



OUNDLÉ

School

2015 Academic Scholarship

Latin

Time Allowed: **1 hour and 30 minutes**

No dictionaries allowed

Instructions:

- Please answer the following questions on your answer paper:
 - How long have you been learning Latin?
 - How many lessons have you had per week?
 - Which text book have you been using?
- Answer Question One and **EITHER** Question Two **OR** Question Three
- Write your answers on **alternate** lines
- Start a new sheet of paper for your second question

QUESTION ONE

[70 marks]

Translate the following passage, which is about the death of Hannibal.

Hannibal has been defeated by the Romans, and is now in exile, but the Romans still feel great hatred towards him. When they hear by chance of his location, they take the opportunity to hunt him down.

Flaminius erat senator Romanus. ille Prusiae* legatos*, qui Romae tum forte aderant, ad cenam invitaverat. legati nimis* vini biberunt et multa de Hannibale stulte* dixerunt. nam dicebant Hannibalem, qui Romanos in bello saepe vicerat, in Prusiae regno* esse. id Flamininus senatui nuntiavit. senatores, quamquam Hannibal Romanos oppugnare non poterat, eum occidere magnopere volebant. itaque milites in regnum* Prusiae mittere constituerunt ut Hannibalem peterent. illi locum, ubi Hannibal habitabat, facile invenerunt.

Hannibal tamen se* tenebat in aedificio quod ei a rege datum erat. id sic aedificaverat, ut in omnibus partibus aedificii exitus haberet. cum Romani huc venissent, puer, ab ianua* prospiciens,* Hannibali dixit plurimos milites adesse. hoc audito, ille puero imperavit ut sibi nuntiaret num* aedificium undique* obsideretur*. cum puer renuntiavisset quid vidisset, Hannibal sensit* se nullo modo* effugere posse. itaque nec fugere nec pugnare conabatur, sed venenum*, quod semper secum* habebat, sumpsit. nam a Romanis capi volebat. 'liberabo' inquit 'cura populum Romanum'. sic vir fortissimus, multis variisque perfunctus* laboribus, anno septuagesimo mortuus est.

Vocabulary help

legatus, -i – ambassador	num – whether
Prusia, -ae – Prusias (king of Bithynia)	modus, -i – manner, way
nimis – too much	undique – on all sides
stultus, -a, -um – stupid	obsideo – besiege, block
regnum, -i – kingdom	sentio, sentire, sensi – realize
se – himself	venenum, -i - poison
ianua, -ae – door	secum - = cum se
prospicio – look out	perfungor, -i, perfunctus (+ abl.) - perform

Either QUESTION TWO

[30 marks]

Read the following lines by OVID carefully. Answer the questions which follow them on a second sheet of paper.

[You will probably find this verse difficult, but I am most interested to see some evidence that you have attempted to wrestle with the difficulties. Please be aware that in Latin poetry the work order may be different from prose, and that words which naturally go together (like nouns and adjectives) may be separated. 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 poem, so that I can see that you are not just guessing!]

Despite the advice from his father, Icarus has begun to fly higher, with tragic results:

puer audaci coepit gaudere volatu*
deseruitque ducem caelique cupidine* tractus
altius egit iter. rapidi vicinia* solis 225
mollit* odoratas, pennarum* vincula*, ceras*;
tabuerant* cerae: nudos quatit* ille lacertos*,
remigioque* carens* non ullas percipit* auras,
oraque caerulea patrium clamantia nomen
excipiuntur aqua, quae nomen traxit ab illo. 230
at pater infelix, nec iam pater, 'Icare,' dixit,
'Icare,' dixit 'ubi es? qua te regione requiram?'
'Icare' dicebat: pennas* aspexit in undis
devovitque* suas artes corpusque sepulcro
condidit, et tellus a nomine dicta sepulti. *Ovid Metamorphoses VIII*

Vocabulary help

volatus, -us - flight

cupido, -inis - desire

vicinia, -ae - nearness

mollio – make soft

penna, -ae - feather

vinculum, -i – tie, fastening

cera, -ae – wax

tabesco – melt

quatitio – shake

lacertus, -i – arm

remigium, -i – wings

careo - lack

percipio – get hold of

devoveo – curse

1. *puer...iter*. What does Icarus do here, and why? (3 marks)
2. *rapidi...cerae*: Translate these lines. (4 marks)
3. *nudos...lacertos*: What does Ovid mean by this phrase? (2 marks)
4. *ora...aqua*: What happens to Icarus at this point? How does Ovid make this section particularly moving? (4 marks)
5. *quae nomen...ab illo*: How does Icarus' name live on? (2 marks)
6. What is the name of Icarus' father? (1 mark)
7. *at pater, nec iam pater*: What point is Ovid making here? (2 marks)
8. *'icare' dixit... 'icare' dicebat*: How does Ovid emphasise Icarus' father's desperation in these lines? Quote and discuss the Latin. (4 marks)
9. How does Icarus' father learn what has happened? (2 marks)
10. *devovitque suas artes*: What is meant by this phrase? (2 marks)
11. Find an example of the following in this passage:
 - i. A present participle
 - ii. A pluperfect verb
 - iii. A relative pronoun
 - iv. A perfect passive participle (4 marks)

Or QUESTION THREE

[30 marks]

Translate these English sentences into accurate Latin. Even if you are uncertain about all the words in a sentence, you are advised to attempt as much as you can since every word carries some marks. Guesses may just earn some marks, but gaps never will. Much of the vocabulary for this section is taken from Section One.

1. Many ambassadors had been invited to dinner by the Roman consul.
2. The consul's dinners, which were prepared by slaves, were very good.
3. The soldiers, whom the senators ordered to find Hannibal, departed quickly.
4. After Hannibal had been killed the Romans were happier.
5. When he had encouraged the soldiers, Caesar quickly crossed the river.