



**OUNDLE**

School

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**EXAMINATION PAPER**  
**Academic Scholarship 2022**

**Latin**

**Time allowed: 1 hour and 30 minutes**

**Name:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Instructions**

- Dictionaries are not allowed. Vocabulary help is given at the end of the paper (*pages 6, 7, and 8*).
- Answer on lined paper. Write your name clearly at the top of each sheet of paper that you use.
- Answer **ALL** the questions in both Section A [*40 marks*] and Section B [*60 marks*]. **You should not spend more than 40 minutes on Section A.**
- You are expected to write clearly and accurately throughout each of your answers. You should leave some time towards the end of the examination to check your work carefully.
- The maximum number of marks for this paper is [*100 marks*].

## SECTION A

Read the story and answer the questions. **Help is given with the vocabulary in the list at the end of the paper (pages 6 and 7) – make sure to use it.**

*Alexander sees an amazing horse.*

Philippus, rex Macedoniae, filium habebat, nomine Alexander. olim puer cum patre sedebat prope regiam in campo. ibi Philippus equos emebat.

equus magnus et mirabilis propter formam capitis in campo ductus est. equus caput quasi iuveni aut bovis habebat. equus tam acer et ferox erat ut omnes milites timerent. equus mordebat, fremebat, surgebat; nemo eum placare poterat. rex iussit milites equo appropinquare, sed etiam milites [5] fortissimi nolebant. equus nullum militem portare volebat.

rex erat iratus. "equus malus est" inquit; "emere nolo."

Alexander autem equum amabat. "hic equus optimus est" inquit; "ego ipse eum emere volo. non est malus." rex ridebat. "quod pecuniam non habes" inquit "si eum placare potes, equum tibi dabo."

1. *Philippus, rex Macedoniae, filium habebat, nomine Alexander.* (line 1) What do we find out about Philip here? [2 marks]
2. *olim puer cum patre sedebat prope regiam in campo. ibi Philippus equos emebat.* (lines 1-2) where were Philip and Alexander? what were they doing? [3 marks]
3. *equus magnus et mirabilis propter formam capitis in campo ductus est* (line 3). What do we find out about the horse's appearance here? [3 marks]
4. *equus caput quasi iuveni aut bovis habebat* (lines 3-4). What was strange about the shape of the horse's head? [2 marks]
5. *equus tam acer et ferox erat ut omnes milites timerent* (line 4). How did the soldiers feel about the horse, and why? [3 marks]
6. *equus mordebat, fremebat, surgebat; nemo eum placare poterat.* (lines 4-5). How was the horse behaving and what was the issue about its behaviour? [3 marks]
7. *rex iussit milites equo appropinquare, sed etiam milites fortissimi nolebant. equus nullum militem portare volebat.* (line 5). How did the King and soldiers react? [3 marks]

8. *rex erat iratus. "equus malus est" inquit; "emere nolo."* (line 6). How did the King feel and what did he decide? [3 marks]
9. *Alexander autem equum amabat. "hic equus optimus est" inquit; "ego ipse eum emere volo. non est malus."* (lines 7-8). What did Alexander feel and say about the horse? [4 marks]
10. *rex ridebat.* (line 9). How did his father respond? [1 mark]
11. *"quod pecuniam non habes" inquit "si eum placare potes, equum tibi dabo."* (line 9) what did Alexander's father say he would do, and why? [3 marks]
12. Give an example of a verb in the IMPERFECT tense in line 1. [1 mark]
13. Explain the case of "regiam" in line 2 [1 mark]
14. Give an example of a noun in the GENITIVE case in line 3. [1 mark]
15. Give the First Person Singular Present Tense of "poterat" in line 5. [1 mark]
16. Give an example of a Pronoun in line 8. [1 mark]
17. Give the Positive (basic form) of "optimus" in line 8. [1 mark]
18. For each Latin word in the table below, give an English word derived from the Latin word, and explain the relationship. The first line is done for you as an example. [4 marks]

LATIN WORD	ENGLISH DERIVATION	EXPLAIN THE RELATIONS
<i>equus</i>	<i>equine</i>	<i>something which is like, or relate a <u>horse</u></i>
milites		
capitis		

**TOTAL MARKS FOR SECTION A [40]**

## SECTION B

1. Translate the rest of the story into good English. Remember to leave a blank line between the lines of your translation and to make use of the **vocabulary list on pages 6 and 7** [30 marks]

*Understanding leads to a life-long partnership.*

Alexander igitur equo lente appropinquavit. semper solem a tergo tenebat. ecce! puer in collo equi manum posuit. in aure murmurebat. subito equum conscendit. ecce! Alexander equo vehebatur. equus per totum campum currebat. tandem, equo placato, Alexander eum in stabulum duxit. omnes mirabantur.

Philippis attonitus "quomodo" inquit "equum tam ferocem et malum placavisti?" Alexander "equus umbram suam timebat" inquit; "sed quis solem spectat umbram non videt. solem igitur a tergo tenebam. equus umbram suam videre non poterat. dum non timet, libenter me portavit."

rex gaudens "hic vero" inquit "tuus equus est." Alexander laetissimus erat. imperavit militibus ne quis praeter se equum mirabilem curaret. in multis proeliis Alexander et equus una pugnaverunt. Alexander nomen ei dedit "Bucephalus", id est "Caput Bovis" Graece.

2. Translate the sentences into Latin. The vocabulary has been used elsewhere in this paper. Even if you are unsure about some of the words, you should attempt as much as you can. An intelligent guess may get some marks; a gap never will.
  - a. The king did not want to sit in the palace. [3 marks]
  - b. He ordered the boy to run onto the training-ground. [4 marks]
  - c. Everyone saw the amazing horses. [3 marks]



SECTION A and SECTION B Questions 1 and 2 VOCABULARY alphabetical order

a tergo	behind
acer, acris -e	eager, keen
Alexander, Alexandri M	Alexander
amo, amare, amavi, amatus	love, like
appropinquo, appropinquare, appropinquavi, appropinquatus + dative	approach; come near to
attonitus -a -um	astonished
auris, auris F	ear
bos, bovis M	ox; bull
campus, campi M	training ground
caput, capitis N	head
collum, colli N	neck
conscendo, conscendere, conscendi, conscensus	mount, climb up
curo, curare, curavi, curatus	take care of
curro, currere, cucurri, cursus	run, gallop
do, dare, dedi, datus	give
duco, ducere, duxi, ductus	lead
dum	while, as long as
ecce	behold! Look!
emo, emere, emi, emptus	buy
equo vehor, vehi, vectus sum	ride a horse
equus, equi M	horse
ferox, (gen.), ferocis	wild, bold; warlike
forma, formae F	appearance; shape
fortis, forte	brave
fremo, fremere, fremui, fremitus	roar, rage
gaudeo, gaudere, gavisus sum	be glad, rejoice
Graece	in Greek
ibi	there, in that place
igitur	therefore
igitur	therefore
impero, imperare, imperavi, imperatus	order
inquit	he said
iratus	angry
iubeo, iubere, iussi, iussus	order
iuventus, iuventis M	young bull
laetus, laeta -um	happy
lente	slowly
libenter, libentius, libentissime	willingly; gladly, with pleasure
Macedonius, Macedonia, Macedonium	of Macedonia
malus, mala -um	bad, evil, wicked
manus, manus F	hand
miles, militis M	soldier
mirabilis, mirabilis, mirabile	extraordinary; remarkable; amazing
miror, mirari, miratus sum	be amazed
mordeo, mordere, momordi, morsus	bite
multi, multae -a	many

ne	that not
nemo, neminis	no one, nobody
nolo, nolle, nolui	be unwilling; wish not to; refuse to
nomen, nominis N	name
nullus, nulla, nullum (gen -ius)	no; none, not any
olim	once, one day
optimus -a -um	excellent
pecunia, pecuniae F	money
Philippus, Philippi M	Philip
placo, placare, placavi, placatus	make tame, appease
pono, ponere, posui, positus	put, place
porto, portare, portavi, portatus	carry, bring
praeter	besides, except
proelium, proeli(i) N	battle
prope + accusative	near
propter + accusative	because of
puer, pueri M	boy
pugno, pugnare, pugnavi, pugnatus	fight
quasi	as if, just as if, as though
quomodo	how?
regia, -ae F	palace
rideo, ridere, risi, risus	laugh
sedeo, sedere, sedi	sit
semper	always
sol, solis M	sun
specto, spectare, spectavi, spectatus	look at
stabulum, stabuli N	stable
subito	suddenly
surgo, surgere, surrexi, surrectus	rise, rear up
tam	so, so much; to such an extent
tandem	finally; at last, eventually
teneo, tenere, tenui, tentus	keep
timeo, timere, timui, -	fear
totus, tota, totum (gen -ius)	whole, all
umbra, umbrae F	shadow
una	together
vero	truly, to be sure
volo, velle, volui	want, be willing

**SECTION B, Question 3 VOCABULARY** in order of appearance in the text

ingenium, ingeni(i) N	nature, character; talent
faber, fabra, fabrum	skilful; ingenious; of a craftsman
celeber, celebris -e	famous, celebrated, renowned
ars, artis F	skill/craft/art
pono, ponere, posui, positus	put/place/set
opus, operis N	work; fortifications, works
turbo, turbare, turbavi, turbatus	throw into confusion
notus -a -um	well-known
lumen, luminis N	light; poetic word for "eye"
flecto, flectere, flexi, flexus	bend, turn, curl; persuade
duco, ducere, duxi, ductus	lead
error, erroris M	wandering; error
varius, varia, varium	various, diverse; changing
ambages, ambagis F	roundabout way
via, viae F	way, road, street
secus	otherwise; differently
liquidus, liquida -um	liquid; flowing
Phrygius, Phrygia, Phrygium	Phrygian, of Phrygia; Trojan
Maeander, Maeandri M	river in Phrygia famous for its winding path
arva -orum N	farmlands
ludo, ludere, lusi, lusus	play, mock, tease, trick
ambiguus, ambigua, ambiguum	changeable, treacherous, tricky
labor, labi, lapsus sum	slip, slide, glide
refluo, refluere	flow back, recede
fluo, fluere, fluxi, fluxus	flow
occurro, occurrere, occurri, occursum	run to meet (with dative case)
venturus -a -um	"about to come" (future participle)
aspicio, aspicere, aspexi, aspectus	look/gaze on/at
unda, undae F	wave, water
nunc	now
fons, fontis M	source
mare, maris N	sea
verto, vertere, verti, versus	turn, turn around
apertus -a -um	open
incertus, incerta, incertum	uncertain, unconstant
exerceo, exercere, exercui, exercitus	exercise, train
aqua, aquae F	water
impleo, implere, implevi, impletus	fill up; complete
innumerus, innumera, innumerus	innumerable, countless
error, erroris M	wandering; error, deception
via, viae F	way, road
vix	only just; with difficulty
revertor, reverti, reversus sum	get back, return
limen, liminis N	threshold, entrance
tantus, tanta, tantum	so great
fallacia, -ae F	trick, deception
tectum -i N	building