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

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

Independent Schools Examinations Board

COMMON ENTRANCE EXAMINATION AT 13+

LATIN

LEVEL 2

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.

Some pirates meet Julius Caesar.

Iulius Caesar dux Romanus clarissimus erat.
olim prope insulam Siciliam in nave parva cum paucis amicis navigabat. piratae mali prope navem Caesaris forte navigabant.
ubi ducem clarum conspexerunt, magnopere riserunt. navem Caesaris oppugnaverunt, Caesarem ceperunt, eum ad insulam Siciliam portaverunt. ibi eum diu tenuerunt.

Sicilia, -ae f. = Sicily
pirata, -ae m. = pirate

(a) *Iulius Caesar dux Romanus clarissimus erat.* (line 1)
How is the Roman Julius Caesar described?

..... (3)

(b) *olim prope insulam Siciliam in nave parva cum paucis amicis navigabat.* (lines 2–3)
In what sort of ship was Caesar sailing?

..... (1)

(c) *olim prope insulam Siciliam in nave parva cum paucis amicis navigabat.* (lines 2–3)
Who was sailing with him?

..... (2)

(d) *piratae mali prope navem Caesaris forte navigabant.* (lines 3–4)
How are the pirates described?

..... (1)

(e) *piratae mali prope navem Caesaris forte navigabant.* (lines 3–4)

Write down and translate into English the Latin adverb which tells you that the pirates' meeting with Caesar was accidental.

..... (2)

(f) *ubi ducem clarum conspexerunt, magnopere riserunt.* (lines 5–6)

What was the reaction of the pirates when they saw Caesar?

..... (2)

(g) *... Caesarem ceperunt, eum ad insulam Siciliam portaverunt.* (lines 7–8)

What two things did the pirates do to Caesar?

..... (3)

(h) *ibi eum diu tenuerunt.* (line 8)

For how long did the pirates detain Caesar?

..... (1)

TURN OVER FOR QUESTION 2

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

Julius Caesar issues a warning to the pirates.

dux piratarum comitibus suis nuntiavit: 'si Iulium hic tenebimus, nonne amici eius pecuniam pro eo nobis tradent?' Iulius, ubi hoc audivit, non timebat. piratis respondit: 'viri pessimi estis. nolite hoc facere. si pecuniam accipietis meque liberabitis, tum ego vos omnes necare potero.' piratae, postquam hoc audiverunt, riserunt.

pirata, -ae m. = pirate
si = if

(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.

The pirates release Caesar in return for a large ransom, but he returns and hunts them all down.

1	piratae, quamquam Caesar eos sic monuerat, ubi eum liberaverunt, multam pecuniam pro eo acceperunt. laetissimi iam erant. non autem laeti erant ubi Iulius et multi milites	pirata, -ae m. = pirate
5	Romani ad insulam Siciliam redierunt, piratas petiverunt, omnes occiderunt.	Sicilia, -ae f. = Sicily peto, -ere, petivi (3) = I go after

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

(i) a verb in the pluperfect tense;

.....

(ii) a part of the verb 'to be'.

..... (2)

(b) **eos** (line 1). Give the nominative masculine singular of this pronoun.

..... (1)

(c) **liberaverunt** (line 2). Put this verb into the present tense, keeping the same person and number.

..... (1)

(d) **acceperunt** (line 3). Give the Latin subject of this verb.

..... (1)

(e) **laetissimi** (line 3). This is a superlative adjective. Give the positive and comparative forms of this adjective in the nominative masculine singular.

..... (2)

(f) **milites** (line 4). Explain the connection between **milites** and the English word ***military***.

..... (2)

(g) **Siciliam** (line 5). In which case is this noun? Why is this case used?

..... (2)

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

..... (1)

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

(i) You (s.) have new spears.

..... (4)

(ii) The slaves were watching the horses.

..... (4)

I have = habeo (2)
new = novus, -a, -um
spear = hasta, -ae f.
slave = servus, -i m.
I watch = specto (1)
horse = equus, -i m.

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)