



TONBRIDGE SCHOOL

Scholarship Examination Sample Paper

LATIN I

Time allowed: 1 hour

Instructions

Attempt ALL THREE sections on lined paper, taking care to read the instructions for each section.

Section A is worth 50 marks, Section B is worth 15 marks, and Section C is worth 35 marks; you should not spend more than 30 minutes on Section A.

SECTION A

Translate the following passage into English.

Two herdsmen learn that their pasture-lands are under threat, and one takes swift action

- 1 Tityrus et Meliboeus erant amici qui diu in agris pecora custodiverant. olim dum laborant puer per
2 agros ambulans “heu pastores!” inquit, “cur hic manetis? nonne de bello maximo audivistis? plurimi
3 milites Romani inter se pugnant. iam multi interfecti sunt. imperatores dare praemia militibus suis
4 constituerunt quod fortiter in multis proeliis pugnaverunt et saepe vulnerati sunt. terram igitur petunt;
5 heri servi missi sunt ut agros invenirent. itaque ire Romam debetis: festinate! si eum rogabitis, fortasse
6 imperator non fundos vestros occupabit!”
7 duo pastores haec audientes timebant. Tityrus respondit: “ego statim ad urbem ruam. servare
8 pecora mea volo. tune ibis, amice?” Meliboeus tristis tandem dixit: “senex sum, Tityre; non possum
9 currere. et si iter faciam, quis animalia defendebit? i, et te in his montibus exspectabo.” Tityrus cibum
10 ab ancilla paratum cepit et celeriter discessit.

<i>Tityrus, Tityri</i> (m.)	Tityrus
<i>Meliboeus, Meliboei</i> (m.)	Meliboeus
<i>pecus, pecoris</i> (n.)	flock
<i>heu</i>	hey!
<i>pastor, pastoris</i> (m.)	herdsman
<i>inter se</i>	among themselves
<i>imperator, imperatoris</i> (m.)	commander, general
<i>Roma, Romae</i> (f.)	Rome
<i>si</i>	if
<i>fortasse</i>	perhaps
<i>fundus, fundi</i> (m.)	farm

[Total for Section A: 50 marks]

SECTION B

(The Latin words in the questions that follow are all taken from the passage above.)

- a) *agris* (line 1): write out in full the singular declension of this noun. [3]
b) *manetis* (line 2): write out in full the present tense of this verb. [3]
c) *praemia* (line 3): write out in full the singular declension of this noun. [3]
d) *ut agros invenirent* (line 5): what construction is this? [1]
e) *paratum* (line 10): what part of the verb is this? [1]
f) Choose two words from the passage which have English derivatives.
Write down the Latin and the English and say what the English word means. [4]

[Total for Section B: 15 marks]

SECTION C

Attempt **EITHER** (a) Comprehension (on pages 3-4) **OR** (b) Sentences (on page 4).

(a) Comprehension

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions. Do NOT write a translation of the passage.

Orpheus' attempt to rescue his beloved wife Eurydice from death almost succeeds.

1 Orpheus erat poeta optimus. uxorem suam, nomine Eurydicen, magnopere amabat. olim media die
2 Eurydice in monte ambulans a serpente saevo morsa est. postquam eius clamores audivit, Orpheus
3 perterritus ad locum contendit; Eurydice tamen iam mortua erat. Orpheus magna voce clamabat:
4 "hocne videtis, o di? cur eam non servavistis? crudelissimi estis." ille deinde consilium audacissimum
5 cepit. constituit descendere in Orcum ut uxorem a morte liberaret.
6 itaque Orpheus fortiter iter difficile sub terra fecit. ubi tandem trans flumen transivit, canem ingentem
7 (qui viam custodiebat) vidit. Orpheus, pulcherrime cantans ut canis laetus dormiret, celeriter venire ad
8 locum mortuorum poterat. ibi incolae attoniti virum vivum spectabant et carmina eius audiebant. rex
9 ipse Orcus appropinquans, "quis es, o homo fortissime?" inquit, "cur hodie in regnum meum venisti?"
10 Orpheus respondit: "volo reducere meam coniugem, quae necata est." Orcus risit; sed uxor sua,
11 nomine Proserpina, mota est et Eurydicen viro dedit. Orpheo tamen imperavit ne rediens uxorem
12 respiceret. postea ille eam paene reduxit; sed prope lucem Orpheus miser comitem conspexit. subito
13 Eurydice fugit, et Orpheus solus erat.

<i>Orpheus, Orphei</i> (m.)	Orpheus
<i>Eurydice, Eurydicis</i> (f.) (accusative <i>Eurydicen</i>)	Eurydice
<i>serpens, serpentis</i> (m.)	snake
<i>mordeo, -ere, momordi, morsus</i>	I bite
<i>Orcus, Orco</i> (m.)	Orcus (name used for the underworld [as in line 5] or the god of the underworld [as in lines 9 and 10])
<i>canis, canis</i> (m./f.)	dog
<i>attonitus, -a, -um</i>	astonished
<i>carmen, carminis</i> (n.)	song
<i>regnum, regni</i> (n.)	kingdom
<i>Proserpina, Proserpinae</i> (f.)	Proserpina
<i>respicio, respicere, respexi</i>	I look back at

- i) What two things do we learn about Orpheus in line 1? [4]
- ii) What was Eurydice doing when she was bitten by a snake, according to lines 1-2? [2]
- iii) What caused Orpheus to rush to Eurydice, according to lines 2-3? [2]
- iv) On what grounds did Orpheus criticize the gods, according to line 4? [2]
- v) What decision did Orpheus make after Eurydice's death, according to line 5? [5]
- vi) According to line 7, by what means did Orpheus manage to get past the dog guarding the road into the land of the dead? [2]
- vii) According to line 8, what did the inhabitants of the underworld do when Orpheus arrived there? [4]
- viii) Translate **one** of the questions Orpheus is asked by Orcus in line 9. [4]
- ix) In line 10, what does Orpheus say he wants to do? [2]

- x) In lines 11-12, what order does Proserpina give to Orpheus? [3]
- xi) Explain what happened (according to lines 12-13) when Orpheus and Eurydice approached the world above. [5]

OR

(b) Sentences

Translate the following into Latin:

- i) Where are your books, young man? [6]
- ii) I had a friend who lived near the god's temple. [9]
- iii) The girl hurried into the field in order to find the gold. [9]
- iv) We quickly left the captured city. [6]
- v) Don't sleep, men. Work! [5]

[Total for Section C: 35 marks]

END OF PAPER