ST EDWARD'S
OXFORD

13+ SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATION

2013

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: 75 marks</u>

If you run out of space for your answers, continue on the spare page at the back, but please put in the question number.

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

Section A **Comprehension**

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

Themistocles enables the Greeks to win the crucial naval battle of Salamis against the Persians in 480 BC.

eo tempore Xerxes bellum contra Graecos cum magnis copiis parabat. classem enim mille navium habebat et multa milia peditum equitumque. Athenienses, cum de hoc periculo audivissent, nesciebant quid facere deberent. constituerunt tandem nuntios ad templum Apollonis mittere ut consilium dei peterent. deus monuit eos ut muris ligneis se defenderent. primo nemo id responsum intellexit. tum Themistocles, dux Atheniensium, civibus persuasit ut plures naves aedificarent; dixit enim deum muros eius modi significavisse. hoc consilium prudentissimum fuit. nam, multis navibus paratis, Athenienses in navali proelio Persas superaverunt. sic Persae consilio Themistoclis magis quam armis Graecorum victi sunt.

5

Names

Xerxes, Xerxis (m)	Xerxes, the Persian Great King
Athenienses, Atheniensium (m)	Athenians
Apollo, Apollonis (m)	the god Apollo
Themistocles, Themistoclis (m)	Themistocles
Persae, Persarum (m pl)	the Persians

Vocabulary

classis, classis (f)	fleet
pedites, peditum (m pl)	infantry
equites, equitum (m pl)	cavalry
consilium, consilii (n)	advice
ligneus, -a, -um	wooden
eius-modi	of this kind
significo, significare (1)	I indicate
prudens, prudentis	sensible
magis (adv)	more

1 *eo tempore Xerxes bellum contra Graecos cum magnis copiis parabat*. (line 1):
What was Xerxes planning?

. . . . . .[2]

2 *classem enim mille navium habebat et multa milia peditum equitumque* (lines 1-2):
How large were Xerxes' forces?

. . . . . .

. . . . . [3]

3 *Athenienses, cum de hoc periculo audivissent, nesciebant quid facere deberent*. (lines 2-3):
Translate this sentence into good, modern English.

. . . . . .[2]

4 *constituerunt tandem nuntios ad templum Apollonis mittere ut consilium dei peterent*. (lines 3-4):
What action did the Athenians decide to take?

. . . . . .

. . . . . [2]

5 *deus monuit eos ut muris ligneis se defenderent. primo nemo id responsum intellexit.* (lines 4-5):
What was the god's response and what did the Athenians initially make of it?

. . . . . .

. . . . . .

. . . . . [2+2]

6 *tum Themistocles, dux Atheniensium, civibus persuasit ut plures naves aedificarent; dixit enim deum muros eius modi significavisse.* (lines 5-6):
How (in detail) did Themistocles interpret the response?

. . . . . .

. . . . . .

. . . . . .[2]

7 *hoc consilium prudentissimum fuit.* (line 7):
How is Themistocles' plan described?

. . . . . [1]

8 *multis navibus paratis* (line 7): Translate this phrase into good, modern English.

. . . . . .[1]

9 *sic Persae consilio <u>Themistoclis</u> <u>magis</u> quam armis Graecorum victi sunt.* (lines 8):
According to the story, what really defeated the Persians?

. . . . . .

. . . . . [2]

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

Write your answers in the boxes below. 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
navium		
audivissent		
civibus		

[6]

Section A Total [25]

Section B **Translation**

11 Translate this next part of the same story on **alternate lines**. [15]

Themistocles is driven first out of Athens and then from the whole of Greece.

Themistocles, quamquam Graeciam liberaverat, tamen non effugit odium civium suorum. nam suffragiis civium ex urbe eiectus est. Argos igitur demigravit ubi multos annos magna cum dignitate vixit. mox tamen Lacedaemonii legatos Athenas miserunt, qui Themistoclem absentem accusabant eum societatem cum rege Persarum fecisse ut Graeciam opprimeret. Themistocles, cum hoc cognovisset, quod Argis non tutus erat, ex urbe egressus ad multas alias urbes demigravit. **5**

Names

Graecia, Graeciae (f)	Greece	*Lacedaemonius, -i*	a Spartan
Argi, Argorum (m pl)	Argos (a city)	*Athenae, -arum* (f pl)	Athens

Vocabulary

odium, odii (n)	hatred
suffragium, -i (n)	a vote (in plural: *ostracism*)
demigro, demigrare (1)	I emigrate
dignitas, dignitatis (f)	respect
legatus, legati (m)	ambassador
societas, societatis (f)	alliance
opprimo, opprimere (3)	I crush/oppress
cognosco, cognoscere (3)	I discover/learn

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

The ambassadors, although safe, soon wanted to make an alliance with the Spartans.

. . . . . .

Section B Total [20]

Section C(i) Comprehension

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

Themistocles finally takes refuge in Persia.

Themistocles tandem epistolam ad Artaxerxem misit ut novo regi Persarum obviam iret. in epistola scripsit:

"veni ad te, ego qui plurima mala contra patriam tuam feci; nunc tamen confugi ad te amicitiam tuam petens, si me comiter accipies, bonum amicum habebis."

tum Artaxerxes, virtutem talem admirans, veniam ei dedit. ex illo tempore Themistocles ad litteras linguamque Persarum adeo se dedidit ut multo commodius loqueretur quam ei qui ibi nati erant. sic igitur is, qui Graeciam contra Persas in bello defenderat, reliquum vitae suae apud regem Persarum egit. **5**

Names

Artaxerxes, -is (m)	Artaxerxes (Xerxes' successor as Persian King)

Vocabulary

epistola, -ae (f)	a letter
obviam eo (+ dat.)	I meet (+ dat.)
confugio, -ere (3)	I flee to *(+ad)*
si	if
amicitia, -ae (f)	friendship
comiter	warmly/in a friendly manner
talis, -e	of such a sort/such
venia, -ae (f)	pardon
litterae linguaque	language (*lit. letters and tongue*)
adeo…ut	to such an extent that
se dedo, dedere (3)	I devote/dedicate oneself to *(+ ad)*
commodius	more fluently
apud	*(here)* at the court of (+ acc.)
ago, agere, egi, actum	*(here)* I live out/live

13 *Themistocles tandem epistolam ad Artaxerxem misit ut novo regi Persarum obviam iret.* (line 1):
Why did Themistocles send a letter to Artaxerxes?

. . . . . [2]

14 *"veni ad te, ego qui plurima mala contra patriam tuam feci; nunc tamen confugi ad te amicitiam tuam petens, si me comiter accipies, bonum amicum habebis."* (lines 3-4)

(i) What admission does he make in his letter?

. . . . . .

. . . . . [2]

(ii) How does he intend to make up for it, if Artaxerxes is willing?

. . . . . [1]

15 *tum Artaxerxes, virtutem talem admirans, veniam ei dedit.* (line 5):
How does Artaxerxes respond and for what reason?

. . . . . .

. . . . . [2]

16 *ex illo tempore Themistocles ad litteras linguamque Persarum adeo se dedidit ut multo commodius loqueretur quam ei qui ibi nati erant.* (line 5-7):
What is the surprising result of Themistocles' dedication to learning Persian?

. . . . . .

. . . . . [3]

17 *sic igitur is, qui Graeciam contra Persas in bello defenderat, reliquum vitae suae apud regem Persarum egit.* (lines 7-8):
How are two parts of his life contrasted in the final sentence?

. . . . . .

. . . . . [2]

Section C(ii) Grammar and Syntax Questions

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

Themistocles tandem epistolam ad Artaxerxem misit ut novo regi Persarum obviam iret.
in epistola scripsit:
"veni ad te, ego qui plurima mala contra patriam tuam feci; nunc tamen confugi ad te
amicitiam tuam petens, si me comiter accipies, bonum amicum habebis."
tum Artaxerxes, virtutem talem admirans, veniam ei dedit. ex illo tempore Themistocles **5**
ad litteras linguamque Persarum adeo se dedidit ut multo commodius loqueretur quam
ei qui ibi nati erant. sic igitur is, qui Graeciam contra Persas in bello defenderat,
reliquum vitae suae apud regem Persarum egit.

18 Give **one** example of:

(i) a future active indicative verb . . . . . .

(ii) a deponent verb . . . . . .

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

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

(i) *quem* (line 1) . . . .

(ii) *mala* (line 2) . . . .

(iii) *vitae* (line 6) . . . .[3]

20 Write out in Latin (a) and translate (b) examples of the following: [10]

(i) a conditional (*if*) clause

(a) . . . . . .

(b) . . . . . .

(ii) a time expression

(a) . . . . . .

(b) . . . . . .

(iii) a comparative clause

(a) . . . . . .

(b) . . . . . .

(iv) a relative clause

(a) . . . . . .

(b) . . . . . .

(v) a purpose clause

(a) . . . . . .

(b) . . . . . .

21 Explain what is ironic about how this story ends .

. . . . . .

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. . . . . [2]

Section C Total [30]

Additional space if you require it. **Please ensure you write each question number.**

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