



Sixth Form Entrance 2018

LATIN

1 hour

- Answer all the questions.
- Write your answers on file paper.
- Write your name and the name of your school at the top of each piece of file paper.

Spend 45 minutes on Question 1 and Question 2.

Spend 15 minutes on Question 3.

Question 1

Read the passage and the vocabulary carefully and translate this passage into good English.

- Write your translation on alternate lines.
- Start each new sentence on a new line.

Petronius explains how the emperor Tiberius reacted when faced with a new invention – unbreakable glass!

olim **vitrearius** erat qui **vitrum** invenit quod **frangi** non posset. ille igitur **pateram** ex hoc **vitro** fecit quam Tiberio dare constituit. credebat enim imperatorem sibi multam pecuniam daturam esse. ubi ad Tiberium admissus est, dum **pateram** imperatori offert, **consulto omisit**. Tiberius, valde attonitus quod **patera** non **fracta** erat, **fabrum** rogavit **num** quis alius hoc **vitrum** facere posset. **faber**, ubi respondit **neminem praeter se vitrum eiusmodi** facere posse, custodibus datus, interfectus est. nam Tiberius timebat ne **aurum vile** futurum esset, si hoc **vitrum** omnibus **veniret**.

vitrearius, vitrearii	a glass maker
vitrum, vitri	glass
frangi: frango, frangere, fregi, fractum	I break
patera, paterae	dish
consulto	deliberately, on purpose
omisit: omitto, omittere, omisi, omissum	I drop
faber, fabri	craftsman
num	whether
neminem: nemo, neminis	no one
praeter se	except him, but him
eiusmodi	of this kind
aurum, auri	gold
vilis, vile	worthless
venire: veneo, venire, venii, venitum	I am on sale

40 marks

Question 2

Read the passage and the vocabulary carefully and answer all the questions.

- Observe the mark scheme carefully so that you include sufficient detail to score the marks.
- Reflect the Latin in the passage as closely as you can to ensure high marks.

*Suetonius describes how a prophecy causes the Jews to revolt.
Vespasian is sent to put down the uprising.*

1 olim populis orientibus praedictum fuit hominem e Iudaea profectum
2 omnium nationum regem futurum esse. id praedictum re vera ad
3 **imperatorem** Vespasianum pertinebat, sed Iudaei sibi **attribuentes**
4 rebellaverunt, interfectoque **procuratore**, **legatum** quoque Syriae
5 auxilium ferentem superaverunt **aquilam**que ceperunt. Vespasianus
6 missus est ad hanc rebellionem comprimendam. additis igitur ad copias,
7 quae iam in Iudaea erant, duabus legionibus, octo **alis**, **cohortibus** decem,
8 Vespasianus inter **legatos** filium suum duxit. simulatque ad provinciam
9 pervenit, disciplina militum correcta, in multis proeliis **prospere** pugnavit.
10 Vespasianus ipse, dum **oppidum** quoddam oppugnat, **lapide** genu
11 vulneratus est et multas sagittas **scuto** accepit.

imperator, imperatoris	general
attribuentes: attribuo, attribuere + <i>dat</i>	I apply (something) to someone
procurator, procuratoris	governor
legatus, legati	legate, officer
aquila, aquilae	eagle, legionary standard
ala, alae	cavalry unit
cohors, cohortis	cohort, regiment
prospere	successfully
oppidum, oppida	town
lapis, lapidis	stone, boulder
scutum, scuti	shield

- a) Line 1: *olim populis orientibus praedictum fuit*
To whom had the prediction been given? (1)
- b) Lines 1-2: *hominem e Iudaea profectum omnium nationum regem futurum esse*
What exactly was the prediction? (5)

- c) Lines 2-3: *id praedictum re vera ad imperatorem Vespasianum pertinebat*
To whom did this prediction really apply? (1)
- d) Lines 3-4: *sed Judaei sibi attribuentes rebellaverunt*
What effect did it have upon the Jews and why? (2)
- e) Lines 4-5: *interfectoque procuratore, legatum quoque Syriae auxilium ferentem superaverunt aquilamque ceperunt*
What successes did the Jews have? (3)
- f) Lines 6-7: *additis igitur ad copias, quae iam in Judaea erant, duabus legionibus, octo alis, cohortibus decem*
What additions were made to the forces already in Judaea? (4)
- g) Line 8: *Vespasianus inter legatos filium suum duxit*
Whom did Vespasian take with him, and in what capacity? (2)
- h) Lines 8-9: *simulatque ad provinciam pervenit, disciplina militum correcta, in multis proeliis prospere pugnavit*
What were Vespasian's first actions on arriving in his province? (4)
- i) Lines 10-11: *dum oppidum quoddam oppugnat, lapide genu vulneratus est et multas sagittas scuto accepit*
How did Vespasian show his personal courage, and under what circumstances? (3)
- j) Look at the passage and find an example each of: (5)

A perfect tense	1.1	FUIT
A present participle		
A passive verb		
An ablative absolute		
A purpose clause		
An adverb		
An adjective		

30 marks

Question 3

Write about any piece of Latin literature you have read for GCSE.

You should state clearly the title of the piece and its author. (2)

(i) Say briefly what the piece is about. (8)

(ii) Comment on the author's style of writing – you might comment on

- Character depiction
- Creation of atmosphere
- Plot
- Accuracy of description
- The author's intentions in writing the piece
- Any stylistic features you have noticed during your reading
- Anything else which you think is important or interesting about the piece you have chosen

(10)

(iii) Say what you like or don't like about the piece, and explain the reasons for your opinion.

(10)

30 marks

Paper total = 100 marks