

## 13+ Scholarship Examinations 2018

### CLASSICS

### ONE HOUR

#### READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY

If you are offering Latin, answer SECTION A, SECTION B and SECTION C.

If you are offering Latin & Greek, answer SECTION A, SECTION B and **SECTION D.**

#### BEFORE YOU START THE EXAM

At the top of your first sheet of answer paper

- Write your name in CAPITAL LETTERS.
- Write the name of your school and your teacher in CAPITAL LETTERS.
- Say how long you have been learning the language(s) you are offering – e.g. for 2 years on 3 x 35 minute periods a week.
- Write down the last thing you remember learning in Classics.

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## SECTION A [50 marks] — all candidates

*Spend 25 minutes on this section.*

*Read the passage carefully and then translate it into English.*

*Aegeus, the childless king of Athens, falls in love with the daughter of his friend.  
She bears him a son who grows up to be one of the most famous Greek heroes.*

**Aegeus uxorem** habebat sed nec filios nec filias habebat. quod filium habere **valde** cupiebat, per **Graeciam** iter faciebat ut **consilium** amicorum peteret.

ad urbem venit in qua amicus eius, **Pittheus** nomine, habitabat. **Pittheus** filiam pulcherrimam habebat. haec puella erat **Aethra**. **simulatque Aegeus Aethram** conspexit, eam amavit. postquam unam noctem amori **dederunt**, **Aegeus Aethrae** dixit: ‘quamquam ego te amo, necesse est mihi **Athenas** redire; ibi enim **uxor** me exspectat.’

**Aethra** tristis erat quod **Aegeus** discedere constituerat. **novem post** mensibus **Aethra** filium **peperit**. puero nomen **Theseum** dedit. **Aethra** ipsa **Theseum** tam bene **docebat** ut mox sapientior fortiorque esset **quam** omnes alii pueri.

### Names

Aegeus, Aegei	Aegeus, king of Athens
Graecia, Graeciae	Greece
Pittheus, Pitthei	Pittheus, a friend of Aegeus
Aethra, Aethrae	Aethra, daughter of Pittheus
Athenae, Athenarum	Athens, a city
Theseus, Thesei	Theseus, son of Aegeus and Aethra

### Vocabulary

uxor, uxoris	wife
valde	very much, really
consilium, consilii	advice
simulatque	as soon as
do, dare, dedi, datum + <i>dative</i>	I give to, devote to
unus, una, unum	a single, just one
novem	nine
post	after
pario, parere, peperit	I give birth to, I bear
doceo, docere, docui	I teach, bring up
quam	than

## SECTION B [20 marks] — all candidates

*Spend about 10 minutes on this question.*

*Read this passage and answer the questions which follow.*

<b>Odysseus</b>	<b>The hero of the Odyssey</b>
<b>Eurymachus and Amphinomus</b>	<b>Two of the suitors who want to steal Odysseus' wife and his fortune</b>
<b>Telemachus</b>	<b>Odysseus' son</b>

### Source A

And **Odysseus** addressed the suitors: “Now it lies before you to fight or to flee, if any man can avoid death and the fates; but many a one, methinks, shall not escape utter destruction.”

So he spoke, and their knees were loosened where they stood, and their hearts melted; and **Eurymachus** spoke among them again a second time:

“Friends, for you see that this man will not stay his invincible hands, but now that he has got the polished bow and the quiver, will shoot from the smooth threshold until he slays us all. Come, let us take thought of battle. Draw your swords, and hold the tables before you against the arrows that bring swift death, and let us all have at him in a body, in the hope that we may thrust him from the threshold and the doorway, and go throughout the city, and so the alarm be swiftly raised; then should this fellow soon have shot his last.”

So saying, he drew his sharp sword of bronze, two-edged, and sprang upon **Odysseus** with a terrible cry, but at the same instant goodly **Odysseus** let fly an arrow, and struck him upon the breast beside the nipple, and fixed the swift shaft in his liver. And **Eurymachus** let the sword fall from his hand to the ground, and writhing over the table he bowed and fell, and spilt upon the floor the food and the two-handled cup. With his brow he beat the earth in agony of soul, and with both his feet he spurned and shook the chair, and a mist was shed over his eyes. Then **Amphinomus** made at glorious **Odysseus**, rushing straight upon him, and had drawn his sharp sword, in hope that **Odysseus** might give way before him from the door. But **Telemachus** was too quick for him, and cast, and smote him from behind with his bronze-tipped spear between the shoulders, and drove it through his breast; and he fell with a thud, and struck the ground full with his forehead.

### Source B

‘You have two choices: fight

or run away to try to save your lives!

Not one of you will get away from death.’

At that their knees grew weak, their hearts stopped still.

**Eurymachus** again addressed the suitors.

'My friends, this man will not hold back his hands.  
Seizing the bow and arrows, he will shoot us  
right from that polished threshold, till he kills  
each on of us. Be quick, make plans for battle.  
Draw out your swords, use tables as your shields  
against the deadly arrows. All together,  
rush at him, try to drive him off the threshold  
and out of doors, then run all through the town  
and quickly call for help. This man will soon  
have shot his last!'

He drew his sharp bronze sword  
and with a dreadful scream he leapt at him.  
But at that same instant, Lord **Odysseus**  
let fly and hit his chest, beside the nipple,  
and instantly the arrow pierced his liver.  
The sword fell from his hand. He doubled up  
and fell across the table, spilling food  
and wine across the floor. He smashed his head  
against the ground, and in his desperate pain  
kicked up the chair, and darkness drenched his eyes.  
**Amphinomos** attacked Odysseus.  
He drew his sharp sword, hoping he could force him  
to yield his place. **Telemachus** leapt in  
and thrust his bronze spear through him from behind,  
ramming it through his back and out his chest.  
Face-first he crashed and thudded to the ground.

1. Which version do you prefer and why?

In your answer you should write about the way the story is told including

- the style
- the vocabulary used
- the descriptions of the suitors' deaths
- whether one version is more exciting than the other

2. **In no more than five lines**, write your own version of a simile (comparison)  
in which Odysseus shoots an arrow through a third suitor's eye.

You should think about

- the points of comparison
- whether your comparison is appropriate
- whether your comparison is effective

**Begin as follows:**

*Odysseus balanced his long-shadowing bow and fired. The arrow sped towards his enemy just as ...*

## **SECTION C [30 marks] – for candidates only offering Latin**

*Spend 25 minutes on this section.*

*Read the passage carefully and answer the questions which follow.*

*Theseus finds the sword which proves that he is a hero;  
he completes an heroic deed on his way to find his father*

- 1 ubi iuvenis erat, mater ei inquit: ‘in silvam festina! nam in media silva est magnum **saxum**. sub **saxo** iacet gladius quem pater tuus **celavit**. fer mihi illum gladium!  
**Theseus** in silvam cucurrit ut **saxum** quaereret; quod mox conspexit.
- 5 primo **saxum** movere non poterat. deinde ab **una parte saxum trusit**. ‘**ecce!**’ inquit, et eum ad matrem laete tulit.  
sine mora **Aethra Theseum Athenas** ire iussit: ‘sed iter longum’ inquit, ‘periculosissimumque erit. regi illum gladium ostende! deinde rex ipse tibi omnia dicere potest.’
- 10 in itinere, **Theseus** ad villam **Procrustis** advenit. **Procrustes Theseo** cenam libenter paravit et ad cubiculum duxit. ibi **Theseo** persuasit ut in **cubili iaceret**. ‘tu es longior **quam cubile**’ inquit **Procrustes**. ‘necesse est mihi pedes tuos **abscindere!**’ **bipennem** igitur, quam sub **cubili celaverat**, statim **sustulit** ut **Theseum** oppugnaret. sed **Theseus**
- 15 **bipennem** e manibus rapuit, eum facile superavit. mox **Procrustes** ipse in **cubile iacebat**, sine pedibus **suis!**

### **Vocabulary**

saxum, saxi	rock
celo, celare, celavi, celatum	I hide
pars, partis	here = direction
trudo, trudere, trusi	I push
ecce!	behold! wow!
cubile, cubilis	bed
iaceo, iacere, iacui	I lie
abscindo, abscindere	I cut off
bipennis, bipennis	axe
tollo, tollere, sustuli, sublatum	I pick up
suus, sua, suum	his

### **Names**

Procrustes, Procrustis	Procrustes
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- a) Lines 1-2 *ubi ... magnum saxum*: Which **Latin** word tells you that some time has passed since Theseus was born? Write it down and translate it. (2)
- b) Where did Aegeus hide the sword? (1)
- c) Line 3 *fer mihi illum gladium!* What does Aethra ask Theseus to do? (2)
- d) Why did Theseus run into the wood? (1)
- e) *quod ... non poterat*: What success did Theseus have in line 4 and how did he solve his difficulty in line 5? (2)
- f) Line 7-9: *sed iter .... ostende*: Translate these lines. (4)
- g) Lines 10-13: what happened when Theseus came to Procrustes' villa? (3)
- h) *bipennem .... oppugnaret*: which **three** of the following statements are true? (3)
- A) Procrustes picked up an axe
  - B) Procrustes had hidden an axe
  - C) Procrustes had hidden under the bed
  - D) Theseus wanted to attack Procrustes
  - E) Procrustes wanted to attack Theseus
- i) What happened in the end to (i) Theseus (ii) Procrustes? (2)
- j) Looking at the whole passage, write down one example each **in Latin** for the following constructions **and** give its line number (2)
- A) A purpose clause
  - B) An indirect command
- k) How many direct commands are there in this passage? (1)
- l) How many adverbs are there in this passage? (1)
- m) How many adjectives are there in this passage? (1)

**END OF EXAM FOR LATIN ONLY CANDIDATES  
CHECK YOUR WORK CAREFULLY**

## **SECTION D [30 marks]**

### **– for candidates offering Latin and Greek**

*Spend about 25 minutes on this section.*

*Read the passage carefully and translate it into English. Start each sentence on a new line.*

*Write on alternate lines.*

*Croesus tells the victorious Cyrus why he should not allow his Persian soldiers to ransack the conquered city.*

ὁ Κυρος μεγιστον στρατον εις την του Κροισου πολιν ἐπεμψεν.  
δεινος πολεμος ἦν ἐν ᾧ πολλοι ἄνθρωποι ἀπεθανον.  
ἐπει ὁ Κροισος τους Περσας ἐν τῇ ἀγορα εἶδεν, εἶπεν τῷ Κυρῶ:  
‘ὦ βασιλευ, σοφον ἐστι νυν λεγειν ἢ σιγαν;’  
ὁ οὖν Κυρος ἐκελευσεν αὐτον λεγειν.  
‘δια τί οἱ ἄνθρωποι λιθους βαλλουσιν;’  
και ὁ Κυρος ἐλεξεν: ‘διαρπαξουσι την σην πολιν.’  
ἀλλα ὁ Κροισος: ‘την ἐμην πολιν οὐ διαρπαξουσιν ἀλλα  
διαφθειρουσι τα σα.’

#### **Names**

		σοφος, σοφη, σοφον	wise
ὁ Κυρος, του Κυρου	Cyrus	σιγαν	to be silent
ὁ Κροισος, του Κροισου	Croesus	αὐτον	him
οἱ Περσαι, των Περσων	Persians	δια τί;	why?

#### **Vocabulary**

		ὁ λιθος, του λιθου	stone
ἡ πολις, της πολεως	city	διαρπαξω	I ransack
ἐν ᾧ	in which	σος, ση, σον	your
πολλοι, αι, α	many	ἐμος, ἐμη, ἐμον	my
ὦ βασιλευ	my lord	διαφθειρω	I destroy

**END OF EXAM FOR LATIN & GREEK CANDIDATES**

**CHECK YOUR WORK CAREFULLY**