OUNDLE
School

2018 Academic Scholarship

Latin

Time Allowed: **1 hour and 30 minutes**

Instructions:

- **No dictionaries allowed**
- 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 based on Ovid's description of the story of Ceres and Proserpina in the *Fasti*.

In her search for her abducted daughter Proserpina, Ceres comes to a farm and helps an old man and his family there.

Ceres lacrimans filiam amissam ubique quaerebat. tandem ad **fundum** advenit, ubi senex, nomine **Celeus**, **greges** custodiebat. cum Ceres **se** anum **simulavisset**, Celeus non deam agnovit. itaque, commotus Cereris dolore, dixit: "mater, cur sola es? familia mea pauper est et infans **aeger** est, sed cenam **tectum**que tibi dabimus." Ceres, nomine matre audita, tam laeta erat ut senem laudaret. "gaude!" inquit "filius habes, quamquam aeger! mea filia rapta est. eheu! melior **quanto sors** tua sorte mea est!" Ceres Celeum domum secuta est. ibi filium senis vidit, qui gravi morbo patiebatur. dea **papaver** humo carpsit ut remedium **misceret**. cotidie puer, nomine **Triptolemus**, papaver cum lacte bibit. nocte Ceres, postquam **carmina** cantata sunt, puerum in igne posuit, sperans eum immortalem fieri. ubi tamen mater infantis cognovit quid Ceres faceret, iratissima erat. "filius meus tibi **nocebitur**!" clamavit. Ceres **leniter** respondit: "Triptolemus tutus est. sed nunc non immortalis erit."

Vocabulary

Ceres, Cereris (f.) - Ceres, goddess of the harvest
fundus, fundi (m.) - farm
Celeus, Celei (m.) - Celeus
grex, gregis (f.) - flock
se - herself
simulo, simulare, simulavi, simulatum - disguise
aeger, aegra, aegrum - sick
tectum, tecti (n.) - roof
quanto - *(here)* how much
sors, sortis (f.) - lot, fate
papaver, papaveris (n.) - poppy
misceo, miscere, miscui, mixtum - mix
Triptolemus, Triptolemi (m.) - Triptolemus
carmen, carminis (n.) - *(here)* spell
noceo, nocere, nocui - harm
leniter - gently

Either QUESTION 2 **[30 marks]**

Read the following lines by Virgil 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!]

Aeneas recounts events from the Trojan War, describing the moment when the Greeks seemed to have gone from Troy, leaving behind a huge wooden horse on the beach.

fracti bello **fatis**que repulsi
ductores **Danaum** tot iam **labentibus** annis
instar montis equum divina **Palladis** arte
aedificant, sectaque intexunt abiete costas;
votum pro reditu simulant; ea **fama vagatur**.
huc **delecta** virum sortiti corpora furtim
includunt **caeco lateri penitus**que cavernas
ingentis **uterum**que armato milite **complent**.
est in conspectu Tenedos, notissima fama
insula, dives opum Priami dum regna manebant,
nunc tantum **sinus** et **statio** male fida **carinis**:
huc se **provecti** deserto in **litore condunt**;
nos abiisse **rati** et **vento** petiisse Mycenas.
ergo omnis longo **soluit** se **Teucria luctu**;
panduntur portae, iuvat ire et **Dorica** castra
desertosque videre locos litusque relictum:
hic **Dolopum** manus, hic saevus tendebat Achilles;
classibus hic locus, hic acie **certare** solebant.

Virgil, *Aeneid II*

Vocabulary

frango, frangere, fregi, fractum - break
fatum, fati (n.) - fate
Danaum = of the Greeks
labor, labi, lapsus sum - pass, slip by
instar - as big as
Pallas = goddess Athena/Minerva
votum, voti (n.) - votive offering, gift to the gods
fama, famae (f.) - rumour, reputation
vagor, vagari, vagatus sum - wander
deligo, deligere, delegi, delectum - choose
caecus, caeca, caecum - dark
latus, lateris (n.) - side
penitus, penita, penitum - deep within
uterus, uteri (m.) - belly
compleo, complere, complevi, completum - fill
sinus, sinus (m.) - bay
statio, stationis (f.) - anchorage
carina, carinae (f.) - ship
provehor, provehi, provectus sum - advance, carry myself
litus, litoris (n.) - shore
condo, condere, condidi, conditum - hide
ratus, rata, ratum - thinking
ventus, venti (m.) - wind
solvo, solvere, solui, solutum - release
Teucria = Trojan
luctus, luctus (n.) - grief
pando, pandere, pandi, passum - open
Doricus = Greek
Dolopus = Greek
classis, classis (m.) - fleet
certo, certare, certavi, certatum - fight

1. 13-14 *fracti...annis*: what difficulties have the leaders of Greeks faced? [2]
2. 15 *instar montis equum*: what is the size of the wooden horse equivalent to? [1]
3. 18-10 *huc...complent*: who is hidden inside the wooden horse? [3]
4. 21-22 *est in conspectu Tenedos, notissima fama insula*: translate these words. [4]
5. 24 *huc...condunt*: what do the Greeks do at Tenedos and why do they choose this location? [3]
6. 25 *nos...Mycenas*: what do the Trojans think has happened? [2]
7. 26-28 *ergo...relictum*: how do the Trojans feel and what do they do as a result? [5]
8. 29-30 *hic...solebant*: how does Virgil create a sense of nostalgia for the earlier events of the Trojan War? Refer to the Latin if possible. [6]
9. Find an example of the following in this passage: [4]
    a. A verb in the passive
    b. A present participle
    c. An infinitive
    d. A perfect passive participle

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. Some of the vocabulary for this section is taken from Question One.

1. Ceres, who was a beautiful goddess, had lost her daughter Proserpina.
2. Proserpina had been taken by Pluto, because he wanted her to be his queen.
3. The old man was so kind to the goddess that she decided to help him.
4. It is necessary for mortals to make sacrifices in order to please the gods.
5. Mothers fear that their children might be harmed.

END OF QUESTION PAPER