



WESTMINSTER SCHOOL
THE CHALLENGE 2014
LATIN

Tuesday 29 April 2014

Time allowed: 2 hours

Answers to each of the three sections should be written on the headed sheets of paper provided.

You should answer all questions in Sections A and B, but please note that in Section C there is a choice between a comprehension and a prose composition, and you should only answer ONE of these.

Section A – Comprehension and Translation

50 marks

Read the following passage and then answer the questions that follow. Do not translate unless asked to do so.

The birth of Christ

Maria et Iosephus in Galilaea habitabant. Maria Iosephum, et Iosephus Mariam amabat. Maria olim in villa sua erat, ubi subito angelus pulcherrimus apparuit. angelus ei dixit: “timere non debes, Maria. quamquam pauper es, filium clarum habebis. nomen eius Iesus erit.” cum angelus e villa egressus esset, Maria Iosepho dixit se filium habituram esse.

postea quod Romani censum habebant, Augustus imperavit ut omnes ad urbem patrum redirent. cum Iosephus in Iudaea natus esset, Maria et Iosephus Bethlehem iter fecerunt. mox propter itineris difficultates Maria maxime fessa erat; itaque tabernam petiverunt ut requiescerent. tot tamen cives Bethlehem adveniebant ut omnibus in tabernis cubiculum invenire non possent. tandem caupo benignus eos hortatus est ut in pluteo dormirent; ibi Maria filium peperit, quem pannis involvit et in praeseptum posuit.

interea agricolae in monte pecora custodiebant, ubi subito clarissima luce attoniti erant. magnopere timebant ne laederentur; itaque manus sustulerunt ut clementiam orarent. lux tamen erat angelus Dei, qui eis imperavit ne timerent. dixit se eis bona nuntiaturum esse: filium Dei Iesum nomine natum esse et eos infantem in praeseptio inventuros esse. cum agricolae ad pluteum advenissent, infantem Iesum iacentem in praeseptio viderunt et maxime gaudebant.

ea nocte, tres homines sapientes stellam maximam quae in caelo erat conspexerunt. unus hominum sibi putavit: “haec est signum : novus rex natus est.” hoc dicto, Bethlehem profecti sunt ut suum regem viderent et ei dona darent.

Names

Maria –ae (f.) – Mary

Iosephus –i (m.) – Joseph

Galilaea –ae (f.) – Galilee

Iesus –us (m.) – Jesus

Augustus –i (m.) – Augustus

Iudaea –ae (f.) – Judea

Bethlehem, Bethlehemis (n.) – Bethlehem

requiesco, requiescere, requievi – I rest

caupo –onis (m.) – inn-keeper

pluteum, -i (n.) – stable

panni –orum (m pl.) – swaddling clothes,

pario, parere, peperit – I give birth to

involvo, involvere, involvi – I wrap

praeseptum, -i (n.) – manger

pecus, pecoris (n.) – flock, herd (of sheep)

Vocabulary

census –us (m.) – census

taberna –ae (f.) – inn

oro, orare, oravi – I beg

clementia, -ae (f.) – mercy

1. What information are we given about Mary and Joseph in line 1? [1]
2. What unexpected event took place when she was in her house (line 2)? [2]
3. What did the angel say to Mary? (line 3)? [2]
4. What did Mary do after she had heard the news? (line 4) [2]
5. What did Augustus order everyone to do and why? (lines 5-6) [4]
6. Why did Mary and Joseph then go to Bethlehem? [1]
7. Why did Mary and Joseph look for an inn (lines 7-8)? Give **two reasons**. [2]
8. Explain how it was that Mary and Joseph ended up sleeping in a stable (lines 8-9). [4]
9. When Jesus was born, what did Mary do to make him comfortable? (lines 9-10) [2]
10. Translate lines 11-16, from *interea agricolae* to *maxime gaudebant*. [20]
11. What precisely did the Wise Men believe to be a sign of the new king? (line 17) [2]
12. What were the reasons for the Wise Men's journey to Bethlehem? (lines 18-19) [2]
13. Find examples in the passage of the following:
 - a) a verb in the pluperfect subjunctive
 - b) a purpose clause
 - c) an ablative absolute
 - d) a relative clause
 - e) an indirect statement
 - f) a pronoun in the dative singular [6]

Total: 50

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Section B – Unseen**40 marks**

Translate the following passage into English. Please write on **alternate lines**.

Unwilling to die at the hands of Caesar, Cato seeks death by his own hand.

Cato, cum cenam consumpsisset, in horto cum amicis ambulabat: amicis dixit se sua manu morituum esse quod Caesar se necare vellet. filius autem Catonis, qui patrem mori nolebat, gladium celavit. ubi igitur Cato in cubiculum regressus vidit gladium suum abesse, servum rogavit ut gladium sibi ferret. sed nemo e servis gladium ferre volebat. tum filio suo et amicis lacrimantibus, Cato servis iratissimus clamavit ‘et vos me hostibus prodetis?’. nam timebat ne Caesar mox se interficeret.

gladio tandem a puero dato, Cato solus et serenus paulatim dormiebat. tum prima luce, gladio stricto, Cato pectus suum percussit sed tam invalidus erat ut pectus gladio tantum vulneraverit. nondum mortuus in terram cecidit. hoc conspecto, servi et amici in cubiculum cucurrerunt ut auxilium ei ferrent. cum autem intellexisset medicum vulnus curare, Cato sua manu viscera eripuit. sic vir optimus nos morte monuit ut libertatem nostram semper curaremus.

prodo, -ere, prodidi	I betray
paulatim	for a short time
stringo, ere, strinxi, strictum	I draw (a sword)
pectus, -oris, n	chest
percutio, -ere, -cussi	strike
tantum	only
nondum	not yet
curo, -are	I take care of, tend
viscera, -um, n plur	entrails, internal organs
eripio, -ere, eripui	I tear out
libertas, -atis, f	freedom

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PLEASE TURN OVER FOR SECTION C

**YOU SHOULD ANSWER EITHER THE COMPREHENSION OR THE PROSE
COMPOSITION**

SECTION C: answer the comprehension questions OR do the prose composition

An innkeeper's slave sets off to visit his girlfriend Melissa and has a terrifying encounter on the way.

forte dominus Capuam exierat: nactus ego occasionem persuadeo hospiti ut mecum ad quartum miliarium veniat. erat autem miles, fortis tamquam Orcus. nox erat sed luna lucebat tamquam meridie. venimus intra monimenta; deinde ut respexi ad comitem, ille exuit se et omnia vestimenta secundum viam posuit. mihi anima in naso est; stabam tamquam mortuus. at ille subito lupo factus est. nolite me iocari putare. postquam lupo factus est, ululare coepit et in silvas fugit. ego primum nesciebam ubi essem, deinde approinquavi ut vestimenta eius tollerem: illa autem lapidea facta sunt.

gladium tamen strinxi et in tota via umbras aggressus sum, donec ad villam amicae meae pervenirem. Melissa mea mirari coepit quod tam sero ambulabam, et 'si antea' inquit 'venisses, nobis adiuvisses; lupo enim in agros intravit et omnia pecora terruit; tamquam lanius sanguinem ille misit. nec tamen derisit, etiam si fugit; servus enim noster hasta collum eius traiecit.' haec ut audiui, dormire non potui, sed luce clara domum fugi, et postquam veni in illum locum in quo lapidea vestimenta erant facta, nihil inveni nisi sanguinem. ut vero domum veni, iacebat miles meus in lecto, et collum illius medicus curabat. intellexi illum versipellem esse, nec postea cum illo panem gustare potui.

Petronius (slightly adapted)

Capua –ae, f	- Capua (a town in Italy)
nanciscor, nancisci, nactus sum	- I obtain
miliarium –i, n	- milestone
fortis tamquam Orcus	- as brave as Hell
monimentum –i, n	- tombstone
ut + indicative	- when
exuo, exuere, exui, exutum	- I strip off
secundum + acc	- beside
lapideus –a –um	- made of stone
sero	- late
lanius –i, m	- butcher
collum –i, n	- neck
gusto, gustare, gustavi, gustatum	- taste

The following questions are designed to help you work your way through the passage: answer them in as much detail as you can. Subsequent questions may help you understand previous sections, so read through them all before you start writing.

1. *forte veniat*: explain where the narrator is going, with whom and how it is possible for him to do this.
2. *erat autem ... Orcus*: what clue does this sentence give about the nature of what follows?
3. *nox erat monimenta*: the author here sets the scene. In your own words, describe the atmosphere.
4. *deinde ...posuit*: what does the narrator see happen?
5. *at ille subito lupus factus est* : what has happened to the narrator's companion?
6. *ululare coepit*: *ululo –are* is an example of an onomatopoeic verb (i.e. it sounds similar to the sound it describes). What do you think this bit of the sentence means?
7. *deinde accessi ... facta sunt*: what has happened to his companion's clothes?
8. *gladium tamen ... ambulabam*: the narrator's girlfriend is surprised that he is so late. What has delayed him?
9. *si antea ... terruit*: Melissa says that if the narrator had arrived earlier he could have helped them: what was the problem?
10. *sanguinem ille misit*: 'misit' here does not mean 'he sent'. From the context of the story, what do you think these words mean here?
11. *servus enim ... traiecit*: what did this slave do?
12. *haec ut audivi sanguinem*
 - a. why did the narrator leave?
 - b. when did he go?
 - c. what did he find on the way and where?
13. *ut vero domum veni curabat*: when the narrator gets home what does he find there?
14. *intellexi potui*: what does the narrator realise about his companion? How does this change their friendship?

Read over the passage again before you answer the following:

15. *tamquam* is a word that you may not have met before, but it occurs frequently in this passage: what do you think it means?
16. This passage is written in a colloquial and chatty style: can you think of bits of English slang / colloquialisms that might be equivalent to the following (NB some of the vocabulary may not be familiar to you – use your knowledge of related Latin words / English derivations to try and work it out):
 - a. *mihi anima in naso est*
 - b. *stabam tamquam mortuus*
 - c. *noli me iocari putare*
17. Petronius shows us that the narrator was terrified by what he saw. How does he do this? In your answer choose some details from the Latin that show the narrator's fear. Make sure you explain your choice.

60 marks

PLEASE TURN OVER

Prose Composition: do this if you have NOT answered the comprehension questions.

Translate the following into Latin. The words given underneath are for your guidance only – you do not have to use them if you do not wish.

The soldiers of the Gauls, led by Brennus, were attacking Rome. Because the Roman army was absent, the city was scarcely being defended. The Romans had sent their women and children to the Capitol in order that they might not be in danger. They even ordered the Vestal Virgins not to remain in the Forum.

The Gauls burned so many temples that all the citizens were afraid. The Romans asked each other why the gods had deserted them. They thought that soon they would all die.

Meanwhile the Gauls climbed up the hill so quietly that neither the guards nor the dogs heard them. By chance the sacred geese, which had not been killed, were awoken. They made a loud noise in order to wake Marcus Manlius. He, after seizing his sword, hurried into the danger. With his shield, Manlius struck a Gaul whose body carried others away. Finally, the enemy were all sent rolling to the ground.

Gaul	<i>Gallus, i (m.)</i>
scarcely	<i>vix</i>
Capitol	<i>Capitolium, -i (n.)</i>
Vestal Virgin	<i>Vestalis, is (f.)</i>
burn	<i>incendo, -ere, -i, -nsum</i>
each other	<i>inter se</i>
hill	<i>collis, -is (m.)</i>
quietly	<i>tacite</i>
sacred	<i>sacer, sacra, sacrum</i>
goose	<i>anser, -eris (m.)</i>
wake, awaken	<i>excito, -are, avi, atum</i>
strike	<i>percutio, -ere, percussi, -ussum</i>
carry away	<i>aufero, -rre, abstuli, ablatum</i>
roll	<i>volvo, -ere, volvi, volutum</i>

60 marks