



OUNDLE

School

EXAMINATION PAPER

Academic Scholarship 2026

13+ Latin

Time allowed: 1 hour and 30 minutes

Name: _____

Instructions

- Dictionaries are not allowed. There is a supplementary wordlist booklet where vocabulary is listed for each section/question on the paper. It is expected that you will use this throughout.
- Answer on lined paper. Write your name clearly at the top of each sheet of paper that you use.
- Answer ALL the questions in both Section A [40 marks] and Section B [60 marks].
You should not spend more than 40 minutes on Section A.
- You are expected to write clearly and accurately throughout each of your answers. You should leave some time towards the end of the examination to check your work carefully.
- The maximum number of marks for this paper is [100 marks].

SECTION A

Read the story and answer the questions. Extra help is given with vocabulary on the enclosed Section A list – make sure to use it.

Alexander the Great has reached India, where his troops fight a great battle against King Porus. Porus looks to be losing the battle, although his war-elephants remain an unpredictable factor.

rex Porus tamen cum paucis militibus qui pudorem maiorem quam timorem habebant, colligere viros dispersos coepit. elephantos ante agmen suorum agi quoque iussit; beluae enim maximum terrorem in Macedones iniecerunt. stridor insolitus non equos modo – animal tam pavidum ad omnia – sed ordines virorum etiam turbaverat .

Macedones , qui paulo antea victores fuerant, iam locum fugae circumspiciebant, cum Alexander in beluas milites leviter armatos (concursatione quam comminus meliores) emisit. hi ingentissimum vim telorum iniecerunt et elephantis et eis eos regentibus. sed nonnulli, elephantos audacius secuti, per vulnera beluas in se irritaverunt et ergo pedibus earum obtriti sunt . terribile visum erat, cum elephantis manu arma virosque raperent et super se regentibus traderent. pugna nunc varium certamen produxit donec securibus pedes amputare coeperunt. tum Porus beluam suam concitavit ut fugeret, Alexandro sequente.

Names:

Porus, -i (m) – Porus (King of one tribe of Indians)

Alexander, Alexandri (m) – Alexander (the Great)

Macedones, Macedonum (m) – The Macedonians (Alexander's people)

Glossed Vocabulary:

pudor, pudoris (m) – shame

dispergo, dispergere, dispersi, dispersus – I scatter about

agmen, agminis (n) – army-line

belua, beluae (f) – beast, monster [referring to the elephants]

stridor, stridoris (m) – trumpeting noise, bellow

insolitus, a, um – unfamiliar, strange

pavidus, a, um – fearful

ordo, ordinis (m) – rank

turbo, turbare, turbavi, turbatus – I disrupt, confuse

paulo – a little

fuga, fugae (f) – flight

concursatio, concursationis (f) – charge

comminus – hand to hand, at close quarters

vis (vim – acc.sg) – flurry, shower

irrito, irritare, irritavi, irritatus – I provoke, aggravate

obtero, obterere, obtrivim obtritus – I crush, trample

visum, visi (n) – sight
 varius, a, um – changeable, inconsistent
 certamen, certaminis (n) – struggle
 donec – until
 securis, securis (f) – axe, hatchet
 pes, pedis (m) – foot
 amputo, amputare, amputavi, amputatus – I lop off, amputate
 concito, concitare, concitavi, concitatus – I spur on, urge

1. *rex Porus tamen cum paucis militibus qui pudorem maiorem quam timorem habebant, colligere viros dispersos coepit (lines 1-2):*
 - a) What did King Porus begin to do? [2 marks]
 - b) Explain what quality the few soldiers had, who aided him in this task. [2 marks]
2. *elephantos ante agmen suorum agi quoque iussit (line 2):* What order did Porus give concerning his war-elephants? [2 marks]
3. *beluae enim maximum terrorem in Macedones iniecerunt (lines 2-3):* What effect did the war-elephants have upon the Macedonian troops? [2 marks]
4. *stridor insolitus non equos modo – animal tam pavidum ad omnia – sed ordines virorum etiam turbaverat (lines 3-4):*
 - a) Upon which two groups did the unfamiliar trumpeting noise of the war-elephants have a negative effect? [2 marks]
 - b) Why is the author unsurprised that the first group had this reaction? [2 marks]
5. *Macedones, qui paulo antea victores fuerant, iam locum fugae circumspiciebant (line 5):* What shows that the Macedonians' success in battle was short-lived? [2 marks]
6. *hi ingentissimum vim telorum iniecerunt et elephantis et eis eos regentibus (line 7):* What action did Alexander's lightly-armed troops now take? [3 marks]
7. *sed nonnulli, elephantos audacius secuti, per vulnera beluas in se inritaverunt et ergo pedibus earum obtriti sunt. (lines 7-9):*
 - a) What did some of these troops do too boldly? [1 mark]
 - b) What happened to them as a result? [4 marks]
8. *cum elephantis manu arma virosque raperent et super se regentibus traderent. (lines 9-10):* Given the context, can you suggest a better translation for the word "manu" in this clause? [1 mark]
9. *pugna nunc varium certamen produxit donec securibus pedes amputare coeperunt (lines 10-11):* What did the Macedonians eventually do that broke the stalemate in the battle? [2 marks]
10. *tum Porus beluam suam concitavit ut fugeret, Alexandro sequente (line 11):* With what goal did Porus urge on his own elephant? [1 mark]
11.
 - a) Give an example of a **COMPARATIVE ADJECTIVE** in line 1. [1 mark]
 - b) Explain the form of "agi" in line 2. [2 marks]

- c) Give and explain the cases of “*beluas*” in line 6. [2 marks]
- d) Give the Second Person Plural, Present Tense of “*emisit*” in line 6. [1 mark]
- e) Give and explain the case of “*regentibus*” in line 10. [2 marks]
- f) Find an example of an **ABLATIVE ABSOLUTE** in the passage (give line reference). [1 mark]
- g) Find an example of a **SUPERLATIVE** in the passage (give line reference). [1 mark]
- h) For each Latin word in the table below, give an English word derived from the Latin word, and explain the relationship. The first line is done for you as an example. [4 marks]

LATIN WORD	ENGLISH DERIVATION	EXPLAIN THE RELATIONSHIP
fractis	<i>fracture</i>	Another word for a <u>BREAK</u> in a bone.
audacius		
vulnera		

TOTAL MARKS FOR SECTION A [40]

Please turn over for Section B

SECTION B

1. Translate the rest of the story into good English. Remember to leave a blank line between the lines of your translation and to make use of **the Section B vocabulary list provided**.

Alexander experiences a problem in catching Prus and so sends on an ally, who meets a brutal end.

sed equus Alexandri, multis vulneribus confectus, deficiens, procubuit rege magis posito quam effuso. itaque dum equum mutat, Porum tardius secutus est. interim, frater Taxilis, regis Indorum, ab Alexandro praemissus, Porum monere coepit ne fugeret. dixit enim Porum se victori mox tradere debere. ille autem, quamquam sanguine sparsus et vulnere fessus, ad vocem, quam bene cognoverat, iratus erat. “agnosco” inquit “vocem fratris Taxilis, proditoris regni sui. istam viam numquam legam!” telum, quod per medium pectus ad tergum transiit, in eum contorsit. frater Taxilis sine mora, sine murmure mortuus est.

Names:

Alexander, Alexandri (m) – Alexander (the Great)

Porus, -i (m) – Porus (King of one tribe of Indians)

Taxilis, Taxilis (m) – Taxilis (King of another tribe of Indians)

Indi, Indorum (m.pl) – the Indians

Glossed Vocabulary:

conficio, conficere, confeci, confectus – I finish, wear out

deficio, deficere, defeci, defectus – I fail, weaken, faint

procumbo, procumbere, procubui, procubitus – I fall forwards, sink down

effundo, effundere, effudi, effusus – I let fall, throw off

mutuo, mutare, mutavi, mutatus – I change, switch over

tardus, a, um – slow

praemitto, praemittere, praemisi, praemissus – I send on ahead

spargo, spargere, sparsi, sparsus – I sprinkle, spatter

ad + accusative – [here] at

agnosco, agnoscere, agnovi, agnitus – I recognise

proditor, proditoris (m) – traitor, betrayer

pectus, pectoris (n) – chest

tergum, tergi (n) – back

contorqueo, contorquere, contorsi, contortus – I hurl

mora, morae (f) – delay

murmur, murmuris (n) – murmur, whisper

[30 marks]

2. Translate the sentences into Latin. Even if you are unsure about some of the words, you should attempt as much as you can. An intelligent guess may get some marks; a gap never will. For your ease, relevant vocabulary is listed below.

a. The farmers were sleeping under the tree. [3 marks]

b. The soldiers attacked the city fiercely. [4 marks]

c. Did you steal the book of the mistress? [3 marks]

[10 marks]

English to Latin Vocabulary:

farmer – agricola, agricolae (m)

I sleep – dormio, dormire, dormivi

under – sub + ablative

tree – arbor, arboris (f)

-

soldier – miles, militis (m)

I attack – oppugno, oppugnare, oppugnavi, oppugnatus

city – urbs, urbis (f)

fierce – ferox [genitive – ferocis]

-

I steal – aufero, auferre, abstuli, ablatum

book – liber, libri (m)

mistress – domina, dominae (f)

Please turn over for the final set of Questions

3. Read the following lines by Ovid carefully and answer the questions which follow on a separate sheet of paper. **Make use of the Section B Question 3 vocabulary list included with this paper.**

NB reading Latin verse is challenging, and we are keen to see how you respond to that challenge. Remember that Latin word order can be very different in poetry from “normal” Latin prose, with words positioned for particular effects. Words which naturally go together (like nouns and adjectives) may be separated at a distance. 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 extract.

Ovid compares the life of a soldier to the life of a lover and finds that they need to endure similar physical trials to be successful.

militis officium longa est via: mitte puellam,
strenuus exempto fine sequetur amans; 10
ibit in adversos montes duplicataque nimbo
flumina, congestas exeret ille nives,
nec freta pressurus tumidos causabitur Euros
aptaque verrendis sidera quaeret aquis.
quis nisi vel miles vel amans et frigora noctis 15
et denso mixtas perferet imbre nives?
mittitur infestos alter speculator in hostes,
in rivale oculos alter, ut hoste, tenet.
ille graves urbes, hic durae limen amicae
obsidet; hic portas frangit, at ille fores. 20

Ovid, Amores I.9 (lines 9-20)

Names:

Euri, Eurorum (m.pl) – the East-Winds

- a. *militis officium longa est via* (line 9): What does Ovid claim is the duty of every soldier? [1 mark]
- b. *mitte puellam ... sequetur amans* (lines 9-10): What does Ovid claim the lover will do with the right incentive in a similar situation? [2 marks]
- c. *ibit in adversos ... ille nives* (lines 11-12): What three different challenges will the lover happily endure? [3 marks]
- d. *nec freta ... quaeret aquis* (lines 13-14): If the lover needs to set sail, what two things will the lover refuse to let slow him down? [2 marks]

- e. Translate “*quis nisi vel miles vel amans et frigora noctis / et denso mixtas perferet imbre nives?*” (lines 15-16). [4 marks]
- f. In lines 17-18, Ovid describes how the soldier is sent against a dangerous foe as a spy. How is the lover similarly occupied? [2 marks]
- g. In lines 19-20, Ovid describes how the soldier besieges mighty cities and breaks down gates. In what way does he claim the lover is similar? [2 marks]
- h. Give an example of an **IMPERATIVE** in this extract, with a line reference. [1 mark]
- i. Give an example of an **ABLATIVE ABSOLUTE** in this extract, with a line reference. [1 mark]
- j. Give an example of a **FUTURE PARTICIPLE** in this extract, with a line reference. [1 mark]
- k. Give an example of a **SIMILE** in this extract, with a line reference. [1 mark]

[20 marks]

TOTAL MARKS FOR SECTION B [60]

END of PAPER