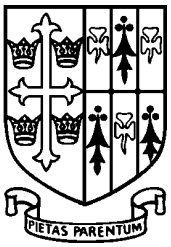
ST EDWARD'S
OXFORD



13+ SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATION

2015

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.

Names & **<u>underlined</u>** words are given beneath each passage. Words given once are not glossed twice.

Section A **Comprehension**

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

The varied life of Alcibiades before and after his exile from Athens.

Alcibiades, vir **Atheniensis**, optimus dux militum erat, et de omnibus rebus semper **consilium** suum civibus dabat. alii vitam eius bonam fuisse dicebant, alii malam. sed tres **gravissimi** scriptores eum maxime laudaverunt; inter quos **Thucydides** erat, qui eodem tempore vivebat.

illi haec scribunt: **Alcibiades**, **Athenis** natus, urbe omnium pulcherrima, etiam ibi plus **dignitatis** habebat quam omnes alii cives. **Alcibiades** cum multis militibus ad insulam Siciliam missus est. sed cum abesset, **inimici** eum de **crimine** **aliquo** accusabant.

Names

Alcibiades, Alcibiadis (m.) = Alcibiades
Atheniensis –e = (adj) Athenian
Thucydides, -idis (m.) = Thucydides, (Greek historian)
Athenae, Athenarum (f.pl.) = Athens

Vocabulary

consilium, i (n.) = advice
gravissimi = very important
dignitas, dignitatis (f.) = rank, status, importance
inimicus, i (c.) = personal enemy
crimen, inis (n.) = (here) crime
aliqui, a, od = some

(1) (i) What does the writer say about Alcibiades as a general in line 1? [1]

. . . . . .

(ii) What else does he say in the first sentence about what Alcibiades used to do? (lines 1-2) [2]

. . . . . .

. . . . . .

(2) What different views were expressed about his life in line 2? [2]

. . . . . .

. . . . . .

(3) What information does the writer give in line 3 which would help his readers take a more favourable view of Alcibiades? [2]

. . . . . .

. . . . . .

(4) (i) What detail does he add about the historian Thucydides? [1]

. . . . . .

(ii) Briefly explain why this detail could be important in finding out the truth about Alcibiades' life. [1]

. . . . . .

(5) How is the city of Athens described in line 5? [2]

. . . . . .

(6) What made Alcibiades a well-known person in Athens (lines 5 – 6)? [2]

. . . . . .

(7) What happened in Athens while Alcibiades was campaigning in Sicily (lines 7 – 8)? [1]

. . . . . .

. . . . . .

(8) For each of the Latin words in the table below, give an English word **derived** from the Latin word **&** give the meaning of the English word you chose. Write your answers in the boxes below. The first one is an example.

Latin word	English word	Meaning of your chosen English word
malam	malicious	acting in an unpleasant or evil manner
optimus		
vitam		
missus		

[6]

Section A Total: 20 marks

Section B

(9) Translate on alternate lines the next section of the story. [25]

his rebus **cognitis**, Alcibiades primo se defendere volebat. domum igitur navigabat; in nave etiam custodes erant qui eum Athenas ducerent. Alcibiades, quod tandem periculum suum bene **intellexit**, e custodibus effugit et ad aliam urbem Graeciae pervenit; in qua urbe, audivit se absentem condemnatum esse. ex illa urbe expulsus, **Thebas** venit; cives ibi **viribus** corporis **magis** quam **ingenio noti** erant; Alcibiades eos **imitabatur ita ut** in labore nemo eum **aequare** posset. et ubi apud **Thraces**, homines **vinolentos**, habitabat, omnes mirabantur quantum vini biberet.

Names

Thebae, Thebarum (f.pl.) = Thebes (a Greek city)
Thrax, Thracis (m.) = a Thracian

Vocabulary

cognosco, ere = discover
intellego, ere = understand
vires, ium (f.pl.) = strength
magis = *more*
ingenium, i (n.) = intellect
notus, a, um (+ Dat) = well known (for)
imitor, imitari = imitate
ita ut = in such a way that
aequo, aequare (here) = equal, match
vinolentus –a –um = wine-drinking

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

"When these things had been heard, the exiled citizens wanted to defend their well-known city."

. . . . . .
. . . . . .
. . . . . .
. . . . . .

Section B Total: 30 marks

Section C **Comprehension**

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

ibi **penitus** in **Thraciam** se **abdidit**. sed **Thraces** postquam eum cum magna pecunia venisse senserunt, **insidias fecerunt**. ille **cernens** in Graecia nullum locum sibi tutum esse, in Persiam transiit, ubi cum magna **comitate** accipiebatur. qua fortuna Alcibiades non erat contentus neque Athenas victas a **Lacedaemoniis** poterat pati. **Lacedaemonii** igitur **Persis** persuadebant ut milites mitterent qui Alcibiadem interficerent. illi cum gladio eum **aggredi** non auderent, noctu **ligna** tulerunt circa casam in qua dormiebat, eamque incenderunt. ille autem, **sonitu** flammarum excitatus, domo effugit. cum Persae eum ex incendio effugisse vidissent, telis **eminus** emissis, Alcibiadem interfecerunt **caput**que eius ad regem suorum rettulerunt.

Nepos, *Alcibiades*, 4-5, 9-11 (adapted)

Names

Thracia, ae (f.) = Thrace (a region of Greece)
Lacedaemonii, orum (m.) = Spartans
Persae, arum (m) = Persians

Vocabulary

penitus = deep within
abdo, ere = hide
insidias facio, ere = lay a trap
cerno, ere = realise
comitas, atis (f.) = warmth, friendliness
aggredior, i = attack
lignum, i (n.) = wood
sonitus, us (m.) = sound
eminus = from a distance
caput, itis (n.) = head

(a) From this passage give one example of: [3]

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

(ii) a deponent infinitive . . . . . .

(iii) a present participle . . . . . .

(b) In what case are the nouns? [3]

(i) *Graecia* (line 18) . . . . . .

(ii) *Persis* (line 21) . . . . . .

(iii) *caput* (line25) . . . . . .

(c) Why is *noctu* (line 22) in the Ablative? . . . . . [1]

(d) Write out and translate a complete example of: [6]

(i) an Indirect/Reported Statement . . . . . .

. . . . . .

(ii) an Indirect/Reported Command . . . . . .

. . . . . .

(iii) an ablative absolute . . . . . .

. . . . . .

(e) What had made Alcibiades decide that nowhere was safe in Greece? (lines 17-18) [2]

. . . . . .

. . . . . .

(f) What method did the Persians first use to try to kill Alcibiades? (lines 22-23) [3]

. . . . . .

. . . . . .

(g) What stopped this method from working? (lines 23-24) [2]

. . . . . .

. . . . . .

(h) How was he killed finally and what proof of his death was conveyed to the Persian king? (lines 24-25) [1+2]

. . . . . .

. . . . . .

(i) After reading this story, in your opinion, to whom was Alcibiades most loyal? Give a reason for your answer. [2]

. . . . . .

. . . . . .

. . . . . .

. . . . . .

Section C Total: 75 marks

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