WESTMINSTER SCHOOL

THE CHALLENGE 2017

LATIN

Tuesday 25 April 2017

Time allowed: 2 hours

Answers to each of the three sections should be handed in on separate 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.

Please write in black or blue ink.

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Section A – Unseen Translation (40 marks)

Translate the following passage into English.

Please write your translation on alternate lines.

Agamemnon angers Apollo's priest, resulting in destruction for his army

postquam Graeci bellum contra Troianos novem annos gesserunt, sacerdos Apollinis, Chryses nomine, navibus Graecorum appropinquavit ut filiam suam reduceret. nam Agamemnon eam, quae a militibus suis capta erat, captivam tenebat. Chryses, ad naves Agamemnonis ductus, orabat omnes principes Graecorum, sed maxime Agamemnona et Menelaum fratrem eius, ut puellam liberarent. 'accipite' inquit, 'dona quae tuli. deinde dei vobis urbem Troiam dabunt et ad Graeciam tuti navigare poteritis.'

ea verba, quae ceteri principes laudaverunt, Agamemnoni non placuerunt. rex igitur sacerdoti respondit verba crudelia: 'abi,' inquit, 'senex. te hic prope naves iterum invenire nolo. nec liberabo filiam tuam, quae ancilla mihi erit et procul patria sua habitabit.'

postea sacerdos, discedere coactus, Apollini persuasit ut sibi auxilium daret. itaque Apollo iratus Graecos peste ingenti oppugnabat. mox multi milites, peste superati, perierunt.

Vocabulary:

Troiani, -orum (m pl)	– the Trojans
sacerdos, sacerdotis (m)	– priest
Apollo, Apollinis (m)	– Apollo (a god)
Chryses, Chrysae (m)	– Chryses (a priest of Apollo)
Agamemnon, Agamemnonis (m)	– Agamemnon (a Greek king)
(*Greek accusative*: Agamemnona)	
oro, orare, oravi, oratus	– beg
Menelaus, -i (m)	– Menelaus (another Greek king)
placeo, placere, placui (+ dat.)	– please
procul (+ abl.)	– far from
pestis, pestis (f)	– plague

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 flute-players of Rome go on strike, frustrated at the Senate's attempt to outlaw their annual celebration feast. It takes an intervention from the neighbouring Tiburtini to patch up relations between the players and the politicians.

eodem anno res parva sed gravissima accidit. erat enim tibicinum manus, quae carmina sacra cantabat dum sacerdotes deis sacrificabant. hi tibicines a senatoribus prohibiti sunt convivium annuum in templo Iovis habere, quamquam hoc facere diu soliti erant. itaque pro sacerdotibus civibusque cantare nolebant: tam irati erant ut omnes simul Tibur adirent. nam sperabant cives Romanos nam tibicinibus absentibus auxilium daturos esse. senatores, cum nemo Romae in templo cantare posset, iram deorum timentes rem graviter tulerunt.

nuntios igitur miserunt qui tibicines Romam reducerent. Tiburtini, nuntiis benigne acceptis, tibicines hortati sunt ut Romam redirent. cum tamen illis persuadere non possent, callidissimum consilium ceperunt. tibicines ad cenam optimam invitati sunt, ut ibi cantarent. tantum vini biberunt ut mox dormirent.

itaque vino superati et a Tiburtinis in plaustra iacti, Romam portati sunt, ubi in foro dormientes relicti sunt. prima luce civium clamoribus excitati viderunt se a multitudine circumventos esse. deinde, cum senatores eis convivium in templo iterum habere permisissent, tibicines promiserunt se, Romae manentes, in templo cantaturos esse.

Livy 9.30 (adapted)

Vocabulary:

tibicen, -inis, m.	– flute-player
carmen, -inis, n.	– song, poem
canto, -are	– I play, I perform
sacerdos, -otis, m.	– priest
convivium, -i n.	– feast, banquet
annuus, -a, -um	– annual
senator, -oris, m.	– senator (member of Senate, the Roman parliament)
prohibeo, -ere, -ui, -itus	– I forbid
Tibur, -uris, n.	– Tibur (*town a few miles from Rome*)
Roma, -ae, f.	– Rome
graviter fero, ferre, tuli, latus	– I take seriously, I am concerned about
Tiburtini –orum, m. pl.	– citizens of Tibur (Tiburtines)
callidus, -a, -um	– clever
consilium capio, -ere, cepi, captus	– I make a plan
plaustrum, -i, n.	– cart, wagon
excito, -are	– I rouse, I wake (somebody) up
circumvenio, -ire, -veni, -ventus	– I surround

1. *res … accidit* (line 1). How is the incident at Rome described? [2]
2. *erat … sacrificabant* (lines 1-2). When did the flute-players perform? [2]
3. *hi … erant* (lines 2-3). Explain fully how a traditional privilege was threatened. [4]
4. *itaque … adirent* (lines 3-4). How did the flute-players react to this threat? Give details. [2]
5. *nam sperabant … daturos esse* (line 4-5). What hope encouraged the strikers? [2]
6. *senatores … tulerunt* (lines 5-6). Why did the senators react badly to what had happened? [2]
7. Translate from *nuntios igitur* to *ibi cantarent* (lines 7-9) onto alternate lines. [20]
8. *tantum … dormirent* (line 9-10). What did the flute-players do at the feast? [2]
9. *itaque vino … relicti sunt* (lines 11-12). Explain fully how the flute-players got back to Rome. [3]
10. *prima … excitati* (line 12). When and how did the flute-players wake up? [2]
11. *cum senatores … cantaturos esse* (lines 13-14). What pledge did the flute-players make and why? [4]
12. Write down one example from the passage of each of the following:
    a. an imperfect subjunctive;
    b. a future active infinitive;
    c. a result clause;
    d. an indirect command;
    e. a perfect passive participle; [5]

Section C – You should answer EITHER the comprehension OR the prose composition.

Comprehension (60 marks)

The Latin here is difficult: it is only very lightly adapted from the original Cicero speech.

Lots of information is given to you in each question: use it carefully.

Some words in the passage will be unfamiliar to you; we have given the meanings for some of these but you will need to make sensible deductions about the meaning of others – you should use information given in the questions, along with the overall sense of the passage and your knowledge of English derivations to help you with these.

Cicero is consul in Rome: he has exposed a brutal conspiracy which threatens every aspect of Roman life. Here he addresses the senate and demonstrates to them how prepared he is to take whatever danger comes his way in the course of his consulship, provided Rome and its institutions remain safe.

video, patres conscripti, in me omnium vestrum ora atque oculos esse conversos, video vos non solum de vestro ac rei publicae verum etiam, si id depulsum sit, de meo periculo esse sollicitos. est mihi iucunda in malis et grata in dolore vestra erga me voluntas: sed eam – per deos immortales! – deponite atque obliti salutis meae de vobis ac de vestris liberis cogitate. mihi si talis condicio consulatus data est ut omnes acerbitates, omnes dolores cruciatusque perferrem, feram non solum fortiter verum etiam libenter, dum modo meis laboribus vobis populoque Romano dignitas salusque pariatur. nunc si talem exitum consulatus mei di immortales esse voluerunt ut vos populumque Romanum ex caede miserrima, coniuges liberosque vestros virginesque Vestalis ex acerbissima vexatione, templa atque delubra, hanc pulcherrimam patriam omnium nostrum ex foedissima flamma, totam Italiam ex bello et vastitate eriperem, quaecumque mihi uni proponetur fortuna subeatur. nam primum debeo sperare omnes deos qui huic urbi praesident pro eo mihi relaturos esse gratiam; deinde, si quid obtigerit, aequo animo paratoque moriar. nam neque turpis mors forti viro potest accidere neque immatura consulari nec misera sapienti.

Cicero *In Catilinam 4.i-iii (with omissions)*

Vocabulary

vestrum (l.1) gen. of vos – of you (pl) (= your)

vester –ra –rum – your (pl)

non solum…verum etiam – not only…but also

depello –ere depuli depulsum – I reduce

sollicitus –a –um – worried

iucundus –a –um – pleasant

erga + acc – towards

voluntas –tatis f. – goodwill

per + acc (in oaths etc) – by...

oblitus –a –um + gen – forgetful of

liberi –orum m. – children

condicio (-onis) consulatus (-us) – terms for my consulship

acerbitas –tatis f. – bitterness

cruciatus –us m. – torment

perfero –ferre –tuli –latum – I endure

dum modo – provided that

pario –ire peperi partum – I produce, generate

pro eo – in response to this

quid – anything

obtingo –ere obtigi – I befall

turpis –e – foul, unattractive

consularis –is m. – a man of consular rank

1. *line 1 'video…conversos': in this phrase Cicero notes the physical response of the senators.*

i. The phrase 'patres conscripti' is a formal way of referring to the members of the senate: in which case is the phrase?

ii. Which parts of the senators' bodies does Cicero see have been turned towards him?

2. *lines 1-2 'video…sollicitos': in this phrase Cicero notes how worried the senators are.*

Cicero says that he sees that the senators have become worried about **two** different things: say in full what two areas of anxiety he identifies them as having.

3. *lines 2-3 'est mihi… voluntas': in this phrase Cicero comments on how reassuring the senators attitude is.*

i. 'vestra erga me voluntas' may be translated as 'your goodwill towards me': in which **two** circumstances does Cicero here imagine the senators' goodwill operating?

ii. Translate how he describes their goodwill in each of the two circumstances.

4. *lines 3-4 'sed eam…cogitate': Cicero gives instructions for the senators to follow despite their attitude to him.*

i. Which Latin noun does 'eam' refer to?

ii. What two instructions does Cicero give to the senators in this phrase?

iii. How has Cicero made this phrase emphatic? Make **two** points.

5. *lines 4-5 'mihi si…perferrem': in this phrase Cicero lays out how he views the nature of his task as consul.*

i. You are given the meaning and genitive of the nominative noun 'condicio' but not its gender: what gender is it and which Latin word confirms this to you?

ii. What does Cicero say are the terms under which his consulship has been granted to him?

iii. Which part of the verb is 'perferrem'? Explain the use of this part of the verb.

6. *lines 5-6 'feram…libenter': given the difficult nature of that task, Cicero here says how he will respond.*

i. Quote and translate the words Cicero uses here to suggest how he will endure those terms.

ii. Suggest how Cicero has made this phrase more emphatic.

7. *line 6 'dum modo…pariatur': in this phrase Cicero establishes what the main function of his actions should be.*

i. 'meis laboribus' are here in the ablative case: suggest a fluent way of translating these words in context.

ii. Translate the whole phrase to show what Cicero sees as the principal task of his consulship.

8. line 6-10 'nunc si… subeatur'

The following is a translation of these lines:-

'*But as it is, if the immortal gods wished that the legacy of my consulship be such that I snatched you and the People of Rome from most miserable murder, your wives and your children and the Virgin Priestesses of Vesta from the most bitter suffering, the temples and sanctuaries of this most beautiful state that belongs to us all from the foulest flames, the whole of Italy from war and destruction – whatever fortune may set before me as an individual, let me shoulder the burden.*'

This is powerful oratory: give an example from the **Latin** of this sentence of an emphatic use by Cicero of:

i. striking **choice** of words

ii. significant **sound** of words

iii. noteworthy **positioning** of words

With each example, make sure that you explain **why** the Latin word(s) which you have chosen has this effect.

9. lines 10-12 *'nam primum…moriar: in this sentence Cicero imagines two different scenarios for the future*

i. Say fully which part of the verb 'relaturos esse' is. Explain why this part is used here.

ii. From this sentence say what hopes, first of all, Cicero has concerning the gods who protect Rome.

iii. What is the second scenario he imagines and, if it should happen, what hopes does Cicero have?

10. lines 12-13 *'nam neque…sapienti': in this sentence Cicero speaks stirringly of death: it need not be such a bad thing.*

i. In addition to 'turpis', which other two adjectives agree with 'mors'?

ii. What are the three types of man that Cicero refers to in this sentence?

iii. Translate this sentence.

11.

Briefly present what you consider to be the advantages and disadvantages of oratory of this type.

Section C

Prose Composition (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 to.

Please write your Latin version on alternate lines

Once upon a time a man, named Trump, desired to rule. Although he was not a senator, he shouted so boldly that the citizens began to listen.

Astonished women and many foreigners were attacked by his words. 'We will build a wall,' he said, 'and the enemy will give us the money!'

When he first spoke as President, fewer citizens came to watch than he had hoped. And so he pretended that the crowd had been bigger on that day. Then he ordered the citizens not to believe the messengers.

Trump broke the treaties which he did not like. He was not willing to help sick citizens begging to be cured by doctors. For ninety days, refugees, driven away from seven countries, could not enter the republic. But this new law was thrown out by one judge.

Trump replied, 'Do not listen to the so-called judge! This court is very bad and will be conquered!'

These words having been said, no-one knew what was about to happen. With the wall having been built, will foreigners arrive in the forum? When will there be peace?

Vocabulary

Trump	– Elephantus, -i (m.)
senator	– senator, -oris (m.)
President	– imperator, -oris (m.)
pretend	– simulo, -are
treaty	– foedus, -eris (n.)
I cure	– sano, -are
ninety	– nonaginta (indecl.)
refugee	– profugus, -i (m.)
country	– patria, -ae (f.)
republic	– res publica, rei publicae (f.)
so-called	use 'ut habent' = 'so men say'
court	– iudicium, -ii (n.)