



OUNDLE

School

2019 Academic Scholarship

Latin

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

No dictionaries allowed

Instructions:

- 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 abduction of the Sabine women in the *Ars Amatoria*.

In the early days of Rome, the men have to resort to a trick in order to get wives.

homines olim **Romani**, cum urbem aedificavissent, tristes erant quod uxores liberosque non habebant. fortiores tamen omnis alteris gentibus in **Italia** erant. itaque callidum **consilium** ceperunt. rex, nomine Romulus, Romanos iussit **Sabinos** Romam invitare ut urbem nuper **confectam** viderent. "spectaculum splendidum," inquit, "in theatro dabimus. necesse est nobis **scaenam** aedificare et actores legere. facite theatrum!" Romani diligenter multos dies laboraverunt. postquam omnia parata erat, Sabini advenerunt. Romani in **colle** sedentes puellas Sabinas cum oculis **avidis** spectabant. tandem rex eis signum dedit ut illas raperent. Romani clamantes **surrexerunt** et puellas, quae fugiebant **quasi columbae a lupis** agitantur, ceperunt. multos viros Sabinos interfecerunt. puellis perterritis abductis, parentes iratissimi erant. denique tamen Sabinae maritos novos amabant. mox Romanae vocatae sunt, non Sabinae. dicebatur feminas Romanas postea theatrum semper **vitare**.

Vocabulary

Romanus, -a, -um = Roman

Italia, -ae (f.) = Italy

consilium, -i (n.) = plan

Sabinus, -a, -um = Sabine

conficio, conficere, confeci, confectus = finish, complete

scaena, -ae (f.) = stage

collis, -is (f.) = hill

avidus, -a, -um = greedy

surgo, surgere, surrexi, surrectus = get up, rise

quasi = just like

columba, -ae (f.) = dove

lupus, -i (m.) = wolf

vito, vitare, vitavi, vitatus = avoid

Either QUESTION 2

[30 marks]

Read the following lines by Catullus 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!]

Theseus chooses to offer himself as one of the sacrificial victims sent by Athens for the Minotaur. The Cretan princess Ariadne spots him when he arrives and falls in love with him.

electos iuvenes simul et decus **innuptarum**

Cecropiam solitam esse **dapem** dare Minotauro.

quis **angusta** malis cum **moenia** vexarentur,

ipse suum Theseus pro caris corpus Athenis

proicere optavit potius quam talia **Cretam** 5

funera Cecropiae nec funera portarentur.

atque ita nave **levi** nitens ac **lenibus auris**

magnanimum ad **Minoa** venit **sedesque** superbas.

hunc simul ac cupido conspexit **lumine virgo**.

cum saevum **cupiens** contra contendere monstrum 10

aut mortem **appeteret** Theseus aut praemia laudis!

non ingrata tamen frustra **munuscula** divis

promittens **tacito** suscepit vota **labello**.

Taken from Catullus 64

Vocabulary

eligo, eligere, elegi, electus = choose
innupta, -ae (f.) = unmarried young woman
Cecropia, -ae (f.) = Athens
dapis, -is (f.) = sacrificial meal, feast
angustus, -a, -um = narrow
moenia, -ium (n.pl.) = walls
proicio, proicere, proieci, proiectus = thrown down
opto, optare, optavi, optatus = choose
potius = rather
Creta, -ae (f.) = Crete (island where the Minotaur is)
funus, -eris (n.) = dead body
levis, -e = light, swift

lenis, -e = gentle
aura, -ae (f.) = breeze
magnanimus, -a, -um = noble
Minoa = *accusative of Minos*
sedes, -is (f.) = palace, hall
lumen, -inis = (here) eye
virgo, -inis = young woman, maiden
cupio, cupere, cupivi, cupitus = desire, want
appeto, appetere, appetivi, appetitus = strive for, reach for
munusculum, -i (n.) = small gift
tacitus, -a, -um = silent
labellum, -i (n.) = lip

Questions

1. In lines 1-2, what does Athens send every year as an offering to the Minotaur? [2]
2. In lines 4-5, how does Catullus convey the idea that Theseus cares deeply about his home city of Athens? Refer to the **Latin** in your answer. [2]
3. In line 6, which Latin word is repeated and what is the effect of this repetition? [2]
4. In line 7, what mode of transport does Theseus use to reach the island of Crete? Is his journey easy or difficult? [2]
5. In line 8, how does Catullus emphasise King Minos' power and importance? [2]
6. Translate line 9. [4]
7. In line 10, what is Theseus eager to do? [2]
8. In line 11, what are the two possible outcomes Theseus might face? [2]
9. Why do you think Ariadne prays for Theseus' safety 'tacito labello' in line 14? [2]
10. In lines 7-11, how does Catullus make Theseus' arrival in Crete and his plan seem dramatic and exciting? Make three points and refer to the **Latin** in your answers. [6]
11. 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 verb in the subjunctive

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. Romulus, who was the king of Rome, built a big city.
2. The men were sitting on the stage in order to see the doves.
3. The wolf did not like the women because they were working in the theatre.
4. Since the boys had prepared dinner, their parents were very happy.
5. It is necessary for me to invite the Romans and the Sabines to my house.

END OF QUESTION PAPER