

**LANGUAGE FAIR  
UNIVERSITY OF MEMPHIS**

Level 1

**Apollo and Cupid's contest**

Daphnē erat prīmus amor Phoebī. Īra Cupīdinis Phoebō amōrem dedit. Phoebus superbus vīderat Cupīdinem cum sagittīs et dīxerat: "Quid sunt tibi, puer, arma et sagittae? Sagittae sunt mihi. Ego possum dare vulnera hostibus. Tū dēbēs contentus esse cum amōribus."

Fīlius Veneris respondit: "Tuus arcus omnia, Phoebe, figit, sed meus arcus tē figit." Et in arcū Cupīdō duo tēla tenuit: hoc tēlum amōrem fugat; illud tēlum amōrem facit. Deus Cupīdō hoc tēlum in Daphnem figit, illud in Phoebum. Phoebus amat; Daphne nōmen amōris fugitat.

*"Apollo and Cupid," Latin Via Ovid (1977), p.115*

Daphne was Apollo's first love. Cupid's anger gave Apollo this love. The proud Apollo had seen Cupid with arrow and had said: "Yo, little kid, what good are weapons and arrows for you? Arrows are for me. I can wound enemies. YOU ought to be content with love affairs."

Venus's son replied: "Your bow shoots everything, Apollo, but my bow shoots you." And on his bow Cupid held two weapons: this weapon puts love to flight; that weapon causes love. The god Cupid shoots this arrow into Daphne, that one into Apollo. Apollo loves; Daphne flees the name of love.

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Level 1

**Echo and Narcissus**

Ubi nympha Ēchō Narcissum vidit, statim iuvenem amāvit. Ēchō adhūc corpus et vōcem habēbat. Quod Ēchō Iūnōnī, rēgīnae deōrum, dolō nocuerat, Iūnō dixit: "Nōn sine poenā mihi nocueris." Ēchō vōcem habet, sed solum respondere potest. Verba sōla aliōrum reportāre potest.

Ōlim Narcissus cum cēterīs iuvenibus animālia fera in silvīs quaerit. Ēchō prope iuvenem sēcrētō est.

"Quis adest?" rogat Narcissus. "Quis adest?"

"Adest," respondet Ēchō.

"Venī," clāmat Narcissus magnā vōce. "Venī!"

"Vēnī," respondet Ēchō, et nympha misera iuvenem superbum brachiīs suīs tenere temptat.

"Echo and Narcissus," *Latin Via Ovid*, p. 105, abridged and adapted

When the nymph Echo saw Narcissus, she immediately loved the young man. Echo still had her body and voice. Because Echo had insulted Juno, the queen of the gods, Juno said, "You will not harm me without punishment." Echo has a voice, but she can only respond. She can give back only the words of others.

One day Narcissus is hunting wild animals in the forest with other young men. Echo is near the young man secretly.

"Who is there?" asks Narcissus. "Who is there?"

"\_\_ is here," Echo responds.

"Come," shouts Narcissus in a loud voice. "Come!"

"I have come," responds Echo, and the unhappy nymph tries to hold the proud young man with her arms.

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POETRY

Level 1

*Why is Selius so sad?*

Quod fronte Selium nubila vides, Rufe,  
Quod ambulātor porticum terit seram,  
Lugubre quiddam quod tacet piger voltus,  
Quod paene terram nasus indecens tangit,  
Quod dextrā pectus pulsat et comam vellit:  
Non ille amīcī fata lūget aut fratris,  
Uterque natus vīvit et precor vīvat,  
Salva est et uxor sarcinaeque servīque,  
Nihil colōnus vilicusque decoxit.  
Maerōris igitur causa quae? Domī cenat.

(FROM: M. Valerii Martialis Epigrammaton libri / recognovit W. Heraeus. Martial.  
Wilhelm Heraeus. Jacobus Borovskij. Leipzig. 1925/1976, unabridged)

Though, Rufus, you see Selius with clouded brow; though you see him walking late in the porticoes; though you see his heavy look conceal some mournful feeling, his ugly nose nearly touching the earth, his right hand striking his breast, and tearing his hair, he is not bewailing the loss of a friend or brother. Both his sons are alive,----and I pray they may continue to live! Safe and sound is his wife too, and his furniture, and his slaves; nor has his farmer or his bailiff wasted any part of his property. What then is the cause of his sadness? He dines at home.

Martial, Epigrams. Book 2. Bohn's Classical Library (1897)