RADLEY

Scholarship Examination

LATIN

March 2020
Time allowed – 75 minutes

You should complete Section A and **either** Section B **or** Section C.
Section A is worth 70 marks and Sections B and C 30 marks.
You are advised to spend a maximum of about 55 minutes on Section A.

SECTION A

Translate the following passage into English.

Write your answer on alternate lines.

The story of Niobe

Graeci et Romani credebant deos et deas nonnumquam crudeles esse. unam fabulam praesertim narrabant, quae monstrabat quantum periculum hominibus esset, si deos vexaverint.

Niobe erat femina pulchra quae in Asia Minor habitabat. uxor erat regis qui regnum magnum habebat. Niobe septem filios et septem filias pepererat. 'quam felix sum,' inquit regina. 'plurimos liberos habeo. maxime gaudeo. felicissima omnium mortalium sum.'

rex, cum haec verba audivisset, ad reginam progressus, dixit, 'cave, uxor. si dei te audient, certe irati erint. nemo felicior est deis.' sic eam hortatus est ut cauta esset. sed uxor, his verbis auditis, stulte respondit: 'felicissima vere sum. Leto enim, mater Apollinis et Dianae, duos liberos habet, sed ego quattuordecim.'

rex, ex aula egressus, ad templum celerrime festinavit, ut veniam a deis peteret. multas preces Apollini et sorori eius obtulit, verba mollia loquens. Leto tamen, quae omnia audiverat, iratissima erat. filia filioque arcessitis dea mandata dedit. eis imperavit ut liberos Niobis sagittis necarent. duo dei promiserunt se statim ad urbem regis profecturos esse, ultionem pro matre obtinere in animo habentes.

[70]

Vocabulary for Section A

Names

Niobe, Niobis, (f)	Niobe
Asia Minor, Asiae Minoris (f)	Asia Minor (modern Turkey)
Leto, Letonis (f)	Leto
Apollo, Apollinis (m)	Apollo
Diana, Dianae (f)	Diana

Other vocabulary

nonnumquam	sometimes
praesertim	especially
monstro, monstrare, monstravi, monstratus	I show
quantus, -a, -um	how big
vexo, vexare, vexavi, vexatus	I annoy
regnum, regni (n)	kingdom
pario, parere, peperi, partus	I give birth to
plurimi	very many
gaudeo, gaudere, gavisus sum	I rejoice
mortalis, mortalis (m)	mortal, human being
caveo, cavere, cavi, cautus	I am careful (of), I beware
certe	certainly
cautus, -a, -um	cautious, careful
stulte	foolishly
vere	truly
quattuordecim	14
aula, aulae (f)	palace
venia, veniae (f)	pardon
preces, precum (f.pl)	prayers
offero, offere, obtuli, oblatus	I offer
mollis, mollis, molle	gentle
arcesso, arcessere, arcessivi, arcessitus	I summon
mandatum, mandati (n)	order
ultio, ultionis (f)	revenge
obtineo, obtinere, obtinui, obtinentus	I obtain
animus, animi (m)	mind

SECTION B

Answer this section or Section C

The story continues

cum liberi Latonis celeriter iter confecissent, advenerunt ad urbem in qua Niobe habitabat. eo tempore filii eius extra urbem corpora exercebant. alii currebant, alii tela iaciebant, laete clamantes. Apollo, arcum tenens, sagittam cepit qua primum iuvenem necaret. sagitta subito emissa, iuvenis, vulnus grave passus, terram cecidit. mox sex plures mortui iacebant, sagittis percussi et multum sanguinis fundentes.

septem filiis ita necatis, mater tristissima funus dabat. Niobe imperavit filiabus ut corpora fratrum in atrium ferrent.

Diana in aulam intravit. in atrium ingressa, filias lacrimantes invenit. tam irata erat Diana ut statim eas omnes oppugnaret. Niobe in corpus nati minimae filiae se iecit ut eam servaret, sed frustra. Niobe adeo lacrimabat ut in lapidem mutaretur. hodie sunt ei qui credunt faciem feminae in monte posse videri.

Vocabulary

conficio, conficere, confeci, confectus	I complete
tempus, temporis (n)	time
extra	outside
exerceo, exercere, exercui, exercitus	I exercise
telum, teli (n)	missile
acrus, arcus (m)	bow
emitto, emitter, emisi, emissus	I send out
vulnus, vulneris (n)	wound
cado, cadere, cecidi	I fall
plures	more
iaceo, iacere, iacui	I lie
percutio, percutere, percussi, percussus	I strike
sanguis, sanguinis (m)	blood
fundo, fundere, fudi, fusus	I pour
funus, funeris (n)	funeral
atrium, atrii (n)	hall
lacrimo, lacrimare, lacrimavi	I cry
tam	so
nati minimus –a –um	youngest
adeo	to such an extent
lapis, lapidis (m)	stone
muto, mutare, mutavi, mutatus	I change
credo, credere, credidi, creditus	I believe
facies, faciei (f)	face
videor, videri, visus sum	I seem/I am seen

1 In line 1, when did Apollo and Diana arrive the city? [1]

2 Pick out and translate the word that describes how they made the journey. [1]

3 Where were Niobe's sons at this point? [1]

4 What were were they doing? Give as much detail as you can from lines 2-3. [1 + 2]

5 Why did Apollo take an arrow? What else was he holding? [2 + 1]

6 Translate lines 4-5, *sagitta subito emissa, iuvenis, vulnus grave passus, terram cecidit.* [4]

7 Give as much detail as you can about the fate of the remaining six sons. [4]

8 How is Niobe described in line 7? [1]

9 What order does she give to her daughters? [3]

10 What did Diana discover on entering the palace? [2]

11 How did she feel, and with what result? [1 + 2]

12 What action did Niobe take in lines 9-10, and why? [2]

13 What do people believe about the appearance of the mountain mentioned in lines 11-12? [2]

[30]

SECTION C

Answer this section or Section B

Translate the following sentences into Latin.

Write your answer on alternate lines.

1 The girls told a foolish story for their mothers.

2 The citizens whom the king had ruled were fortunate.

3 Having gone out of the garden, daughters, you hurried to the city.

4 Having been summoned by the gods, I was walking to the temples.

5 We prepared the meal so you would not be angry.

6 When the city had been destroyed we were not wanting to stay.

[30]