TONBRIDGE SCHOOL

Scholarship Examination 2021

LATIN I

Tuesday, 27th April 2021
10.45 am

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.

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

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