OUNDLE

School

2017 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.

Dionysius teaches Damocles that the life of a king is not quite as desirable as he thought.

Dionysius rex Syracusanorum erat. cives eum ducem fecerant quod hostes suos superaverat. primo tamen pessime regebat. patruus* eius igitur Platonem, philosophum sapientissimum, venire iussit. Platon Dionysium docere conabatur, sed iuvenis non diligenter* audiebat. Platone discedere iusso, cives Dionysium saepe vituperabant*.

inter eos unus, nomine Damocles, 'rex noster malus est.' inquit 'facile est cives regere. rex esse valde* volo. reges enim domos maximas et cibum optimum et vinum suavissimum habent.' Dionysius forte eum audivit. 'rem' inquit 'non bene intelligis*. visne vitam* veram regis videre?' tum Damoclem ad cenam invitavit ut eum de vita* sua doceret.

cena magnifica erat. tantus* cibus erat ut mensae* eum ferre vix* possent. Damocles primo laetissimus erat. sed super lectum* eius erat gladius, qui capiti* impendebat*. filum* quod gladium tenebat tenuissimum* erat. Damocles adeo timebat ut vinum bibere non posset. 'haec cena mihi non placet*.' inquit 'domum redire volo.' Dionysius risit. 'haec est vita regum.' inquit 'optimas res habemus sed semper timemus.'

Names Dionysius, -i (m) - Dionysius Syracusani, -orum (m) – Syracusans Plato, -onis (m) – Plato
Damocles, -is (m) – Damocles

Vocabulary

patruus, -i (m) – uncle
diligenter – carefully
vitupero (1) – criticise
valde – very much
intellego, -ere - understand
vita, -ae (f) - life
tantus – so big, so much
mensa, -ae (f) – table
vix - scarcely
lectus, -i (m) – couch
caput, capitis (n) – head
impendeo (+ dat.) – hang over
filum, -i (n) – thread
tenuis – thin
placet (+ dat.) – please

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!]

Penelope writes a letter to Ulysses (the Roman name for Odysseus), who has still not come home from the Trojan War.

haec tua Penelope lento* tibi mittit, Ulixe
nil* mihi rescribas attinet*: ipse veni!
Troia iacet* certe*, Danais invisa* puellis;
vix* Priamus tanti* totaque Troia fuit.
o utinam* tum, cum Lacedaemona classe* petebat,
obrutus* insanis esset adulter* aquis!
non ego deserto iacuissem* frigida lecto*,
nec quererer* tardos* ire relicta* dies;
nec mihi quaerenti* spatiosam fallere* noctem
lassaret* viduas* pendula tela manus.
quando* ego non timui graviora* pericula veris*?
res* est solliciti* plena* timoris amor.
in te fingebam* violentos Troas ituros;
nomine in Hectoreo pallida semper eram. *Ovid Heroides I*

Names: *Penelope, -es – Penelope (wife of Ulysses)* *Ulixes, -is – Ulysses (the Latin form of Odysseus)* *Troia, -ae – Troy* *Danai, -orum – the Greeks* *Priamus, -i – Priam (king of Troy)* *Lacadaemonus, -a, -um – Spartan* *Troas – Trojans (acc. plu.)* *Hectoreus – Hector's (Trojan warrior)*

Vocabulary

lentus, -a, -um – slow	*classis, -is (f) – fleet*	*lasso (1) – make tired*
nil…attinet – it doesn't matter	*obruo – overwhelm*	*viduus, -a, -um – lonely*
iaceo, -ere, iacui – lie (down)	*adulter, -eris – adulterer*	*quando – when*
certe – definitely	*lectum, -i – bed*	*gravis – serious*
invisus – hated	*queror – complain*	*verus, -a, -um – true*
vix – scarcely	*tardus, -a, -um - slow*	*res, rei – thing/matter*
tanti – [here] worth so much	*relictus, -a, -um – left behind*	*sollicitus, -a, -um – worried*
utinam – if only	*quaero – look for*	*plenus, -a, -um - full*
	fallo, -ere - trick	*fingo – [here] imagine*

1. 1-2 ‘nil…veni’: What does Penelope ask Ulysses to do in these lines? (3 marks)

2. Line 3 ‘Troia…puellis’: What has happened to Troy? Why does Penelope describe it as ‘Danais invisa puellis’? (3 marks)

3. Line 4 ‘vix…fuit’: What is Penelope’s view of the war in Troy? (2 marks)

4. 5-6 ‘utinam…aquis’: What wish does Penelope express here? How does she make her point particularly emphatic? Try to refer to the Latin if you can. (5 marks)

5. 7-8 ‘non…dies: What benefits would there have been if the war had never happened, according to Penelope? (3 marks)

6. 9-10 ‘nec…manus’: Penelope here says that she is getting tired in the night because of the trick she is working on: from your own knowledge, do you know what that trick is? (2 marks)

7. Line 11 ‘quando…veris’: Translate this line. (3 marks)

8. Line 12 ‘res…amor’: What do you think that Penelope means in this line? (2 marks)

9. 13-14 ‘in te…eram’: What does Penelope say she worries about in these lines? (3 marks)

10. Give an example of the following in this passage:

i. An imperative
ii. A participle
iii. A personal pronoun
iv. An infinitive (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 is taken from Section One.

1. Damocles was not able to have a happy meal because he was very scared.

2. When he had seen the sword Damocles wanted to go home.

3. Damocles thought that the life of a king was very happy.

4. After Dionysius had been driven out, he led a miserable life, with few friends.

5. Dionysius ruled so badly that he was not liked by the citizens.