WESTMINSTER SCHOOL
THE CHALLENGE 2015

LATIN

Tuesday 28 April 2015

Time allowed: 2 hours

Answers to each of the three sections should be written on the headed sheets of paper provided.

You should answer all questions in Sections A and B, but please note that in Section C there is a choice between a comprehension and a prose composition, and you should only answer ONE of these.

Section A – Unseen **40 marks**

Translate the following passage into English. Please write on ***alternate lines****.*

In the war against the Romans, the Carthaginians hope – by exchanging hostages - to bargain with the Romans for peace: one of these hostages – Regulus – deliberately sacrifices himself to ensure that the Carthaginians do not achieve their aim.

Carthaginienses Regulum, qui dux Romanus erat, in bello ceperunt. volebant Romanos sibi dare multos obsides Carthaginienses qui tum Romae erant. sperabant enim sic pacem futuram esse. itaque Regulo imperaverunt ut Roman iret et permutatione captivorum pacem a Romanis peteret.

ille tamen miserrimus erat quod in potestatem hostium venerat. itaque cum Romam venisset, in senatum ductus negavit se iam verum Romanum esse. praeterea Romanis persuasit ne pacem cum Carthaginiensibus facerent: declarabat Carthaginienses bello victos nullam spem victoriae habere: 'hostibus reddite,' inquit' et me senem et paucos alios captivos Romanos. nolite nos permutare tot captivis Carthaginiensibus!'

his auditis, Romani nullum legatum pacem petentem in urbem acceperunt. senatores, qui audaciam Reguli admirabantur, eum Romae manere volebant. Regulus, tamen, negavit se in Urbe mansurum esse. 'ego,' inquit, 'qui olim captivus hostium fui, numquam civis honestus ero'. regressus igitur ad Africam a Carthaginiensibus crudeliter interfectus est.

obses, obsidis m	- hostage
permutatio –onis f	- an exchange
verus –a –um	- true
praeterea	- moreover
permuto –are	- exchange
honestus –a –um	- honourable

Section B – Comprehension **50 marks**

Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow: the questions will help you to work your way through the passage. Do not translate unless asked to do so.

The Emperor Nero takes part in criminal acts at Rome. At the head of an unsavoury gang, the blood-thirsty Nero wanders through the streets killing and stealing indiscriminately.

Nero erat imperator tam crudelis ut multi cives eum oderint. nam multa scelera scelesta et atrocia fecit: interficiebat cives inter quos erant et senatores et pauperes. olim, iratus quod putabat matrem omnibus imperare velle, etiam matrem suam interfecit. inter haec pessima scelera est hoc exemplum.

Nero vestem servilem gerens, quod nolebat cives eum agnoscere, per vias urbis ire solebat. multos comites secum ducebat, quibus imperavit ut omnia bona e tabernis raperent et ea pro lucro venderent. tam clam Nero haec scelera commisit ut saepe vulneraretur a civibus qui eum non agnoverant. saepe multi senatores vultum eius contusum caesumque videbant.

tandem, post multos dies, dum Nero civem innocentem interficit, aliquis imperatorem agnovit: tum omnes cives mox intellegebant quis scelera committeret. brevi tempore cives iratissimi esse coeperunt. homines enim scelesti credebant se sub nomine Neronis scelera similia committere posse. nocte civibus per vias ambulantibus periculum erat maximum.

ubi Nero et amici senatorem quendam, Julium Montanum nomine, oppugnaverunt, hic, qui propter tenebras Neronem non agnovit, fortiter pugnans diu resistebat. simulac tamen vultum Neronis conspexit, statim veniam imperatoris oravit. Nero tamen amicos iussit eum necare. deinde Nero prudentior esse constituit. militibus gladiatoribusque ad turbam adiunctis, imperator cives suos oppugnabat velut hostes.

scelus, -eris n	– crime
scelestus, -a -um	– wicked, criminal
servilis, -is, -e	– belonging to a slave
taberna, -ae f	– tavern, pub
pro lucro	– for profit
clam	- secretly
agnosco, -ere, agnovi, agnitum	– I recognise
vultus –us, m	- face
contundo, -ere, contudi, contusum	– I bruise
caedo, -ere, caesi, caesum	– I cut
tenebrae, -arum f	– darkness, shadows
simulac (indecl.)	– as soon as
venia, -ae f	– mercy, forgiveness
turba, -ae f	– gang
adiungo –iungere –iunxi –iunctum	- join to
velut	– as if, like

1. *Nero … oderint*: was Nero a popular emperor? Explain your answer. [2]

2. *nam … pauperes*: what examples are offered here of Nero's criminal acts? [3]

3. *olim … interfecit*: why did he kill his own mother? [3]

4. *Nero … solebat*: what was Nero accustomed to doing? How did he dress and why? [3]

5. *multos comites* … *venerent*: what did Nero order his gang to do? [3]

6. *tam clam … agnoverant*: why was Nero often wounded? [2]

7. *saepe … videbant*: describe Nero's appearance. [1]

8. Translate from *tandem … periculum erat maximum*. [20]

9. *ubi Nero et amici … resistebat*: how did the senator, Julius Montanus, react to being attacked by Nero and his companions? Why did he do this? [3]

10. *simulac … oravit*: when did Julius Montanus beg for mercy? [1]

11. *Nero tamen … necare*: was Nero merciful? Give evidence for your answer from the Latin. [1]

12. *deinde … admixtis*: what measures did Nero take after this for his own protection? [2]

13. *imperator … hostes*: what does Nero continue to do? [1]

14. Find examples in the passage of the following:
    i. a present participle
    ii. an imperfect subjunctive
    iii. an infinitive
    iv. a perfect passive participle
    v. a result clause
    vi. a superlative adjective [6]

Section C: you should answer <u>EITHER</u> the comprehension <u>OR</u> the prose composition.

<u>Comprehension</u> **Family Devotion** **60 marks**

The Latin here is difficult: it is only very lightly adapted from the original Pliny text. Try to make sensible deductions about the meaning: you should use the questions to help you work your way through both passages. Lots of words in the passage will be unfamiliar to you: we have given the meanings for some of these, but you should use the overall sense of the passage and your knowledge of English derivations to help you work out the others.

<u>Pliny *Epistulae* 6.24 [slightly adapted]</u>

quam multum interest quid a quoque fiat! <u>claritate</u> vel obscuritate facientium eadem <u>facta</u> aut tolluntur altissime aut humillime deprimuntur. navigabam per <u>Larium nostrum</u>, cum senior amicus ostendit mihi villam, atque etiam cubiculum quod in lacum prominet: 'ex hoc' inquit '<u>municeps</u> nostra cum marito se <u>praecipitavit</u>.' causam requisivi. maritus ex <u>diutino</u> morbo circa <u>velanda</u> corporis ulceribus putrescebat; uxor oravit ut inspiceret. vidit desperavit hortata est ut moreretur. ipsa erat <u>comes</u> mortis, dux et exemplum et necessitas; nam se cum marito <u>ligavit</u> abiecitque in lacum. hoc factum ne mihi quidem, qui <u>municeps</u> sum, <u>nisi proxime</u> narratum est, non quod factum est minus illo clarissimo <u>Arriae</u> facto, sed quia minor ipsa.

claritas –atis, f	- fame, distinction
factum –i, n	- deed
Larium nostrum	- Lake Como
municeps	- townsman / townswoman
praecipito –are	- I throw headlong
diutinus –a –um	- long-lasting
velo –are	- I cover / conceal
putresco	- I rot away, grow putrid
comes –itis, m/f	- companion
ligo –are	- I tie / bind
nisi proxime	- *until recently*
Arria –ae, f	- Arria was an aristocratic lady, famous for her brave devotion to her husband

1. *quam multum interest quid a quoque fiat!*: this means 'How much it matters who does what!' Use this to help you answer the following:
    a. *claritate vel obscuritate facientium*: which part of the verb *facio* is *facientium?* What do you think this phrase means?
    b. *eadem facta aut tolluntur altissime aut humillime deprimuntur* : Pliny creates striking contrasts here – fill in the gaps in this translation 'the same deeds either are raised…… or …… most basely'
    c. How does Pliny highlight the contrasts here by the way he writes?
2. *navigabam .... ostendit*: what was Pliny doing and what did he see?
3. *ex hoc .... praecipitavit*: what dramatic event is Pliny told about?
4. *maritus ... putrescebat:* give details of her husband's illness.
5. *uxor ... moreretur*: how did the wife react when she saw what was wrong?

6. *ipsa … lacum*:
    a. how did both the wife and her husband die?
    b. Explain in your own words what you think Pliny means when he describes the wife as a *dux et exemplum et necessitas* of their death?
7. *hoc factum ... minor ipsa*: why does the townsman think he has only just heard about this deed?

Pliny *Epistulae* 4.2 [slightly adapted]

Regulus filium amisit. hunc Regulus emancipaverat, ut heres matris esset. incredibile! amissum tamen luget insane. habebat puer mannulos multos, habebat canes maiores minoresque, habebat luscinias psittacos merulas: omnes Regulus circa rogum trucidavit. nec dolor erat ille, sed ostentatio doloris. tenet se trans Tiberim in hortis, in quibus latissimum solum porticibus immensis, ripam statuis suis occupavit, ut est in summa avaritia sumptuosus, in summa infamia gloriosus. dicit se velle ducere uxorem: audies brevi tempore nuptias lugentis nuptias senis; quorum alterum immaturum alterum serum est.

emancipo –are	- I set free / give legal independence to
heres, heredis, m	- heir
lugeo	- I mourn
mannulus –i, m	- pony
luscínia –ae, f	- nightingale
psittacus –i, m	- parrot
merula –ae, f	- blackbird
rogus -i, n	- funeral pyre
trucido –are	- slaughter, butcher
latus –a –um	- wide
solus –i, m	- ground
occupo –are	- I fill
sumptuosus –a –um	- extravagant
immaturus –a –um	- too early

8. *Regulus .... esset*: list **3** things that we find out here about Regulus and his son
9. *amissum ... trucidavit*: what can you deduce about Regulus and his son from this section?
10. *nec dolor ... doloris*: does Pliny think that Regulus' grief was genuine? Support your answer with reference to the Latin.
11. *tenet se ... occupavit*: what evidence is there here for Regulus' vanity?
12. *ut est ... gloriosus*: Pliny is very fond of contrasts – complete this translation of these words: 'since he is extravagant in the height of his meanness and …… ……'
13. *dicit se .... uxorem*: what does Pliny think Regulus is going to do next?
14. *audies ... serum est*: does Pliny think this is a good idea? Quote and translate two different Latin words which support your answer.

Read through both passages again:

15. Are there any phrases or sentences which you find particularly vivid or striking? Explain your choice. Are there any moments where you think the writing is particularly dramatic? Explain your answer.

Please turn over

Prose Composition **Little Red Riding Hood** **60 marks**

Translate the following passage into Latin: *the words given underneath are for your guidance only – you do not have to use them if you do not wish.*

One day, a little girl called Little Red Riding Hood was walking through the woods in order to see her grandmother. Her grandmother lived in a little house built by her father. When she arrived at this house, Little Red Riding Hood knocked on the door.

'Come in' said a voice. Little Red Riding Hood saw her grandmother lying in the bed.

'Hello, Grandmother,' said Little Red Riding Hood, but – when she looked at her grandmother's face, she did not recognise her. 'How strange your eyes are! How big your ears are!' she said. Suddenly Little Red Riding Hood was very frightened: she understood that not her grandmother but a fierce wolf was lying in the bed. 'Don't kill me!' she shouted. The wolf, however, wanted to eat her, but then Little Red Riding Hood's father ran into the house. He seized his axe and killed the wolf.

This story teaches us not always to believe the things which we see.

Little Red Riding Hood	– Parva Purpurea Paenula (1st declension)
grandmother	- avia –ae, f
I knock	- pulso, pulsare, pulsavi, pulsatum
bed	- lectus, lecti m
how	- quam
ear	- auris, auris f
wolf	- lupus, lupi m
axe	- securis, securis f