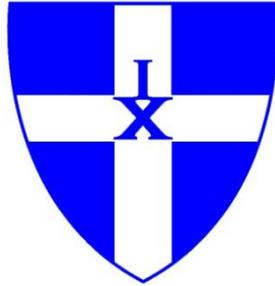


THE KING'S SCHOOL, CANTERBURY



SIXTH FORM ENTRANCE EXAMINATION

2014-2015

LATIN

1 Hour

Answer in the answer booklet provided.

Careless and untidy work will be penalised. REFLECT THE LATIN AS CLOSELY AS YOU CAN AND GIVE AS MUCH DETAIL AS YOU CAN.

Spend about 45 minutes on Question 1 and about 15 minutes on Question 2.

There are 85 marks for Question 1 and 15 marks for Question 2.

Complete the front of the answer booklet in CAPITAL LETTERS.

Question 1 – spend about 45 minutes on this question.

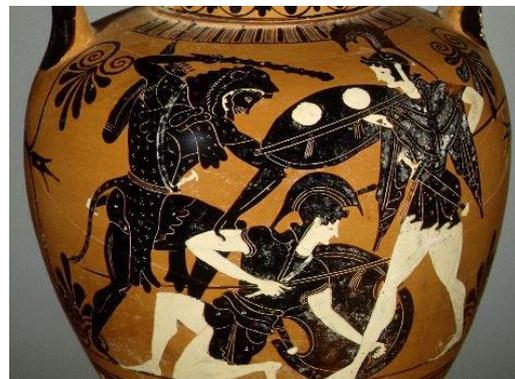
THE NINTH LABOUR – THE GIRDLE OF HIPPOLYTA

Having killed his wife in a fit of madness, Hercules was ordered to atone for his crime by carrying out whatever tasks King Eurystheus imposed upon him. One of these labours was to get the girdle of the Amazon queen, Hippolyta.

1 Amazonum gens omnino ex mulieribus constitisse dicitur. hae mulieres rei militaris
2 scientiam habebant et tantum ceteris mulieribus virtute praestabant ut cum viris bellum
3 gerere auderent.

4 Hippolyta, Amazonum regina, balteum, quem Mars ei dederat, possidebat. Admeta,
5 Eurysthei filia, vehementer eum habere cupiebat. itaque Eurystheus Herculi ut bellum
6 Amazonibus inferret imperavit.

7 postquam Hercules in Amazonum fines
8 venit, nuntium ad Hippolytam misit.
9 ipsa Hippolyta balteum, quod ad eam
10 fama de Herculis virtute allata erat,
11 tradere volebat. reliquae Amazones ei,
12 ut negaret, persuaserunt.
13 itaque proximo die cum copias
14 eduxisset, locum idoneum delegit,
15 Hercules hostes ad pugnam evocavit.
16 Amazones quoque copias suas e castris
17 eduxerunt et aciem non magno
18 intervallo instruxerunt.



Hercules fighting the Amazons



Hippolyta presents her girdle to Hercules

19 Amazones impetum virorum fortissime
20 sustinuerunt et contra opinionem omnium
21 tantam virtutem ostenderunt ut multos
22 hostium occiderent. viri enim novo pugnae
23 genere perturbantur nec solitam virtutem
24 ostendebant. diu et acriter pugnatum est.
25 tandem tamen, ad solis occasum, multae
26 Amazones, vulneribus defessae, captae
27 sunt. quarum in numero ipsa erat
28 Hippolyta. Hercules summam clementiam
29 demonstravit et, balteo accepto,
30 libertatem omnibus captivis reddidit.

Vocabulary

Amazones, Amazonum	Amazons, a warlike race of women
omnino	entirely
consto, constare, constitui + ex + abl	consist of
scientia, scientiae	knowledge, skill
praesto, praestare, praestiti +dat + abl	surpass (someone) in (something)
Hippolyta, Hippolytae	Hippolyta
Mars, Martis	Mars, a god
balteus, baltei	belt, girdle
Admeta, Admetae	Admeta
Eurystheus, Eurysthei	Eurystheus
Hercules, Herculis	Hercules
fines, finium	territory, country
fama, fama	report, news
copiae, copiarum	forces, troops
idoneus, idonea, idoneum	suitable
acies, aciei	battle-line
instruo, instruere, instruxi	draw up, deploy
impetum sustineo, sustinere, sustinui	withstand, hold back an attack
genus, generis	type, style
ad solis occasum	towards sunset, at about sunset
clementia, clementiae	mercy, kindness

Question 2 – spend about 15 minutes on this question.

Write about any of the literature you have read for GCSE.

You should state clearly the title of the piece and its author.

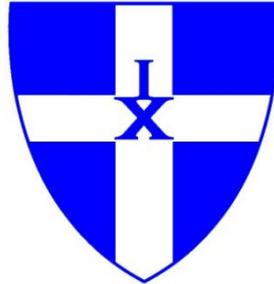
(i) Say briefly what the piece is about.

(ii) Comment on the author's style of writing – you might comment on such things as character depiction, creation of atmosphere, plot, accuracy of description, the author's intentions in writing, any stylistic features you have noticed during your reading.

(iii) Say what you like or don't like about it, and explain the reasons for your opinion.

END OF EXAMINATION

THE KING'S SCHOOL, CANTERBURY



SIXTH FORM ENTRANCE EXAMINATION

2014-2015

LATIN: ANSWER BOOKLET

SCRIPTS TO JT

Name:

Name of your present school:

How long have you been studying Latin?

Question 1

1) Lines 1-3: What THREE things do we learn about the Amazons, and what was the consequence? (8)

(i)

(ii)

(iii)

Consequence:

2) Lines 4-6:

(i) How had Hippolyta come to be in possession of the belt? (2)

.....

(ii) Why did Eurystheus order Hercules to make war on the Amazons? (2)

.....

3) Lines 7-12:

(i) When did Hercules send a messenger to Hippolytus? (2)

.....

(ii) Why was Hippolyta willing to hand over the belt? (2)

.....

(iii) Why didn't she do this? (2)

.....

4) Lines 13-18:

What THREE things did Hercules do the next day? (6)

(i)

(ii)

(iii)

Which letter best describes how the Amazons drew up their battle-line? (4)

A) soon

B) not far away

C) inside the rampart

ANSWER =

5) Look at lines 1-18 and answer these grammar questions: (7)

(i) Lines 2-3: tantum ceteris mulieribus virtute praestabant ut cum viris bellum gerere auderent.

Is this a purpose clause, a result clause or an indirect command?

.....

(ii) Lines 5-6: itaque Eurystheus Herculi ut bellum Amazonibus inferret imperavit.

Is this a purpose clause, a result clause or an indirect command?

.....

(iii) Line 5: Herculi

Is this the genitive or the dative or the ablative case?

.....

(iv) Line 10: allata erat

Is this a perfect, imperfect or pluperfect tense?

.....

(v) Line 11-12: reliquae Amazones ei, ut negaret, persuaserunt.

Is this a purpose clause, a result clause or an indirect command?

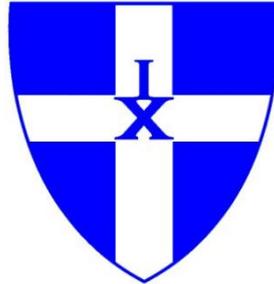
.....

(vi) Line 14: eduxisset

Is this a perfect, imperfect or pluperfect tense?

..... **TOTAL = 35 MARKS**

THE KING'S SCHOOL, CANTERBURY



SIXTH FORM ENTRANCE EXAMINATION

2014-2015

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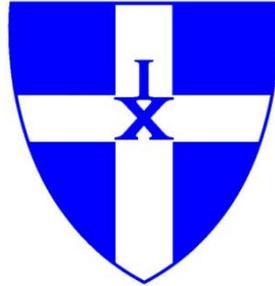
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TOTAL = 35 MARKS

THE KING'S SCHOOL, CANTERBURY



SIXTH FORM ENTRANCE EXAMINATION

2013-2014

LATIN

1 HOUR

ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS

SPEND 25 MINUTES EACH on QUESTIONS 1 and 2

SPEND THE REMAINING 10 MINUTES on QUESTION 3

WRITE YOUR ANSWERS ON THE QUESTION PAPER

NAME: _____

SCHOOL: _____

SPEND 25 MINUTES ON THIS QUESTION

1. Translate the following passage into good English.

(35 marks)

The sad fate of Milo

Milo, a sportsman famous in his youth and now rather faded but still arrogant, met a tragic end - no longer at the peak of physical fitness, nature taught him a fatal lesson

Milo, athleta clarissimus, iam senex, **mortem** et miserabilem et mirabilem **obiit**. a medicis monitus erat ne artem athleticam ageret. solus forte in silvis ambulabat ut corpus **leniter** exerceret, atque ingentem arborem in parte media **hiantem** vidit. tum Milo, sine dubio cupiens vires **experiri**, **digitis** in **cavernam** positus, arborem **diducere** conatus est. arbore autem in duas partes **diducta**, manuum vires relaxavit. arbor in formam priorem rediit et manus Milonis **retinuit**. iterum iterumque Milo conatus est arbori persuadere ut se liberaret atque deos precatus est ut sibi auxilium ferrent. sed frustra: nam arbor, **ultionem** cupiens, quod a Milone **laniata erat**, eum **velutsi vinculis vinxit** et post paucas horas **feris laceratus est**. quae fabula nos hortatur ut **senectutem** aequo animo accipiamus **neve iuventutem praeteritam desideremus**.

mortem oboeo, obire, obii	meet death, die a death	velutsi	as if
leniter	gently	vinculum, vinculi	bond, fetter
hio, hiare	gape open	vinxit	Guess from vinculum
experior, experiri, expertus sum	try out, test	fera, ferae	wild beast
digitus, digiti	finger	lacero, lacerare, laceravi, laceratum	tear to shreds
caverna, cavernae	gap, hole	senectas, senectutis	Guess from senex
diduco, diducere, diduxi, diductum	prise apart	neve	and not to
retineo, retinere, retinui, retentum	trap	iuventas, iuventutis	Guess from iuvenis
ultio, ultionis	revenge	praetereo, praeterire	go past, by
lanio, laniare, laniavi, laniatum	mangle, rip apart	desidero, desiderare	long for

START EACH SENTENCE OF YOUR TRANSLATION ON A NEW LINE PLEASE.

SPEND 25 MINUTES ON THIS QUESTION

2. Read the following passage and the vocabulary; then answer the comprehension questions. (35 marks)

Aesop

*Aesop was a Greek who is still famous today for his fables
– stories which have an underlying moral message*

- 1 olim Athenis civis quidam stultissimus **lapides** in Aesopem iaciebat.
- 2 Aesop, qui eos **reicere** timebat, **denarium** ad eum iecit ut **desineret**.
- 3 ‘nam sum modo pauper et servus,’ inquit, ‘nec habeo is quod tibi **dem**.
- 4 tu igitur pauperem **minando** nihil **comparabis**. te moneo ut tuos **lapides**
- 5 iacias in illum, quem **adstantem** vides, quod eum esse **divitem** scio.
- 6 multum pecuniae tibi dare poterit.’
- 7 tum ille statim, cum ab Aesope quam celerrime **abivisset**, quod verbis
- 8 **sapientis** credebat, **lapides** in **divitem** iacere coepit. hic autem suis servis
- 9 quiete imperavit ut illum stultissimum in **carcerem conicerent**.
- 10 sic Aesopus et ex periculo se movit et **alterum** docuit esse melius primum
- 11 cogitare, deinde agere.

lapis, lapidis	stone	adsto, adstare, adsteti	stand by
reicio, reicere, reieci	throw back	dives, divitis	rich
desino, desinere, desii	stop	abeo, abire, abivi	go away
denarius, denarii	penny, denarius	sapiens, sapientis	wise
dem: do, dare, dedi	give	carcer, carceris	prison, jail
minando: minor, minari, minatus sum	threaten	conicio, conicere, conieci	throw
comparo, comparare, comparavi	achieve, get	alter, altera, alterum	other (of two)

i. **Line 1:** Write the letter for the correct answer in the space below:

- A The citizen was a citizen of Athens
- B The citizen was called Athenis
- C The citizen was in Athens

ANSWER =

[1]

ii. **Line 1:** Write the letter for the correct answer in the space below:

- stultissimus:** The citizen was
- A stupid
 - B rather stupid
 - C very stupid

ANSWER =

[1]

iii. **Line 1:** What was the citizen doing?

..... [2]

iv. **Line 2:** How did Aesop feel? Pick out a word from line 2 to support your answer.

..... [2]

v. Why did Aesop throw a penny?

..... [2]

vi. **Line 2: denarium ad eum iecit ut desineret.**

Write the letter for the correct answer in the space below:

This kind of clause is called

A a purpose clause

B a result clause

C an indirect command

D an indirect statement

ANSWER = [1]

vii. **Line 3: nam sum modo pauper et servus**

What do we learn about Aesop's circumstances here?

..... [2]

viii. **Line 4: nec habeo is quod tibi dem. tu igitur pauperem minando nihil comparabis.**

Referring closely to the Latin, explain why it is pointless to threaten Aesop.

..... [3]

ix. **Lines 4-5:** What advice does Aesop give?

..... [2]

x. **Lines 5-6: quod eum esse divitem scio. multum pecuniae tibi dare poterit.**

Referring closely to the Latin, explain why this man is a better target than Aesop.

..... [4]

xi. **Line 7: cum ab Aesope quam celerrime abivisset**

Translate this phrase into English:

..... [4]

xii. **Line 7: verbis**

Write the letter for the correct answer in the space below:

This word is

A genitive singular

B dative plural

C ablative plural

ANSWER =

[1]

xiii. **Line 8: sapientis**

Write the letter for the correct answer in the space below:

This word is

A genitive singular

B dative plural

C ablative plural

ANSWER =

[1]

xiv. **Lines 8-10:**

Explain in your own words how Aesop escaped from danger.

.....
..... [2]

xv. **Lines 10-11:**

alterum docuit esse melius primum cogitare, deinde agere.

Referring closely to the Latin, what is the moral of the story?

.....
..... [4]

xvi. When, do you think, it would be right not to heed this lesson? Give a reason for your answer.

.....
.....
.....
..... [3]

