



OUNDLE

School

2020 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
- There is a **Supplementary Vocabulary List** to help you; please use it and be aware that words are highlighted in the passages only the first time that they appear.
- Write your answers on **alternate** lines.
- Start a new sheet of paper for your second question.

QUESTION ONE**[70 marks]**

Translate the following passage. There is vocabulary help on a supplementary sheet.

King Tarquinius, believing that a snake in his palace is a sign sent from the gods, decides to send his sons to the Oracle at Delphi. Whilst there, they decide to ask questions about the future.

ingens **serpens**, cum **terrorem** clamoremque in **regia** fecisset, **Tarquinius** regis **pectus curis** **anxiis** **implevit**. perterritus igitur rex filios **Delphos**, ubi erat **oraculum** in terris clarissimum, mittere constituit ut **mandata** sua **perficerent**. itaque **Titus** et **Arruns** cum comite, **Bruto**, filio sororis regis profecti sunt. postquam Delphos venerunt, oraculum rogare maxime cupiebant quis rex patre mortuo futurus esset. dicunt vocem **validam** e **spelunca** **redditam esse**: "**imperium** totum **Romae** habebit qui primus vestrum, o iuvenes, **osculum** matri tulerit." filii Tarquinius rem **omnino taceri** iusserunt ut frater suus, quem domi reliquerunt, **ignarus** huius **responsi** maneret. **nesciebant** ipsi tamen quid hoc responsum **significaret**. Brutus autem, qui **tam** sapiens erat ut responsum oraculi aliud significare **putaret**, **quasi** ex equo forte **elapsus**, terrae osculum dedit, quod putabat eam matrem omnium hominum esse.

Names

Tarquinius, i (m) = Tarquinius (King of Rome)

Delphi, Delphorum (m.pl) = Delphi (home of the oracle)

Titus, i (m) = Titus (a son of the king)

Arruns, Arruntis (m) = Arruns (a son of the king)

Brutus, i (m) = Brutus (nephew of the king)

Sextus, i (m) = Sextus (a son of the king)

Roma, ae (f) = Rome

Read the following lines by Martial 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! Again there is some vocabulary help given, while other words can be guessed from the surrounding context.]

Martial, a 1st century AD poet, writes a letter to his friend, Castricus, in which he makes fun of a character called Hermogenes, who cannot resist stealing napkins wherever he goes.

Hermogenes **tantus mapparum**, Castrice, fur est,

quantus nummorum vix, puto, Massa fuit;

tu licet observes **dextram** teneasque **sinistram**,

inveniet, mappam qua **ratione** trahat.

5 **nuper** cum Myrino peteretur **missio laeso**,

subduxit mappas quattuor Hermogenes;

cretatam praetor cum vellet mittere mappam,

praetori mappam **surpuit** Hermogenes.

attulerat mappam nemo, dum furta timentur:

10 **mantele** a mensa surpuit Hermogenes.

hoc quoque si **deerit**, medios **discingere lectos**

mensarumque **pedes** non timet Hermogenes.

quamvis non **modico caleant spectacula sole**,

vela reducuntur, cum venit Hermogenes.

15 festinant **trepidi** substringere **carbasa** nautae,

ad portum **quotiens paruit** Hermogenes.

ad cenam Hermogenes mappam non attulit **unquam**,

a cena semper rettulit Hermogenes.

Questions

1. Massa was a close-friend of Emperor Nero, who was condemned for embezzlement in Spain in 93AD. What point is Martial trying to make in lines 1-2? [2]
2. Martial claims in lines 3-4 that Hermogenes would still find a way to steal napkins, even if you did what two things to try to prevent him? [2]
3. What word in **Latin** might explain the reason why the gladiator Myrinus might be seeking a “missio” in line 5? Give a translation. [2]
4. What two possibilities are there for the case of “Myrino” and show how each might work within the translation of line 5? [2 + 2]
5. In lines 9-12, when people at dinner-parties fail to bring their own napkins along, how does Hermogenes cope with his need to steal napkins? [2]
6. In lines 13-14, despite what conditions are the awnings packed away at the theatre? [2]
7. Translate lines 15-16 [6]
8. How does Martial make his final observation in lines 17-18 seem especially strong? Make **three** points and refer to the **Latin** in your answers. [6]
9. The name “Hermogenes” is a Greek name, created by Martial, meaning “descended from Hermes”. Why might Martial have chosen this name for his character in this poem? [1]
10. Find an example of the following in this passage: [3]
 1. A verb in the passive
 2. An infinitive
 3. 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. Brutus, who was a brave young man, caught sight of a huge snake.
2. The sisters of the king fled, since they were aware of the danger.
3. In the beautiful palace, a kiss was given by the cruel companion.
4. The young men hurried to Rome quickly in order to see their mother.
5. Although the girl had slipped to the ground, the king did not see her.

END OF QUESTION PAPER

13+ 2020 Academic Scholarship Final round – Latin Supplementary Vocabulary List

Question One Vocabulary

serpens, serpentis (m) = snake
terror, terroris (m) = terror
regia, ae (f) = palace
pectus, pectoris (n) = heart
anxius, a, um = worried, anxious
impleo, implere, implevi, impletus = I fill
cura, curae (f) = worry, trouble
oraculum, i (n) = oracle
mandatum, i (n) = command
perficio, perficere, perfeci, perfectus = I finish, accomplish
spelunca, ae (f) = cave
reddo, reddere, reddidi, redditum = I utter in reply
imperium, i (n) = power

osculum, i (n) = kiss
omnino = completely
taceo, tacere, tacui, tacitus = I am silent, I keep silent
ignarus, a, um = unaware
nescio, nescire, nescivi, nescitus = I do not know
responsum, i (n) = response, answer
significo, significare, significavi, significatus = I indicate, express, mean
tam = so
puto, putare, putavi, putatus = I think
quasi = as if
elabor, elabi, elapsus sum = I slip

Question Two Vocabulary

mappa, ae (f) = napkin
tantus ... quantus = as big ... as
nummus, i (m) = money
tu licet = *licet ut tu*
dextra, ae (f) = right hand
sinistra, ae (f) = left hand
ratio, rationis (f) = method, means, way
nuper = recently
missio, missionis (f) = a release, discharge, reprieve [from fighting]
laedo, laedere, laesi, laesus = I harm, wound, injure
cretatus, a, um – powered, marked with chalk
surpuit = *surripuit*
praetor, praetoris (m) = a senior city official [who is trying here to start a race]
mantele, mantelis (n) = table-cloth

desum, deesse, defui = I am absent, lacking, missing
discingo, discingere, discinxi, discinctus = I unwind, unwrap, strip
lectus, i (m) = couch
mensa, ae (f) = table
pes, pedis (m) = foot
quamvis = although
spectaculum, i (n) = show
caleo, calere, calui = I am hot, warm
sol, solis (m) = sun, heat of the day
modicus, a, um = moderate, temperate
velum, i (n) = awning, sun-shade
trepidus, a, um = fearful, anxious
carbasum, i (n) = canvas, sail [on a boat]
paruit = *apparuit*
quotiens = as often as, whenever
unquam = *umquam*