



OUNDLE

School

2018 Academic Scholarship

Latin

Time Allowed: **1 hour and 30 minutes**

Instructions:

- **No dictionaries allowed**
- Please answer the following questions on your answer paper:
 - How long have you been learning Latin?
 - How many lessons have you had per week?
 - Which text book have you been using?
- Answer Question One and **EITHER** Question Two **OR** Question Three
- Write your answers on **alternate** lines
- Start a new sheet of paper for your second question

QUESTION ONE**[70 marks]**

Translate the following passage, which is based on Ovid's description of the story of Ceres and Proserpina in the *Fasti*.

In her search for her abducted daughter Proserpina, Ceres comes to a farm and helps an old man and his family there.

Ceres lacrimans filiam amissam ubique quaerebat. tandem ad **fundum** advenit, ubi senex, nomine **Celeus**, **greges** custodiebat. cum Ceres **se** anum **simulavisset**, Celeus non deam agnovit. itaque, commotus Cereris dolore, dixit: "mater, cur sola es? familia mea pauper est et infans **aeger** est, sed cenam **tectumque** tibi dabimus." Ceres, nomine matre audita, tam laeta erat ut senem laudaret. "gaude!" inquit "filius habes, quamquam aeger! mea filia rapta est. eheu! melior **quanto sors** tua sorte mea est!" Ceres Celeum domum secuta est. ibi filium senis vidit, qui gravi morbo patiebatur. dea **papaver** humo carpsit ut remedium **misceret**. cotidie puer, nomine **Triptolemus**, papaver cum lacte bibit. nocte Ceres, postquam **carmina** cantata sunt, puerum in igne posuit, sperans eum immortalem fieri. ubi tamen mater infantis cognovit quid Ceres faceret, iratissima erat. "filius meus tibi **nocebitur!**" clamavit. Ceres **leniter** respondit: "Triptolemus tutus est. sed nunc non immortalis erit."

Vocabulary

Ceres, Cereris (f.) - Ceres, goddess of the harvest

fundus, fundi (m.) - farm

Celeus, Celei (m.) - Celeus

grex, gregis (f.) - flock

se - herself

simulo, simulare, simulavi, simulatum - disguise

aeger, aegra, aegrum - sick

tectum, tecti (n.) - roof

quanto - (*here*) how much

sors, sortis (f.) - lot, fate

papaver, papaveris (n.) - poppy

misceo, miscere, miscui, mixtum - mix

Triptolemus, Triptolemi (m.) - Triptolemus

carmen, carminis (n.) - (*here*) spell

noceo, nocere, nocui - harm

leniter - gently

Read the following lines by Virgil carefully. Answer the questions which follow them on a second sheet of paper.

[You will probably find this verse difficult, but I am most interested to see some evidence that you have attempted to wrestle with the difficulties. Please be aware that in Latin poetry the word order may be different from prose, and that words which naturally go together (like nouns and adjectives) may be separated. This means that at all times you should be thinking about the significance of the endings in order to fit the words together in the correct grammatical structure. Your answers should refer to specific evidence in Latin from the poem, so that I can see that you are not just guessing!]

Aeneas recounts events from the Trojan War, describing the moment when the Greeks seemed to have gone from Troy, leaving behind a huge wooden horse on the beach.

fracti bello fatisque repulsi

ductores **Danaum** tot iam **labentibus** annis

instar montis equum divina **Palladis** arte 15

aedificant, sectaque intexunt abiete costas;

votum pro reditu simulant; ea **fama vagatur.**

huc **delecta** virum sortiti corpora furtim

includunt **caeco lateri penitusque** cavernas

ingentis **uterumque** armato milite **complent.** 20

est in conspectu Tenedos, notissima fama

insula, dives opum Priami dum regna manebant,

nunc tantum **sinus** et **statio** male fida **carinis:**

huc se **provecti** deserto in **litore condunt;**

nos abiisse **rati** et **vento** petiisse Mycenae. 25

ergo omnis longo **solvit** se **Teucra luctu;**

panduntur portae, iuvat ire et **Dorica** castra

desertosque videre locos litusque relictum:

hic **Dolopum** manus, hic saevus tendebat Achilles;

classibus hic locus, hic acie **certare** solebant. 30

Virgil, *Aeneid II*

Vocabulary

frango, frangere, fregi, fractum - break

fatum, fati (n.) - fate

Danaum = of the Greeks

labor, labi, lapsus sum - pass, slip by

instar - as big as

Pallas = goddess Athena/Minerva

votum, voti (n.) - votive offering, gift to the gods

fama, fama (f.) - rumour, reputation

vagor, vagari, vagatus sum - wander

deligo, deligere, delegi, delectum - choose

caecus, caeca, caecum - dark

latus, lateris (n.) - side

penitus, penita, penitum - deep within

uterus, uteri (m.) - belly

compleo, complere, complevi, completum
- fill

sinus, sinus (m.) - bay

statio, stationis (f.) - anchorage

carina, carinae (f.) - ship

provehor, provehi, provectus sum -
advance, carry myself

litus, litoris (n.) - shore

condo, condere, condidi, conditum - hide

ratus, rata, ratum - thinking

ventus, venti (m.) - wind

solvo, solvere, solui, solutum - release

Teucra = Trojan

luctus, luctus (n.) - grief

pando, pandere, pandi, passum - open

Doricus = Greek

Dolopus = Greek

classis, classis (m.) - fleet

certo, certare, certavi, certatum - fight

1. 13-14 *fracti...annis*: what difficulties have the leaders of Greeks faced? [2]
2. 15 *instar montis equum*: what is the size of the wooden horse equivalent to? [1]
3. 18-10 *huc...completo*: who is hidden inside the wooden horse? [3]
4. 21-22 *est in conspectu Tenedos, notissima fama insula*: translate these words. [4]
5. 24 *huc...condunt*: what do the Greeks do at Tenedos and why do they choose this location? [3]
6. 25 *nos...Mycenas*: what do the Trojans think has happened? [2]
7. 26-28 *ergo...relictum*: how do the Trojans feel and what do they do as a result? [5]
8. 29-30 *hic...solebant*: how does Virgil create a sense of nostalgia for the earlier events of the Trojan War? Refer to the Latin if possible. [6]
9. Find an example of the following in this passage: [4]
 - a. A verb in the passive
 - b. A present participle
 - c. An infinitive
 - d. A perfect passive participle

Or QUESTION THREE

[30 marks]

Translate these English sentences into accurate Latin. Even if you are uncertain about all the words in a sentence, you are advised to attempt as much as you can since every word carries some marks. Guesses may just earn some marks, but gaps never will. Some of the vocabulary for this section is taken from Question One.

1. Ceres, who was a beautiful goddess, had lost her daughter Proserpina.
2. Proserpina had been taken by Pluto, because he wanted her to be his queen.
3. The old man was so kind to the goddess that she decided to help him.
4. It is necessary for mortals to make sacrifices in order to please the gods.
5. Mothers fear that their children might be harmed.

END OF QUESTION PAPER