TONBRIDGE SCHOOL

Scholarship Examination 2017

LATIN II

Wednesday, 26th April 2017
3.45 pm

Time allowed: 1 hour

Attempt BOTH sections, taking care to read the instructions for each section.

SECTION A

Translate into English:

The Greeks succeed in forcing entry into the palace of king Priam at Troy, and Achilles' son Pyrrhus exults in the slaughter which ensues.

domus regis Priami a Graecis obsidebatur. multis Troianis iam necatis, duces Graeci milites suos hortati sunt ut et portam delerent et domum intrarent. milites tam ferociter oppugnaverunt ut claustra portae rumperentur. postquam custodes superati sunt, Graeci per aulam currebant. quamquam pauci Troiani fortissimi eis resistere conabantur, ceteri iam fugiebant. omnes feminae (quae timebant ne caperentur) lacrimabant et clamabant. Pyrrhus saevissime pugnans regem ipsum per totam domum quaerebat ut eum necaret. tandem iuvenis Priamum inventum ad deorum aram traxit. Hecuba et filiae suae perterritae Pyrrhum orabant ne regem interficeret; ille tamen gladio per cervicem Priami acto "ecce rex vester mortuus est," inquit, "et mox ancillae eritis. in Graecia habitantes numquam patriam videbitis. hic non solum mariti vestri sed senes liberique omnes necabuntur. Troia cecidit: urbs non iterum surget."

Priamus, Priami (m.)	Priam
obsideo, obsidere, obsedi, obsessus	I besiege
Troiani, Troianorum (m. pl.)	the Trojans
claustra, claustrorum (n.pl.)	a bolt, a bar
aula, aulae (f.)	courtyard
Pyrrhus, Pyrrhi (m.)	Pyrrhus (a young Greek leader: his father was Achilles)
Hecuba, Hecubae (f.)	Hecuba (the wife of Priam and the queen of Troy)
cervix, cervicis (f.)	neck
Graecia, Graeciae (f.)	Greece
Troia, Troiae (f.)	Troy

[Total for Section A: 50 marks]

SECTION B

Attempt **EITHER** (a) Unprepared Translation (on page 3)
OR (b) Prose Composition (on page 4).

a) *Unprepared Translation*

Translate into English:

Priam's youngest son Polydorus is treated shamefully by the man to whom the king had entrusted him: that man pays a terrible penalty for his atrocious behaviour.

Priamus olim filium, Polydorum nomine, ab urbe miserat ut apud amicum regis habitaret. speraverat enim filium suum ibi incolumem futurum esse, etiam si Troia ipsa caperetur. itaque Polydorus cum multa pecunia ad Thraciam missus duos annos ibi manebat. dum Troia stabat, Polydorus a hospite suo (cui nomen erat Polymestor) magnopere amabatur. cum tamen Polymestor urbem a Graecis deletam esse Priamumque periisse audivisset, pessimum consilium cepit; interficere iuvenem constituit ut ipse pecuniam eius haberet. milites igitur Polydorum prope mare ambulantem necaverunt; corpus iuvenis in litore relictum est. Polymestor iam rapere pecuniam poterat. non tamen impune id fecit: nam mox forte ad Thraciam Hecuba, mater Polydori, navigavit. scelere diro cognito, regina punire Polymestorem crudelissime voluit: itaque Hecuba non solum filios eius necavit sed oculos Polymestoris ipsius eripuit.

Priamus, Priami (m.)	Priam
Polydorus, Polydori (m.)	Polydorus
incolumis, incolumis, incolume	unharmed
Troia, Troiae (f.)	Troy
Thracia, Thraciae (f.)	Thrace
hospes, hospitis (m.)	host
Polymestor, Polymestoris (m.)	Polymestor
impune	without being punished
Hecuba, Hecubae (f.)	Hecuba (the widow of king Priam of Troy)
oculus, oculi (m.)	eye
eripio, eripere, eripui, ereptus	I tear out

TURN OVER

OR

b) *Prose Composition*

Translate into Latin:

Ovid lived at Rome for a long time. He wrote many books about love, which were read both by young men and by girls. When these books had been finished, Ovid decided to make a very long poem so that he could tell very many stories. He worked for ten years, staying at home and always writing. At last he wanted to show his poem to the Roman people. However, the emperor Augustus ordered Ovid to leave the city. Few men knew why he did this; but Ovid was never able to return to Rome.

Ovid	*Ovidius, Ovidii* (m.)
poem	*carmen, carminis* (n.) [accusative singular form is *carmen*]
story	*fabula, fabulae* (f.)
Augustus	*Augustus, Augusti* (m.)

[Total for Section B: 50 marks]

END OF PAPER