ST EDWARD’S
OXFORD

13+ SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATION
2015
LATIN
Time: 1 hour

Candidate Name: ..........................................................

Instructions to Candidates:

Answer all the questions in each of the 3 sections.
Translate only where asked, and then on alternate lines.

Total for Paper: 75 marks

If you run out of space for your answers, continue on the spare page at the back, but please put in the question number.

Names & underlined words are given beneath each passage. Words given once are not glossed twice.
Section A    Comprehension

Study the following passage (do NOT write a translation), and answer the questions below in English. Complete sentences are requested.

The varied life of Alcibiades before and after his exile from Athens.

Alcibiades, vir Atheniensis, optimus dux militum erat, et de omnibus rebus semper consilium suum civibus dabat. alii vitam eius bonam fuisce dicebant, alii malam. sed tres gravissimi scriptores eum maxime laudaverunt; inter quos Thucydides erat, qui eodem tempore vivebat.

illi haec scribunt: Alcibiades, Athenis natus, urbe omnium pulcherrima, etiam iyi plus dignitas habebat quam omnes alii cives. Alcibiades cum multis militibus ad insulam Siciliam missus est. sed cum abesset, inimici eum de crimine aliquo accusabant.

Names

Alcibiades, Alcibidis (m.) = Alcibiades    Thucydides, -idis (m.) = Thucydides, (Greek historian)
Atheniensis –e = (adj) Athenian            Athenae, Athenarum (f.pl.) = Athens

Vocabulary

consilium, i (n.) = advice        inimicus, i (c.) = personal enemy
gravissimi = very important      crimen, inis (n.) = (here) crime
dignitas, dignitatis (f.) = rank, status, importance aliique, a, od = some

(1) (i) What does the writer say about Alcibiades as a general in line 1? [1]

(ii) What else does he say in the first sentence about what Alcibiades used to do? (lines 1-2) [2]

(2) What different views were expressed about his life in line 2? [2]
(3) What information does the writer give in line 3 which would help his readers take a more favourable view of Alcibiades? [2]

(i) What detail does he add about the historian Thucydides? [1]

(ii) Briefly explain why this detail could be important in finding out the truth about Alcibiades' life. [1]

(5) How is the city of Athens described in line 5? [2]

(6) What made Alcibiades a well-known person in Athens (lines 5 – 6)? [2]

(7) What happened in Athens while Alcibiades was campaigning in Sicily (lines 7 – 8)? [1]

(8) For each of the Latin words in the table below, give an English word derived from the Latin word & give the meaning of the English word you chose. Write your answers in the boxes below. The first one is an example.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Latin word</th>
<th>English word</th>
<th>Meaning of your chosen English word</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>malam</td>
<td>malicious</td>
<td>acting in an unpleasant or evil manner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>optimus</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vitam</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>missus</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[6]
his rebus cognitis, Alcibiades primo se defendere volebat. domum igitur navigabat; in nave etiam custodes erant qui eum Athenas ducerent.

Alcibiades, quod tandem periculum suum bene intellexit, e custodibus effugit et ad aliam urbem Graeciae pervenit; in qua urbe, audivit se absentem condemnatum esse. ex illa urbe expulsus, Thebas venit; cives ibi viribus corporis magis quam ingenio noti erant; Alcibiades eos imitabatur ita ut in labore nemo eum aequare posset. et ubi apud Thraces, homines vindictos, habitabat, omnes mirabantur quantum vini biberet.

Names
Thebae, Thebarum (f.pl.) = Thebes (a Greek city)
Thract, Thracios (m.) = a Thracian

Vocabulary

cognosco, ere = discover
intellego, ere = understand
vires, ium (f.pl.) = strength
magis = more
ingenium, i (n.) = intellect

notus, a, um (+ Dat) = well known (for)
imitor, imitari = imitate
ita ut = in such a way that
aequo, aequal (here) = equal, match
vinolentus –a –um = wine-drinking
(10) Using this second section as a guide, put the following phrase into Latin: 

“When these things had been heard, the exiled citizens wanted to defend their well-known city.”

Section B Total: 30 marks
Section C  

Comprehension

Do NOT translate, but answer the questions that follow this final section of the story.

ibi 

penitus in Thraciam se abdidit. sed Thrases postquam eum cum magna pecunia venisse senserunt, insidias fecerunt. ille cernens in Graecia nullum locum sibi tutum esse, in Persiam transiit, ubi cum magna comitate accipiebatur. qua fortuna Alcibiades non erat contentus neque Athenas victas a Lacedaemoniis poterat pati. Lacedaemonii igitur Persis persuadebant ut milites mitterent qui Alcibiadem interficerent. illi cum gladio eum aggredi non auderent, noctu ligna tulerunt circa casam in qua dormiebat, eamque incenderunt. ille autem, sonitus flammariarum excitatus, domo effugit. cum Persae eum ex incendio effugisse vidissent, telis eminus emissis, Alcibiadem interfecerunt caputque eius ad regem suorum rettulerunt.

Nepos, Alcibiades, 4-5, 9-11 (adapted)

Names

Thracia, ae (f.) = Thrace (a region of Greece)
Lacedaemonii, orum (m.) = Spartans
Persae, arum (m.) = Persians

Vocabulary

penitus = deep within
abdo, ere = hide
insula facio, ere = lay a trap
cerno, ere = realise
comitas, atis (f.) = warmth, friendliness
aggredior, i = attack
lignum, i (n.) = wood
sonitus, us (m.) = sound
eminus = from a distance
caput, itis (n.) = head

(a) From this passage give one example of:

(i) an imperfect subjunctive verb ........................................ [3]

(ii) a deponent infinitive .................................................... [3]

(iii) a present participle .................................................... [3]

(b) In what case are the nouns?

(i) Graecia (line 18) ........................................................... [3]

(ii) Persis (line 21) ............................................................. [3]

(iii) caput (line 25) ............................................................ [3]

(c) Why is noctu (line 22) in the Ablative? ............................ [1]
(d) Write out and translate a complete example of:
(i) an Indirect/Reported Statement
(ii) an Indirect/Reported Command
(iii) an ablative absolute

(e) What had made Alcibiades decide that nowhere was safe in Greece? (lines 17-18)

(f) What method did the Persians first use to try to kill Alcibiades? (lines 22-23)

(g) What stopped this method from working? (lines 23-24)

(h) How was he killed finally and what proof of his death was conveyed to the Persian king? (lines 24-25)

(i) After reading this story, in your opinion, to whom was Alcibiades most loyal? Give a reason for your answer.

Section C Total: 75 marks
Additional space if you require it. Please ensure you write the question number.