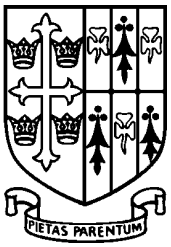
ST EDWARD'S
OXFORD



13+ SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATION

2017

LATIN

Time: 1 hour

Candidate Name: ……

Instructions to Candidates:

Answer <u>all</u> the questions in each of the 3 sections.
Translate only where asked, and then on <u>alternate</u> lines.
<u>Total for paper: 100 marks</u>

<u>Underlined</u> words are given beneath each passage. NB words given once are not given again.

Section A **Comprehension**

Study the following passage (do **NOT** write a translation), and answer the questions below in English. Complete sentences are requested.

Having gone down to the Underworld, Aeneas saw the spirit of his old friend Deiphobus.

Aeneas erat dux Troianorum. in Tartarum descenderat ut patrem videret, qui iam mortuus erat. dum inter manes ambulat, Aeneas Deiphobum conspexit: qui multis ante annis amicus eius fuerat, sed, contra Graecos Troiam defendens, occisus erat. quo conspecto Aeneas perterritus erat quod non solum nesciebat eum mortuum esse, sed etiam Deiphobus species dirissima erat: nam neque nasum neque aures habebat. hic Deiphobum adiit. eum rogavit quid accidisset. 'in urbe' inquit Aeneas 'audivi te fortissime pugnavisse. te invenire conatus sum, sed non potui. sed quis haec fecit?' ille respondit 'erat Helena quae haec fecit.'

Names

Aeneas, Aeneae (acc. *Aenean*) (m)	Aeneas
Troiani, Troianorum (m pl)	Trojans
Tartarus, Tartari (m)	the Underworld
Deiphobus, Deiphobi(m)	Deiphobus
Troia, Troiae (f)	Troy
Graeci, Graecorum (m pl)	Greeks
Helena, Helenae (f)	Helen

Vocabulary

manes, manium (m pl)	spirits (of the dead)
nescio, nescire, nescivi	not know
species, specie (f)	appearance
dirus, a, um	terrible
nasus, nasi (m)	nose
auris, auris (f)	ears

1 *Aeneas erat dux Troianorum* (line 1): Who was Aeneas?

. . . . . .[1]

2 *in Tartarum descenderat ut patrem videret* (line 1): Why had Aeneas entered the Underworld?

. . . . . [1]

3 *dum inter manes ambulat, Aeneas Deiphobum conspexit* (line 2):
What was Aeneas doing when he saw Deiphobus?

. . . . . .[1]

4 *qui multis ante annis amicus eius fuerat, sed contra Graecos Troiam defendens occisus erat.* (lines 2-3):
What information is given here about Deiphobus? Give full details.

. . . . . .

. . . . . .

. . . . . .

. . . . . [4]

5 *quo conspecto Aeneas perterritus erat, non solum quod nesciebat eum mortuum esse, sed etiam Deiphobus species dirissima erat* (lines 3-5):
What **2** reasons are given for why Aeneas was terrified by what he saw?

. . . . . .

. . . . . .

. . . . . [2+2]

6 *nam nec nasum neque aures habebat* (lines 5): How specifically was Deiphobus disfigured?

. . . . . .

. . . . . .

. . . . . .[2]

7 *'in urbe' inquit Aeneas 'audivi te fortissime pugnavisse'* (lines 6-7):
What did Aeneas say he had heard about Deiphobus?

. . . . . .

. . . . . .

. . . . . [2]

8 *'te invenire conatus sum, sed non potui'* (line 7): Translate this sentence.

. . . . . .

. . . . . .

. . . . . .[3]

9 '*sed quis haec fecit?' ille respondit 'erat Helena quae haec fecit*' (lines 7-8):
What does Aeneas ask here and how does Deiphobus respond?

. . . . . .

. . . . . [2+2]

10 For each of the Latin words in the table below, give 1 English word which has been **derived** from the Latin word **AND** give the meaning of the English word you chose.

Write your answers in the boxes. The first one has been done for you as an example.

Latin word	**English word**	**Meaning of your chosen English word**
pater	paternal	relating to a father, fatherly
amicus		
mortuum		
urbe		
solum		

[8]

Section A Total [30]

Section B Translation

11 Translate this next part of the same story on **alternate lines**. [20]

Deiphobus tells the story of Helen and what she did.

eo tempore Helena erat uxor Deiphobi, sed multis ante annis fuerat uxor Menelai, regis Graeci. quod haec femina pulcherrima erat, dea Venus eam Paridi dederat, qui Venerem omnium dearum pulcherrimam esse iudicaverat. 'illa nocte' inquit Deiphobus 'cum equum ligneum in urbem traxissemus, omnes gaudebamus. nam credidimus Graecos abiisse et nos victoriam reportavisse. feminae per vias saltabant, inter quas erat Helena, facem tenens.'

Names

Menelaus, Menelai (m)	Menelaus	*Graecus, Graeca, Graecum*	Greek
Venus, Veneris (f)	Venus	*Paris, Paridis* (m)	Paris (a Trojan prince)

Vocabulary

tempus, temporis (n)	time
iudico, iudicare, iudicavi, iudicatus	I judge
ligneus, lignea, ligneum	wooden
gaudeo, gaudere, gavisus sum	rejoice
abeo, abire, abii, abitus	depart, go away
victoriam reporto, -are, -avi	*(here)* win the war
salto, saltare, saltavi, saltatus	I dance
fax, facis (f)	torch

. . . . . .

. . . . . .

. . . . . .

. . . . . .

. . . . . .

. . . . . .

. . . . . .

. . . . . .

12 Using this second section as a guide, put the following phrase into Latin: [5]

Helen, the Greek king's wife, was more beautiful than all the Trojan women.

. . . . . .

Section B Total [25]

Section C(i) Comprehension

Do **NOT** translate, but answer the **2** sets of questions that follow this final section of the story.

Deiphobus relates how Helen betrayed him and his city.

nunc intellego facem signum hostibus esse. Graeci in navibus suis, post insulam, id exspectabant ut urbem oppugnarent. dum hostes Troiam ingrediuntur, ego ignarus domum ivi ut dormirem. domi Helena, mea optima uxor, omnia arma mea abstulerat. tum, ianua aperta, Menelaum domum invitavit. rex cum amicis, gladiis strictis, in cubiculum cucurrit. ego, qui eis resistere non diu potui, haec vulnera passus sum. nunc hic habito, semper cum eisdem vulneribus.' quibus dictis Deiphobus deos oravit ut et Graecos et Helenam punirent.

Vocabulary

intellego, -ere, -exi, -ectus	understand
ignarus, a, um	unaware
aufero, -ferre, abstuli, ablatus	steal
ianua, ianuae (f)	door
aperio, -ire, -ui, -itus	open
stringo, stringere, strinxi, strictus	I draw (a sword)
cubiculum, cubiculi (n)	bedroom
resisto, -ere, -stiti (+ dat.)	resist
hic (adv)	here

13 *nunc intellego facem signum hostibus esse* (line 1):
What does Deiphobus realise about Helen's torch?

. . . . . .

. . . . . [2]

14 *Graeci in navibus suis, post insulam, id exspectabant ut urbem oppugnarent.* (lines 1-2)

(i) Where were the Greeks?

. . . . . .

. . . . . [2]

(ii) What were they there for?

. . . . . .

. . . . . [2]

15 *ego ignarus domum ivi ut dormirem* (lines 2-3): What did Deiphobus do, and why?

. . . . . .

. . . . . [2]

16 *mea optima uxor* (line 3): In what tone of voice do you think Deiphobus uses *optima* about his wife?

. . . . . [1]

17 *domi Helena, mea optima uxor, omnia arma mea abstulerat. tum, ianua aperta, Menelaum domum invitavit* (lines 3-4): What **3** things did Helen do to betray Deiphobus?

a) . . . . . .

b) . . . . . .

c) . . . . . [3]

18 *rex cum amicis, gladiis strictis, in cubiculum cucurrit. ego, qui eis resistere non diu potui, haec vulnera passus sum* (lines 4-5): Describe the sequence of events in the bedroom. Give full details.

. . . . . .

. . . . . .

. . . . . .

. . . . . [5]

19 *nunc hic habito, semper cum eisdem vulneribus* (line 6):
In death, what had not changed for Deiphobus?

. . . . . .[1]

20 *quibus dictis deos oravit ut et Graecos et Helenam punirent* (lines 6-7):
What prayer does Deiphobus make at the end?

. . . . . .

. . . . . .

. . . . . [2]

Section C(ii) Grammar and Syntax Questions

(this relates solely to the final passage; reprinted here for ease of reference)

nunc intellego facem signum hostibus esse. Graeci in navibus suis, post insulam, id exspectabant ut urbem oppugnarent. dum hostes Troiam ingrediuntur, ego ignarus domum ivi ut dormirem. domi Helena, mea optima uxor, omnia arma mea abstulerat. tum, ianua aperta, Menelaum domum invitavit. rex cum amicis, gladiis strictis, in cubiculum cucurrit. ego, qui eis resistere non diu potui, haec vulnera passus sum. nunc hic habito, semper cum eisdem vulneribus.' quibus dictis Deiphobus deos oravit ut et Graecos et Helenam punirent.

21 Give **one** example of:

(i) an imperfect active subjunctive verb . . . . . .

(ii) a passive or deponent verb . . . . . .

(iii) a perfect participle . . . . . [3]

22 In what case & number (*sing or pl*) are the following?

(i) *insulam* (line 1) . . . . . .

(ii) *omnia* (line 3) . . . . . .

(iii) *haec* (line 5) . . . . . [6]

23 Write out in Latin (a) and translate (b) examples of the following: [12]

(i) an indirect statement (a) . . . . . .

(b) . . . . . .

(ii) an ablative absolute (a) . . . . . .

(b) . . . . . .

(iii) a purpose clause (a) . . . . . .

(b) . . . . . .

(iv) a superlative adjective (a) . . . . . .

(b) . . . . . .

(v) a relative clause (a) . . . . . .

(b) . . . . . .

(vi) an indirect command (a) . . . . . .

(b) . . . . . .

24 Explain the forms of *domum* (line 3) and *domi* (line 3). . . . . .

. . . . . [2]

25 (i) Which Greek bard is regarded as the author of the *Iliad*? . . . . . .[1]

(ii) Which Roman poet wrote the *Aeneid* from which this story comes? . . . . . .[1]

Section C Total [45]