WESTMINSTER SCHOOL

THE CHALLENGE 2018

LATIN

Tuesday 1 May 2018

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.

Hippolytus pays a terrible penalty for his arrogant rejection of Venus.

olim erat iuvenis nobilis, Hippolytus nomine, qui magnam deam Venerem colere nolebat. nam amabat in silvis currere cum Diana, quam credebat meliorem esse, et animalia fortia sagittis et hastis interficere. ubi autem comites voluerunt ei persuadere ne superbus esset, iratus respondit: "nolite me monere! Venus numquam a me laudabitur, neque mulierem accipiam uxorem!"

interea Venus ipsa mortem crudelem homini saevo paraverat. coegit Phaedram, reginam et coniugem patris eius, Hippolytum amare. haec igitur magnopere timebat, quod non poterat furorem a dea missum superare. multos dies misera, cibum non consumens, lente peribat; deinde pater Hippolyti eam invenit mortuam. "quis" rogavit "delevit Phaedram meam caram?" prope corpus subito epistulam conspexit, quae Hippolytum accusabat. statim filium suum a patria misit; eum discedentem taurus ingens, qui ex mari evenerat, necavit.

Names

Hippolytus, Hippolyti, m. – Hippolytus

Venus, Veneris, f. – Venus, goddess of love

Diana, Dianae, f. – Diana, goddess of hunting

Phaedra, Phaedrae, f. – Phaedra

Vocabulary

colo, colere, colui, cultum – worship

silva, silvae, f. – wood, forest

furor, furoris, m. – passion

epistula, epistulae, f. – letter

accuso, accusare – accuse

taurus, tauri, m. – bull

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.***
- ***Take your answers from the Latin indicated in each question***
- ***Do not translate unless asked to do so.***

As a young man Julius Caesar was forced to flee Rome temporarily after making an enemy of Sulla, who as dictator wielded enormous power. During this exile he was captured by pirates; they later came to regret abducting such a formidable man.

Caesar, cum ab urbe effugeret, trans mare cum paucis amicis in parva nave navigabat. piratae quidam, qui multi eo tempore erant in omnibus partibus maris, eos captos ad parvam insulam duxerunt. pretio viginti talentorum pro vita sua petito, Caesar ridens clamavit eos nescire quem cepissent. pollicitus se eis quinquaginta talenta daturum esse, comites Romam misit ut hanc pecuniam peterent.

dum eos exspectat, conabatur piratis imperare ut facerent id quod ipse volebat. etiam orationes quas scripserat recitabat, et nisi plauserunt, eos stultissimos appellabat. cum saepe clamavisset se eos necaturum esse, credebant haec verba inania esse.

cum amici rediissent, pretium promissum ferentes, Caesar liberatus naves petere coepit. illis navibus ad insulam, in qua captivus fuerat, regressus, piratas oppugnatos facile cepit. non solum quinquaginta talenta, quae ipse eis tradiderat, recepit, sed etiam omnia quae ei habebant sibi rapuit. homines ipsos in navibus transportavit ad proximam urbem ut eos iaceret in carcerem.

tum ad procuratorem ivit, quem rogavit ut piratas puniret; cum tamen intellexisset illum pecuniam, non homines, cupere, ad carcerem festinavit, priusquam procurator milites mittere potuit et ipse pecuniam rapere. piratas extractos omnes interfecit, sicut eis promiserat. deinde abiit, multo divitior quam antea.

based on **Plutarch:** *Life of Caesar*

Vocabulary:

pirata, -ae, m.	– pirate
quidam (nom, masc, plur)	– some, certain
pretium, -i, n.	– price
viginti	– twenty
talentum, -i, n.	– talent (a quantity of gold)
nescio, -ire, nescivi	– I do not know
polliceor, -eri, pollicitus sum	– I promise
quinquaginta	– fifty
oratio, -onis, f.	– speech
recito, -are, -avi, -atum	– I recite
plaudo, -ere, plausi, plausum	– I applaud
appello, -are, -avi,- atum	– I call
inanis, -e	– empty, meaningless
carcer, -eris, m.	– prison
procurator, -oris, m.	– governor, chief magistrate
priusquam	- before

sicut	- just as, like
dives, -itis	– rich

1. *Caesar … navigabat* (line 1). Give two details of how Caesar was travelling. [2]
2. *piratae … duxerunt* (lines 1-2). What happened to him? [3]
3. *pretio … ridens* (line 3). What did Caesar find funny? [2]
4. *clamavit … cepissent* (lines 3) How did he react? [2]
5. *pollicitus … esse* (line 4). What promise did Caesar make? [2]
6. *comites … exspectat* (lines 4-5) What was he waiting for? [2]
7. *conabatur … necaturum esse* (line 5-7). What do these lines tell us about Caesar's character? Make three points. [3]
8. *illis … regressus* (line 8-9). How did Caesar use his freedom? [2]
9. Translate from *non solum* to *transportavit* (lines 9-11) onto alternate lines. [17]
10. *tum ... homines cupere* (lines 12-13).
    i. How did Caesar plan to punish the pirates? [1]
    ii. Why did this plan not work? [3]
11. *ad carcerem ... rapere* (lines 13-14). Why did Caesar hurry to the prison at the time that he did? [2]
12. *piratas … antea* (line 14-15). Explain how the outcome of these events was so satisfying for Caesar. [4]
13. Write down one example from the passage of each of the following:
    a. a neuter noun in the accusative;
    b. a present active participle;
    c. a future infinitive;
    d. an indirect command;
    e. a pronoun in the dative; [5]

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

Comprehension (60 marks) – Read what is said below carefully first

Lots of information is given to you in each question: use it sensibly. Remember that the questions are asking you to look carefully at the Latin words and to show your knowledge of basic grammar (declension of nouns, adjectives and verbs) and sentence structure.

Some words in the passage may 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. The passage below is introduced by a title and then a translation of the Latin sentence immediately before it begins…

From a letter written to the historian Tacitus, Pliny writes of the bravery of his uncle, the local naval commander, during the eruption of Mount Vesuvius. Despite the natural catastrophe and its consequences, Pliny's uncle has launched a rescue mission by sea. Unsuccessful in his first attempts to reach the shore he diverts to pick up his friend Pomponianus.. His courage and resilience both reassure his companions and inspire some difficult decisions.

He sped towards the place that others were fleeing from, holding a direct course and rudder set straight into the danger; he was so free of fear that, as he observed all the phases and features of that cataclysm, he dictated them all and had them noted down…

iam, quo propius accedebant, eo navibus cinis incidebat calidior et densior; iam pumices etiam atque lapides, nigri et ambusti et fracti igne; iam subito vadum erat litoraque propter ruinam montis obstabant. cunctatus paulum num retro cursum flecteret, mox gubernatori qui ut ita faceret monebat dixit 'fortes fortuna iuvat: Pomponianum pete.' quo tunc avunculus meus vento secundissimo invectus, complectitur amicum trepidantem consolatur hortatur, et, ut timorem eius sua securitate leniret, deferri in balineum iubet. interim e Vesuvio monte pluribus locis latissimae flammae altaque incendia relucebant, quorum fulgor et claritas tenebris noctis excitabatur. omnes in commune consultant, utrum intra tecta maneant an in aperto vagentur. nam crebris vastisque tremoribus tecta nutabant. sub dio rursus quamquam levium exesorumque pumicum casus timebatur, id tamen periculis collatis elegerunt; et apud illum quidem ratio rationem, apud alios timorem timor vicit. cervicalia capitibus imposita linteis constringunt; id munimentum adversus incidentia fuit. iam dies alibi, illic nox fuit, omnibus noctibus nigrior densiorque; eam tamen faces multae variaque lumina solvebant. placuit egredi in litus.

Pliny *Epistulae 6.xvi (slightly adapted & with omissions)*

Vocabulary

quo + comparative…*eo* + comparative = the more X… the more Y
propius (adverb) – nearer
accedo -ere – I approach
cinis –eris m – ash
calidus –a um – hot
pumex -icis m – pumice (aerated volcanic rock)
lapis –idis m – stone
ambustus –a –um – scorched
vadum –i n – shallow water
obsto –are obstiti – I block the way
cunctor –ari cunctatus sum – I hesitate
num – whether, if
cursus –us m – course
flecto –ere – I direct, turn
gubernator –oris m. – helmsman
iuvo –are – I help
quo – to there
avunculus –i m – uncle
invectus – having sailed in
complector –i complexus sum – I embrace
securitas –tatis f – composure
lenio –ire – I lessen, calm
balineum –i n. – bath-house
incendium –i n. – fire
reluceo –ere – I shine out
fulgor –oris m. – glare
claritas –tatis f. – brightness
tenebrae –arum f.pl – shadows
excito –are – I heighten
vagor –ari vagatus sum –I roam around
creber –ra –rum frequent
tecta –orum n.pl – building
nuto –are – I shake
sub dio – in the open, outside
rursus – on the other hand
levis –e – light
exesus-a –um – porous
casus –us m. – fall
confero conferre contuli collatum- I compare
apud + acc – (here) in the case of
ratio –onis f. – reason, good sense
cervical –is n. – pillow
linteum –i n– a linen strip
constringo –ere – I tie down
adversus (preposition + accus) – against
alibi (adverb) – elsewhere

illic – there
fax facis f – torch

solvo –ere – I relieve
placuit (+ infin) – the decision was made

1. *line 1 'iam…densior': in this phrase Pliny describes the growing danger from falling material.*

i. In the vocabulary help given underneath the passage, you are told that '*quo* + comparative… *eo* + comparative = the more X… the more Y…': if 'propius' is the comparative going with 'quo', which comparative(s) should be taken with 'eo'? Which Latin noun is being described in this way?

ii. Translate this sentence.

2. *lines 1-2 'iam pumices…obstabant': in this phrase Pliny identifies two further dangers facing his uncle's ships.*

i. What **three** things are we told about the 'lapides'?

ii. In your own words, describe what the second danger is and what has caused it.

3. *lines 2-4 'cunctatus…pete': in this phrase Pliny tells of his uncle's brief hesitation and then decision.*

i. Pliny's uncle spoke to the helmsman: what advice had the helmsman been giving?

ii. What form of the verb is 'faceret'? Why is it used here?

iii. What did Pliny's uncle say to the helmsman? Suggest what tone of voice Pliny's uncle may have expressed these words in; what feature of the Latin that is used here might support your suggestion?

4. *lines 4-5 'quo…hortatur: Pliny's uncle reaches his friend Pomponianus.*

i. Which Latin adjective describes Pomponianus? Give a good translation of it in this context.

ii. What three things is Pliny's uncle described as doing to Pomponianus here?

iii. What is the tense of the three verbs that narrate the uncle's actions in this phrase? Explain Pliny's use of this tense.

iv. Suggest **two** other ways in which Pliny has made this phrase dramatic.

5. *line 5 ' ut…iubet': in this phrase Pliny's uncle shows further how calm and unafraid he is.*

i. What part of the verb 'de-fero' is 'deferri'? What instruction did Pliny's uncle give?

ii. Each of the Latin words 'eius' and 'sua' may be translated here as 'his': to whom precisely does each of the two words refer, and how do you know?

6. *lines 5-7 'interim…excitabatur': meanwhile the mountain continues to show signs of its eruption.*

i. Which feature of the eruption does Pliny particularly focus on in this sentence?

ii. Look at the Latin words Pliny has used: identify and translate **two** adjective+noun phrases, and suggest how they contribute to the drama of what Pliny is describing.

7. *line 7 'omnes…vagentur': here Pliny introduces the debate that his uncle and friends had on how best to respond to the crisis.*

i. What are the two options up for discussion?

ii. Which cases are the two prepositions 'intra' and 'in' followed by here?

8. *lines 7-9 'nam…vicit': in this sentence the debate continues and is brought to a conclusion*.

i. 'nam' introduces an explanation: what is being explained in this sentence, and how is it explained?

ii. 'sub dio…elegerunt': which course of action is chosen, and how are we told that the decision was made?

iii. 'apud illum…apud alios': who are referred to here? What emotions characterise the decision made by each? How has Pliny's use of Latin emphasised the contrast between the two?

9. *line 10 'cervicalia…fuit': in this sentence Pliny describes the measures taken for personal protection.*

i. In your own words describe how Pliny's uncle and his friends protect themselves. How do you rate their idea?

ii. Which Latin word has been translated above as 'protection'?

iii. What part of which verb is 'imposita'?

10. *line 11 'eam…solvebant': in this sentence Pliny speaks of another frightening aspect of the situation.*

i. What is so frightening about the situation described by Pliny in these lines?

ii. 'iam dies alibi, illic nox fuit' how has the structure of Pliny's Latin emphasised the contrast described in this phrase?

iii. 'omnibus noctibus': which case are these words in and why?

11. Why do you think that Pliny chose to write this letter to a friend who was also the greatest living historian?

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, when we had travelled to the Olympic Games in winter, we saw that all had arrived. Romans, Britons and Greeks went there to conquer. But one British woman, called Elissa, did not know that the race would be so difficult for her.

On the first day she desired the prize, but by chance she fell down while running. In the next race she was hit by another woman. Both having been wounded, they started to cry very much.

The next day she was happier and tried again. However, Elissa did not see Fulvia, a Roman woman, who attacked her. At home, some Britons encouraged Elissa to run more quickly because they loved her: "You will win: do not despair!" they said. Other citizens were not able to watch.

But Elissa could not win. At last she was led out by the doctors, with blood and tears flowing. Her parents, whose daughter was very beautiful, waited, admiring but fearing: they did not know whether she was able to run again.

Names:

Olympic Games – spectaculum Olympicum n.

Britons – Britanni –orum m.

Greeks – Graeci –orum m.

British – Britannicus –a –um

Elissa – Elissa –ae f.

Vocabulary:

race – certamen –inis n.

I fall down – decido –ere decidi

next – proximus –a –um

both – ambo (masc) ambae (fem) ambo (neut)

I hit – percutio –ere percussi percussum

I despair – despero –are

I flow – fluo –ere fluxi fluxum