

# SEVENOAKS SCHOOL



## YEAR 9 (13+) SCHOLARSHIP

May 2024  
for entry in September 2024

## 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, school and other requested details 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**.

*After arriving at the river Oxus just before nightfall, Alexander the Great proves himself to be a good general by caring for his soldiers and devising an ingenious method of crossing the river*

tandem **Alexander** cum paucis militibus ad flumen **Oxum** advenit. ibi **castra** posuit. sed magna pars exercitus non potuerat **consequi**: nam multi milites in proelio vulnerati erant et difficile erat his hominibus celeriter ambulare. itaque **Alexander** iussit **ignes incendi** ut milites fessi **castra** videre possent. **simul Alexander** ipse in via stetit et suos viros hortatus est. **postridie** necesse erat copiis flumen transire. **Alexander** tamen neque naves habebat neque **pontem** aedificare poterat quod **nullae arbores** aderant. **utres** igitur militibus dedit. quibus **stramento impletis**, **Alexander** militibus imperavit ut flumen **transnatarent**. sic exercitus servatus est.

[60 marks]

### NAMES:

**Alexander, -dri (m)** – Alexander (*king of Macedonia, known as 'Alexander the Great'*)

**Oxus, -i (m)** – Oxus (*a river in central Asia*)

### VOCABULARY:

**castra, castrorum (npl)** – camp

**consequor, consequi, consecutus sum** – I keep up, keep pace

**ignis, ignis (m)** – fire

**incendo, incendere, incendi, incensum** – I light, set on fire

**simul** – at the same time

**postridie** – on the next day

**pons, pontis (m)** – bridge

**nullus, nulla, nullum** – no, none, not any

**arbor, arboris (f)** – tree

**uter, utris (m)** – leather bag

**stramentum, stramenti (n)** – straw

**impleo, implere, implevi, impletus** – I fill

**transnato, transnatare, transnatavi** – I swim across

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.

### *Two friends encounter some witches, with disastrous consequences*

duo amici, Aristomenes et Socrates nomine, per Graeciam forte iter faciebant. cum ad urbem venissent, in taberna manebant et in eodem cubiculo dormiebant. subito media nocte duae sagae cubiculum ingressae sunt. Aristomenes statim sub lecto se celavit feminasque Socrati appropinquantes spectavit. altera Socratem tenens gladium per iugulum pepulit, altera multum sanguinis e vulnere collegit. tum mulieres ridentes exierunt.

Aristomenes timuit ne omnes cives crederent se ipsum comitem necavisse. cum tamen effugere conaretur, subito amicum stantem quasi vivum conspexit. Aristomenes magnopere gaudens Socrati persuasit ut taberna statim discederent, antequam sagae redire possent. profecti quam celerrime, per noctem diu progressi sunt. prima luce Aristomenes iugulum amici inspexit, sed nihil vidit. ille sibi dixit se sine dubio malum somnium habuisse.

deinde Aristomenes cibum amico dedit. Socrates, cibo consumpto, ad flumen altum ivit ut aquam biberet. ubi os aquae appropinquavit, vulnus in iugulo subito hiavit: statim mortuus est. Aristomenes in montes triste fugit et numquam postea domum ivit ne caedis accusaretur.

#### NAMES:

Aristomenes, -is (m) – Aristomenes

Socrates, -is (m) – Socrates

#### VOCABULARY:

taberna, -ae (f) – inn, tavern

cubiculum, cubiculi (n) – bedroom

saga, sagae (f) – witch

lectus, lecti (m) – bed

celo, celare, celavi, celatus – I hide

altera ... altera ... = one witch ... the other witch

iugulum, iuguli (n) – throat

sanguis, sanguinis (m) – blood

quasi – as if

gaudeo, -ere – I am happy, rejoice

dubium, dubii (n) – doubt

os, oris (n) – mouth, face

hio, hiare, hiavi, hiatus – I gape open, open wide

caedes, caedis (m) – murder

## Questions

- (a) What were Aristomenes and Socrates doing in the first sentence? [2]
- (b) After the friends arrived at the city, what did they do? [2]
- (c) How did Aristomenes react when the witches entered the bedroom? [2]
- (d) Describe what each of the witches did before they left. Give as much detail as you can from *altera Socratem ... vulnere collegit* – line 4. [4]
- (e) Look at the first sentence in the second paragraph (*Aristomenes timuit ... comitem necavisse*). What was Aristomenes afraid would happen? [3]
- (f) Why did Aristomenes not run away after all? [2]
- (g) Look at the third sentence in the second paragraph (*Aristomenes magnopere ... redire possent*).  
i. How was Aristomenes feeling? [1]  
ii. What course of action did Aristomenes suggest to Socrates? [1]  
iii. Why did Aristomenes suggest this? [1]
- (h) Read the rest of the second paragraph (*profecti quam ... somnium habuisse*). Explain in your own words why Aristomenes believed that he had simply had a bad dream. [2]
- (i) Look at the first two sentences of the final paragraph (*deinde Aristomenes ... aquam biberet*). Before approaching the river, what action did each friend take? [2]
- (j) Describe in detail what happened after Socrates reached the deep river. [4]
- (k) Look at the final sentence in the story (*Aristomenes in ... caedis accusaretur*).  
i. Where did Aristomenes run away to? [1]  
ii. Why did Aristomenes never return home? [1]
- (l) From this passage give an example of:  
i. A noun in the ablative case [1]  
ii. A pronoun [1]  
iii. A verb in the imperfect tense [1]  
iv. A participle (any tense / form) [1]  
v. An adverb [1]  
vi. A verb in the subjunctive (any tense / form) [1]
- (m) Give an English derivation from:  
i. dormiebant (line 2) [1]  
ii. feminas (line 3) [1]  
iii. multum (line 4) [1]  
iv. noctem (line 9) [1]  
v. nihil (line 9) [1]  
vi. altum (line 11) [1]

[Total: 40 marks]

END OF QUESTIONS