

Latin Homework Week 2 - Rupert Courtenay-Wilson

P.34-35 Grammar/Translation exercises

- a. Staphyla, abi et aquam porta! = Staphyla, go away and carry the water!
Slave-woman, go out and ask for fire! = Seruae, excite et ignem rogate!
- b. Tu autem, mi domine, quare curas malas habes? = But why do you, my master, have wicked concerns?
But why do you, my Euclio, love a wretched slave-woman? = tu autem, mi Euclio, quare seruam miseram amas?
- c. Ut aurum multum senes uexat miseros! = How greedy old men worry about a lot of gold!
How the evil old man beats his unhappy slaves = ut malus senex seruos uerbert miseros!
- d. O me miseram! Ut oculi mei me uexant! = Oh dear me! How my eyes trouble me!
Oh dear me! How wretched an old man I am! = O me miseram! Ut miser senex sum!
- e. Malos dominos miseri serui habent = The male-slaves have an evil master.
(It is) a wretched old man the unhappy daughter loves = Miserum senem misera filia amat.
- f. Malorum seruorum oculi domini miseri curas non uident = The eyes of the wicked male-slaves do not see the concerns of their wretched master.
The eyes of a bad slave-woman do not see the worry of the unhappy daughter = malae seruae oculi filiae miserae curam non uident.

P.43 Translation

Megadorum, a rich man and neighbour of Euclio, is called by his sister Eunomia from the house. Eunomia is worried because Megadorus does not have a wife. Megadorus, however, does not want a wife. For wives make rich men poor. Megadorus has enough gold, and does not like beautiful women. For as a woman is beautiful, so she troubles the man. Therefore as the sister demands, so the brother does. For he has the best girl, Phaedra, the daughter of Euclio. However, because Euclio is poor, Phaedra has no dowry. But Megadorus does not want a dowry. For if the wives are rich and have large dowries, the post-wedding expenses are great, and the men spend too much money.