

13+ SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATION 2017

LATIN

TIME ALLOWED: 90 minutes

TOTAL MARKS: 90. The marks for each question are shown in brackets.

* **Answer ALL 3 sections: A, B and C**
* **Answer each question on a fresh sheet of paper**
* **Do not rush to finish the paper: accuracy of interpretation is important and quality rather than quantity is preferred**

**Section A: Comprehension**

Read the following passage of Latin and answer the questions that follow in English.

*Odysseus and the Cyclops*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| quinque post dies, Ulixes et socii ad terram ignotam venerunt. deinde Ulixes cum paucis e comitibus profectus est ut incolas invenirent et salutarent. mox ingenti speluncae appropinquaverunt et ingressi sunt. dum cibum et pecuniam petunt, subito gigantem per portam speluncae venientem viderunt. cum vidissent eum unum oculum habere, intellexerunt eum esse unum e Cyclopibus. Cyclops, postquam omnia animalia sua in speluncam coegit, portam magno saxo clausit. hominibus in spelunca conspectis, Polyphemus (nam hoc erat nomen Cyclopi) magna voce rogavit qui essent. Ulixes ‘Graeci sumus’ inquit, ‘dux sum, in bello clarissimus. navis nostra tempestate deleta est et nunc amicos petimus.’ ille autem nihil respondens duos e comitibus manu rapuit et corpora eorum consumebat. quo facto, Polyphemus in terra iacuit et somno se dedit. Graeci adeo timebant ut loqui non possent. | 1  2  3  4  5  6  7  8  9  10  11 |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Names  Ulixes, Ulixis m.  Cyclops, Cyclopis m. | Ulysses, Odysseus  Cyclops |
| Vocabulary  ignotus, a, um  spelunca, speluncae f.  gigas, gigantis m.  porta, portae f.  oculus, oculi m.  intellego, intellegere, intellexi  saxum, saxi n.  claudo, claudere, clausi, clausum  rapio, rapere, rapui, raptum  iaceo, iacere, iacui | unknown  cave  giant  gate  eye  I realise, understand  rock  I shut  I seize  I lie (down) |

1. Why did Ulysses and his companions set out?

[2]

2. What were they doing in the big cave?

[2]

3. What did they see (2 things!).

[2+2]

4. What two things did the Cyclops do?

[2+2]

5. What was the Cyclops’ question?

[2]

6. What did the Cyclops do instead of replying?

[4]

7. In lines 10-11, what did the Cyclops do next?

[2]

Grammatical questions

8. Give a) the TENSE of subjunctive and b) the REASON for the subjunctive (i.e. why it is used here) of the following:

1. ‘salutarent’ (line 2)
2. ‘vidissent’ (line 4)
3. ‘possent’ (line 11)

[6]

9. Give a) the CASE and b) the REASON for that case (i.e. why it is used here) of the following:

1. ‘dies’ (line 1)
2. ‘eum’ (line 5)
3. ‘saxo’ (line 6)
4. ‘hominibus’ (line 6)
5. ‘somno’ (line 11)

[10]

10. Change ‘viderunt’ (line 4) into the same person, mood and voice of

a) the PRESENT tense

b) the FUTURE tense

[2]

11. Change ‘deleta est’ (line 9) into the same person, mood and voice of

1. the PRESENT tense
2. the IMPERFECT tense

[2]

Section total: 40

**Section B: Translation**

Translate the following Latin passage into English. You should write your translation on alternate lines.

*A story from the life of Diogenes, who, as a founder of the ‘Cynic’ school of philosophy, was much concerned to expose and ridicule the vanities and luxuries of society.*

|  |
| --- |
| vir nobilis cenam dabat. Diogenes ipse, philosophus Graecus et clarus, invitatus est. Diogenes togam sordidam induit, neque se lavat, neque capillos compsit.  cum domum viri nobilis advenisset, servi eum expulerunt. philosopho misero imperaverunt ut abiret. nam dixerunt se pauperos sordidosque reicere.  Diogenes, cum domum suam rediisset, aliam togam celeriter induit, se lavit, capillos compsit. domum viri nobilis regressus, a servis sine mora admissus est; nam togam splendidam nunc gerebat.  nunc cibus ei offerebatur, nunc vinum fundebatur. Diogenes tamen cibum et vinum in togae sinum effudit. omnes obstipuerunt et rogabant quid faceret.  at Diogenes “bibe!” inquit, “et cibum consume, o optima toga! nam tu, non ego, ad cenam invitata es!” |

Names

*Diogenes, is* m. Diogenes

Vocabulary

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| cena, cenae f.  invito, invitare, invitavi, invitatum  sordidus, a, um  induo, induere, indui, indutum  lavo, lavari, lavi, lautum  capilli, capillorum m.pl  como, comere, compsi, comptum  pauper, pauperis  reicio, reicere, reieci, reiectum  admitto, admittere, admisi, admissum  offero, offerre, obtuli, oblatum  fundo, fundere, fudi, fusum  sinus, sinus m.  obstipesco, obstipescere, obstipui | dinner  I invite  dirty  I put on  I wash  hair  I arrange, order  poor  I reject, do not admit  I let in, admit  I offer  I pour (effundo = ex+fundo)  lap, fold  I am amazed |

Section total: 30

**Section C: Sentences**

Translate the following sentences into Latin. The vocabulary in the Comprehension and Translation passages will help you.

You are not expected to complete all of these. Do the first five, then – if you have time and have checked the rest of your work carefully – attempt the Extension Sentences.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1.  2.  3.  4.  5.  6.  7.  8.  9.  10. | The companions did not want to enter the cave.  When they found the money, the Greeks praised Odysseus.  The Cyclops, which they saw, had many animals.  Is the rock in the gate very big?  They saw that the Cyclops was eating one of their allies.  Section total:  --------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------  Extension Sentences  The slaves will drive out the philosopher entering the house.  Diogenes washed his hair so that he might enter the house.  “If you wear a good toga, the slaves will admit you.”  The noble men were amazed that the wine had been poured out.  After this, no one ordered a poor man to go away. | 4  4  4  4  4  20 |