

# SEVENOAKS SCHOOL



## YEAR 9 (13+) SCHOLARSHIP

May 2023  
for entry in September 2023

## 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 the story below into English. Write your translation **on alternate lines**.

*Perseus arrives just in time to rescue the daughter of king Cepheus and queen Cassiopeia from a sea monster sent by Poseidon*

**Poseidon**, deus maris, **Cassiopeiam** non amavit; nam regina pulcherrima sed superba erat. eam punire constituit et **bestiam** saevam misit ut patriam deleret. rex **Cepheus** igitur filiam suam **bestiae** sacrificare coactus est ut cives servaret et deum **placaret**. filia itaque in **litore** ad **rupem** **alligata est**. dum omnes **bestiam** exspectant, **Perseus** subito advenit. ille, postquam cives rem totam narraverunt, gladium suum sine mora **destrinxit** et **talaria induit**. **Perseus**, cum **bestiam** appropinquantem conspexisset, progressus in caelum, illam necare conatus est. sed vulnus parvum **solum bestiae** dedit, quae sub aqua quam celerrime descendit ne occideretur. mox autem **bestia** ex mari iterum egressa est et **Perseum** ferociter oppugnavit. statim tamen a **Perseo ictu** graviore vulnerata est neque, ubi in aquam redierat, postea visa est.

[60 marks]

### NAMES:

**Poseidon, -is (m)** – Poseidon (*god of the sea*)

**Cassiopeia, -ae (f)** – Cassiopeia (*a queen, who boasted her daughter was more beautiful than all the sea nymphs*)

**Cepheus, -i (m)** – Cepheus (*king of Ethiopia, married to queen Cassiopeia*)

**Perseus, -i (m)** – Perseus (*a hero and demi-god, son of Zeus*)

### VOCABULARY:

**bestia, -ae (f)** – monster, beast

**placo, -are, -avi, -atus** – I calm, appease, placate

**litus, -oris (n)** – sea-shore

**rupes, -is (f)** – rock, cliff

**alligo, -are, -avi, -atus** – I tie up, bind

**destringo, -ere, destrinxi, dstrictus** – I draw [a sword]

**talaria, -orum (npl)** – winged sandals (*a gift to Perseus from the god Hermes, which allowed him to fly*)

**induo, -ere, indui, indutus** – I put on

**solum** – only

**ictus, -us (m)** – blow, strike, cut

Turn over for Section B

## SECTION B

Read this passage and answer the questions which follow. Do not translate the story, except where instructed to do so. The marks available for each question are shown in square brackets - this indicates how much information to include in each answer.

### *The wicked schoolmaster*

olim magister **quidam** filios ducum **Faliscorum docebat**. in **pace** hos pueros extra urbem in agros saepe ducebat. pueri, quamquam **discere** volebant, laeti erant quod in agris ludere **potius** quam in **ludo** manere **malebant**. illo tempore **Camillus**, qui erat dux Romanus, urbem **Falerios obsidebat**. quamquam periculosum erat, magister pueros in agros **usque** ad **castra** Romana duxit ut eos hostibus traderet.

“o dux Romanorum,” inquit “hos pueros accipite! **si** hoc facies, urbem **Falerios** in manibus tuis habebis. hi sunt filii ducum; patres eorum urbem suam tibi tradent ut filios suos **recipiant**.” quibus auditis, **Camillus** ira motus est. “magister pessime,” inquit “**si** credidisti me hoc facturum esse, frustra venisti. Romani contra viros non pueros pugnant.” deinde **Camillus** militibus imperavit ut manus magistri post **tergum** ligarent. etiam **virgas** pueris dedit ut magistrum **verberarent**. cum pueri in urbem magistrum captum ducentes rediissent, cives **ita gaudebant** ut **pacem** cum Romanis peterent.

### NAMES:

**Falisci, -orum (mpl)** – the Falisci (*enemies of the Romans*)

**Falerii, -orum (mpl)** – Falerii (*the city where the Falisci lived*)

**Camillus, -i (m)** – Camillus (*Roman nobleman, commander of the Roman army*)

### VOCABULARY:

**quidam, quaedam, quoddam** – a certain

**doceo, -ere, -ui, doctus** – I teach

**pax, pacis (f)** – peace

**disco, -ere, didici** – I learn

**potius** – rather

**ludus, -i (m)** – school

**malo, malle, malui** – I prefer

**obsideo, obsidere, obsedi, obsessus** – I lay siege to, besiege

**usque** – right up to

**castra, -orum (npl)** – camp

**si** – if

**recipio, -ere, recepi, receptus** – recover, regain

**tergum, -i (n)** – back

**virga, -ae (f)** – stick

**verbero, -are, avi, atus** – I beat, strike, hit

**ita** – so

**gaudeo, -ere** – I am happy, rejoice

- a) Who was the schoolmaster responsible for teaching? [2]
- b) Where did the schoolmaster teach his pupils in peacetime? [2]
- c) Look at the third sentence (*pueri, quamquam ... manere malebant* – lines 2 - 3).  
 i. Why were the boys happy? [3]  
 ii. Were the boys good students? Explain your answer. [1]
- d) What was Camillus doing at that time? [1]
- e) Look at the final sentence in the first paragraph (*quamquam periculosum ... hostibus traderet*)  
 i. Where did the schoolmaster take the boys? [1]  
 ii. What was surprising about this? [1]  
 iii. Why did the schoolmaster take the boys to this place? [2]
- f) What instruction did the schoolmaster give to Camillus? [1]
- g) Look at the rest of the schoolmaster's speech (*si hoc ... suos recipiant* – lines 6 - 7). In your own words, explain how the schoolmaster believed he was helping Camillus. [3]
- h) How did Camillus react to the schoolmaster's speech? Give **two** details (from *quibus auditis ... magister pessime* – lines 7 - 8). [2]
- i) What reason did Camillus give for not accepting the children as hostages? [2]
- j) What command did Camillus give his soldiers? [2]
- k) Explain fully what happened at the end of the story (from *etiam virgas pueris dedit* until the end of the story – lines 10 – 12). Write as much detail as you can. [5]
- l) From this passage give an example of:  
 i. A preposition [1]  
 ii. A superlative adjective [1]  
 iii. A noun in the dative case [1]  
 iv. A participle (any tense / form) [1]  
 v. A noun in the genitive case [1]  
 vi. A verb in the subjunctive (any tense / form) [1]
- m) Give an English derivation from:  
 i. urbem (line 1) [1]  
 ii. volebant (line 2) [1]  
 iii. agros (line 4) [1]  
 iv. credidisti (line 8) [1]  
 v. militibus (line 9) [1]  
 vi. manus (line 10) [1]

[Total: 40 marks]