

SEVENOAKS SCHOOL



YEAR 9 (13+) SCHOLARSHIP

May 2018
for entry in September 2018

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 [60 marks]. Write your translation on alternate lines.

The story of Achilles and Patroclus

Graeci urbem **Troiam** oppugnabant. multi milites fortes inter **Graecos** erant, sed nemo clarior erat quam **Achilles**. sed **Achilles** in bello pugnare non cupiebat quod **contentionem** cum rege **Graecorum** habebat. Mox igitur **Troiani Graecos** paene superaverant. **Patroclus**, amicus carissimus **Achillis**, hostes **castra** navesque **Graecorum** **incendentes** vidit. itaque ad **Achillem** progressus ei imperavit ut arma traderet. **Patroclus**, hoc modo armatus, militibus **Graecis** eductis, **Troianos** e **castris** reppulit. tandem **Hector**, fortissimus e **Troianis**, illum hasta **transfixit**. **Hector**, cum **Patroclum** sic necavisset, arma **Achillis** a corpore removit. statim iratissimus **Achilles**, armis novis ei a deis datis, proelium iterum iniit ut **Hectorem** **ulcisceretur**.

Proper Names:

Graeci, -orum (m pl) – [the] Greeks

Troia, -ae (f) – Troy (a city)

Achilles, -is (m) – Achilles (a Greek)

Patroclus, -i (m) – Patroclus (a Greek)

Troiani, -orum (m pl) – [the] Trojans

Hector, Hectoris (m) – Hector (a Trojan)

Vocabulary:

contentio, contentions (f) – argument

castra, castrorum (n pl) – camp

incendo, -ere, incendi – I set fire to

transfigo, -ere, transfixi – I stab, I pierce

ulciscor, ulcisci, ultus sum – I take revenge on [someone]

Total for Section A: 60 marks

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

A man named Attius Navius bargains with the gods and is rewarded for keeping his promise

ubi **Tarquinius** Romam regebat, **Attius Navius**, iuvenis pauper qui parvum **fundum** habebat, **capras** in montibus **pascebat**. olim unam e **capris** forte **amisit**; **Navius** igitur deos rogavit ut **capram** sibi invenirent; “nam” inquit, “si vos auxilium mihi dederitis, **uvam** maximam e **vinea** mea vobis offeram.” itaque, **capra** paucis diebus regressa, deis praemium promissum sic dedit: quamquam plurimas **uvas** aves iam **ederant**, 5 inter eas quae manebant **uva** ingens erat. **Navius** hanc **uvam**, donum suum deis, in **ara** posuit. tum dei eum felicissimum **divitissimumque** fecerunt; nam multum aureum sub arbore quadam in **fundo** invenit. qua fabula per totam urbem audita, omnes cives, qui prope **fundum** habitabant, credentes deos **Navio favere**, ei plurimam pecuniam dabant ut **consilium** de **religione** sibi daret. 10

Proper Names:

Tarquinius, -i (m) – Tarquinius (*a king of Rome*)

[Attius] Navius, [Atii] Navii (m) – [Attius] Navius

Vocabulary:

fundus, -i (m) – farm

capra, -ae (f) – goat

pasco, -ere, pavi – I graze [animals], I look after

amitto, -ere, amisi – I lose

uva, -ae (f) – bunch of grapes

vinea, vineae (f) – vineyard

edo, -ere, edi – I eat

ara, -ae (f) – altar

dives, -itis – rich

faveo, -ere, favi (+ dat) – I support, I favour

consilium, -i (n) – (*in this context*) advice

religio, religionis (f) – religion, religious matters

- a) “ubi Tarquinius Romam regebat”: When did these events take place? [2]
- b) What else do we learn about Navius in the first sentence? [3]
- c) What problem does Navius face in the second sentence, and whose help does he seek (lines 2-3)? [2 + 1]
- d) What does he offer in exchange for help? [2]
- e) Write down **and** translate the **two** Latin words which tell us how long it takes for the goat to return. [1 + 2]
- f) What has happened to most of Navius’ grapes (line 5)? [2]
- g) What does Navius do with the largest bunch of grapes? [3]
- h) What happens in lines 7-8 to justify the description of Navius as “felicissimum divitissimumque”? [3]
- i) What happens at the end of the story? (“qua fabula ... sibi daret” – lines 8-10). Write as much detail as you can. [6]
- (j) The Roman historian who recorded this story used it as proof that the gods existed. Do you think it is good evidence of this? Make **two** points with reference to the passage. [2]
- k) From the passage give an example of:
- (i) A preposition [1]
 - (ii) A verb in the imperfect subjunctive [1]
 - (iii) A noun in the accusative case [1]
 - (iv) A noun in the ablative case [1]
 - (v) A superlative adjective [1]
 - (vi) A participle (any tense / form) [1]
- l) Give an English word derived from:
- (i) maximam (line 4) [1]
 - (ii) regressa (line 4) [1]
 - (iii) posuit (line 7) [1]
 - (iv) invenit (line 8) [1]
 - (v) audita (line 8) [1]

Total for Section B: 40 marks