



DOWNE HOUSE

16+ ENTRANCE PAPER 2012/2013

Latin

Time: 60 minutes

Name _____

School _____

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Please put your name, subject and school at the top of each page used.

Answer all **four** questions

No dictionaries, textbooks or notes are allowed

1. Read the first story carefully, and then answer all the questions.

The Britons are not yet beaten, but realise that now they have to stand together if they want to defeat the Romans. Calgacus makes a rousing speech to urge the troops on.

Britanni non fracti pugnae prioris eventu et ultionem aut servitium expectantes, tandemque docti commune periculum propulsandum esse, legationibus et foederibus omnium civitatum vires exciverant. iamque super triginta milia armatorum aspiciebantur, et adhuc adfluebat omnis iuventus, cum Calgacus apud multitudinem proelium poscentem in hunc modum locutus fertur:

‘quotiens causas belli intueor, magnus mihi animus est hunc diem initium libertatis toti Britanniae futurum esse: nam et hic convenistis et servitutis expertes estis, et nullae terrae ac ne mare quidem securum, imminente nobis classe Romana. ita proelium atque arma, quae fortibus honesta, eadem etiam ignavis tutissima sunt.’

Names

Calgacus

Calgacus, the leader of the Scottish forces

Vocabulary

prior

previous

ultio ultionem (f)

revenge

servitium -i (n)

slavery

commune

‘by everyone’

propulso -are -avi -atus

ward off, repel

legatio legationis (f)

embassy

foedus foederis (n)

treaty

excio excire excivi excitus

rouse, summon

super

above, more than

triginta

thirty

armatus -i (m)

armed man

iuventus -utis (f)

youth, young men

proelium -i (n)

battle

fertur

‘is said’

quotiens

whenever

intueor

see, gaze at

initium -i (n)

beginning

expers -tis

having no experience of

ne ... quidem

not even

immineo, imminere

threaten

honestus -a -um

honourable, bringing honour

tutus -a -um

safe

- a** Pick out and translate the phrase which tells you that the Britons have not been beaten. [2]
- b** What did the Britons learn which caused them to take action? [3]
- c** How did they summon the citizens? [2]
- d** How many armed men gathered? [1]
- e** How were the crowd acting? [2]
- f** What did Calgacus hope? [3]
- g** Why do you think he was hoping this? [2]
- h** Pick out an example of each of the following:
- i** a deponent verb [1]
 - ii** a present participle [1]
 - iii** a gerundive [1]
 - iv** an infinitive [1]
 - v** an ablative absolute [1]

20 marks

2. Read this section carefully and then translate it into English. Please write your translation on **alternate lines**.

Calgacus continues his tirade against the Romans

'si locuples hostis est, avari sunt, si pauper, ambitiosi sunt, quos non Oriens, non Occidens satiaverit: soli omnium opes et inopiam pariter cupiunt. auferre trucidareque rapereque falsis nominibus imperium appellant; ubi solitudinem faciunt, pacem appellant.

'liberos cuique ac propinquos suos natura carissimos esse voluit: hi servituri auferuntur; uxores sororesque etiam si hostium libidinem effugerunt, nomine amicorum atque hospitem polluunt. bona fortunaeque capiuntur, ager atque frumentum rapiuntur, corpora ipsa ac manus verberantur.'

Vocabulary

<i>locuples</i>	rich
<i>avarus -i (m)</i>	miser
<i>pauper</i>	poor
<i>Oriens</i>	East
<i>Occidens</i>	West
<i>satio, satiare, satiavi, satiatus</i>	satisfy
<i>opes (f pl)</i>	wealth
<i>inopia (f)</i>	poverty
<i>pariter</i>	equally
<i>trucido, trucidare, trucidavi, trucidatus</i>	slaughter
<i>appello</i>	call
<i>solitudo -inis (f)</i>	loneliness, wilderness
<i>cuique</i>	'to/for each man'
<i>propinquus -i (m)</i>	relative, kinsman
<i>servio, servire, servivi, servitus</i>	be a slave
<i>libido -inis</i>	lust
<i>polluo, polluere, pollui, pollutus</i>	dishonour

30 marks

3. From your reading of both passages: what image of the Romans does Calgacus conjure up? How does he try to inspire his people to fight against them? Where possible, refer to the Latin.

5 marks

4. Read this story and answer the questions which follow.

Mr and Mrs Brown meet a bear.

Dominus Brunnus et Domina Brunna primum Paddingtoni **occurrerunt** in **crepidine ferroviaria**. **re vera** hanc **ob** causam accidit ut ille nomen **urso** tam **insolitum** haberet. nomen enim stationis erat Paddington.

Brunni ibi aderant ut filiam suam Judy salutarent domum e schola regredientem ad **ferias** agendas. dies erat **calidus** et **aestivus**, statio autem **conferta** hominibus ad **oram maritimam** iter facientibus. **hamaxostichi** fremebant, megaphonia sonabant, **geruli cursitabant** alii alios inclamantes; denique tantus erat ubique strepitus ut necesse esset Domino Brunno, qui eum primus viderat, **alioquotiens** rem uxori explicare priusquam illa intellegeret.

‘quid vides? num *ursus* adest in statione Paddingtoniensi?’ obstupefacta Domina Brunna coniugem contemplavit. ‘noli stultus esse, Henrice. non potest fieri!’

Vocabulary

occurro	meet	aestivus	summery
crepido, -onis	platform	confertus	crowded
ferroviarius	railway	ora, -ae	shore
re vera	in fact	maritimus	to do with the sea
ob	because of	hamaxostichus	train
ursus, -i	bear	gerulus	porter
insolitus	unusual	cursito	rush about
feriae, -arum	holidays	ubique	everywhere
calidus	hot	alioquotiens	several times

- (a) Where did Mr and Mrs Brown meet the bear? [2]
(b) What was the bear’s name? Why was he called this? [1+2]
(c) Why were Mr and Mrs Brown at the station? [2]
(d) Suggest a good English translation for *ad ferias agendas* . [2]
(e) What time of year do you think it is? Pick out and translate two Latin words or phrases to support your answer. [3]
(f) How does the author give a sense of the busy nature of the station? Refer to the style in your answer. [4]
(g) From the last paragraph, summarise Mrs Brown’s opinion of her husband. Use reference to the Latin to support your answer. [4]

20 marks

End of Examination