



**ST PAUL'S SCHOOL
JUNIOR SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATION**

MAY 2016

LATIN

1 ½ hours

Name.....

SECTION A

Be careful both to do the translation and to answer the questions which follow the passage.

Translate into English, writing on alternate lines:

A cruel master is murderously assaulted by some of his slaves

rem pessimam Larcus Macedo, filius servi et iam ipse dominus superbus et crudelis, passus est, nam servi sui eum necare iam diu volebant. Macedo in villa se lavabat. subito eum servi circumsteterunt. alii os verberaverunt, alii pectus. tum omnes “ nonne”, inquit “ mortuus nunc est? melius est nobis eum in pavimentum fervens ponere. si vivus est se movebit”.

Macedo tamen ipse mortem timens immobilis iacebat. post unam horam quasi calore superatus elatus est; eum exceperunt servi fideliores. ancillae cum clamoribus concurrerunt. ille et vocibus earum et loci frigore recreatus oculos sustulit et “illud vobis dico”, inquit “vivo”. diffugerunt servi pessimi quorum plurimi postea capti sunt. fideliores servi ” laeti sumus”, inquit, “ quod dominum nostrum vivum videmus”. eum sublatum in cubiculum tulerunt , in lecto imposuerunt. sed non diu vixit Macedo, nam vulneribus suis superatus paucis horis mortuus est.

[50 marks]

os-oris (n)= face

verbero (1)= to strike

pectus-oris (n)= chest

nunc= now

pavimentum-i (n)= pavement

fervens-ntis= hot

iaceo-ere = to lie

quasi = as if

calor-is (m)= heat

ex. The prefix adds the meaning “ up” to the verb.

fidelis-is-e= faithful

frigus-oris (n)= cold

recreo(1)= to restore

oculus-i (m)= eye

tollo-ere, sustuli, sublatum= to raise

dif = the prefix adds the sense “in different directions” to the verb

cubiculum-i (n)= bedroom

lectus-i (m)= bed

vivo-ere, vixi= to live

TURN OVER

Quoting the line numbers in each case, give an example of each of the following:

- 1) A present participle in the nominative.
- 2) A comparative adjective.
- 3) A deponent verb.
- 4) A time phrase in the ablative.
- 5) A preposition taking the accusative.
- 6) A reflexive pronoun.
- 7) A third declension noun in the ablative.
- 8) A superlative adjective.
- 9) A verb in the perfect passive.
- 10) A relative pronoun.

[10 marks]

TURN OVER

SECTION B**Answer EITHER the Comprehension or the English-Latin sentences.****Comprehension**

The emperor's successor is revealed to him by means of a dream after his own attempt has failed. (Some key words are given in this introduction which will be helpful in reading the passage.)

habebat Anastasius imperator tres nepotes. hoc igitur de regno cognoscere voluit: 'quis post me,' inquit, 'imperator erit?' postridie eos secum prandere iussit et in palatio post prandium meridiare. servi tres lectos nepotibus posuerunt et in uno lecto, ad caput, regium signum positum erat, nam Anastasius constituerat successorem agnoscere nepotem qui in illo lecto dormire voluit.

unus ex iuvenibus mox in unum lectum se iecit. duo tamen in alio se collocaverunt. itaque in illo lecto ubi regium signum positum est nemo dormiebat. Anastasius, ubi hoc vidit, deum rogare constituit: 'quis post mortem meum regnum suscipiet? mihi vivo ostende successorem.'

nocte, in somnio, hominem vidit qui ita eum monuit: 'cras servi in cubiculum tuum unum ex nepotibus ducent. ipse post te regnum habebit.'

postridie primus ductus est Iustinus, tribunus excubitor.

nepos, nepotis (3m.)– nephew
 regnum – kingdom
 cognosco, 3 – I learn
 post + accusative – after
 postridie= on the next day
 prandeo, 2 – I have lunch
 prandium – lunch
 meridiare – to have a siesta/ mid-day sleep
 lectus, lecti 2 – couch
 caput (3n) - head
 regius,a,um – royal
 signum (2n) – sign
 agnosco – I acknowledge, accept
 colloco, 1 – I place, set
 suscipio, suscipere – I undertake, take up
 cubiculum, i (2n) – bedroom
 postridie – on the next day
 Iustinus = **Justin** (*who ruled from AD 518 to 527*)
 tribunus excubitor – commander of the watch

TURN OVER

1. How many nephews did Anastasius have? [1]
2. What question did he ask himself? [3]
3. What two requests of his nephews did he make? [2+2]
4. What special treatment did one of the three couches get? [2]
5. Why had Anastasius done this? [4]
6. In your own words, explain the problem for Anastasius when the nephews sat down. [2]
7. What did the emperor then decide to do? [2]
8. Translate his exact words. [5]
9. When and how did Anastasius have his vision and whom did he see? [2]
10. What advice did he get? [5]

[30 marks]

English-Latin sentences**Translate into Latin:**

- i. The inhabitants went to the river in order to drink the water. [5]
- ii. Although the soldiers were trying to escape, the commander hurried to the city with ten guards. [5]
- iii. Tomorrow, young men, you will be attacked by your own mothers and you will be sent to death. [5]
- iv. A few women almost ordered the Greeks to give the animals to the king. [5]
- v. The wife of Quintus, after being wounded by the sword, wanted to sleep for very many days. [5]
- vi. Surely the men, whom the very good sailor saw, cannot prepare all the weapons within thirty days? [5]

[30 marks]

TURN OVER

SECTION C

Write **between 120 and 140 words** on **ONE** of the following:

1. Describe the various rooms in a Roman villa. What were the purposes of these rooms?
2. How were slaves treated in Roman society? Was it possible for them to gain their freedom?
3. Explain for whom and why chariot racing was a popular spectator sport.
4. Describe the legend of Mucius Scaevola. Why did the Romans find it an interesting story?
5. Why did Claudius conquer Britain?
6. What can we learn about the Romans from the way they organised their military camps?
7. Was Achilles truly heroic?
8. Why has Odysseus become an iconic figure?

[10 marks]

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