OUNDLE
School

EXAMINATION PAPER
13+ Academic Scholarship 2023

Latin

Time allowed: 1 hour and 30 minutes

Name: _____

Instructions

- Dictionaries are not allowed. Vocabulary help is given on the enclosed pages.

- 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. **Help is given with vocabulary on the enclosed Section A list – make sure to use it.**

Romulus, king of Rome, takes bold action to ensure a growing population for his city.

Romulus rex Romanorum erat. Romani, quamquam fortissimi, pauci tamen erant. Romulus igitur alias feminas ex aliis oppidis quaerebat, quod volebat Romanos uxores habere et has uxores matres liberorum Romanorum esse. itaque Romani consilium callidum ceperunt: ludos fecerunt Sabinosque invitaverunt. Sabini Romanis crediderunt et Romam venerunt ut ludos spectarent. Romani feminas Sabinas spectaverunt ut pulcherrimas ex eis legerent. itaque res dirissima a Romanis factum est.

postea Romulus, haec facta defendens, "feminas cepimus" inquit "inque matrimoniam duximus ut Romanae essent. Romani sunt milites fortes, mariti benigni, viri optimi. uxor Romana igitur vitam meliorem habebit quam uxor Sabina habet." etiam feminae Sabinae ipsae, iam Romanae, tam contentae erant ut Romae manere constituerent.

1. *Romulus rex Romanorum erat. Romani, quamquam fortissimi, pauci tamen erant (line 1):* How is Romulus described here? How are his people described? [3 *marks*]

2. *igitur alias feminas ex aliis oppidis quaerebat, quod volebat Romanos uxores habere et has uxores matres liberorum Romanorum esse. (lines 2-3):* What were Romulus' goals in seeking women from other towns? [4 *marks*]

3. *itaque Romani consilium callidum ceperunt: ludos fecerunt Sabinosque invitaverunt (lines 3-4):* What was the Romans' plan? [2 *marks*]

4. *Sabini Romanis crediderunt et Romam venerunt ut ludos spectarent (lines 4-5):* Give two reasons why the Sabine people came to Rome. [2 *marks*]

5. *Romani feminas Sabinas spectaverunt ut pulcherrimas ex eis legerent (line 5):* Why did the Romans watch the Sabine women so intently? [2 *marks*]

6. *postea Romulus, haec facta defendens, "feminas cepimus" inquit "inque matrimoniam duximus ut Romanae essent (lines 7-8):*

a. What was Romulus's intention in making this announcement? [*1 mark*]

b. What does Romulus claim he and his people have done and why? [*3 marks*]

7. *Romani sunt milites fortes, mariti benigni, viri optimi (line 8):* In what 3 ways does Romulus describe his people? [*3 marks*]

8. *uxor Romana igitur vitam meliorem habebit quam uxor Sabina habet (lines 8-9):* What assertion does Romulus make here? [3 *marks*]

9. *etiam feminae Sabinae ipsae, iam Romanae, tam contentae erant ut Romae manere constituerent (line 9):*

a. Pick out and translate a Latin word which stresses surprise about this statement? [*2 marks*]

b. Why did the Sabine Women decide to remain in Rome? Give 2 reasons. [*2 marks*]

10.

a. Give an example of a verb in the IMPERFECT tense in line 2. [*1 mark*]

b. Give an example of an ADJECTIVE in line 3. [*1 mark*]

c. Explain the cases of "Romanis" and "Romam" in line 5. [*4 marks]*

d. Give the tense of "factum est" in line 6. [*1 mark*]

e. Give the First Person Singular Present Tense of "cepimus" in line 7. [*1 mark*]

f. Give the Positive (basic form) of "meliorem" in line 9. [*1 mark*]

g. 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
equus	*equine*	*something which is like, or relates to, a <u>horse</u>*
optimi		
vitam		

TOTAL MARKS FOR SECTION A [40]

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**.

Hadrian succeeds Emperor Trajan and makes some changes to the Roman Empire

principe Traiano mortuo, Hadrianus, qui in Hispania natus erat, imperator factus est.

Hadrianus, quod Traiano invidebat, statim milites Romanos illas tres provincias, quas Traianus

ceperat, relinquere iussit; exercitus revocavit et fines imperii destituit. etiam Daciam, quam

Traianus post multos annos bello vicerat, relinquere volebat. amici tamen ei persuaderunt

ne hoc faceret; nam, Dacia victa, plurimi cives e toto imperio Romano eo transierant ut

agros colere et urbes aedificare conarentur. imperium tamen Hadriano principe pacem

habebat. per omnes provincias multa itinera fecit; magnum murum in Britannia aedificari

iussit ut provincia contra Pictos defenderetur; Romae templum ingens pulcherrimumque

omnibus deis aedificavit; tam diligenter laborabat ut aurum regni servaret. propter haec post

mortem deus factus est.

[30 marks]

2. Translate the sentences into Latin. The vocabulary has been used elsewhere in this paper. 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.

   a. We were working happily for many hours.   [3 *marks*]

   b. The god ordered the children to stay for a long time.   [4 *marks*]

   c. Did you all see the very handsome soldier?   [3 *marks*]

[10 marks]

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.

Teenage lovers, Pyramus and Thisbe, communicating through a crack in the wall between their adjoining houses, make plans to sneak out at night to a place outside the city.

postera nocturnos Aurora removerat ignes,	
Solque pruinosas radiis siccaverat herbas:	
ad solitum coiere locum. tum murmure parvo,	
multa prius questi, statuunt ut nocte silenti	
fallere custodes foribusque excedere temptent,	85
cumque domo exierint, urbis quoque tecta relinquant;	
…	
conveniant ad busta Nini lateantque sub umbra	
arboris. arbor ibi niveis uberrima pomis,	
ardua morus, erat, gelido contermina fonti.	90
pacta placent; et lux, tarde discedere visa,	
praecipitat in aquas, et aquis nox exit ab isdem.	

Ovid, Metamorphoses IV. 81-92

a. In lines 81-2, what do Aurora (Goddess of Dawn) and Sol (God of the Sun) do to mark the end of Night and the start of a new Day? [*2 marks*]

b. In line 83, where do Pyramus and Thisbe meet? [*1 mark*]

c. In line 83-4, what do Pyramus and Thisbe do initially? [*2 marks*]

d. In lines 84-6, what do decision do the lovers come to? Give 3 details. [*3 marks*]

e. Translate "arbor ibi niveis uberrima pomis/ardua morus, erat, gelido contermina fonti" (lines 89-90). [*3 marks*]

f. In line 91, give and translate the Latin phrase, which suggests Pyramus and Thisbe's impatience to act upon their plan. [*2 marks*]

g. How does Ovid make his description of their chosen meeting place attractive for the reader? [*4 marks*]

h. Give an example of a SUPERLATIVE in this extract. [*1 mark*]

i.   Give an example of a PLUPERFECT tense verb in this extract.   [*1 mark*]

j.   Give an example of an INFINITIVE in this extract.   [*1 mark*]

[20 *marks*]

TOTAL MARKS FOR SECTION B [60]

LATIN	ENGLISH MEANING
a, ab + ablative	by, from
aedifico, aedificare, aedificavi, aedificatus	I build
ager, agri (m)	field
alius, alia, aliud	other, different
amicus, -i (m)	friend
annus, -i (m)	year
aurum, -i (n)	gold
bellum, -i (n)	war
benignus, a, um	kind
Britannia, -ae (f)	Britain
callidus, a, um	clever, cunning
capio, capere, cepi, captus	I catch, capture
civis, -is (m)	citizen
colo, colere, colui, cultus	I cultivate
conor, conari, conatus sum	I try
consilium capere	to devise a plan
consilium, -i (n)	plan
constituo, constituere, constitui	I decide
contentus, a, um	content, happy
contra + accusative	against
credo, credere, credidi, creditus + dative	I believe, trust
Dacia, ae (f)	Dacia [a country]
defendo, defendere, defendi, defensus	I defend
destituo, destituere, destitui	I abandon, give up
deus, dei (m)	god
diligens (genitive - diligentis)	careful
dirus, a, um	dreadful
diu	for a long time
duco, ducere, duxi, ductus	I lead
e, ex + ablative	out of, of
eo	to that place
et	and
etiam	even
exercitus, -us (m)	army
facio, facere, feci, factus	I do, make
factum, -i (n)	deed
femina, ae (f)	woman
finis, -is (m)	boundary
fortis, e	brave, strong
habeo, habere, habui	I have
Hadrianus, -i (m)	Hadrian [a person]
hic, haec, hoc	this, these
Hispania, -ae (f)	Spain
hora, -ae (f)	hour
iam	now, already
igitur	therefore

ille, illa, illud	that, those
imperator, impertoris (m)	emperor
imperium, -ii (n)	empire
in + ablative	in
in + accusative	into
ingens (genitive - ingentis)	huge
inquit	s/he says
invideo, invidere, invidi + dative	I envy, grudge
invito, invitare, invitavi, invitatus	I invite
ipse, ipsa, ipsum	himself, herself, itself, themselves
is, ea, id	this, these, that, those, he, she, it
itaque	and so, therefore
iter, itineris (n)	journey
iubeo, iubere, iussi, iussus	I order
laboro, laborare, laboravi, laboratus	I work
laetus, a, um	happy
lego, legere, legi, lectus	I choose
liberi, -orum (m.pl)	children
ludus, -i (m)	game
magnus, a, um	big
maneo, manere, mansi	I stay, remain
maritus, -i (m)	husband
mater, matris (m)	mother
matrimonia, -ae (f)	matrimony
melior, melius	better
miles, militis (m)	soldier
mors, mortis (m)	death
multi, ae, a	many
murus, -i (m)	wall
nam	for
nascor, nasci, natus sum	I am born
ne	not to
omnis, e	all, every
oppidum, -i (n)	town
optimus, a, um	best, excellent
pauci, -ae, -a	few
pax, pacis (f)	peace
per + accusative	through
persuadeo, persuadere, persuasi + dative	I persuade
Picti, -orum (m.pl)	The Picts [a tribe living in Scotland]
plurimi, -ae, -a	very many, most
post + accusative	after
postea	later, afterwards
princeps, principis (m)	emperor
propter + accusative	because of
provincia, -ae (f)	province
pulcher, pulchra, pulchrum	beautiful, handsome
quaero, quaerere, quaesivi, quaesitus	I seek, look for
quamquam	although

quamquam	than
que	and
qui, quae, quod	who, which
quod	because
regnum, -i (n)	realm
relinquo, relinquere, reliqui, relictus	I leave, leave behind
res, rei (f)	affair, event
revoco, revocare, revocavi, revocatus	I call back
rex, regis (m)	king
Roma, -ae (f)	Rome
Romae	in Rome, at Rome
Romani, -orum (m.pl)	The Romans
Romanus, a, um	Roman
Romulus, - i (m)	Romulus [a person]
Sabini, -orum (m.pl)	The Sabines
Sabinus, a, um	Sabine
servo, servare, servavi	I save, protect
specto, spectare, spectavi, spectatus	I watch
statim	at once
sum, esse, fui	I am
tam	so
tamen	however
templum, -i (n)	temple
totus, a, um	whole
Traianus, -i (m)	Trajan [a person]
transeo, transire, transii	I go across
tres, tria	three
urbs, urbis (f)	city
ut	in order to, that, to
uxor, uxoris (f)	wife
venio, venire, veni	I come
video, videre, vidi, visus	I see
vinco, vincere, vici, victus	I conquer
vir, viri (m)	man
vita, -ae (f)	life
volo, velle, volui	I want

LATIN	ENGLISH MEANING
posterus, a, um	following, the next day's
nocturnus, a, um	nightly
Aurora, ae (f)	Aurora [Goddess of Dawn]
removeo, removere, removi, remotus	I remove
ignis, -is (m)	star [here]
Sol, Solis (m)	Sol [God of the Sun)
pruinosus, a, um	frosty
radius, -ii (m)	ray
sicco, siccare, siccavi, siccatus	I dry up
herba, -ae (f)	grass
ad + accusative	to, towards
solitus, a, um	usual, accustomed
coeo, coire, coii	I meet, gather
locus, -i (m)	place
tum	then
murmur, murmuris (m)	whisper
parvus, a, um	small, low
multi, multae, multa	many
prius	first, beforehand
queror, queri, questus sum	I moan, complain
statuo, statuere, statui	I decide, resolve
nox, noctis (f)	night
silens (genitive - silentis)	silent
fallo, fallere, fefelli, falsus	I deceive
custos, custodis (m)	guard
foris, foris (f)	door
excedo, excedere, excessi	I go out
tempto, temptare, temptavi	I try, attempt
cum + subjunctive/indicative	when
que	and
domus, -i (f)	home, house
exeo, exire, exii	I go out
urbs, urbis (f)	city
quoque	also
tectum, -i (n)	building
relinquo, relinquere, reliqui	I leave behind
convenio, convenire, convenii	I gather, meet
ad + accusative	at
bustum, -i (n)	tomb
Ninus, -i (m)	Ninus [a person]
lateo, latere, latui	I lie hidden
sub + ablative	under
umbra, -ae (f)	shade
arbor, arboris (f)	tree
ibi	there, in that place
niveus, a, um	snowy-white

uber (genitive - uberis)	rich, fertile
pomum, -i (n)	fruit
arduus, a, um	lofty, towering
morus, -i (f)	mulberry-tree
sum, esse, fui	I am
gelidus, a, um	icy, chill
conterminus, a, um	bordering upon, next to
fons, fontis (m)	spring
pactum, -i (n)	agreement, plan
placeo, placere, placui	I please, delight
lux, lucis (f)	daylight
tardus, a, um	slow
discedo, discedere, discessi	I depart
videor, videri, visus sum	I seem, appear
praecipito, -are, -avi	I plunge headlong
in + accusative	into
aqua, -ae (f)	water
ab + ablative	from
idem, eadem, idem	the same