



Wellingborough
School
Founded 1595

SAMPLE PAPER

LATIN

SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATION 16+

Candidate Number:

Time:

- 1 ½ hours

Instructions to Candidates:

- Your attention is drawn to the additional vocabulary given. All words underlined are given in the vocabulary listed. Some words with obvious English derivations, you will be expected to work out.
- **Please answer all the sections (A, B and C).**
- Please answer on lined paper.

SECTION A

Read the next section carefully and then translate into English. Please write your translation on alternate lines.

Hungry, Lucius buys himself some food, but Pythius, judging the food bad, stops him from eating it. Penniless, he returns to Milo's house, where he fares no better.

tum Milo uxorem iussit hospitem ad thermas ducere. Lucius autem illuc ire noluit. domo egressus ad forum ivit ut cibum emeret. ubi pisces pulchros conspexit, magno pretio emit. dum e foro discredidit, amicus, Pythius nomine, quem multos annos non viderat, magna voce eum salutavit. Pythius dixit se curam fori mercatorumque habere. piscibus visis, clamavit: 'hi pisces pessimi sunt; quantum pecuniae dedisti?' postquam Lucius respondit, Pythius eum ad mercatores qui pisces vendiderat reduxit; quem vehementer vituperavit. tum pisces e manibus Lucii raptos ad terram deiecit. mercatori 'hoc modo' inquit 'eos punire soleo qui malam mercem vendunt.' hoc dicto abiit.

Lucius attonitus pisces in terra iacentes spectavit: iam neque pecuniam neque cenam habebat. nihil aliud facere potuit nisi domum Milonis redire. ibi quamquam dormire conabatur, Milo eum non modo ad cenam arcessivit sed etiam tot de vita rogavit ut Lucius nihil consumere posset priusquam servi cibum removissent.

(adapted from Apuleius, *Metamorphoses* I. 21-26)

haspes, - itis = host/hostess

thermae, thermarum (f pl) = public baths

forum, fori (n) = forum, market place

piscis, piscis (m) = fish

pretium, - i = price

cura, curae (f) (here) = responsibility

mercator, mercatoris (m) = merchant

vendo, vendere, vendidi = to sell

quantum (here) = how much

vitupero, vituperare, vituperavi, vituperatus = I blame, tell off

deicio, deicere, deieci, deiectus = I throw down

merx, mercis (f) = merchandise

arcesso, arcessere, arcessi = summon

consumo, consumere, consumpsi, consumptus = I eat

(40 marks)

SECTION B

Translate into English. Write your translation on alternate lines.

The two sons of Tarquinius Superbus are outwitted by their cousin, Brutus, who becomes the first Roman consul.

1 ultimus rex Romanorum erat Tarquinius Superbus vir nec iustus nec populo
2 carus. olim, cum regeret, serpens pavimentum regiae transiens, ab omnibus
3 conspectus est. rex, hoc prodigio territus, duos filios per ignotas eo tempore
4 terras ad Graeciam misit ut deum Apollinem rogaret quid nunc sibi
5 faciendum esset. quod tamen filiis confidere non solebat, Brutum, filium
6 sororis suae, comitem cum eis misit.
7 respondo Apollinis audito, duo iuvenes deum rogaverunt uter Romae rex
8 futurus esset. eis respondit eum qui osculum matri primus dedisset potestatem
9 Romae summam habiturum esse. deinde fratres ad matrem suam quam
10 celerrime festinaverunt ut oraculo parerent. sed Brutus ad terram cecidit et
11 eam, quam communem omnium hominum matrem credebat, osculatus est.
12 postea, Tarquiniu expulsa, nullo e civibus resistente, consul factus est.

(based on a story by LIVY)

Names

Tarquinius Superbus, Tarquinii Superbi (m) = Tarquinius Superbus

Graecia, Graeciae (f) = Greece

Apollo, Apollinis (m) = Apollo

Brutus, Bruti (m) = Brutus

Glossary

iustus, -i, -um = change i to j and guess!

carus/a/-um = dear, beloved

serpens, serpentis (m) = serpent, snake

pavimentum, pavimenti (n) = floor

regia, regiae (f) = palace

prodigium, prodigii (n) = omen

confido, -ere = to trust and followed by dative case

soror, sororis = sister

comes, comitis (m) = companion

responsum, responsi (n) = reply

uter, utra, utrum? = which (of two)?

osculum, -i = kiss

potestas, -as = power

pareo, -ere = obey and followed by dative case

oraculum, oraculi (n) = oracle

communis, -is, -e = common, shared

oscular, osculari, osculatus sum = to kiss

Questions on section B

Please answer the following questions from the first paragraph. Please note that although some vocabulary is given, this scholarship paper requires you to work out the meaning of some words using your knowledge of Latin and English.

From LINE 1.

1. **Ultimus**: using your knowledge of English what do you think this word means here? Please explain your answer. (2)
2. Please translate **Romanorum**. (2)
3. What is the case of **populo** and why? Please explain or translate. (2)
4. In line 2, why is the word **regeret** in the subjunctive mood? (1)
5. Transiens is the present participle of a well-known verb with a preposition in front of it.
 - a) What is the preposition?
 - b) What is the verb?
 - c) Can you give an English derivation?(3)
6. translate the phrases **eo tempore** (line 3) and **faciendum esset** (line 4) into good English. (4)
7. **From the last two lines of the first paragraph, what case are the following in and why?**
 - a) filiis
 - b) sororis
 - c) eis(6)
8. Please translate the second paragraph into English. From line 7 responde Apollinis ... consul factus est. (30)

Total for Section B

50

SECTION C

Please choose from one of the following essay questions, which are based on GCSE texts for 2015 & 2016. You should aim to write an essay of about a page of A4 in English and back up your answer with examples from the texts you have studied.

1. What does a study of the story of Nisus and Euryalus tell us about love and friendship in war in the Classical World?
2. Discuss how the account of the death of Pliny the Elder is such a valuable source for the Eruption of Vesuvius in AD 79?
3. Using your knowledge of any texts you have studied, what makes these texts of interest to pupils of the 21st century?

Total for section C **10**

TOTAL FOR PAPER **100**