SURNAME ..... FIRST NAME .....

JUNIOR SCHOOL ..... SENIOR SCHOOL .....

Independent Schools Examinations Board

COMMON ENTRANCE EXAMINATION AT 13+

LATIN

LEVEL 1

Thursday 31 January 2013

Please read this information before the examination starts.

- This examination is 60 minutes long.
- Dictionaries are not allowed.
- Handwriting and presentation are important.

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1. Study the following passage (do not write a translation) and answer the questions below. Complete sentences are not required.

Alexander and Bucephalus

Alexander miles clarus erat. multas terras superavit. equum validum, Bucephalum, habebat. Bucephalum magnopere amabat. olim Alexander contra Indos pugnabat. in equo suo erat. proelium erat saevum. Alexander fortiter pugnavit, sed, quod Indi multas hastas in Alexandrum et Bucephalum iaciebant, Alexander in magno periculo iam erat.

miles m. = soldier

Indi, -orum m. pl. = the Indians

(a) *Alexander miles clarus erat.* (line 1)
As what sort of soldier is Alexander described?

..... (1)

(b) *multas terras superavit.* (lines 1–2)
What did Alexander conquer?

..... (2)

(c) *equum validum, Bucephalum, habebat.* (lines 2–3)
How is Bucephalus described?

..... (2)

(d) *Bucephalum magnopere amabat.* (line 3)
What was Alexander's relationship with Bucephalus?

..... (2)

(e) *olim Alexander contra Indos pugnabat.* (line 4)

In what activity was Alexander engaged against the Indians?

..... (1)

(f) *Alexander fortiter pugnavit ...* (line 6)

Write down and translate the Latin adverb which tells you that Alexander was a brave fighter.

..... (2)

(g) *... Alexander in magno periculo iam erat.* (lines 8–9)

What are we told about the situation of Alexander?

..... (2)

(h) *... quod Indi multas hastas in Alexandrum et Bucephalum iaciebant ...* (lines 6–8)

Why was this the case?

..... (3)

TURN OVER FOR QUESTION 2

2. Translate the following passage into good English. Please write your translation on the lines below.

Bucephalus dies after saving Alexander.

Bucephalus equus fortis erat. quod Alexander in magno periculo iam erat, dominum suum statim servare constituit. magnopere fessus erat, sed Alexandrum e proelio ad socios suos tutum portavit. sic equus Bucephalus dominum suum e periculo servavit. Alexander tutus iam erat sed Bucephalus, hastis et sagittis vulneratus, mox periit. Alexander, ubi equum suum pulchrum mortuum vidit, magnopere miser et iratus erat.

fortis = brave

servo (1) = I save

vulneratus, -a, -um = wounded
pereo, -ire, perii = I perish
mortuus, -a, -um = dead

(30)

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TURN OVER FOR QUESTION 3

3. Study the following passage (do not write a translation) and answer the questions below. Complete sentences are not required.

Alexander builds a new town and names it Bucephala in honour of Bucephalus.

Alexander, iratus quod Bucephalus perierat, in proelium iterum intravit et contra Indos pugnavit. mox superavit. ibi oppidum novum et pulchrum aedificavit. nomen Bucephala oppido dedit, quod equum suum celebrare cupivit.

perierat = (he) had perished
Indi, -orum m. pl. = the Indians
nomen = name
celebro (1) = I commemorate

(a) From the passage give, in Latin, one example of each of the following:

(i) an adjective;

.....

(ii) an adverb;

.....

(iii) a present infinitive.

..... (3)

(b) **iratus** (line 1). What does this word mean? What is the connection between **iratus** and the English word ***irate***?

.....

..... (3)

(c) **proelium** (line 2). In which case is this noun? Why is this case used?

..... (2)

(d) **intravit** (line 2). This word means ***he entered***. How would you say in Latin ***he enters***?

..... (1)

(e) **equum** (line 5). Is the gender of this noun masculine, feminine or neuter?

..... (1)

(f) **dedit** (line 5). Give the tense of this verb. Give the first person singular of the present tense of this verb.

..... (2)

(g) **celebrare** (line 5). Give the Latin object of this verb.

..... (1)

(h) Translate the following sentences into Latin, using the vocabulary given below.

(i) We have food.

..... (3)

(ii) The boy likes the girl.

..... (4)

I have = habeo (2)
food = cibus, -i m.
boy = puer, pueri m.
I like = amo (1)
girl = puella, -ae f.

TURN OVER FOR QUESTION 4

4. Answer any ONE of the following eight questions (a–h). Make sure you answer both part (i) and part (ii) of the question you have selected.

Domestic Life

(a) (i) How were Roman dining rooms arranged and how were meals served? (8)

(ii) State two ways in which you might have found eating a Roman meal unfamiliar or awkward. (2)

(b) (i) Describe a slave market. How were slaves advertised? (8)

(ii) If you were a rich Roman, name two qualities which you might look for in a new slave who would work in your house. (2)

The City of Rome

(c) (i) Tell the story of Coriolanus and how he, although a Roman, came to be fighting against the Romans. (8)

(ii) Write a sentence reporting what Coriolanus might have said to those who persuaded him to turn back. (2)

(d) (i) Describe a Roman theatre. Where were the best seats and what sort of plays did the Romans enjoy? (8)

(ii) Suggest two things you would have found unusual about a visit to the Roman theatre. (2)

The Army and Roman Britain

(e) (i) Tell the story of Claudius and Caratacus and how the emperor spared Caratacus. (8)

(ii) Suggest in a sentence what might eventually have happened to Caratacus and his family. (2)

(f) (i) What was the plan of a Roman army camp and how was it fortified? Name some of the buildings to be found in a large camp. (8)

(ii) Give two reasons why the layout of a camp was always the same in whichever country the camp was. (2)

Greek Mythology

(g) (i) Describe any encounter which Odysseus had with a member of the opposite sex. (8)

(ii) Name two qualities which Odysseus showed during this encounter. (2)

(h) (i) Describe the escape of Jason and Medea from Colchis. (8)

(ii) What impression do you have of Medea from this episode? (2)

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END OF PAPER

(Total marks: 75, to be expressed as a percentage)