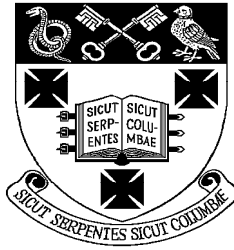


RADLEY COLLEGE
Entrance Scholarships



LATIN I

Thursday 13th February 2003
Time allowed - 1 hour

Complete section A and either B or C.
A vocabulary sheet is provided with this paper.

SECTION A

Translate the following passage into English:

The Trojan hero Aeneas descends to the underworld.

Aeneas patrem suum, qui iam mortuus erat, videre volebat. itaque vates Apollonis, quae in Italia habitabat, eum monuerat ut in Tartarum descenderet. Aeneas igitur, deos precatus, victimas sacrificare parabat ut tutus iter faceret. gladio dextrico, iugula victimarum secavit et sanguinem in aram fudit. tum, clamoribus procul auditis et caelo intonante, vates magna voce 'discedite, o homines qui impuri estis!' clamavit. statim in speluncam proximam, quae porta Tartari erat, Aeneas duxit.

spelunca multis formis plena erat. monstra ibi habitabant, et formae Soporis, Mortis, Morborum, Belli. Aeneas, cavernam ingressus, abhorruit, nam

propter *tanta* pericula maxime territ^{us} erat. *vates* tamen eum *hortata est* ut fortiter procederet. illa *negavit monstra re vera* periculosa esse. mox ad ripam fluminis advenerunt.

(60 marks)

SECTION B

Do *either* this section *or* section C

Read the following passage carefully, and answer the questions.

The story of Aeneas' descent to the underworld continues.

prope ripam fluminis multae *animae volitabant*, quae aut foliis
in silvis *labentibus*, aut *avibus* in frigido anni tempore super mare
convenientibus similes erant. *vates* dixit has animas errare *quia*
sepultae non essent; ad ripas congregebant ut trans flumen
navigarent. at non *licebat* eis sedere in nave quae undas transire 5
solebat; itaque centum annos prope ripas manebant *donec* tandem
quiescerent.

Aeneas, commotus atque tristis, ad *gubernatorem* navis, nomine
Charonem, appropinquavit. qui primo ingentem virum in navem
accipere nolebat. *vates* tamen ei persuasit ne iter *prohiberet*. undae
a *remis pulsae* sunt; *Charon vela* diligenter curans navem ad
alteram ripam *direxit*. deinde *Aenean* et vatem in navem accepit. 10
mox *heros* trans flumen *vectus* silvam quae *super* flumen erat
ingressus est. audacter ambulans, mox *comitem* mortuum invenit.
hoc *comite* salutato, *Troianus* in silvam festinavit.

1. What could be seen on the banks of the river? (2)

2. To what two scenes does the author compare these things? (3+3)
3. *vates dixit ... navigarent* (lines 3-5): what was the prophetess' explanation as to what was happening? (2+3)
4. Translate '*at non ... solebat*' (lines 5-6). (5)
5. For how long did the souls have to wait, and what would happen then? (2)
6. What was Aeneas's reaction to the sight? (2)
7. What did the prophetess persuade Charon to do? (1)
8. By what two means was the boat propelled? In what manner did Charon steer it? (1+2)
9. What did Aeneas do after landing? (3)
10. Pick out and translate the word which reveals how Aeneas was walking (line 12). (1)
11. What did he find in the wood? (2)
12. Translate '*hoc comite salutato*' (line 13). (2)
13. Where did he go next? (1)
14. Quote from the text a word or phrase that is an example of:
 - a. a third declension adjective
 - b. a relative pronoun
 - c. a verb in the imperfect indicative

- d. a present participle
- e. an adverb
- f. a perfect participle passive
- g. an ablative absolute
- h. an indirect statement
- i. a purpose clause
- j. a verb in the imperfect subjunctive. (5)

(40 marks)

SECTION C

Do either this section or section B

Translate the following sentences into Latin; the vocabulary of section A will help you.

1. When his father had died, Aeneas led his friends to Italy.
2. The soldiers were afraid to go into the cave on account of the dangers.
3. The prophetess said that the leader's friends were approaching the bank of the river.
4. Having gone out of the wood, the boys hurried in order to arrive at the city.
5. Order the prophetess to draw her sword and to go bravely into the fight.

(40 marks)

LATIN 1 2003 Vocabulary sheet

SECTION A

<i>Aeneas, -ae</i> (m)	Aeneas, a Trojan hero (acc: Aenean)
<i>vates, vatis</i> (f)	prophetess
<i>Apollo, -nis</i> (m)	Apollo (a god)
<i>Tartarus, -i</i> (m)	Tartarus (the Underworld)
<i>precor, -ari</i> (deponent)	I pray (to)
<i>tutus, -a, -um</i>	safe
<i>destringo, -ere, -xi</i>	I draw, unsheathe
<i>iugulum, -i</i> (n)	throat
<i>seco, are</i>	I cut
<i>ara, -ae</i> (f)	altar
<i>fundo, -ere, fudi</i>	I pour
<i>procul</i>	far off
<i>intono, -are</i>	I thunder
<i>discedo, -ere, discessi</i>	I depart
<i>impurus, -a, -um</i>	impure
<i>spelunca, -ae</i> (f)	cave
<i>forma, -ae</i> (f)	form, shade
<i>monstrum, -i</i> (n)	monster
<i>Sopor, -oris</i> (m)	sleep
<i>Morbus, -i</i> (m)	disease
<i>abhorreo, -ere, abhorru</i>	I shrink back

tantus, -a, -um so great, such great

hortor, -ari (deponent) I encourage

nego, -are I deny

re vera in reality, in truth

Please turn over for Section B vocabulary

SECTION B

<i>anima, -ae</i> (f)	shade, ghost, soul
<i>volito, -are</i>	I fly about
<i>labor, labi</i> (deponent)	I fall
<i>avis, avis</i> (f)	bird
<i>quia</i>	since
<i>sepelio, -ire, sepelivi,</i> <i>sepultum</i>	I bury
<i>licet</i>	it is allowed
<i>donec</i>	until
<i>quiesco, -ere</i>	I am at rest
<i>commotus, -a, -um</i>	alarmed
<i>gubernator, -oris</i> (m)	helmsman
<i>Charon, -nis</i> (m)	Charon (a god)
<i>prohibeo, -ere, -ui</i>	I deny
<i>remus, -i</i> (m)	oar
<i>pello, pellere, pepuli</i>	I strike
<i>velum, -i</i> (n)	sail
<i>dirigo, -ere, direxi</i>	I direct
<i>heros, -ois</i> (m)	hero (i.e. Aeneas)
<i>veho, -ere, vexi, vectum</i>	I carry
<i>super</i> +acc.	beyond

comes, -itis (m)

companion

Troianus, -i (m)

the Trojan (i.e. Aeneas)