ST EDWARD'S
OXFORD

Lower Sixth Entrance Assessment

November 2013

Latin

1 hour

Candidate Name: …….

Answer Section A and
Either B ***or*** C

SECTION A Total 60 marks

Translate, on alternate lines, the following passage into good English which shows that you understand the structure of the Latin.

An archaeological find is deliberately destroyed as being a threat to established religion.

eodem anno in agro L. Petilii, dum servi *moliuntur* terram, duae *arcae lapideae*, octo pedes longae, quattuor latae, inventae sunt. litteris Latinis Graecisque scriptum erat in *altera arca* Numam Pompilium, regem Romanorum, *sepultum esse*, in *altera* libros Numae inesse.

eas arcas cum Petilius aperuisset, ea quae nomen regis habebat *inanis* inventa est, sine *vestigio* ullo corporis humani, in altera duo *fasces* librorum fuerunt - septem Latini de rebus divinis erant, septem Graeci de sapientia antiqua.

mox *praetor urbanus* libros a L.Petilio sumpsit, ipse perlegit, dixit se eos in ignem coniecturum esse, quod timeret ne patriae religionem dissolverent. libri igitur in foro in conspectu populi Romani cremati sunt.

(Livy XL 29 adapted)

molior, -iri	-	to dig
arca, -ae, f.	-	a chest
lapideus, -a, -um	-	stone, made of stone
alter …… alter	-	the one …… the other
sepelio,-ire,-ivi, sepultum	-	to bury
inanis, -e	-	empty
vestigium, -i, n.	-	trace
fascis, -is, m.	-	bundle
praetor urbanus	-	the city governor

EITHER SECTION B Total 40 marks

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions set. Do not translate unless asked.

A corrupt priest is detained by a dead man in the graveyard.

sacerdos quidam frequenter transibat per cimiterium neque umquam pro mortuis *orabat*. ubi autem quadam nocte transibat, mortuus quidam extendit manum ex *tumulo* et rapuit eum per pedem. at ille valde timens clamavit et *vicinos* e somno excitavit. qui venerunt sed non potuerunt eum liberare.

ubi dies venit, *episcopum* advocaverunt. ille Deum oravit mortuumque rogavit:

"cur sacerdotem detines?"

"sacerdos iste," respondit mortuus, "frequenter transit super nos et nihil orat pro nobis et per totam diem in usum suum convertit *elemosinas*, quas nobis dederunt homines."

tum sacerdos episcopo promisit: "numquam, o episcope, per cimiterium transibo, nisi pro mortuis orabo." tum addidit se elemosinas non iterum tacturum esse.

mortuus statim eum liberavit.

(Author unknown: from a 15th century German manuscript)

oro, -are	-	to pray
tumulus, -i, m.	-	a burial mound
vicinus, -i, m.	-	a neighbour
episcopus, -i, m.	-	a bishop
elemosinae, -arum, f.pl.	-	offerings (at the graveside)

A

1. Refer to the first sentence *(sacerdos ... orabat)*:
   (a) What did the priest often do? (b) What did he fail to do? 4

2 Refer to the second sentence *(ubi autem… pedem)*: What did the dead man do? 3

3. To whom does *qui* (line 3) refer? How would you translate the word here? 2

4. Why did the bishop arrive on the scene? What was the first thing he did? 2

5. What complaints did the dead man make to the bishop? 4

6. What promises did the priest make to the bishop? 3

7. *pro mortuis orabat* (line 1).
   The words of the Latin prayer likely to have been used are:
   requiem aeternam dona eis, Domine, et lux perpetua luceat eis.
   (*requies* is a noun meaning "rest"). Give the meaning of this prayer in English. 4

8. What moral do you think the author had in mind when composing this story? 2

B

1. We have *episcopum* (line 5), *episcopo* (line 9), *episcope* (line 9).
   Explain why each of these different cases is used. 3

2. We have *transibat* (line 1), *transit* (line 7), *transibo* (line 9).
   Explain exactly what part of the verb is being used in each instance. 3

3. *ubi dies venit* (line 5) - Which one of the following phrases does **not** give approximately the same meaning? Explain why.
   (a) *die illucescente* (b) *prima luce* (c) *postero die*
   (d) *die appropinquante* (e) *cum dies advenisset* 2

4. What part of what verb is *tacturum esse* (line 10)? 2

5. Put into Latin: *The neighbours of the good bishop prayed for the dead man*. 6

OR SECTION C Total 40 marks

Translate into Latin. Write your translation on **alternate lines**.
(The vocabulary of the Section A passage may help you)

A farmer was once working in a field. Suddenly *in front of* his feet he saw an ancient chest *half-buried* in the ground. So he called his slave and told him to *dig out* the chest; for he hoped that he would find gold *inside*. However, when he opened the chest, nothing was found *except* a bundle of old *letters*.

"Carry these into the *kitchen*" he said to the slave "and burn them."
But the slave, *ignoring* his master's words, *secretly* handed them over to an old man who lived in the town.

"These letters" remarked the old man "are more *valuable* than gold"; and he gave the slave money with which he was able to buy his *freedom*.

in front of	-	pro + ablative
half-buried	-	semisepultus, -a, -um
dig out	-	effodio, effodere, effodi, effossum
inside	-	intus (adv)
except	-	nisi
letter	-	epistula, -ae, f.
kitchen	-	culina, -ae, f.
ignore	-	neglego, -ere, neglexi, neglectum
secretly	-	clam
valuable	-	pretiosus
freedom	-	libertas, libertatis, f.