too, powerless, don't</u> <u>want</u> <u>nor live miserable</u></p> <p><u>he will not ... unwilling</u></p> <p><u>To whom will you seem</u> <u>pretty?</u> <u>will you be said to be</u></p>

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<p>nulli se dicit mulier mea nubere malle</p> <p> <u>quam</u> mihi, non si se Iuppiter ipse petat.</p> <p>dicit: sed mulier cupido quod dicit amanti,</p> <p> in vento et rapida scribere oportet aqua.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">CATULLUS: Poem 70</p> <p><i>My woman says that she prefers to marry no-one</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>but me, not even if Jupiter himself were to ask her.</i></p> <p><i>[That's what] she says: but what a woman says to her passionate lover</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>ought to be written in the wind and fast-flowing water.</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>[more] than</i></p>

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<p>odi et amo. quare id faciam, fortasse requiris.</p> <p> nescio, sed fieri sentio et excrucior.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">CATULLUS: Poem 85</p> <p><i>I [both] hate and love. How can I do that, you perhaps wonder.</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>I don't know, but I feel [it] happening and I am tormented.</i></p>	

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<p>vixi puellis nuper idoneus et militavi non sine gloria; nunc <u>arma defunctumque bello</u> <u>barbiton hic paries habebit,</u> laevum marinae qui Veneris latus custodit. hic, hic ponite lucida funalia et vectes et arcus oppositis foribus minaces. o quae beatam diva <u>tenes</u> Cyprum et Memphin carentem Sithonia nive, regina, sublimi flagello tange Chloen semel arrogantem.</p>	<p>5</p> <p>10</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">HORACE: Finished with love Odes 3.26</p> <p><i>I have lived [my life], [until] recently attractive to girls, and have fought not without distinction; [but] now <u>my weapons and my lyre finished with war</u> <u>will be held by this wall,</u> which protects the left side of sea-born Venus. Here, here lay the gleaming torches and crowbars and bows used to threaten barred doors. O goddess, you who <u>dwell in</u> blessed Cyprus and Memphis free from Thracian snow, o queen, with your uplifted whip strike Chloe, for once so awkward.</i></p>	<p><i>this wall will have my weapons and lyre that has finished with war</i></p> <p><i>hold</i></p>

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<p>casta <u>nec</u> antiquis <u>cedens</u> Laevina Sabinis</p> <p>et quamvis tetrico tristior ipsa viro</p> <p>dum modo Lucrino, modo <u>se demittit</u> Averno,</p> <p>et dum Baianis saepe fovetur aquis,</p> <p>incidit in flammis: <u>iuvenemque secuta relicto</u></p> <p><u>coniuge</u> Penelope venit, abit Helene.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">MARTIAL: The power of love Epigrams 1.62</p> <p><i>Laevina – chaste <u>no less than</u> the Sabine women of old</i></p> <p><i>and more austere than her ever so stern husband</i></p> <p><i>while <u>having a dip</u>, sometimes in the Lucrine lake, sometimes Lake Avernus,</i></p> <p><i>and frequently while being pampered in the baths of Baiae,</i></p> <p><i>5 fell into the flames of love: <u>by going off with a young gallant and leaving</u></i></p> <p><i><u>her husband</u>, she arrived a Penelope but departed a Helen.</i></p>	<p><i><u>not being inferior to</u></i></p> <p><i><u>lowering herself</u></i></p> <p><i><u>and having followed a young man with her husband left behind</u></i></p>	

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<p>difficilis facilis, iucundus acerbus es idem:</p> <p>nec tecum possum vivere, nec sine te.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">MARTIAL: An enigma Epigrams 12.46</p> <p><i>Unbearable and agreeable, you are pleasant and repulsive equally:</i></p> <p><i>I can neither live with you, nor without you.</i></p>		

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<p>si non accipiet scriptum inlectumque remittet, lecturam spera propositumque tene. tempore difficiles veniunt ad aratra iuveni, tempore lenta pati frena docentur equi. ferreus assiduo consumitur anulus usu, interit assidua vomer aduncus humo. quid magis est saxo durum, quid mollius unda? dura tamen molli saxa cavantur aqua. Penelopen ipsam, persta modo, tempore vinces: <u>capta vides sero Pergama, capta tamen.</u></p>	<p>5</p> <p>10</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">OVID: Advice to a rejected lover Ars Amatoria 1.469-478</p> <p><i>If she won't accept what you've written and sends it back unread, [still] hope that she will read it and <u>stick firmly to</u> your intention.</i></p> <p><i>In time stubborn young bulls come to <u>the plough</u>, in time horses are taught to accept supple reins.</i></p> <p><i>An iron ring is worn out through continuous use, the crooked ploughshare is ruined by continuous [contact with the] earth.</i></p> <p><i>What is there harder than rock <u>or softer than water?</u> yet hard rocks are hollowed out by soft water.</i></p> <p><i>Only stand firm, and in time you will win [over] Penelope herself: <u>you know it took a long time for Troy to be captured, but captured [it was].</u></i></p>	<p><i><u>hold to</u></i></p> <p><i><u>ploughs</u></i></p> <p><i><u>what softer than water?</u></i></p> <p><i><u>you see Troy [was] captured late</u></i></p>

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<p>cum sis pietatis exemplum, filiam fratris tui ut tuam diligis nec tantum amitae ei affectum repraesentas verum etiam patris <u>amissi</u>. maxime igitur gaudebis, cum cognoveris eam dignam patre, dignam te, dignam avo evadere. <u>summum est acumen</u>, summa frugalitas; amat me, quod castitatis indicium est. praeterea studium litterarum ex mei caritate concepit. <u>meos libellos habet</u>, lectitat, ediscit etiam. <u>quanta sollicitudine afficitur</u> cum ego acturus sum, quanto gaudio cum egi! disponit qui nuntient sibi quem assensum quos clamores excitaverim, quem <u>eventum iudicii tulerim</u>. <u>eadem, si quando recito</u>, in proximo <u>discreta velo sedet laudesque meas avidissimis auribus excipit</u>. <u>versus</u> quidem meos cantat formatque cithara, non artifice aliquo docente sed amore, qui magister est optimus.</p>	<p>5</p> <p>10</p>	<p>PLINY, To Calpurnia Hispulla, his wife's aunt Letters 4.19</p> <p>Since you are a model of family love, you care for your brother's daughter as [though she were] your own and show her not only the affection of an aunt but also that of her late father. <u>You will therefore be delighted when you learn that she is turning out to be worthy of her father, worthy of you and worthy of her grandfather. She shows great intelligence</u></p> <p>[and] great care with money. She loves me, which is a [sure] sign of faithfulness. In addition, from her love for me she has developed an interest in literature. <u>She keeps my writings, she reads them again and again, [and] even learns them by heart!</u> <u>What great anxiety she feels</u></p> <p>whenever I am about to speak in court, and what great delight when I have finished! She sends [people] out to tell her what support and what applause I have produced, and what <u>result I have achieved in the trial.</u> <u>She even, whenever I'm giving a recital, sits nearby, hidden by a curtain, and listens with most eager ears to the praise I receive.</u></p> <p>She even sings my poetry and sets it to music on the lyre – without any expert teaching her but love, which is the best teacher.</p>	<p>lost <u>You will ... rejoice greatly</u></p> <p><u>great is [her] intelligence</u></p> <p><u>she has my little books</u></p> <p><u>she is affected by</u></p> <p><u>result of the trial</u> <u>The same woman, if ever</u> <u>my praises</u></p> <p><u>verses</u></p>

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<p>his ex causis in spem certissimam adducor perpetuam nobis maioremque in dies futuram esse concordiam. non enim aetatem meam aut corpus, quae paulatim occidunt ac senescunt, sed gloriam diligit. nec aliud decet puellam tuis manibus educatam, quae amare me ex tua praedicatione consueverit. ergo tibi gratias agimus, ego quod illam mihi, illa quod me sibi dederis. vale.</p>	<p>15</p> <p>20</p>	<p>PLINY, To Calpurnia Hispulla, his wife's aunt Letters 4.19 (continued)</p> <p><i>For these reasons I am led to a very firm hope that our harmony will last forever and will become stronger day by day. For it is not my age or my physique that she loves ([things] which gradually grow old and decay), but my reputation. Nothing could more benefit a girl brought up in your care, who has grown to love me from your recommendation.</i></p> <p><i>Therefore we are [both] grateful to you – I because [you gave] her to me, she because you gave me to her. Goodbye.</i></p>	<p><i>decline and grow old</i> <i>Nothing else befits</i> <i>brought up in your hands</i> <i>become accustomed</i> <i>we thank you</i></p>

Latin		English Meaning	Literal Translation
<p>navigabam per <u>Larium nostrum</u>, cum amicus ostendit mihi villam atque etiam cubiculum quod in lacum prominet: 'ex hoc' inquit 'olim femina quaedam cum marito se praecipitavit. maritus ex diutino morbo ulceribus putrescebat. uxor <u>ut</u> corpus inspiceret exegit; neque enim quemquam fidelius indicaturum num posset sanari. vidit desperavit hortata est ut moreretur, comesque ipsa mortis, dux immo et exemplum et necessitas fuit;</p> <p>nam se cum marito ligavit abiecitque in lacum.</p>	5	<p>PLINY, Faithful unto death Letters 6.24</p> <p><i>I was sailing across <u>Lake Larius</u>, when a friend pointed out to me a house and even a bedroom which sticks out into the lake. 'From this [bedroom],' he said, 'a woman once hurled herself with her husband. [Her] husband, as a result of a lengthy illness, was wasting away with ulcers. His wife insisted <u>on inspecting</u> his body; for [(she said)] no one would tell him more truthfully whether he could be cured. She looked, she despaired and encouraged him to die, and she herself <u>became</u> his companion in death – in fact his lead and example and compulsion;</i></p> <p><i>for she tied herself to her husband and hurled herself into the lake'.</i></p>	<p><u>our Larius</u></p> <p><u>a certain woman</u></p> <p><u>that she should inspect</u></p> <p><u>was</u></p>

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<p><u>num iam ulla repudio erubescit</u>, postquam feminae quaedam illustres ac nobiles non consulum numero sed maritorum annos suos computant et exeunt matrimonii causa, <u>nubunt repudii?</u></p> <p><u>tamdiu istuc timebatur</u>, quamdiu rarum erat;</p> <p><u>quia nulla sine</u> divortio acta sunt, quod saepe audiebant id facere didicerunt. num iam ullus adulterii pudor est, postquam eo <u>ventum est</u> ut nulla virum habeat nisi ut adulterum irritet? pudicitia argumentum est deformitatis. quam invenies tam miseram, tam sordidam, ut illi satis sit unum adulterorum par, nisi singulis divisit horas et non sufficit dies omnibus, nisi apud alium gestata est, apud alium mansit? infrunita et antiqua est, <u>quae nesciat</u> matrimonium vocari unum adulterium.</p>	<p>5</p> <p>10</p>	<p>SENECA: Changing morals De Beneficiis 3.16</p> <p><i>Is any woman today ashamed of being divorced, now that some distinguished and noble ladies count their age, not by the number of the consuls, but by that of their husbands, [now that] they leave [their homes] in order to marry [again], and marry only in order to be divorced?</i></p> <p><i>There was fear of that [only] so long as it was unusual;</i></p> <p><i>now that no official news is complete without a divorce, women have learnt to do what they hear about so often.</i></p> <p><i>Is there any longer embarrassment at adultery, now that things have reached the point that no woman keeps a husband except to annoy her lover?</i></p> <p><i>Chastity is [merely] proof of ugliness. What woman will you find so wretched, so undesirable, that for her a single pair of lovers is sufficient – unless she [means to] share the hours [of the day] between several and the day is not long enough for all of them, [or] unless she has taken an excursion in the company of one and stayed [the night] with another? A woman is foolish and old-fashioned if she does not know that [having just] one lover is known as marriage.</i></p>	<p><i>Surely not any woman is now ashamed</i></p> <p><i>marry [for the sake of] divorce</i></p> <p><i>It was feared that way</i></p> <p><i>because</i></p> <p><i>it has come to</i></p> <p><i>who does not know</i></p>