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

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

Independent Schools Examinations Board

COMMON ENTRANCE EXAMINATION AT 13+

LATIN

LEVEL 2

Thursday 8 November 2012

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.

When Pyrrhus threatens Rome with his army, the Roman general Fabricius is sent to deal with him.

Romani bellum saevissimum contra regem Graecum, nomine Pyrrhum, gesserunt. quod Pyrrhus rex fortis et audax erat, Romanos diu terruit. Pyrrhus saepe Romanos terra marique vicit, et naves eorum delevit. tandem dux Romanus, nomine Fabricius, novas copias collegit et militibus sic nuntiavit: 'Romani, nolite timere! Pyrrhum vincere possumus!'

(a) *Romani bellum saevissimum ... gesserunt.* (lines 1–2)
What kind of war was being waged between the Romans and Pyrrhus?

..... (2)

(b) *... Pyrrhus rex fortis et audax erat ...* (line 3)
Describe the position which Pyrrhus held.

..... (1)

(c) *... Pyrrhus rex fortis et audax erat ...* (line 3)
In which two other ways is Pyrrhus described?

..... (2)

(d) *... Romanos diu terruit.* (lines 3–4)
What effect did Pyrrhus have on the Romans?

..... (2)

(e) *Pyrrhus saepe Romanos terra marique vicit ...* (lines 4–5)
In which areas was Pyrrhus frequently triumphant over the Romans?

..... (2)

(f) *Pyrrhus ... naves eorum delevit.* (lines 4–5)
What did Pyrrhus do to the Romans' ships?

..... (1)

(g) *tandem ... Fabricius, novas copias collegit ...* (lines 5–7)
Explain the first action Fabricius took before addressing his soldiers.

..... (2)

(h) *'Romani, nolite timere! ...* (line 8)
Which instruction did Fabricius first give to his men?

..... (2)

(i) *'... Pyrrhum vincere possumus!'* (lines 8–9)
What was Fabricius' belief about the outcome of the war?

..... (1)

TURN OVER FOR QUESTION 2

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

A treacherous soldier comes to Fabricius with an interesting offer concerning Pyrrhus.

diu Romani et Graeci pugnaverunt; nemo tamen in bello vicit. tandem miles Graecus ad castra Romanorum advenit. Romani eum sine mora ceperunt, sed miles perterritus clamavit: 'O Romani, nonne Pyrrhum necare omnes cupitis? amicus regis sum. da mihi pecuniam! deinde regem occidam.' Fabricius tamen, ubi haec verba audivit, iratissimus fuit.

castra, -orum n. pl. = camp

(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.

Fabricius refuses the soldier's offer. Impressed by Fabricius' actions, Pyrrhus removes his army from Italy.

1 Fabricius Romanos iussit militem ad castra Pyrrhi statim reducere. clamavit etiam: 'vir miserrime, Romani hostes semper virtute, non perfidia, vincent!' Pyrrhus, ubi de verbis Fabricii audivit, mox copias ex Italia duxit.

castra, -orum n. pl. = camp

perfidia, -ae f. = treachery

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

(i) a preposition followed by a noun in the accusative case;

.....

(ii) a superlative adjective;

.....

(iii) a present infinitive.

..... (3)

(b) **iussit** (line 1). Give the person and tense of this verb.

Give the first person singular, present tense of this verb.

..... (3)

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

..... (1)

(d) **hostes** (line 3). What does this word mean?
Explain the connection between **hostes** and the English word ***hostile***.

.....

..... (3)

(e) **verbis** (line 4). In which case is this noun?
Why is this case used?

..... (2)

(f) Translate the following sentences into Latin using the vocabulary below.

(i) The farmers were praising the slave-girls.

..... (4)

(ii) The allies have money.

..... (4)

farmer = agricola, -ae m.
I praise = laudo (1)
slave-girl = ancilla, -ae f.
ally = socius, -i m.
I have = habeo (2)
money = pecunia, -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.

Write your answer on the lines which follow.

Domestic Life

(a) (i) Describe the kinds of clothes and jewellery which a Roman woman might wear if she were invited to a dinner-party. (8)

(ii) What kinds of Roman clothing or jewellery would be less appealing for a modern person to wear?

Explain your answer. (2)

(b) (i) Imagine that you are the ghost of an important Roman who has just died.

Describe the way in which your funeral service was conducted. (8)

(ii) In what ways does a modern burial service differ from a Roman one?

Give two examples. (2)

The City of Rome

(c) (i) Tell the story of Horatius and the bridge. (8)

(ii) Why did later Romans admire Horatius' actions so much?

Explain your answer. (2)

(d) (i) Describe a visit to the theatre in Rome. (8)

(ii) In what ways was a visit to the theatre in Roman times different from visiting the theatre today?

Give two examples. (2)

The Army and Roman Britain

(e) (i) Describe the most important items of equipment and uniform which a Roman legionary stationed on Hadrian's Wall might need. (8)

(ii) Why do you think that the Roman legions in Britain were so rarely defeated?

Explain your answer. (2)

(f) (i) Describe (with a plan if appropriate) the layout of a typical Roman villa in Britain. (8)

(ii) In what ways are the layout and contents of a Roman villa most different from that of a modern house?

Explain your answer. (2)

(g) (i) Write a description of Jason's encounter with the Clashing Rocks. (8)

(ii) What were the most impressive qualities that Jason showed in his quest for the Golden Fleece?

Explain your answer. (2)

(h) (i) Write a description of Odysseus' homecoming to Ithaca. (8)

(ii) Do you think that this episode shows Odysseus' best qualities?

Explain your answer. (2)

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END OF PAPER

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