Word order and interlinear translation

for
Eduqas Latin GCSE
Component 2
A Day at the Races
## Contents

**Introduction** .................................................................................................................. 4

**Ovid, A good day at the Circus** ...................................................................................... 5
  Latin text numbered ........................................................................................................... 6
  Latin text with translation .................................................................................................. 8
  Latin text with numbered translation ............................................................................... 10
  Translation .......................................................................................................................... 13

**Martial, Lament for a dead charioteer** ......................................................................... 14
  Latin text numbered ........................................................................................................... 15
  Latin text with translation .................................................................................................. 16
  Latin text with numbered translation ............................................................................... 17
  Translation .......................................................................................................................... 18

**Pliny, Not at the races** .................................................................................................... 19
  Latin text numbered ........................................................................................................... 20
  Latin text with translation .................................................................................................. 21
  Latin text with numbered translation ............................................................................... 22
  Translation .......................................................................................................................... 24

**Juvenal, The crowd in the Circus** ................................................................................ 25
  Latin text numbered ........................................................................................................... 26
  Latin text with translation .................................................................................................. 27
  Latin text with numbered translation ............................................................................... 28
  Translation .......................................................................................................................... 29

**Suetonius, Caligula’s favourite racehorse** .................................................................... 30
  Latin text numbered ........................................................................................................... 31
  Latin text with translation .................................................................................................. 32
  Latin text with numbered translation ............................................................................... 33
  Translation .......................................................................................................................... 34

**Suetonius, Nero’s passion for chariot-racing** ................................................................ 35
  Latin text numbered ........................................................................................................... 36
  Latin text with translation .................................................................................................. 37
  Latin text with numbered translation ............................................................................... 38
  Translation .......................................................................................................................... 40

**Virgil, A boat race** .......................................................................................................... 41
  Latin text numbered ........................................................................................................... 42
  Latin text with translation .................................................................................................. 44
  Latin text with numbered translation ............................................................................... 47
  Translation .......................................................................................................................... 50
Introduction

Important notice: only suitable for Eduqas Latin GCSE, Component 2, A Day at the Races
This booklet is designed to help only students who are preparing for the Eduqas Latin GCSE themed literature entitled A Day at the Races.

If you are preparing for any other examination or literature topic, do not use these materials - they will not be relevant to your studies.

About this booklet
This booklet has been written to help you work out a translation of the extracts set for the examinations. It is intended primarily for schools to give to students as a revision aid; students who may be learning Latin on their own; students on short courses who have to do much of the work on their own; students being taught privately and requiring additional material and students wishing to supplement the support materials provided by their school.

The booklet contains three versions of the prescribed literature. The first version has a numbered word order above the Latin text, the second has English meanings above the Latin and the third version has both a word order and English meanings. The three versions of the Latin are followed by the translation which results from combining the word order with the meanings given.

How to use this booklet
There are many ways to translate the literature set for the examination. The word order, meanings and translations provided in this booklet are just some examples. You may already have studied the literature in class or at home and created different, perhaps better, translations than those provided here. If so, choose your preferred translations from the options available to you. The translations provided here are neither definitive nor official versions. The authors and publishers of this booklet have no formal connection with the examining team and the translations included should not be regarded as any better than translations you may have created.

Although we have included a word order above the Latin to help you translate the Latin into English, always remember that Roman authors took great care to place their words in the order they did. The original order of the words contributes greatly to the meaning contained in the literature - meaning is conveyed not only in what is said, but in how the author says it. Therefore, first work out or revise the meaning of the Latin using the word order provided here, studying one sentence at a time and running over the sentence three or four times. Then try to translate the sentence without any support, using a blank copy of the passage. Study about ten to twelve lines at a time in this way. Once you understand how the Latin can be translated, return to the Latin text and look at the original order of the Latin words carefully to study how the meaning is enhanced by the original word order.

From time to time within the word order it has been necessary to show where one count ends and another begins. To do this we have used the | symbol. The use of italics within a translation indicates English words added to create a more natural translation.

Additional support online
All the literature in this booklet is also available online in ‘exploring’ format. This allows you to click any word and see the meaning of that word instantly. A grammatical analysis of the word in its context is also provided.
Further support is provided in online student commentaries, which give contextual information about the literature.
Ovid

A Good Day at the Circus

(Amores 3.2)
Ovid, A good day at the Circus (numbered)

2= 1 4 2= 3 5 | non ego nobilium sedeo studiosus equorum;
5 1 6= 6= 7 3 4 2 | cui tamen ipsa faves, vincat ut ille, precor.
2 3 4 1 7 5 6 ut loquerer tecum veni, tecumque sederem,
8/13 16 14 15 10 11 12 9 | ne tibi non notus, quem facis, esset amor.
1 3 2 4 5 1= 1= tu cursus spectas, ego te: spectemus uterque
2 3 4 8 6 5 7 1 | quod iuvat atque oculos pascat uterque suos.
1 5 6 2 3 4 1 o, cuicumque faves, felix agitator equorum!
1 3 6 2 4 5 1 ergo illi curae contigit esse tuae?
1= 2 1= 6 5 7 4
hoc mihi contingat, sacro de carcere missis
8 10 11 9 3 | insistam forti mente vehendus equis
1 2 4 3 5 8 7 6 1 et modo lora dabo, modo verbere terga notabo,
1 2 3 4 5 1 nunc stringam metas interiore rota;
1 3 4 2= 2= 5 si mihi currenti fueris conspecta, morabor,
7 6 8 9 11 10 12 | deque meis manibus lora remissa fluent.
2 1 5 6 3 4 maxima iam vacuo praetor spectacula Circo
9 10 11 7 8 1 quadriiugos aequo carcere misit equos.
2 3 1 4 5 6 1 cui studeas, video; vincet, cuicumque favebis:
5 6 2 4 3 1 | quid cupias, ipsi scire videntur equi.
2 1 4 5 3 6 1 me miserum, metam spatioso circuit orbe;
quid facis? admoto proxumus axe subit.
quid facis, infelix? perdis bona vota puellae;
tende, precor, valida lora sinistra manu.
favimus ignavo. sed enim revocate, Quirites,
et date iactatis undique signa togis.
en, revocant; ac, ne turbet toga mota capillos,
in nostros abdas te licet usque sinus.
iamque patent iterum reserato carcere postes,
evolat admissis discolor agmen equis.
nunc saltem supera spatioque insurge patenti:
sint mea, sint dominae facta rata vota meae.
sunt dominae rata vota meae, mea vota supersunt;
ille tenet palmam, palma petenda mea est.
Ovid, A good day at the Circus (with translation)

non ego nobilium sedeo studiosus equorum;

ut loquerer tecum veni, tecumque sederem,

ut tu cursus spectas, ego te: spectemus uterque quod iuvat atque oculos pascat uterque suos.

O, cuicumque faves, felix agitator equorum!

For that reason has it happened to be your

ergo illi curae contigit esse tuae?

that to me if should happen sacred from starting-gate released

hoc mihi contingat, sacro de carcere missis insistam forti mente vehendus equis

at one and moment the reins relax moment a whip their backs mark

et modo lora dabo, modo verbere terga notabo, the turning

nunc stringam metas interiore rota;

If by me racing you have been spotted I will delay

si mihi currenti fueris conspecta, morabor,

from and my hands reins loosened will drop
deque meis manibus lora remissa fluent.
for the greatest Now empty the Praetor spectacle with the track
maxima iam vacuo praetor spectacula Circo
in teams from the starting- has released the horses
quadriuigos aequo carcere misit equos.
the you are one you will
empty the Praetor spectacle with the track
Now at least win space and move into the open
nunc saltem supera spatioque insurge patenti:
What are you doing moved near the next (driver) with his chariot is approaching
quid facis? admoto proximus axe subit.
What are you doing fool You are destroying good hopes of my girl
quid facis, infelix? perdis bona vota puellae;
pull I beg with strong rein the left hand
tende, precor, valida lora sinistra manu.
We have backed a slowcoach But really back Romans
favimus ignavo. sed enim revocate, Quirites,
and give by waving from all sides the signals your togas
et date iactatis undique signa togis.
They are calling Look! them back and lest mess up toga moved your hair
en, revocant; ac, ne turbet toga mota capillos,
in my to shelter you are allowed closely arms
in nostros abdas te licet usque sinus.
now And are open again having been with the gates
iamque patent iterum reserato carcere postes,
flies off having been released the colourful group with the horses
evolat admissis discolor agmen equis.
Now at least win space and move into the open
nunc saltem supera spatioque insurge patenti:
may be my may be girl it that confirmed hopes of my
sint mea, sint dominae fac rata vota meae.
The are girl confirmed hopes of my my hopes are still alive
sunt dominae rata vota meae, mea vota supersunt;
He holds the palm prize yet to be won my is
ille tenet palmam, palma petenda mea est.
Ovid, A good day at the Circus (with numbered translation)

non ego nobilium sedeo studiosus equorum;

I do not sit among the well-bred as a fan of horses;

cui tamen ipsa faves, vincat ut ille, precor.

so that I might support you...I pray

ut loquerer tecum veni, tecumque sederem,

so that I might sit with you and come with you and I might sit

ne tibi non notus, quem facis, esset amor.

not known which cause is the love

You let us...look at each other; but I might sit

tu cursus spectas, ego te: spectemus uterque

what pleased each one's own eyes and feast on each other's

quod iuvat atque oculos pascat uterque suos.

For that reason it happened to be your

ergo illi curae contigit esse tuae?

that it should happen to me

hoc mihi contingat, sacro de carcere missis

sacred from the starting-gate that

insistem fortis mente vehendus equis

brave heart carried with the horses

et modo lora dabo, modo verbere terga notabo,

now I will mark their backs...I will relax the reins

nunc stringam metas interiore rota;

the turning posts with my inner wheel

si mihi currenti fueris conspecta, morabor,

If racing you have been spotted...I will delay

deque meis manibus lora remissa fluent.
maxima iam vacuo praetor spectacula Circo
quadriugos aequo carcere misit equos.
cui studeas, video; vincet, cuicumque favebis:
quadriugos aequo carcere misit equos.
cui studeas, video; vincet, cuicumque favebis:
quadriugos aequo carcere misit equos.
cui studeas, video; vincet, cuicumque favebis:
Now at least win space and move into the open:

\[ \text{nunc saltem supera spatioque insurge patenti:} \]

\[ \begin{array}{cccccccc}
   1 & 2 & 3 & 7 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 8 \\
\end{array} \]

- may be my may be girl it that confirmed hopes of my

\[ \text{sint mea, sint dominae fac rata vota meae.} \]

\[ \begin{array}{cccccccc}
   1 & 2 & 3 & 5 & 1 & 2 & 6 & 7 & 8 \\
\end{array} \]

- are girl confirmed hopes of my my hopes are still alive

\[ \text{sunt dominae rata vota meae, mea vota supersunt;} \]

\[ \begin{array}{cccccccc}
   1 & 2 & 3 & 5 & 1 & 2 & 6 & 7 & 4 & 6 \\
\end{array} \]

- He holds the palm prize yet to be won my is

\[ \text{ille tenet palmam, palma petenda mea est.} \]
Ovid, A good day at the Circus (translation)

I do not sit here as a fan of well-bred horses; however, I pray that the one which you yourself support wins.
I have come so that I might speak with you, and so that I might sit with you, so that the love which you cause is not unknown to you (lit. so that the love which you make is not not known to you)
You look at the track, and I look at you: let us each look at what pleases us and each feast our own eyes.
O lucky charioteer (lit. driver of horses), whichever one you support!
Is it for that reason that you care for him? (lit. For that reason has it happened to him to be your concern?)
If that should happen to me, once the horses were released from the sacred starting-gate
I would urge them on, carried with a brave heart, and at one moment I will relax the reins, the next moment I’ll mark their backs with the whip.
Now I will scrape the turning posts with my inner wheel.
If I spot you when racing (lit. If you will have been spotted by me racing), I will delay, and from my hands the loosened reins will drop.
Now, for the greatest spectacle, once the track is empty (lit. with the Circus empty),
the Praetor has released the four-horse chariots (lit. the horses joined in fours) from the level starting-gate. I see the one you are backing; he will win, whoever you favour
the horses themselves seem to know what you want.
Oh no! (lit poor me) He has gone round the turning post in a wide circle.
What are you doing? The next driver is approaching with his chariot moved near.
What are you doing, fool? You are destroying my girl’s good hopes (lit. the good hopes of my girl); pull, I beg you, the left rein with your strong hand.
We have backed a slowcoach. But really call them back, Romans, and give the signal [lit. signals] from all sides by waving your togas.
Look! They are calling them back; and lest the moving of the togas (lit. the moved toga) mess up your hair you may shelter (lit. it is allowed for you that you may shelter) closely in my (lit. our) arms.
And now the gates are open again, with the starting-gate unlocked; once the horses have been released (lit. with the horses released) the colourful group flies off.
Now, at least, win, and move into the open space: confirm my hopes, and those of my mistress (lit. make it that my hopes may be confirmed, that the hopes of my mistress may be confirmed).
He holds the palm, my prize is yet to be won.
Martial

Lament for a dead charioteer

(Epigrams 10.50)
Martial, Lament for a dead charioteer (numbered)

frangat Idumaeas tristis Victoria palmas,

plange, Favor, saeva pectora nuda manu;

mutet Honor cultus, et iniquis munera flammis

mitte coronatas, Gloria maesta, comas.

heu facinus! prima fraudatus, Scorpe, iuventa

occidis et nigros tam cito iungis equos.

curribus illa tuis semper properata brevisque

cur fuit et vitae tam prope meta tuae?
Martial, Lament for a dead charioteer (with translation)

Let...break of Idumaea sad Victory the palms
frangat Idumaeas tristis Victoria palmas,

strike Favour with a cruel chest your bare hand
plange, Favor, saeva pectora nuda manu;

Let ... mourning to the as an change into Honour clothes and unkind offering flames
mutet Honor cultus, et iniquis munera flammis

throw your crowned Glory unhappy hair
mitte coronatas, Gloria maesta, comas.

What an outrage! earliest cheated of Scorpus youth
heu facinus! prima fraudatus, Scorpe, iuventa

you die and the black so soon you harness horses
occidis et nigros tam cito iungis equos.

chariots that for your always quick short and
curribus illa tuis semper properata brevisque

why was also life so near turning post of your
cur fuit et vitae tam prope meta tuae?
Martial, Lament for a dead charioteer (with numbered translation)

Let...break of Idumaea sad Victory the palms
frangat Idumaeas tristis Victoria palmas,

strike Favour cruel chest your bare hand
plange, Favor, saeva pectora nuda manu;

Let... change into Honour mourning clothes and to the unkind offering flames
mutet Honor cultus, et iniquis munera flammis

throw your crowned Glory unhappy hair
mitte coronatas, Gloria maesta, comas.

What an outrage! earliest cheated of Scorpus youth
heu facinus! prima fraudatus, Scorpe, iuventa

you die and the black so soon you harness horses
occidis et nigros tam cito iungis equos.

chariots that for your always quick short and
curribus illa tuis semper properata brevisque

why was also life so near turning post of your
cur fuit et vitae tam prope meta tuae?
Martial, Lament for a dead charioteer (translation)

Let sad Victory break the palms of Idumaea,
Favour, strike your bare chest with your cruel hand.
Let Honour change into mourning clothes and, unhappy Glory,
throw your crowned hair as an offering to the unkind flames.
What an outrage! Scoprus, cheated of your earliest youth
you die and so soon harness the black horses of the underworld.
That turning post, always quick and short for your chariots,
why was the turning post of your life also so near?
Pliny

Not at the races

(Letters 9.6)
omne hoc tempus inter pugillares ac libellos iucundissima quie
tete transmisi. ‘quemadmodum’ inquis ‘in urbe potuisti?’
circenses erant, quo genere spectaculi ne levissime quidem
teneor. nihil novum nihil varium, nihil quod non semel
spectasse sufficiat. quo magis miror tot milia virorum tam
pueriliter identidem cupere currentes equos, insistentes
curribus homines videre. si tamen aut velocitate equorum aut
hominum arte traherentur, esset ratio non nulla; nunc favent
panno, pannum amant, et si in ipso cursu medioque certamine
hic color illuc ille huc transferatur, studium favorque transibit,
et repente agitatores illos equos illos, quos procul noscitant,
quorum clamitant nomina relinquent. tanta gratia tanta
auctoritas in una vilissima tunica, mitto apud vulgus, quod
vilios tunica, sed apud quosdam graves homines; quos ego
cum recordor, in re inani frigida assidua, tam insatiabili
desiderare, capio aliquam voluptatem, quod hac voluptate non
cum poenitet, ac per hos dies libentissime otium meum in litteris
colloco, quos illi otiosissimis occupationibus perdunt.
all this time among my writing tablets and books in the most pleasant
to have seen it is ...enough of this more amazed thousands of men so
spectasse sufficiat. quod magis miror tot milia virorum tam
childishly again and again want running horses standing on
pueriliter identidem cùpere currentes equos, insistentes
chariots men to see if however either by the speed of the horses or
curribus homines videre. si tamen aut velocitate equorum aut
of the men by the skill they were attracted there would be sense not no as it is they support
hominum arte traherentur, esset ratio non nulla; nunc favent
a bit a piece that of cloth of cloth they love and if in very race in the middle and of that contest
panno, pannum amant, et si in ipso cursu medioque certamine
this colour there that here were swapped over enthusiasm support and will change sides
hic color illuc ille huc transferatur, studium favorque transibit,
And suddenly charioteers those horses those which from a distance they know
et repente agitatores illos equos illos, quos procul nociscant,
whose they shout names they will abandon So much attraction so much
quorum clamitant nomina relinquent. tanta gratia tanta
the common power in one really cheap tunic I dismiss among people who
auctoritas in una vilissima tunica, mitto apud vulgus, quod
are than a cheaper tunic but among certain respectable men them I
vilius tunica, sed apud quosdam graves homines; quos ego
when I think in business pointless boring never-ending so greedily/insatiably
cum recordor, in re inani frigida assidua, tam insatiabiliter
sitting idly I take some pleasure that by this pleasure not
dsedisere, capio aliquam voluptatem, quod hac voluptate non
I am... taken in and during these days most gladly free time my in writing
capior. ac per hos dies libentissime otium meum in litteris
I spend which they on the laziest activities waste
colloco, quos illi otiosissimis occupationibus perdunt.
Pliny, Not at the races (with numbered translation)

2 all this time among my writing tablets and books in the most pleasant
omne hoc tempus inter pugillares ac libellos iucundissima

10 tranquility I have spent | 1 How you ask in Rome were you able
quietae transmisi. ‘quamadmodum’ inquis ‘in urbe potuisti?’

2 games There were by which kind of spectacle 6 not in the slightest 7 even
circenses erant, quo genere spectaculi ne levissime quidem

9 am I captured nothing new nothing different nothing which not once
teneor. nihil novum nihil varium, nihil quod non semel
to have seen it is ...enough of this more amazed thousands of men so
spectasse sufficiat. quo magis miror tot milia virorum tam

7 childishly again and again 9 want running horses standing on
pueriliter identidem cupere currentes equos, insistentes

15 chariots men to see if however either by the speed of the horses or
curribus homines videre. si tamen aut velocitate equorum aut

8 of the men by the skill they were attracted there would be sense not no as it is they support
hominum arte traherentur, esset ratio non nulla; nunc favent

3 a bit of cloth a piece of cloth they love and if in that very race in the middle and of that contest
panno, pannum amant, et si in ipso cursu medioque certamine

9 10/14 12 13 16 11/15 17 19 18 20 | this colour there that here were swapped over enthusiasm support and will change sides
hic color illuc ille huc transferatur, studium favorque transibit,

1 And suddenly charioteers those horses those which from a distance they know
et repente agitatores illos equos illos, quos procul noscitant,

11 whose they shout names they will abandon | So much attraction so much
quorum clamitant nomina relinquent. tanta gratia tanta

4 power in one really cheap tunic I dismiss among the common people who
auctoritas in una vilissima tunica, mitto apud vulgus, quod

5 are cheaper than a cheaper tunic but among certain respectable men them I
vilius tunica, sed apud quosdam graves homines; quos ego
when I think in business pointless boring never-ending so greedily/insatiably

cum recordor, in re inani frigida assidua, tam insatiabiliter

sitting idly I take some pleasure that by this pleasure not
desidere, capio aliquam voluptatem, quod hac voluptate non

I am... taken in and during these days most gladly free time my in writing
capior. ac per hos dies libentissime otium meum in litteris

I spend which they on the laziest activities waste
colloco, quos illi otiosissimis occupationibus perdunt.
Pliny, Not at the races (translation)

I have spent all this time among my writing tablets and books in the most pleasant tranquility. “How”, you ask “were you able to do that in Rome?” There were games, by which kind of spectacle not even in the slightest am I captivated. There is nothing new, nothing different, nothing which it is not enough to have seen once. Because of this (lit. by which) I am more amazed that so many thousands of men so childishly, again and again, want to see horses running and men standing on chariots. If, however, they were attracted either by the speed of the horses, or by the skill of the men, there would be some (lit. not no) sense; as it is (lit. now) they support a bit of cloth, it’s a piece of cloth they love. And if, in that very race and in the middle of that contest, this colour were swapped over there and that colour were swapped over here, their enthusiasm and support would change sides, and suddenly they will abandon those charioteers and those horses, which they know from a distance, whose names they shout. There is so much attraction, so much power in one very cheap tunic. I dismiss it among the common people, who are cheaper than a tunic, but among certain respectable men, when I think of them sitting idly greedily/insatiably in this pointless, boring, never-ending business, I take some pleasure in the fact that I am not taken in by this pleasure. And during these days I invest my free time most gladly in writing, days which they waste on the laziest activities.
Juvenal

The crowd in the Circus

(Satire 11.197-204)
Juvenal, The crowd in the Circus (numbered)

totam hodie Romam circus capit, et fragor aurem
percutit, eventum viridis quo colligo panni.
nam si deficeret, maestam attonitamque videres
hanc urbem veluti Cannarum in pulvere victis
consilibus. spectent iuvenes, quos clamor et audax
sponsio, quos cultae decet adsedisse puellae:
ostra bibat vernum contracta cuticula solem
effugiatque togam.
Juvenal, The crowd in the Circus (with translation)

the whole Today of Rome the Circus holds and a roar my ear
totam hodie Romam circus capit, et fragor aurem

strikes the victory is the green from which I understand team’s
percutit, eventum viridis quo colligo panni.

for if they lost sad in shock and you would see
nam si deficeret, maestam attonitamque videres

this city just as this city when of Cannae in the dust were defeated
hanc urbem veluti Cannarum in pulvere victis

the consuls let...watch the young men whom the noise and daring
consulibus. spectent iuvenes, quos clamor et audax

bet whom stylish suits to sit beside girl
sponsio, quos cultae decet adsedisse puellae:

let... my absorb spring wrinkled skin sun
nostra bibat vernum contracta cuticula solem

escape and my toga
effugiatque togam.
Juvenal, The crowd in the Circus (with numbered translation)

4 totam hodie Romam circus capit, et fragor aurem
12 strikes the victory
13 is the green
10 from which I understand team’s
11 a roar
9 my ear

percutit, eventum viridis quo colligo panni.
1 for if they lost
2 they
3 sad in shock
10 and
8 you would see
4

nam si deficeret, maestam attonitamque videres
6 for
10 if
9 they lost
8 sad in shock
4 and
5 you would see

hanc urbem veluti Cannarum in pulvere victis
11 this
1= just as
1= the
10 city
15 when
13 of Cannae
14 in
12 the dust

consulibus. spectent iuvenes, quos clamor et audax
11 the consuls
1= let...watch
1= the
10 young men
1= whom
3 the
4 noise
5 and

daring

sponsio, quos cultae decet adsedisse puellae:
10 bet whom
8 stylish
11 suits
7/9 to sit beside
12 girl

my
3 spring
2 wrinkled
1 absorb
4 skin
7 sun

fugiatque togam.
5

the whole
1 Today
5 of Rome
2 the Circus
3 holds
6 and
7 a roar

Juvenal, The crowd in the Circus (translation)

Today the Circus holds the whole of Rome, and a roar strikes my ear, from which I understand that the victory is the green team’s. For if they lost, you would see this city sad and in shock, just as when the consuls were defeated in the dust of Cannae. Let the young men watch, whom the noise and daring bets suit, and whom it suits to sit beside stylish girls (lit. stylish girl). Let my wrinkled skin absorb the spring sun and escape my toga.
Suetonius

Caligula’s favourite racehorse

(*Caligula 55*)
Suetonius, Caligula’s favourite racehorse (numbered)

prasinae factioni ita addictus et deditus, ut assidue in stabulo

cenaret et maneret, agitatori Eutycho comisatione quadam in

apophoretis vicies sestertium contulit. pridie circenses, ne

Incitatus equus inquietaretur, silentium viciniae per milites

indicere solebat. ei praeter equile marmoreum et praesaepe

eburneum praeterque tegumenta purpurea ac monilia e

gemmis facta domum et familiam et supellectilem dedit, ut

hospites nomine eius invitati eleganter acciperentur;

consulatum etiam traditur ei destinasse.
Suetionius, Caligula’s favourite racehorse (with translation)

(He was) the green team so obsessed and dedicated to that regularly in the stable prasinae factioni ita addictus et deditus, ut assidue in stabulo

he used to have dinner and stay to a named charioteer Eutychus party At one as cenaret et maneret, agitatori Eutycho comisatione quadam in

a gift two million sesterces he gave On the day before the games ...not apophoretis vicies sestertium contulit. pridie circenses, ne

Incitatus his horse would ... be in the disturbed silence neighbourhood through soldiers Incitatus equus inequietaretur, silentium viciniae per milites

he was accustomed to his horse As well as stable made of marble and manger indicere solet. ei praeter equile marmoreum et praesaephe

an ivory in addition to and cloaks purple and collars out of eburneum praeterque tegumenta purpurea ac monilia e

jewels made a house and of slaves and furniture he gave so that gemmis facta domum et familiam et supellectilem dedit, ut

guests in the name of the horse invited in style would be welcomed hospites nomine eius invitati eleganter acciperentur;

to give a consulship even It is said to him that he planned consulatum etiam traditur ei destinasse.
4 5 1= 1= 2 3 6 8 11 12
the green team so ... obsessed and dedicated to that regularly in the stable
prasinae factioni ita addictus et deditus, ut assidue in stabulo
7 9 10 | 8 9 2 1 6
he used to have dinner and stay to a charioteer named Eutychus party At one as
cenaret et maneret, agitatori Eutycho comisatione quadam in
7 4 5 3 | 1 2 3/6=
on the one day before the games ...not
apophoretis vicios sestertium contulit. pridie circenses, ne
5 4 9 10 | 6 1 11 12
Incitatus his horse would ... be disturbed silence in the neighbourhood through soldiers
Incitatus equus inquietaretur, silentium viciniae per milites
8 7 17 | 1 2 3 4 6
to enforce he was accustomed to his horse As well as stable made of marble and manger
indicere solebat. ei praeter equile marmoreum et praesaepe
5 8 7 10 9 11 12 14
an ivory in addition to and cloaks purple and collars out of
eburneum praeterque tegumenta purpurea ac monilia e
15 13 18 19 20 21 22 16 | 1
gems made a house and of slaves and furniture he gave so that
gemmis facta domum et familiam et supellectilem dedit, ut
2 4 5 3 7 6 |
guests in the name of the horse invited in style would be welcomed
hospites nomine eius invitati eleganter acciperentur;
4 3 1 5 2
to give a consulship even It is said to him that he planned
consulatum etiam traditur ei destinasse.
He was so obsessed and dedicated to the green team that he used regularly to have dinner and stay in the stable. At one party he gave two million sesterces as a gift to a charioteer named Eutychus. On the day before the games, so that his horse Incitatus would not be disturbed, he was accustomed to enforce silence in the neighbourhood through the use of soldiers. As well as a stable made of marble and an ivory manger, and in addition to purple cloaks and collars made out of jewels, he gave to his horse a house and a household of slaves and furniture, so that guests invited in the name of the horse would be welcomed in style. It is said that he even planned (lit. him to have planned) to give a consulship to him.
Suetonius

Nero’s passion for chariot-racing

(Nero 22)
Suetonius, Nero’s passion for chariot-racing (numbered)

equorum studio vel praecipue ab ineunte aetate flagravit
plurimusque illi sermo, quamquam vetaretur, de circensibus
erat; et quondam tractum prasinum agitatore inter
condiscipulos querens, obiurgante paedagogi, de Hectore se
loqui ementitus est. sed cum inter initia imperii eburneis
quadrigos cotidie in abaco luderet, ad omnes etiam minimos
circenses e secessu commeabat, primo clam, deinde palam,
ut nemini dubium esset eo die utique affuturum. neque
dissimulabat velle se palmarum numerum ampliari; quare
spectaculum multiplicatis missibus in serum protrahebatur, ne
dominis quidem iam factionum dignantibus nisi ad totius diei
cursum greges ducere. mox et ipse aurigare atque etiam
spectari saepius voluit positoque in hortis inter servitia et
sordidam plebem rudimento universorum se oculis in Circo
Maximo praebuit, aliquo libero mittente mappam unde
magistratus solent.
Suetonius, Nero’s passion for chariot-racing (with translation)

for horses
by a passion most especially from beginning age He was excited
equorum studio vel praecipe ab ineunte aetate flagravit
most and of his conversation although it was forbidden about races
plurimusque illi sermo, quamquam vetaretur, de circensibus
was And once been dragged from the Greens a charioteer among
erat; et quondam tractum prasinum agitare inter
his fellow classmates complaining telling him off with his paedagogus about Hector he
condiscipulos querens, obiurgante paedagogo, de Hectore se
was talking he pretended that But although at beginning of his rein with ivory
loqui ementitus est. sed cum inter initia imperii eburneis
chariots everyday on a board he played to all even the most insignificant
quadrigis cotidie in abaco luderet, ad omnes etiam minimos
games from country retreat he used to travel at first in secret then openly
circenses e secessu commeabat, primo clam, deinde palam,
so that to no one doubt there was on that day definitely ... be there Nor
ut nemini dubium esset eo die utique affuturum. neque
did he disguise that wanted he of prizes the number to be increased and therefore
dissimulabat velle se palmarum numerum ampliari; quare
the show multiplied with the races into late hours was extended not
spectaculum multiplicatis missibus in serum protrahebatur, ne
the managers even now of the factions it worthwhile unless to of a whole day
dominis quidem iam factionum dignantibus nisi ad totius diei
cursus greges ducere. mox et ipse aurigare atque etiam
to be more watched frequently he wanted arranged and in gardens among slaves and
spectari saepius voluit positoque in hortis inter servitia et
common people with a trial run of all himself to the eyes in Circus
sordidam plebem rudimento universorum se oculis in Circo
Maximus he presented with a certain freedman letting go of napkin from where
Maximo praebuit, aliquo liberto mittente mappam unde
the magistrates usually do.
magistratus solent.
Suetonius, Nero’s passion for chariot-racing (with number translation)

3 by a passion most especially from beginning age He was excited
2 equorum studio vel praecipue ab ineunte aetate flagravit
1 for horses most and of his conversation although it was forbidden about races
4 plurimusque illi sermo, quamquam vetaretur, de circensibus
5 was And once (who) had been dragged from the Greens a charioteer among
6 erat; et quondam tractum prasinum agitatorem inter
7 his fellow classmates complaining telling him off with his paedagogus about Hector se
8 loqui ementitus est. sed cum inter initia imperii eburneis
9 chariots everyday on a board he played to all even the most insignificant
10 quadrigis cotidie in abaco luderet, ad omnes etiam minimos
11 games from country retreat he used to travel at first in secret then openly
12 circenses e secessu commeabat, primo clam, deinde palam,
13 so that no one doubt there was that day definitely ... be there Nor
14 ut nemini dubium esset eo die utique affuturum. neque
15 did he disguise that he wanted he of prizes the number to be increased and therefore
16 dissimulabat velle se palmarum numerum ampliari; quare
17 the show multiplied with the races into late hours was extended not
18 spectaculum multiplicatis missibus in serum protrahebatur, ne
19 the managers even now of the factions it worthwhile unless to of a whole day
20 dominis quidem iam factionum dignantibus nisi ad totius diei
21 racing teams to bring Before long even himself to be a charioteer and also
22 cursum greges ducere. mox et ipse aurgare atque etiam
23 to be watched more frequently he wanted arranged and in gardens among of slaves and
24 spectari saepius voluit positoque in hortis inter servitia et
Maximo praebuit, aliquo liberto mittente mappam unde magistratus solent.
Suetonius, Nero’s passion for chariot-racing (translation)

He was excited by a passion for horses most especially from his early youth (lit. from his age beginning), and most of his conversation (lit. the conversation for him), although it was forbidden, was about the races. And once, complaining among his fellow classmates about a charioteer from the Greens who had been dragged, while his paedagogus was telling him off (lit. with his paedagogus telling him off), he pretended that he was talking about Hector. But although at the beginning of his reign he played with ivory chariots every day on a board, he used to travel to all, even the most insignificant, games from his country retreat, at first in secret, then openly, so that no-one was in doubt (lit. there was doubt to no-one) that on that day he would definitely be there. Nor did he disguise that he wanted the number of prizes to be increased; in which way/as a result of which, with the number of races multiplied, the show was extended into the later hours. And not even the managers of the teams were now considering it worthwhile to bring their teams unless to a whole day’s racing (lit. to racing of a whole day). Soon he even wanted to be a charioteer himself and also to be watched more frequently, and with a trial run arranged in the gardens among a group of slaves and some dirty common people, he presented himself to the eyes of all in the Circus Maximus, with a certain freedman letting go of the napkin from the place where magistrates usually do it.
Virgil

A boat race

(Aeneid 5.139-159 and 223-243)
Virgil, A boat race (numbered)

Four boats compete in the race:
the Pristis, commanded by Mnestheus
the Chimaera, commanded by Gyas
the Centaur, commanded by Sergestus
the Scylla, commanded by Cloanthus.

The aim is to make one circuit of a rock far out to sea, which acts like the meta in the Circus.

Lines 139-159

inde ubi clara dedit sonitum tuba, finibus omnes,

haud mora, prosiluere suis; ferit aethera clamor

nauticus, adductis spumant freta versa lacertis.

infundunt pariter sulcos, totumque dehiscit

convulsum remis rostrisque tridentibus aequor.

non tam praecipites biiugo certamine campum

corripuere ruunteque effusi carcere currus,

nec sic immissis aurigae undantia lora

cocussere iugis pronique in verbera pendent.

tum plausu fremituque virum studiisque faventum

consonat omne nemus, vocemque inclusa volutant

litora, pulsati colles clamore resultant.

effugit ante alios primisque elabitur undis

turbam inter fremitumque Gyas; quem deinde Cloanthus

consequitur, melior remis, sed pondere pinus

tarda tenet. post hos aequo discrimine Pristis
Gyas is first to reach the rock, but his helmsman takes such a wide course round the rock that Gyas becomes angry and throws him overboard - thus allowing the Scylla to take the lead. Far behind them, the Pristis and the Centaur are battling for third place. However, Sergestus steers the Centaur too close to the rock and the boat is so badly damaged that he has to drop out of the race. Mnestheus in the Pristis then seizes his chance to close the gap on the other two boats.

**Lines 223-243**

Centaurusque locum tendunt superare priorem;
et nunc Pristis habet, nunc victam praeterit ingens
Centaurus, nunc una ambae iunctisque feruntur
frontibus et longa sulcant vada salsa carina.

inde Gyan ipsamque ingenti mole Chimaeram
consequitur; cedit, quoniam spoliata magistro est.
solus iamque ipso superest in fine Cloanthus,
quem petit et summis adnixus viribus urget.
tum vero ingeminat clamor cunctique sequentem
instigant studiis, resonatque fragoribus aether.
hi proprium decus et partum indignantur honorem
ni teneant, vitamque volunt pro laude pacisci;
hos successus alit: possunt, quia posse videntur.
et fors aequatis cepissent praemia rostris,
i ni palmas ponto tendens utrasque Cloanthus
fudissetque preces divosque in vota vocasset:

`di, quibus imperium est pelagi, quorum aequora curro,
vobis laetus ego hoc candentem in litore taurum
constituam ante aras voti reus, extaque salsos
proiciam in fluctus et vina liquentia fundam.`

dixit, eumque imis sub fluctibus audiit omnis
Nereidum Phorcique chorus Panopeaque virgo,
et pater ipse manu magna Portunus euntem
impulit: illa Noto citius volucrique sagitta
ad terram fugit et portu se condidit alto.
Virgil, A boat race (with translation)

Four boats compete in the race:
the Pristis, commanded by Mnestheus
the Chimaera, commanded by Gyas
the Centaur, commanded by Sergestus
the Scylla, commanded by Cloanthus.
The aim is to make one circuit of a rock far out to sea, which acts like the meta in the Circus.

Lines 139-159

Then when the loud gave the signal trumpet starting all
inde ubi clara dedit sonitum tuba, finibus omnes,
without delay sped forward their strikes the sky The shout
haud mora, prosiluere suis; ferit aethera clamor
of the sailors by heaving are foaming waves up arms
nauticus, adductis spumant freta versa lacertis.
They cut through together furrows the entire and splits open
infindunt pariter sulcos, totumque dehiscit
torn apart by the oars prows and three-pronged surface of
convulsum remis rostrisque tridentibus aequor.
Not even so fast in a two-horsed race field
non tam praecipites biiugo certamine campum
tear across and rush off released starting-gate chariots
corripuere ruuntque effusi carcere currus,
nor in this way unrestrained charioteers the rippling reins
nec sic immissis aurigae undantia lora
shake pairs of bending horses forward and into whips lean
concussere iugis pronique in verbera pendent.
Then applause roar and of men with the cheers and of supporters
tum plausu fremituque virum studiisque faeventum
resounds whole wood shout and enclosed send out
consonat omne nemus, vocemque inclusa volutant
shores struck hills by the uproar echo
litora, pulsati colles clamore resultant.
speeds in the forward front of others first and glides ahead waters
effugit ante alios primisque elabitur undis
confusion Among noise and Gyas him Then Cloanthus
turbam inter fremitumque Gyas; quem deinde Cloanthus
chases after better with oars but with weight boat
consequitur, melior remis, sed pondere pinus
slow back After these neck and neck the Pristis
tarda tenet. post hos aequo discrimine Pristis
Centaurusque locum tendunt superare priorem;
and now the Pritis has it now defeated overtakes huge
et nunc Pritis habet, nunc victam praeterit ingens
Centaur now together both side by side and are carried
Centaurus, nunc una ambae iunctisque feruntur
with prows and long plough waters salty keels
frontibus et longa sulcant vada salsa carina.

Gyas is first to reach the rock, but his helmsman takes such
a wide course round the rock that Gyas becomes angry and
throws him overboard - thus allowing the Scylla to take the lead.
Far behind them, the Pritis and the Centaur are battling for
third place. However, Sergestus steers the Centaur too close to
the rock and the boat is so badly damaged that he has to drop
out of the race. Mnestheus in the Pritis then seizes his chance
to close the gap on the other two boats.

Lines 223-243
then Gyas itself and with its huge bulk the Chimaera
inde Gyas ipsamque ingenti mole Chimaeram
he overtakes she gives way since she has been deprived of helmsman
consequitur; cedit, quoniam spoliata magistro est.
alone now And itself is left at end Cloanthus
solus iamque ipso superest in fine Cloanthus,
whom for and greatest straining strength pursues
quem petit et summis adnixus viribus urget.
then indeed increases the uproar everyone and pursuing
tum vero ingeminat clamor cunctique sequentem
urges on support resounds and with the noises the sky
instigant studiis, resonatique fragoribus aether.

These men their own glory and gained feel shame honour
hi proprium decus et partum indignantur honorem
if they are in return not keep life and willing for fame to exchange

ni teneant, vitamque volunt pro laude pacisci;

these other men success encourages they are able to be

hos successus alit: possunt, quia posse videntur.

And perhaps side-by-side they would have taken the prizes with prows

et fors aequatis cepissent praemia rostris,

...not hands to the stretching

ni palmas ponto tendens utrasque Cloanthus

had poured and prayers gods and in pleas had called

fudissetque preces divosque in vota vocasset:

Gods for whom power there is the sea whose waters I race across

‘di, quibus imperium est pelagi, quorum aequora curro,

for you happily I this a snow-white on shore bull

vobis laetus ego hoc candentem in litore taurum

...not to keep life and willing for fame to exchange

ni teneant, vitamque volunt pro laude pacisci;

these other men success encourages they are able to be

hos successus alit: possunt, quia posse videntur.

And perhaps side-by-side they would have taken the prizes with prows

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et fors aequatis cepissent praemia rostris,

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ni palmas ponto tendens utrasque Cloanthus

had poured and prayers gods and in pleas had called

fudissetque preces divosque in vota vocasset:

Gods for whom power there is the sea whose waters I race across

‘di, quibus imperium est pelagi, quorum aequora curro,

for you happily I this a snow-white on shore bull

vobis laetus ego hoc candentem in litore taurum

...not to keep life and willing for fame to exchange

ni teneant, vitamque volunt pro laude pacisci;

these other men success encourages they are able to be

hos successus alit: possunt, quia posse videntur.

And perhaps side-by-side they would have taken the prizes with prows

et fors aequatis cepissent praemia rostris,

...not hands to the stretching

ni palmas ponto tendens utrasque Cloanthus

had poured and prayers gods and in pleas had called

fudissetque preces divosque in vota vocasset:

Gods for whom power there is the sea whose waters I race across

‘di, quibus imperium est pelagi, quorum aequora curro,

for you happily I this a snow-white on shore bull

vobis laetus ego hoc candentem in litore taurum

...not to keep life and willing for fame to exchange

ni teneant, vitamque volunt pro laude pacisci;

these other men success encourages they are able to be

hos successus alit: possunt, quia posse videntur.

And perhaps side-by-side they would have taken the prizes with prows

et fors aequatis cepissent praemia rostris,
Virgil, A boat race (with numbered translation)

Four boats compete in the race:

the **Pristis**, commanded by Mnestheus

the **Chimaera**, commanded by Gyas

the **Centaur**, commanded by Sergestus

the **Scylla**, commanded by Cloanthus.

The aim is to make one circuit of a rock far out to sea, which acts like the meta in the Circus.

**Lines 139-159**

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**Lines 143-159**

Four boats compete in the race:

the **Pristis**, commanded by Mnestheus

the **Chimaera**, commanded by Gyas

the **Centaur**, commanded by Sergestus

the **Scylla**, commanded by Cloanthus.

The aim is to make one circuit of a rock far out to sea, which acts like the meta in the Circus.

**Lines 139-159**

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<td>Then when the loud gave the signal trumpet starting positions all</td>
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**Eduqas Latin GCSE: A Day at the Races**
Gyas is first to reach the rock, but his helmsman takes such a wide course round the rock that Gyas becomes angry and throws him overboard - thus allowing the Scylla to take the lead. Far behind them, the Pristis and the Centaur are battling for third place. However, Sergestus steers the Centaur too close to the rock and the boat is so badly damaged that he has to drop out of the race. Mnestheus in the Pristis then seizes his chance to close the gap on the other two boats.
then Gyas itself and with its huge bulk the Chimaera
inde Gyan ipsamque ingenti mole Chimaeram
he overtakes she gives way since she has been deprived of helmsman
consequitur; cedit, quoniam spoliata magistro est.
alone now And itself is left at end Cloanthus
solus iamque ipso superest in fine Cloanthus,
he heads with his greatest straining strength pursues
quem petit et summis adnixus viribus urget.
tum vero ingeminat clamor cunctique sequentem
urges on support resounds and with the noises the sky
instigant studii, resonatque fragoribus aether.
These men their own glory and gained feel shame honour
hi proprium decus et partum indignantur honorem
if they keep life and willing for fame to exchange
...not to keep life and in return for fame to exchange
ni teneant, vitamque volunt pro laude pacisci;
these other men success encourages they are able because
hos successus alit: possunt, quia posse videntur.
And perhaps side-by-side they would have taken the prizes with prows
et fors aequatis cepissent praemia rostris,
...not to the stretching both sea out both Cloanthus
ni palmas ponto tendens utrasque Cloanthus
had poured and prayers gods and in pleas had called
fudissetque preces divosque in vota vocasset:
Gods for whom there is sea whose waters I race across
‘di, quibus imperium est pelagi, quorum aequora curro,
for you happily I this a snow-white on shore bull
vobis laetus ego hoc candentem in litore taurum
I will place before the altars vow debtor entrails and the salty
constituam ante aras voti reus, extaque salsos

I will throw into waves and wine clear I will pour out
proiciam in fluctus et vina liquentia fundam.'

He spoke him and deep under waves heard whole
dixit, eumque imis sub fluctibus audiit omnis

of sea nymphs Phorcus and choir Panopea and virgin
Nereidum Phorcique chorus Panopeaque virgo,

and father himself hand with a mighty Portunus him going
et pater ipse manu magna Portunus euntem

That than the ship south wind faster flying and arrow
impulit: illa Noto citius volucrique sagitta

to land sped and harbour itself anchored in the deep
ad terram fugit et portu se condidit alto.
Then when the loud trumpet gave the signal, all sped forward without delay from their starting positions. The shout of the sailors strikes the sky, the waves are foaming, churned up by heaving arms. They cut through the watery furrows together, and the entire surface of the sea splits open, torn apart by the oars and three-pronged prows. Not even so fast in a two-horsed race do chariots tear across the field and rush off, when released from the starting-gate, nor in this way do the charioteers shake the rippling reins over the unrestrained pairs of horses (lit. with the pairs of horses unrestrained) and, bending forward, lean in to whip them (lit. lean into whips). Then the whole wood resounds with the applause and roar of men and with the cheers of the supporters, and the enclosed shores send out a shout, and the hills, struck by the uproar, echo. Among the crowd and noise Gyas speeds forward in front of the others and glides ahead into the first stretch of water (lit. in the first waters). Then Cloanthus chases after him with a better crew (lit. better with the oars), but with its weight the slow boat holds him back. After them, neck and neck, the Pristis and the Centaur strain to gain the better position, and now the Pristis has it, now the huge Centaur overtakes the defeated boat/Pristis, now both are together and are carried with prows side by side and the plough the salty waters with their long keels.

Gyas is first to reach the rock, but his helmsman takes such a wide course round the rock that Gyas becomes angry and throws him overboard - thus allowing the Scylla to take the lead. Far behind them, the Pristis and the Centaur are battling for third place. However, Sergestus steers the Centaur too close to the rock and the boat is so badly damaged that he has to drop out of the race. Mnestheus in the Pristis then seizes his chance to close the gap on the other two boats.

Then he chases Gyas and the Chimaera itself with its huge bulk; she gives way, since she has been deprived of her helmsman. And now Cloanthus is left at the end itself, whom he makes for and pursues, straining with his greatest strength. Then indeed the uproar increases and everyone urges him on in his pursuit (lit. urges on the pursuing one) with shouts of support, and the sky resounds with the noise (lit. noises). These men feel shame if they don’t keep their own glory and the honour they have gained, and they are willing to exchange their life in return for fame; success encourages these other men: they are able, because they seem to be able. And perhaps, with prows side-by-side, they would have taken the prize (lit. prizes), if Cloanthus, stretching out both hands to the sea, had not poured out prayers and called on the gods in his pleas. “Gods, for whom there is power over the sea, whose waters I race across, for you I happily will place a snow-white bull on this shore before the altars as a debtor of my vow, and I will throw the entrails into the salty waves and I will pour out clear wine.” He spoke, and under the deep waves the whole chorus of sea nymphs and the sea god Phoracus and Panopea the virgin heard him, and father Portunus himself with his great hand pushed him on his way (lit. pushed the going one). That ship sped to land more quickly than the South wind and a flying arrow and anchored itself in the deep harbour.