The Haberdashers' Aske's Boys' School
Elstree, Herts

13+ Entrance Test 2016

LATIN

Time: 45 minutes

There are two sections in this test

- You should work through the sections in the order given.
- You do not have to finish the whole test but you should try to finish section one; if you start section two, it does not matter if you leave it unfinished.
- You have forty-five minutes in total.
- Dictionaries are not allowed.

Please follow these instructions

1. Please put your name and candidate number at the top of each new sheet of paper you use.

2. Write in ink and remember that handwriting and neatness will be taken into account.

3. Do not take away the question paper.

A Wicked Crime

Section One: *read this Latin passage carefully and answer the questions opposite. Do not write a translation unless you are asked to do so.*

olim duo iuvenes, Marcus Quintusque nominibus, idem iter forte faciebant. Alexandriam[1], ubi forum[2] maximum erat, advenire cupiebant. nam Marcus, mercator[3] dives[4], multam pecuniam in crumena[5] habebat et Quintus, miles fortis, templum visitare debebat. media nocte tabernam[6] invenerunt. ibi caupo[7], Latro nomine, ubi iuvenes salutavit, eis cibum dabat. postea ad cubicula[8] ducebat. iuvenes statim dormiverunt quod itinere fessi erant.

mox Latro ad Quinti cubiculum redibat. postquam gladium Quinti rapuit[9], ad cubiculum Marci ambulavit. eheu![10] caupo crudelis Marcum gladio Quinti necavit! ubi crumenam Marci rapuit et gladium in cubiculo Quinti posuit, laetus ad uxorem festinavit. 'ego dives sum' inquit. 'sed nunc pecuniam sub terra in agro celare[11] debeo. cras equum novum in foro accipere possum!'

1 Alexandria, Alexandriae f. = Alexandria, a famous city in Egypt

2 forum, fori n. = forum (an area in a city like a town square with market)

3 mercator, mercatoris m. = merchant

4 dives = rich

5 crumena, crumenae f. = purse, wallet

6 taberna, tabernae f. = inn, hotel

7 caupo, cauponis m. = innkeeper, hotel manager

8 cubiculum, cubiculi n. = bedroom

9 rapio, rapere, rapui, = I seize, steal

10 eheu! = Alas! Oh no!

11 celo, celare, celavi = I hide

1) *olim..faciebant (lines 1-2)* What exactly are we told that Marcus and Quintus were doing at the start of the story? (2)

2) *ad...cupiebant (lines 2-3)* What general feature of Alexandria makes it an appealing destination for the young men? (2)

3) *nam…debebat (lines 3-5)* What specific individual reasons do Marcus and Quintus each have for visiting Alexandria? (2)

4) *media...invenerunt (line 5)* How can we tell from this line that the pair must have been travelling for a long time? (1)

5) *ibi...ducebat (lines 6-7)* Give three examples of helpful gestures by the innkeeper in these lines. (3)

6) *postea..erant (lines 7-8)* Why did the young men fall asleep so quickly? (1)

7) *mox...ambulavit (lines 9-10)* From whom and what did Latro steal in these lines? (2)

8) *eheu!...rapuit (lines 10-12)* For what crime is Latro described as 'crudelis' in these lines? What was his motive? (2)

9) *mox...posuit (lines 9-12)* By what means does Latro seek to avoid blame for his crime? (2)

10) *...laetus...possum (lines 12-15)*

i) To whom does Latro reveal his crime? (1)
ii) What does he suggest are his next plans? (2)

11) From the Latin passage, give in Latin one example of:

a) An infinitive
b) A conjunction
c) An adverb
d) A pronoun
e) A preposition

(5)

Total: 25 marks **Please turn over for Section Two**

Section Two: *translate the following passage on alternate lines and then answer the question (*) which follows. Remember that you do not have to finish it all! The story continues from Section One.*

prima hora dum Quintus e taberna discedere solus parat, Latro cum magno servo iudiceque[1] cubiculum celeriter intravit. 'tene hunc militem saevum!' clamavit. deinde iudicem rogavit ut gladium, qui prope lectum[2] Quinti positus erat, spectaret. gladius sanguine[3] infectus[4] erat! quamquam iudex Quintum punire constituebat, iuvenis audax tandem respondit, 'ubi est pecunia? cur meum amicum sine pecunia necare cupio?' subito uxor Latronis iratissima quod coniunx sibi partem pecuniae non tradiderat, advenit. iudici omnia narravit. pecunia sub terra inventa est; Quintus liberatus est; caupo punitus est.

1 iudex, iudicis m. = judge
2 lectus, lecti m. = bed
3 sanguis, sanguinis m. = blood
4 infectus, infecta, infectum = stained

* Pick out one example of a participle from somewhere in the passage and say which type it is.