

SEVENOAKS SCHOOL



YEAR 9 (13+) SCHOLARSHIP

May 2022
for entry in September 2022

LATIN

Your Name: _____

Your School: _____

Please write below the number of terms you have been studying Latin:

Time allowed: 1 hour

Equipment needed: Pen, pencil, lined paper, eraser.

Information for candidates:

1. Dictionaries are NOT allowed.
2. Write your name and school on this page.
3. Answer **all** questions.
4. Write your answers on the **separate paper** provided. Please put your name on all the sheets of paper you use.
5. Section A is marked out of 60, Section B out of 40, a total of 100. The marks for each question are indicated in the square brackets [].
6. Do as much as you can, and always make a sensible guess if you do not know something.

SECTION A

Translate into English. Write your translation on alternate lines. [60 marks]

Aesop's fable of the farmer and the snake, which illustrates how, once a feud starts, it can't easily be stopped.

agricola et **anguis** erant amici; nam **anguis** omnes **mures** in **fundo** consumebat. olim tamen filius agricolae forte in **angue** stetit. **anguis** puerum **momordit** et mox puer mortuus est. pater iratus anguem secutus est et partem **caudae abscidit**. nunc **anguis** iratissimus erat et multas **oves** agricolae interfecerunt. tandem agricola **pacem** cum **angue** petere constituit. cibum ei dedit et inquit "si mihi **ignosces** quod **caudam** tuam **abscidi**, ego tibi **ignoscam** quod filium meum occidisti". sed **anguis** dixit se numquam **caudae** amissae **oblitum esse**, neque agricolam filii mortui **oblitum esse**. haec fabula ostendit bellum facile **incipi**, sed difficillime **desinere**.

VOCABULARY

anguis, anguis (f) = snake

mus, muris (m) = mouse

fundus, -i (m) = farm

mordeo, mordere, momordi, morsus = I bite

cauda, -ae (f) = tail

abscindo, -ere, abscidi, abscissus = I cut off

ovis, ovis (f) = sheep

pax, pacis (f) = peace

ignosco, -ere, ignovi, ignotus (+ dative) = I forgive

obliviscor, -i, oblitus sum (+ genitive) = I forget

incipio, -ere, incepti, inceptus = I begin

desino, -ere, desii, desitus = I stop, end

SECTION B

Read this passage and answer the questions on the next page. DO NOT translate it, except when instructed to do so. Marks given are shown in brackets – this mark scheme indicates how much information to include in each answer. [40 marks]

Julius Caesar is captured by pirates; he eventually pays the ransom they demand for his release, but he gets his revenge in the end.

Caesar olim ad Graeciam iter faciebat. sed navis sua a **piratis** capta est. **piratae** Caesarem cum uno amico et servis duobus ad parvam insulam duxerunt. cum **piratae** centum **talenta redemptionem** rogavissent, Caesar risit. “clarior” inquit “sum quam centum **talenta**. mille **postulate!**” **piratae** attoniti sunt, sed amicum Caesaris Romam miserunt ut pecuniam **compararet**. Caesar apud **piratas** plurimas dies habitabat, sed non timebat; mox **piratae** Caesarem adeo amabant ut eum ducem suum facerent, quod fortissimus nobilissimusque erat. deinde amicus ad insulam cum mille **talentis** rediit. **piratae** laeti, hoc praemio accepto, Caesarem liberavit. Caesar autem promisit se illos homines puniturum esse. ubi igitur consul factus erat, multis navibus militibusque **comparatis**, insulam **piratarum** oppugnavit et **piratas** necaverunt.

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VOCABULARY

pirata, -ae (m) = pirate

talentum, -i (n) = (a) talent (*a large amount of money*)

redemptionem = “as/for a ransom”

postulo, -are, -avi, -atus = I demand

comparo, -are, -avi, -atus = I obtain, get

- a) What was Caesar doing in the first sentence? [2]
- b) What happened on the journey? [2]
- c) Look at the third sentence (“piratae Caesarem...” to “...duxerunt”).
 - (i) Where was Caesar taken? [1]
 - (ii) Who was captured as well? [1]
- d) How much ransom did the pirates demand at first (lines 2-3)? [1]
- e) How much did Caesar suggest as an alternative (line 4)? [1]
- f) “piratae attonitae sunt” (line 4): In your own words, explain why Caesar’s reaction to the original ransom demand was so surprising to the pirates. [2]

- g) What role is given to Caesar's friend (lines 4-5)? [3]
- h) For how long did Caesar stay with the pirates? [2]
- i) Eventually the pirates made Caesar their leader. What **three** reasons are given for this? [3]
- j) What **two** things did the pirates do when the friend returned ("piratae laeti..." to "...liberavit" lines 7-8). [2]
- k) Explain fully what happened at the end of the story (from "Caesar autem promisit..." to the end – lines 8-10). Write as much detail as you can. [6]
- l) From this passage give an example of:
 - (i) A superlative adjective [1]
 - (ii) A noun in the accusative case [1]
 - (iii) A verb in the subjunctive (any tense / form) [1]
 - (iv) participle (any tense / form) [1]
 - (v) A preposition [1]
 - (vi) A noun in the genitive case [1]
- m) Give an English derivation from:
 - (i) navis (line 1) [1]
 - (ii) centum (line 2) [1]
 - (iii) amicum (line 4) [1]
 - (iv) liberavit (line 8) [1]
 - (v) multis (line 9) [1]
 - (vi) militibus (line 9) [1]