OUNDLE

School

2016 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 about the emperors Nerva and Trajan.

The historian Eutropius reflects on the brief rule of Nerva and the glorious reign of Trajan which followed it.

Domitianus erat imperator pessimus. anno tamen octingentesimo et quinquagesimo ab urbe condita*, res publica* ad prosperrimum statum rediit. Domitiano enim Nerva successit*, vir in privata vita moderatus et strenuus, nobilitatis mediae. aequissimum* se* et civilissimum praebuit*. mortuus est Romae post unum annum et quattuor menses imperii* sui, atque inter divos relatus est. successit ei Traianus, natus in Hispania, familia antiqua magis quam clara*. rem publicam ita administravit ut omnibus principibus merito* praeferretur*. Romani imperii fines* longe lateque extendit. gloriam tamen militarem civilitate et moderatione superavit. Romae et per provincias saepe vehebatur* ut amicos salutaret vel* quod aegri* erant vel* quod festos* dies habebant. nullum senatorum oppugnavit, nec agebat iniuste ut divitias haberet. per orbem terrarum aedificavit multa, nihil non tranquillum et placidum agens, adeo ut omni eius vita solum unus senator damnaretur* atque id tamen per senatum factum est, ignorante Traiano. propter haec per orbem terrarum deo proximus* maximam gloriam obtinuit et vivus et mortuus. autem aetatis anno sexagesimo tertio mortuus est. inter divos relatus est solusque omnium intra urbem sepultus est*.

Names Domitianus, -i (m) - Domitian Nerva, -ae (m) – Nerva Traianus, -i (m) – Trajan

Vocabulary

conditus – [here] foundation
res publica, rei publicae – the state
succedo, -ere, successi (+ dat.) – replace
aequus, -a, -um - fair
se – himself
praebeo, -ere, -ui – show
imperium, -i – rule, empire
clarus, -a, -um – famous
merito – deservedly
praefero, praeferre, praetuli, praelatum - prefer
finis, -is – boundary
obsideo – besiege, block
veho, vehere, vexi, vectum – (in passive) travel
vel…vel – either…or
aeger, aegri - ill
festus - festival
proximus, -a, -um – very close
damno (1) – condemn to death
sepelio, -ire, sepelivi, sepultum - bury

Either QUESTION TWO [30 marks]

Read the following lines by OVID 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!]

The nymph Echo is only able to repeat the words that have just been spoken. Despite this difficulty, she tries to attract a boy, Narcissus, who rejects her advances.

forte puer comitum seductus* ab agmine fido

dixerat: 'ecquis* adest?' et 'adest' responderat Echo. 380

hic stupet*, utque aciem* partes dimittit in omnis,

voce 'veni!' magna clamat: vocat illa vocantem.

respicit et rursus nullo veniente 'quid*' inquit

'me fugis?' et totidem*, quot* dixit, verba recepit.

perstat et alternae deceptus imagine vocis 385

'huc coeamus*' ait, nullique libentius* umquam

responsura sono* 'coeamus' rettulit Echo

et verbis favet ipsa suis egressaque silva

ibat, ut iniceret* sperato bracchia* collo*;

ille fugit fugiensque 'manus conplexibus* aufer! 390

ante' ait 'emoriar, quam* sit tibi copia* nostri';

rettulit illa nihil nisi* 'sit tibi copia nostri!' *Ovid Metamorphoses III*

seduco – separate
acies, -ei – eyes/sight
coeamus – let's get together
inicio, -ere – throw on
conplexibus – embraces
copia, -ae – chance to enjoy
ecquis - anyone
quid – [here] why
libens, -ntis – willing
bracchium, -i – arm
antequam (=before) is broken into two parts
nostri – [here] me
stupeo – be amazed
totidem, quot – as many as
sonus, -i – sound
collum, -i – neck
sit - = est
nisi - except

1. 379 *comitum…fido:* What happens to the boy in the first line? (2 marks)

2. 380 *ecquis…Echo:* What does he ask, and what is the reply? (3 marks)

3. *381-382 hic…clamat*: What is his response to this confusing answer? (5 marks)

4. 382 *vocat illa vocantem*: Translate these three words. (2 marks)

5. 383-384 *respicit…fugis:* Why is the boy confused? What does he ask? (3 marks)

6. 386-387 nulli…Echo: How does Ovid emphasise how keen Echo is? (3 marks)

7. 389 *ut…collo*: What is Echo keen to do? (2 marks)

8. 390-391 ille fugit…copia nostri? How does Ovid emphasise how strongly Narcissus disapproves of Echo's actions and intentions? Refer to the Latin if possible. (6 marks)

9. Find an example of the following in this passage:

    i. A present participle

    ii. A verb in the subjunctive

    iii. A verb in the future tense

    iv. A perfect passive participle (4 marks)

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. Much of the vocabulary for this section if taken from Section One.

1. Domitian, who was often unwilling to fight enemies, was a worse emperor than his brother and father.

2. After Domitian died, Nerva became [i.e. was made] the emperor.

3. Trajan ruled the republic so well that he was loved by the Romans.

4. Roman citizens were not able to be buried within the city.

5. Some Romans believed that Domitian was running the empire very well.