



OUNDLLE

School

2021 Academic Scholarship

Latin paper

Time allowed: 1 hour and 30 minutes

Please answer the following questions on your answer paper:

1. How long have you been learning Latin?
2. How many lessons have you had per week?
3. Which text book have you been using?

Instructions

- **No dictionaries allowed**
- Answer QUESTION ONE and either QUESTION TWO or QUESTION THREE.
- Vocabulary help is given below each passage; please use it, and be aware that words are only given the first time they appear.
- Write your answers on ALTERNATE LINES to leave room for marking.
- Please start your second question on a new sheet of paper.

QUESTION 1 [70 MARKS]

Translate the following passage into good English. Make use of the vocabulary help below the passage.

From slave to King: Gyges and the ring

Gyges, servus regis Lydiae, pastor erat. olim dum oves regis in agris custodit, in die tempestatis magnis cum imbribus, maximus terrae motus erat. pastor perterritus vidit in terra hiatus et declivitatem in cavernam. cum Gyges curiosus in imam cavernam descendisset, magnum equum aeneum invenit qui in latere ianuam habebat. ianua caute aperta, pastor attonitus corpus hominis mortui ibi vidit, anulum aureum habens in digito. Gyges, postquam anulum in digitum suum posuit, e caverna exiit ut cum amicis pastoribus conveniret. dum appropinquat, ceteros pastores de se colloquium habentes audivit qui tamen eum non viderunt. “cur de me colloquium habetis?” Gyges rogavit. cui amici responderunt “vocem tuam audimus; sed ubi es? nam neminem videre possumus”. itaque pastor anulum magicum esse et eum invisibilem fecisse intellexit.

Gyges igitur quodcumque volebat nunc facere impune poterat. villam civis cuiusdam divitis clam intravit; nemine vidente pecuniam eius cepit. alias quoque villas intravit ut plus pecuniae caperet. cives quaerebant qui haec fecisset, sed cognoscere non poterant. sic Gyges divitissimus factus est, et tam audax ut tandem regiam intraret et regem ipsum suum dominum necaret; reginam in matrimonium duxit. in hoc modo pastor anuli beneficio rex factus est Lydiae.

Lydia, Lydiae	country in western Asia Minor, modern Turkey
pastor, pastoris	shepherd
ovis, ovis	sheep
tempesta, -atis	storm
imber, imbris	rain
terrae motus	earthquake
hiatus, -us	chasm
declivitas, -atis	slope
caverna, -ae	cavern
imus, -a, -um	bottom
aeneus, -a, -um	made of bronze
latus, lateris	side
anulus, -i	ring
digitus, -i	finger

colloquium habere	to discuss, talk about
nemo, neminis	nobody
impune	without consequences
dives, divitis	rich
fio, fieri, factus est	to become
regia, regiae	palace
in matrimonium ducere	to marry
anuli beneficio	by the help of the ring
fio, fieri, factus sum	to become

Either QUESTION 2 [30 marks]

Read the following lines by Vergil carefully and answer the questions which follow on a separate sheet of paper. Make use of the vocabulary support given below the passage.

[Reading Latin verse is challenging, and we are keen to see how you respond to that challenge. Remember that Latin word order can be very different in poetry from “normal” Latin prose, with words positioned for particular effects. Words which naturally go together (like nouns and adjectives) may be separated at a distance. This means that at all times you should be thinking about the significance of the endings in order to fit the words together in the correct grammatical structure. Your answers should refer to specific evidence in Latin from the extract.]

Dido, queen of Carthage, takes her guests Aeneas, Prince of Troy, and his young son Iulus (also known as Ascanius) out hunting.

Oceanum interea surgens Aurora reliquit.
it portis iubare exorto delecta iuventus, 130
retia rara, plagae, lato venabula ferro,
Massylique ruunt equites et odora canum vis.
reginam thalamo cunctantem ad limina primi
Poenorum exspectant, ostroque insignis et auro
stat sonipes ac frena ferox spumantia mandit. 135
tandem progreditur magna stipante caterva
cui pharaetra ex auro, crines nodantur in aurum,
auraea purpueram subnectit fistula vestem.
nec non et Phrygii comites et laetus Iulus 140
incedunt. ipse ante alios pulcherrimus omnis
infert se socium Aeneas atque agmina iungit...
postquam altos ventum in montis atque in via lustra,
ecce ferae saxi deiectae vertice caprae
decurrere iugis; alia de parte patentis
transmittunt cursu campos atque agmina cervi
pulverulenta fuga glomerant montisque relinquunt. 155
at puer Ascanius mediis in vallibus acri

gaudet equo iamque hos cursu, iam praeterit illos,
 spumantemque dari pecora inter inertia votis
 optat aprum, aut fulvum descendere monte leonem.

Vergil *Aeneid* IV.129-159 (with omissions)

Aurora	Dawn
iubar, iubaris	sunbeam
exorior, -iri, exortus	arise
delectus -a -um	chosen
iuventus, -utis (f)	youth, young people
retia rara	"wide=meshed nets"
plagae	"trap-nets"
lato venabula ferro	"broad-bladed hunting spears"
Massyli	"African"
odora canum vis	"keen-scented strong dogs"; literally, "a keen scented strength of dogs"
thalamo	"in her bedroom"
ad limina	"at the door"
ostrum, -i	purple
insignis	standing out
sonipes	horse, steed
frena (n. pl)	bit
mando, mandere	chew, champ
spumare	to foam
frena ferox spumantia mandit	"proudly champs the foaming bit"
stipare	to surround
caterva	crowd
pharaetra	quiver
crines	hair (plural)
nodantur	are knotted
aureus, -a, -um	golden
purpuereus, -a, um	purple
subnectit	fastens
fistula	brooch
Phyrgii	Phrygians, Trojans
Iulus	also known as Ascanius; the young son of Aeneas
infert se socium	"brings himself as a companion" or "goes to join her"
ventum (est)	"they got to"
invia lustra	the trackless lairs
ecce!	behold! look!
deiectae vertice	"dislodged from the top" – the beaters have driven the animals down
vertex, verticis	top

capra, -ae	goat
cervus, -i	stag
decurrere iugis	they run down from the mountain tops (decurrere = decurrerunt)
transmitto, transmittere	to cross
pulvulentus -a – um	dusty
glomerare	to gather
acer, acris	keen, sharp
praeterire	to go past
pecora inter inertia	“among the harmless herds”
votum, -i (n)	prayer
optare	to wish
aper, apri	wild boar
fulvus -a -um	tawny

1. *Oceanum interea ...delecta iuventus* (lines 129-130): when did the hunt gather?
Support your explanation with evidence from the Latin text [2]
2. *it portis... odora canum vis* (lines 130-132): who and what were involved in the hunt? [3]
3. *ostroque insignis ... mandit* (lines 134- 135): how does Vergil give a convincing picture of the queen’s horse in these lines? Make THREE points and refer to the Latin in your answers. [6]
4. *tandem progreditur... fistula vestem* (lines 136-139): describe Dido’s appearance. [4]
5. *postquam altos... in via lustra* (line 151): where did the hunters decide to look for game? [1]
6. *ecce ferae saxi deiectae... montisque relinquunt* (lines 152-155): what types of animals did they find? [2]
7. translate *at puer Ascanius... praeterit illos* (lines 156-157) into English. [6]
8. *spumantemque dari... monte leonem* (lines 156-159): how did Ascanius feel about the hunt, and why? [3]
9. From this passage give an example of
 - a) a passive verb [1]
 - b) an infinitive [1]
 - c) a superlative [1]

or QUESTION 3 [30 marks]

translate these sentences into Latin. Even if you are unsure about some of the words, you should attempt as much as you can. An intelligent guess may get some marks; a gap never will.

Some of the vocabulary was already used in Question 1.

- a. The king of Lydia, who was a rich man, had a slave.
- b. He sent the slave into the field in order to guard the sheep.
- c. In a cavern, a magic ring was found by the curious slave.
- d. The friends were astonished, since they saw nobody.
- e. It is necessary for us to proceed with caution.