



Bentley Wood

High School for Girls

Latin Bridging Work

Year 10 into 11 for 2022/23

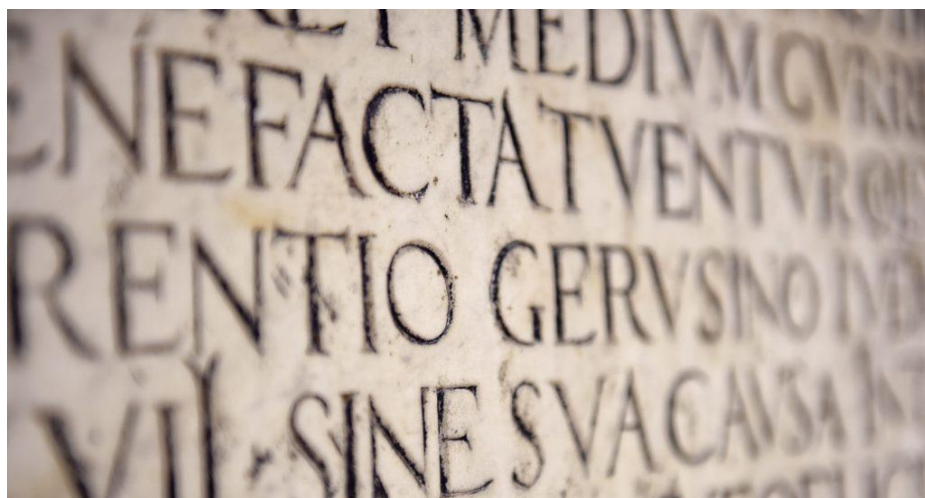


Name: _____

Tutor Group: _____

Teacher: _____

Year 10 into Year 11 Summer 2022 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.



Civilisation: 20%

Complete [12]: Do you agree that there was no such thing as a daily life that was shared by all in a Roman town? [12]

Some students: fill in gaps in source booklet (I will check these).



Picture 2
A defixio (curse-tablet)

Literature: 30%

1. Revise the six visual sources, in addition to the translation and analysis of Martial. There will be an assessment on this at the start of Y11.
2. Prepare Horace translation, 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 on lined paper.

optional extensions:

→ revise time-expressions (THUAC + 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
- 3 ad Midam duxerunt. ubi rex cognovit quis esset, laetus fuit. decem dies noctesque omnibus civibus epulas dedit; Silenus enim erat hospes illustris. honoribus ita datis, Midas senem Baccho reddidit.

With the honours having
Names been given thus,

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

Midas
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

- (a) Who was Midas? [1]
- (b) *olim...ceperunt* (lines 1-2): explain how Silenus was captured. [3]
- (c) *hic...erat* (line 2): what **two** things are we told about Silenus here? [2]
- (d) What did the Phrygians do with Silenus? [1]
- (e) *ubi...fuit* (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]

[15]

I. MIDAS

- 2 Read this section carefully and then translate it into English. Please write your translation on alternate lines.

Midas was delighted to choose a reward from Bacchus.

With the friend
having been given Bacchus,

amicus reddito, deus promisit se donum Midas 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.

→ imperative of *verto* - *verte*

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 aurea fuit. ita rex sperabat se mox divitissimum futurum esse.

→ future infinitive - would be

Vocabulary

quidquid
tango, tangere, tetigi, tactus
aurum, auri (n)
ramus, rami (m)
arbor, arboris (f)
aureus, aurea, aureum
spero, sperare, speravi, speratus
dives, divitis

whatever
I touch
gold
branch
tree
made of gold
I hope
rich

gaudeo =
abripio, -ere, -ui

I rejoice

I snatch, tear off

[25]

To revise:

- indirect statement
- relative clauses
- perfect passive verbs

- 3 Read this final section of the story carefully, then answer all the questions.

Midas regretted his choice of gift.

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

with his arms raised

Based on Ovid, *Metamorphoses* XI.90-135.

Vocabulary

panis, panis (m)
os, oris (n)
durus, dura, durum
poculum, poculi (n)
brachium, brachii (n)
splendidus, splendida, splendidum
tollo, tollere, sustuli, sublatus
oro, orare, oravi, oratus
parco, parcere, peperi + dat.
benignus, benigna, benignum

bread
mouth
hard
cup
arm
shining, gleaming
I raise
I beg
I spare
kind

- (a) In line 1, what did the king's slaves do? [2]
(b) rex...factum est (lines 1-3): describe in detail the two difficulties that the king experienced. [3 + 6]
(c) iam...fuisset (line 3): what did Midas now realise? [2]
(d) What did Midas do to try to restore his situation to normal? [4]
(e) What response did he receive? [3]

[20]
Total [60]

Civilisation Daily Life in a Roman Town

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.

- Houses and Flats
- Daily routine for Roman Citizens and their wives
- The Forum
- Shops, Businesses and Streets
- Slaves, Freed Slaves and Patronage

TASKS:

1. Write your best [12] essay yet in your purple book. Check the success criteria from previous marked work. Remember to include 4 PEEL paragraphs alongside an introduction and conclusion:
Do you agree that there was no such thing as a daily life that was shared by all in a Roman town? [12]

Literature Magic and Superstition

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

This comprises of these 7 pieces of Latin literature, which are based off the theme. We have studied Martial and the 6 visual sources

HORACE	Omens good and bad	<i>Odes</i> 3.27.1-16
MARTIAL	Cures for bad dreams	<i>Epigrams</i> 7.54
OVID	Dipsas the sorceress	<i>Amores</i> 1.8.1-18
PETRONIUS	A spooky story	<i>Satyricon</i> 61-62
PLINY	An alarming dream comes true	<i>Letters</i> 5.5
SUETONIUS	The portents before the murder of Julius Caesar	<i>Divus Iulius</i> 81
VIRGIL	Dido prepares a curse	<i>Aeneid</i> 4.504-521

You can explore these texts here:

[https://www.exams.cambridgescp.com/sites/default/files/2021-2023 magic and superstition translations v14.pdf](https://www.exams.cambridgescp.com/sites/default/files/2021-2023%20magic%20and%20superstition%20translations%20v14.pdf)

TASKS:

1. Revise the six visual sources, in addition to the translation and analysis of Martial. There will be an assessment on this at the start of Y11.
2. Prepare Horace translation, by looking up the vocabulary and writing above the Latin in pencil:
[https://cambridgescp.com/sites/default/files/Eduqas/C2/21-23B/nexus_src_decomp_fixed.html?file=2021-2023 Eduqas 2B SM Horace Omens](https://cambridgescp.com/sites/default/files/Eduqas/C2/21-23B/nexus_src_decomp_fixed.html?file=2021-2023%20Eduqas%202B%20SM%20Horace%20Omens)

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.