



ST PAUL'S SCHOOL
Est. 1509

JUNIOR SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATION

MAY 2018

LATIN

1 hour 30 minutes

Answer:

- **Section A**
- **one of the two questions for Section B**
- **Section C**

Name:.....

SECTION A

Be careful both to do the translation and to answer the questions which follow the passage.

Translate into good English.

PLEASE USE ALTERNATE LINES.

The Schoolmaster of Falerii.

The Romans have been finding it hard to besiege the city of Falerii into submission. But the treacherous local schoolmaster has an idea of how he might help the Romans to succeed.

- 1 in urbe autem magister quidam habitabat qui cives suos prodere magnopere volebat; quod
magister optimus erat, pueri eius filii nobilium erant. ab eo pueri ex urbe cotidie
ducebantur, ut corpora exercerent. quamquam bellum circum urbem gerebatur, hostes
magister non timebat. olim pueros longius ab urbe ad Romanos duxit. in castra ingressus ad
5 ducem ipsum adiit. Camillus haec magistrum rogavit: “quid vis et cur ad nos venisti?”
magister respondit: “filios omnium nobilium mecum duxi. eos vobis obsides dare volo. si
hos obsides tenebitis, mox Falerios capietis; nam patres eorum omne imperium in urbe
habent. erit nihil quod non facient ad filios recipiendos”. Camillus ipse tamen maxima ira
motus est. “o magister pessime, “dixit”, nonne tu rem pessimam fecisti? nos Romani”, dixit,
10 “talia non facimus.” tum virgas omnibus pueris dedit et eis imperavit ut magistrum
verberarent. postquam cives haec a muris conspexerunt inter se locuti sunt: “honorem
maximum nobis Romani ostenderunt. Romanos socios iustos magis quam hostes habere
malumus. itaque bellum statim finitum est.

[50 marks]

quidam= a certain

prodo-ere= to betray

nobilium is genitive

cotidie= daily

castra (n pl)= camp

obses-obsidis= hostage

si= if

adrecipiendos= to get back

talis-is-e= such, of such a kind

virga-ae (f)= stick

verbero-are= to beat

malo,malle= to prefer

Quoting the line numbers in each case, give an example of each of the following:

- 1) An Indirect Command
- 2) A deponent verb in the Perfect
- 3) A verb in the Future Active
- 4) A superlative adjective
- 5) A verb in the Imperfect Passive
- 6) A second declension noun in the vocative
- 7) A Purpose Clause
- 8) A first declension noun in the Ablative
- 9) A personal pronoun
- 10) A third declension noun in the Accusative

[10 marks]

[Total for SECTION A: 60 marks]

SECTION B

Answer EITHER the Comprehension OR the English-Latin sentences. Use alternate lines.

PLEASE USE A FRESH SHEET.

Comprehension

On his journey home from Troy, after surviving various other adventures, Odysseus encounters the sorceress Circe.

ubi insulam Aeoli, regis ventorum, reliquerunt, ad insulam venerunt quam Circe pulchra regebat. viginti homines ab Ulixē ad reginam missi sunt ut auxilium ab ea peterent. itaque a navibus per silvam profecti sunt ad reginam, quae eos in animalia vertit. Eurylochus solus animal non factus ad navem fugit et Ulixi omnia quae amici passi erant nuntiavit.

Ulixes igitur territus statim profectus est ut socios suos e periculo servaret. sed in via Mercurium deum vidit, qui eum monuit et herbam ei dedit. “hac herba,” inquit, “non solum vitam tuam servare poteris sed etiam milites tuos liberare.”

Ulixes, ubi ad domum reginae advenit, eam iussit socios in homines vertere. Circe, Ulixis et verbis et factis territa, animalia in homines vertit. regina, quae non iam inimica fuit, ingentem cenam et cibum bonum paravit; itaque concordiam amicitiamque reduxit. sociis liberatis, annum ibi Ulixes mansit et vitam laetissimam egit. tum, quod socii eum hortabantur ut discederet, insulam Circes reliquit.

Circe, gen. Circes = Circe, the sorceress

Ulixes, gen. Ulixis = Odysseus

verto, -ere, verti, versus = turn, change

cena, -ae (f) = dinner

concordia, -ae (f) = harmony, agreement

amphitheatrum, i 2n – amphitheatre

TURN OVER

1. What was Aeolus the king of? [1]
2. How many men were sent out by Odysseus? [1]
3. Why were they sent? [2]
4. Where did they have to travel through to get to Circe? [1]
5. What two things did Eurylochus do? [2 + 3]
6. What did Odysseus set out to try to do? [2]
7. What two things did Mercury do? [2 + 2]
8. Translate exactly what he said. [4]
9. What did Odysseus do when he arrived at Circe's house? [2]
10. Why did Circe change the men back? [2]
11. What two things did Circe prepare? [2]
12. How long did Odysseus stay with Circe? [1]
13. Why did he leave Circe's island? [3]

[Total for SECTION B Comprehension: 30 marks]

English-Latin sentences**Translate into Latin. Use alternate lines.****PLEASE USE A FRESH SHEET.**

1. The chieftains went to the town in order to see the queen. [5]
2. After the soldiers had approached the mountain, the frightened enemy hurried to the sacred city. [5]
3. Tomorrow, twelve young men will be led into the amphitheatre and there they will be killed by arrows. [5]
4. We persuaded the king to find eleven animals for the gods. [5]
5. After having been led into the river by the evil teacher, we will never trust him again. [5]
6. Surely you saw the guards of the Greeks who did not punish the slaves? [5]

[Total for SECTION B Translation: 30 marks]**SECTION C****Write between 120 and 140 words on ONE of the following. Use alternate lines.****PLEASE USE A FRESH SHEET.**

1. Imagine you are a Roman citizen. What sort of things would you do on your day off from work?
2. Describe the Roman practices concerning death and funerals.
3. Pick **two** Roman heroes you have read about and explain why the Romans considered their actions to be noteworthy.
4. Describe the main layout of the Roman house. Do you think the design well suited to a hot climate?
5. Imagine you are a Roman soldier in Britain. Describe the equipment you would carry and why it is useful.
6. Do you think Julius Caesar was a good or bad leader? You must give examples of his actions to back up your argument.
7. What do you think Odysseus' greatest challenge was? You must give details of what happened in the story you choose.
8. Which **two** of Hercules' labours do you think were most impressive? You must give details of each of the labours.

[Total for SECTION C: 10 marks]**END OF PAPER**

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