

13+ Scholarship Examinations 2019

CLASSICS

1 Hour

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

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. Latin for 2 years on 3 x 35 minute periods and/or Greek for 1 year on 2 x 35 minute periods.
- Write down the last language point you remember learning – e.g. the future tense in Greek or the ablative absolute in Latin.

SECTION A [50 marks] – compulsory for all candidates

Spend 25 minutes on this section.

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

Hecuba, queen of Troy, blinds the King of Thrace

Polydorus erat filius parvus Priami, regis Troiani. ubi Graeci Troiam obsidebant, Priamus puerum ad regem Thracium misit quod pericula belli timebat. aurum quoque multum Polydoro dedit. Graeci tandem Troiam ceperunt. rex igitur Polydorum interficere constituit ut aurum sibi haberet. postquam iuvenem gladio occidit, rex corpus in mare iecit.

mox Hecuba, Priami coniunx, filium mortuum in litore invenit. statim ad regem Thracium festinavit, magna voce eum iussit Polydorum ad se ducere. rex tamen non poterat. itaque Hecuba manu feroci regis oculos effodit.



Polydorus, Polydori (m)	Polydorus
Priamus, Priami (m)	Priam
Troianus, a, um	Trojan, of Troy
Graeci, Graecorum (m pl)	the Greeks
Troia, Troiae (f)	Troy
obsideo, obsidere	I besiege
Thracius, a, um	Thracian, of Thrace
periculum, periculi (n)	danger
aurum, auri (n)	gold
sibi	for himself
iacio, iacere, ieci (3)	I throw
Hecuba, Hecubae (f)	Hecuba
litus, litoris (n)	shore
eum	him
manus, manus (f)	hand
effodio, effodere, effodi (3)	I dig out, gouge out

SECTION B [20 marks] – compulsory for all candidates

Spend about 10 minutes on this question.

Look at the images and answer the questions which follow.



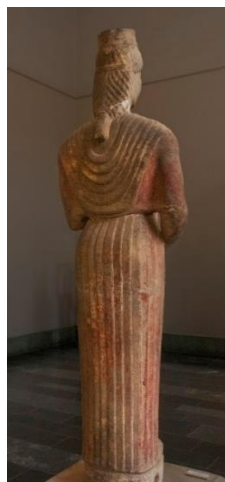
*Figure A – a Caryatid
on view in the British Museum, London*



*Figure B – the Sandal Binder
on view in the Acropolis Museum, Athens*



*Figure C – the Berlin Goddess
on view in the Altes Museum, Berlin*



*Figure D – the Aphrodite of Cnidos
on view in the Vatican Museum, Rome*



1. Rank these statues in your order of preference, starting with your favourite. Explain what you like or don't like about each statue. (10)
2. Do you think that original works of Greek art should be returned to Greece and displayed in museums there? Why/why not? (10)

SECTION C [30 marks] - for candidates offering Latin only

Spend 25 minutes on this section.

Read the passage carefully and answer the questions which follow:

The destruction of Troy

- 1 Graeci Troiam **diu** oppugnaverant sed Troiani fortiter se defenderant et pro urbe **sua**
2 pugnaverant. iam Graeci desperabant.
3 “numquam Troiam capiemus,” inquit. “dei enim urbem defendunt.”
4 tandem **consilium** callidissimum **ceperunt** ut Troiam **delerent**.
5 equum **lignum** ingentem aedificaverunt. in hoc equo milites paucos sed fortissimos
6 **celaverunt**. equum in **litore reliquerunt** et ipsi in navibus ad insulam parvam
7 navigaverunt.
8 multi Troiani, ex urbe egressi, equum mirabilem in **litore relictum** admirati sunt.
9 “Graeci discesserunt,” clamaverunt. “ecce, vicimus! equum deae **Minervae dabimus**.”
10 sed unus e Troianis, “stulti estis,” inquit. “Graeci hoc **fecerunt** ut nos decipiant.
11 hominum sunt **perfidissimi**.” civibus tamen non persuasit.
12 Troiani equum in urbem traxerunt et **ante** templum Minervae posuerunt.
13 nox erat. Troiani cantabant, vinum bibebant, **ebrii** erant. deinde omnes dormiebant.
14 nemo urbem custodiebat.
15 subito exercitus Graecorum **iterum** aderat. milites Graeci ex equo descenderunt ut
16 portas urbis **aperirent**. hoc facto, plurimos viros necaverunt, urbem antiquam et
17 claram **deleverunt**. feminae liberique servi victorum erant.

diu	for a long time
sua	their
consilium capio, capere, cepi (3½)	I think up a plan
deleo, delere, delevi, deletus (2)	I destroy
lignus, a, um	wooden
celo, celare, celavi,, celatus (1)	I hide
litus, litoris	shore
relinquo, relinquere, reliqui, relictus (3)	I leave behind, abandon
Minerva, Minervae (f)	Minerva
do, dare, dedi	I give
facio, facere, feci, factus (3½)	I do
perfidus, a, um	treacherous
ante + accusative	in front of, before
ebrius, a, um	drunk
iterum	again
aperio, aperire, aperui, apertus (4)	I open

1. *Graeci desperabant* (lines 1-2): What do we learn here about
 - (i) the Greeks? (2)
 - (ii) the Trojans? (2)
2. According to line 3, why did the Greeks think they would never capture Troy? (2)
3. *tandem ... navigaverunt* (lines 4-7): explain in detail the contents of the *consilium callidissimum*. (4)
4. *multi Troiani dabimus* (lines 8-9): what did many Trojans think the Greeks had done? (1)
5. *sed unus e Troianis ... non persuasit* (lines 10-11): what did this Trojan think about
 - (i) his fellow Trojans? (1)
 - (ii) the Greeks? (3)
6. Using the information in lines 13-14, give **any three** examples of what happened after the Trojans brought the horse into Troy. (3)
7. Which Latin word in line 15 tells you that the reappearance of the Greeks was unexpected? Write it down and translate it. (2)
8. *milites Graeci ... deleverunt* (lines 15-17): what did the Greeks do? (4)
9. What happened to the women and children? (2)
10. **From lines 15-17**, give the line number and an example in the Latin of
 - (i) a superlative adjective (1)
 - (ii) an imperfect tense (1)
 - (iii) an ablative absolute (1)
11. *milites Graeci ex equo descenderunt ut portas urbis aperirent*. Which of the following does this sentence contain? a result clause, a purpose clause, an indirect command or an ablative absolute? (1)

END OF EXAM FOR 'LATIN ONLY' CANDIDATES

Check your work carefully!

SECTION D [30 marks] - for candidates offering Greek and Latin

Spend about 25 minutes on this section.

Read the passage carefully and answer the questions which follow.

Translate into English only when specifically asked to do so.

How best to give a helping hand to a tight-fisted drowning man!

- 1 ὁ δὲ Μαρκιος ἔπεσεν εἰς τὸν ποταμὸν. μεγιστὸς ἦν ὁ κινδυνός.
2 οὐποτε γὰρ ἔμαθεν νεῖν.
3 "ὦ φίλοι, σώζετε με," εἶπεν ὁ Μαρκιος.
4 οἱ οὖν τοῦ Μαρκίου φίλοι πρὸς τὸν ποταμὸν προσεδραμον.
5 "παρεχε ἡμῖν τὴν χειρά!" ἔλεγον. ἀλλὰ ὁ Μαρκιος οὐδεν ἐποίησεν.

6 τέλος δὲ ξενός τις βαίνει, καὶ ὁ Μαρκιος λέγει, "ὦ φίλε, σώζε με."
7 ὁ οὖν ξενός λέγει, "παρεχε μοι τὴν χειρά καὶ σε σώσω!"
8 ἀλλὰ ὁ Μαρκιος οὐδεν ἐποίησεν.
9 ὁ δὲ ξενός ἐστὶ σοφός καὶ λέγει, "τί ἐστὶ τὸ ἔργον σου;"
10 "τελωνῆς εἰμι," λέγει ὁ Μαρκιος.
11 καὶ δι' ὀλίγου ὁ ξενός τὸν Μαρκιον ἐκ τοῦ ποταμοῦ ἀγει.
12 οἱ φίλοι τὴν τοῦ ξενοῦ σοφίαν θαυμάζουσιν.
13 "σοφός εἰμι," εἶπεν ὁ ξενός. "οὐ γὰρ ἐκελευσα τὸν Μαρκιον
14 παρεχεῖν μοι τὴν χειρά ἀλλὰ λαβεῖν τὴν χειρά μου. οἱ γὰρ τελωναί
15 οὐδεν οὐδενὶ παρεξουσιν."

ὁ Μαρκιος, τοῦ Μαρκίου	Markios (a man's name)
πιπτω, ἔπεσον	I fall
οὐποτε	never
ἔμαθεν: μανθάνω, ἔμαθον	I learn how
νεῖν	to swim
σώζω, σώσω, ἔσωσα	I save
λέγω, εἶπον	I say
προστρέχω προσεδραμον	I run towards
παρεχω, παρεξω, παρεσχον	I give
παρεχε ἡμῖν!	give us!
τὴν χειρά (accusative): ἡ χεὶρ	hand
οὐδεν ἐποίησεν	(he) did nothing
ξενός τις	a stranger

παρεχε μοι!	give me!
τί;	what?
το ἔργον	job, occupation, work
σου	your
ὁ τελωνης	tax man
δι' ὀλιγου	soon
παρεχειν μοι	to give me
λαβειν	to take
μου	my
οὐδενι παρεξουσιν	they will give to no one

1. Translate lines 1-5 into good English. Start each sentence of your translation on a new line. (15)
2. Line 7: "παρεχε μοι την χειρα και σε σωσω!"
What does the stranger say to Markios? (4)
3. Line 9: "τί ἐστι το ἔργον σου;"
What does the stranger ask Markios? (1)
4. Line 11: ὁ ξενος τον Μαρκιον ἐκ του ποταμου ἀγει.
What does the stranger do? (2)
5. Line 12: οἱ φιλοι την του ξενου σοφιαν θαυμαζουσιν.
Why did Markios' friends admire the stranger's wisdom?
You will need to explain the stranger's joke at the end of the story to score high marks. (4)
6. **From lines 6-15** (the second part of the story) give its line number and an example in the Greek of
 - (i) an imperative
 - (ii) a genitive sandwich
 - (iii) an infinitive
 - (iv) an adjective (4)

END OF EXAM FOR 'LATIN AND GREEK' CANDIDATES

Check your work carefully!

13+ Scholarship Examinations

CLASSICS

May 2021

1 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 FULL NAME in CAPITAL LETTERS.
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- Write down the last language point you remember learning – e.g. the future tense in Greek or superlative adjectives in Latin.

SECTION A [50 marks] – compulsory for all candidates

Spend 25 minutes on this section.

Read the passage carefully.

Translate it into English.

Start each sentence on a new line.

Write on alternate lines.

What happened when Juno's husband was unfaithful

'maritus meus non est fidelis!' exclamavit dea. itaque e caelo discedere constituit. Iuppiter tamen, qui ad terram iam descenderat, nympnam Ionem nomine amabat. Ioni dixit: 'si Iuno te mecum videbit, irata erit. formam vaccae igitur capere debes.'

Iuno vaccam vidit. dea, nunc iratissima, marito dixit: 'da mihi vaccam!' tum Argum iussit vaccam diligenter custodire. tandem Io ad flumen patris Inachi cucurrit. nomen suum in ripa ungula scripsit. 'num filia mea es?' inquit Inachus.

Iuppiter Mercurium ad terram quam celerrime misit. nuntius deorum fabulam longam narravit. Argus mox obdormivit. Mercurius caput Argi statim abscidit. Iuno Ionem necare volebat sed Io ad Aegyptum ivit ubi nunc dea est.

Names:

Iuppiter, Iovis	Jupiter, king of the gods
Io, Ionis	Io, a river nymph
Iuno, Iunonis	Juno, wife of Jupiter
Argus, Argi	Argus, a 100-eyed monster
Inachus, Inachi	Inachus, a river god; Io's father
Mercurius, Mercurii	Mercury, the messenger god
Aegyptus, Aegypti	Egypt

Vocabulary:

maritus, mariti	husband
caelum, caeli	heaven
terra, terrae	earth
mecum	with me
forma, formae	form, shape
vacca, vaccae	cow
debeo, debere + infinitive	I ought (to ...)
mihi	to me, me
suus, sua, suum	his, her, its own
ripa, ripae	river-bank
ungula, ungulae	hoof
fabula, fabulae	story, tale
obdormio, obdormire, obdormivi	I fall asleep
abscido, abscidere, abscidi	I chop off

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SECTION B [20 marks] – compulsory for all candidates

Spend 15 minutes on this question.

Look at the sources and answer the questions which follow.

SOURCE A

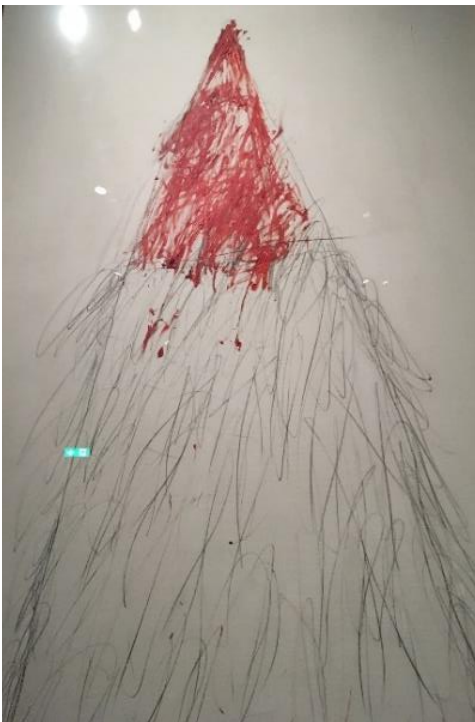
Priam begged Achilles, and spoke to him, saying: 'Of these, many as they were, furious Ares* hath loosed the knees, and the son that alone was left to me, him thou slewest as he fought for his country, Hector. For his sake am I now come to the ships of the Achaeans* and I bring ransom past counting.'

So the two men bethought them of their dead, and wept; and the sound of their moaning went up through the house.

Homer, Iliad XXIV

* Ares = the Greek god of war

SOURCE B



Vengeance of Achilles, 1962
Cy Twombly (1928-2011)

The vengeance that Achilles wreaks on the Trojan prince, Hector, is a key episode in the story of the Trojan War.

American artist Cy Twombly dramatically abstracts Achilles' rage into a form that evokes both the first letter of his name and a bloodied spear.

SOURCE C



Dead Hector, 1892

Briton Rivière (1840-1920)

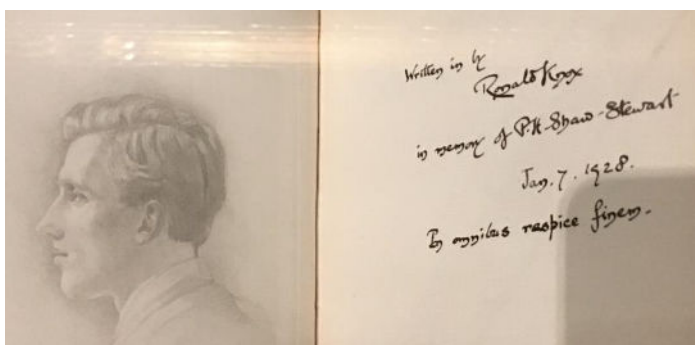
Hector lies face down in the sand. Although the vengeful Achilles has dragged Hector's perfect body through the dust, the gods have kept it undamaged.

SOURCE D

World War I poets looked to the heroes of the Trojan war for solace and to justify their sacrifice.

Patrick Shaw-Stewart (1888-1917) found himself near Troy as a British soldier in the Dardanelles* campaign.

Classically-educated, he re-read Homer's *Iliad* on the way to Gallipoli.



This biography of him was written by his Eton contemporary and friend, Robert Knox.

IN OMNIBUS RESPICE FINEM means 'In all things, look to the end.'

This poem was written on 13 July 1915 by Patrick Shaw-Smith during three days' leave from Imbros.

It refers to Achilles' battle cry after Patroclus' death.

I saw a man this morning

Achilles came to Troyland

*And I to Chersonese**

He turned from wrath to battle

And I from three days' peace.

Was it so hard, Achilles,

So very hard to die?

Thou knowest, and I know not,

So much happier I.

I will go back this morning

From Imbros over the sea:

Stand in the trench, Achilles,

Flame capped, and shout for me.

*The Dardanelles = ancient Chersonese

Answer both questions.

1. Which source, A, B, C or D makes the most impact on you? Explain your answer. (10)
2. What do you think these sources say about war? (10)

Refer to at least **TWO** sources in explaining your answer.

SECTION C [30 marks]

- for candidates offering Latin only

Spend 20 minutes on this section.

Read the passage carefully.

Answer the questions which follow with a word, a phrase or a short sentence.

Translate into English only when specifically asked to do so.

Callisto and Arcas

- 1 Callisto optima omnium feminarum in Arcadia erat, Arcasque, filius eius, pulcherrimus omnium
2 puerorum.
3 si puellae in silvis currebant, celerrima Callisto erat; si cantabant, vox eius dulcissima; si lanam
4 faciebant, illa peritissima erat; si feras agitabant, semper Callisto maximam et ferocissimam
5 occidit.
6 Iuno igitur, regina deorum, eam oderat. olim ad terram descendit et puellam in ursam mutavit.
7 maestissime circum domum suam errabat, nec umquam parvum filium quem maxime amabat
8 conspicere potuit. nocte in silvas fugiebat et in cava arbore dormiebat. ita quindecim annos vixit.
9 tandem Arcas, nunc iuvenis fortissimus, eam in silva vidit dum feras agit. Callisto statim
10 eum agnovit sed Arcas saevos oculos timens, sagittam e pharetra prompsit arcumque tetendit.
11 Iuppiter tamen sagittam corripuit et matrem et filium in sidera clarissima mutavit et in caelo
12 inter stellas posuit.
13 Iuno ad Neptunum, deum Oceani adiit. ‘O Neptune’, inquit ‘noli eos in regnum tuum accipere
14 sed semper eos expelle!’
15 Neptunus, qui Iunonem timuit, adnuvit. itaque haec sidera quae Ursa Maior et Ursa Minor sunt,
16 semper in caelo fulgent neque umquam in Oceanum descendunt.

Names:

Callisto, Callistus (f)	Callisto	ursa, ursae	bear
Arcadia, Arcadiae (f)	Arcadia	maestus, a, um	sad
Arcas, Arcadis (m)	Arcas	cavus, a, um	hollow
Iuno, Iunonis (f)	Juno	dum (+ present tense)	while
Neptunus, Neptuni (m)	Neptune	agnosco, agnoscere, agnovi	I recognise
Oceanus, Oceani (m)	Ocean	pharetra, pharetrae	arrow-box, quiver
		promo, promere, prompsi	I take out
		tendo, tendere, tetendi	I draw back, stretch
dulcis, dulce	sweet	corripio, corripere, corripui	I seize, snatch, grab
lana, lanae	wool	sidus, sideris	constellation
peritus, a, um	skilful	stella, stellae	star
fera, ferae	wild beast	adnuo, adnuere, adnui	I agree, grant a request
odi, odisse, oderam	I hate	fulgeo, fulgere, fulsi	I shine

Keep your answers brief. Answer the questions **with a word, a phrase or a short sentence.**

- a) Lines 1-2: *Callisto optima omnium feminarum in Arcadia erat, Arcasque, filius eius, pulcherrimus omnium puerorum*

How is Arcas described here? (2)

- b) Look at lines 3-5: *si puellae in silvis currebant, celerrima Callisto erat; si cantabant, vox eius dulcissima; si lanam faciebant illa peritissima erat; si feras agitabant, semper Callisto maximam et ferocissimam occidit*

Translate **TWO** words here to explain why Callisto was the best of all women. (2)

- c) Line 6: *Iuno igitur, regina deorum, eam oderat. olim ad terram descendit et puellam in ursam mutavit.*

Why did Juno turn Callisto into a bear? (1)

- d) Lines 7-8: *maestissime circum domum suam errabat, nec umquam parvum filium quem maxime amabat conspiciere potuit. nocte in silvas fugiebat et in cava arbore dormiebat.*

Which **ONE** of the following statements is true? (1)

- A Callisto was very sad around the house
- B Callisto loved Arcas
- C Callisto caught sight of Arcas
- D Callisto slept in a cave

- e) Lines 9-12: *tandem Arcas, nunc iuvenis fortissimus, eam in silva vidit dum feras agit. Callisto statim eum agnovit sed Arcas saevos oculos timens, sagittam e pharetra prompsit arcumque tetendit. Iuppiter tamen sagittam corripuit et matrem et filium in sidera clarissima mutavit et in caelo inter stellas posuit.*

Translate lines 9-12 into good English. Start each sentence on a new line. (3 x 5 = 15)

- f) Line 15: *Neptunus, qui Iunonem timuit, adnuit.*

Why did Neptune grant Juno's request? (1)

- g) Line 15-16: *itaque haec sidera quae Ursa Maior et Ursa Minor sunt, semper in caelo fulgent neque umquam in Oceanum descendunt*

Explain **how** Neptune granted Juno's request. (3)

h) Look at lines 13-16: **Your answers should be Latin words.**

(5)

- 13 *Iuno ad Neptunum, deum Oceani adiit. 'O Neptune', inquit 'noli eos in regnum tuum accipere*
14 *sed semper eos expelle!'*
15 *Neptunus, qui Iunonem timuit, adnuit. itaque haec sidera quae Ursa Maior et Ursa Minor sunt,*
16 *semper in caelo fulgent neque umquam in Oceanum descendunt.*

- | | | |
|-------|----------------------|---|
| (i) | Look at line 13. | Give an example of a noun in the vocative case . |
| (ii) | Look at line 13. | Give an example of an infinitive . |
| (iii) | Look at lines 13-14. | Give an example of an imperative . |
| (iv) | Look at line 15. | Give an example of a word in the accusative case . |
| (v) | Look at line 16. | Give an example of an adverb . |



END OF EXAM FOR 'LATIN ONLY' CANDIDATES

Check your work carefully

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SECTION D [30 marks]

- for candidates offering Greek and Latin

Spend 20 minutes on this section.

Read the passage carefully.

Answer the questions which follow with a word, a phrase or short sentence.

Translate into English only when specifically asked to do so.

Events leading up to the Battle of Marathon

The Battle of Marathon took place in 490 BC and ended the first attempt by the Persians, led by King Darius, to conquer Greece.

The Persians wanted to punish Athens and Eretria for the support they had given to the Ionian cities during the Ionian revolt in 499-494 BC. They also wanted to bring Greece fully under Persian control.

Darius wants the Greeks to provide water and earth, the traditional tokens of submission: they refuse to provide it and so he sends a very big army against them.

1 ὁ δε Δαρειος, ὁ των Περσων βασιλευς, ἠθηλε λαμβανειν
2 ὑδωρ τε και γην ἀπο των Ἑλληνων.
3 ἀλλα, οὔτε οἱ Ἀθηναιοι οὔτε οἱ Λακεδαιμονιοι ἠθελον
4 τουτο παρεχειν.

5 ὁ οὖν Δαρειος ἐπεμψε μεγιστον στρατον προς τους Ἑλληνας
6 ἐν πλοιοις. και πρωτον μεν ὁ των Περσων στρατος ἐπλευσε
7 προς τας Κυκλαδας, μικρας νησους ἐν τῷ Αἰγαίῳ ποντῷ.

8 ἐπειτα δε προσηλθον προς την Ἐρετριαν. μετα την
9 μαχην, οἱ Περσαι μεγιστην νικην ἐσχον.
10 οἱ δε Περσαι προσηλθον προς τον Μαραθωνα.

Names:

οἱ Περσai, των Περσων	Persians
οἱ Ἕλληνες, των Ἑλληνων	Greeks
οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι, των Ἀθηναίων	Athenians
οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι	Spartans
αἱ Κυκλαδαί, των Κυκλαδων	Cyclades (Greek islands)
Ἀἰγαῖος, α, ον	Aegean
ἡ Ἐρετρία, της Ἐρετρίας	Eretria

Vocabulary:

ὁ βασιλεὺς	king
ἐθέλω, ἠθέλησα	I want
οὔτε ... οὔτε	neither ... nor
τοῦτο	this
ἐπέμψε	he sent
πλεω, ἐπλευσα	I sail
ὁ πόντος, του ποντου	sea
ἔσχον	they had

a) Line 1: *ὁ δε Δαρειος, ὁ των Περσων βασιλεὺς*

Who was Darius? (1)

b) Lines 1- 2: *λαμβάνειν ὕδωρ τε καὶ γῆν*

What did he want? (2)

c) Lines 3-4: *ἀλλὰ, οὔτε οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι οὔτε οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἠθέλον
τοῦτο παρεχειν.*

Was he successful? (1)

d) Lines 5-6: *ὁ οὖν Δαρειος ἐπέμψε μεγιστον στρατον προς τους
Ἕλληνας ἐν πλοιοις.*

How did Darius transport his army? (1)

e) Line 7-8: *ὁ των Περσων στρατος ἐπλευσε προς τας Κυκλαδας,
μικρας νησους ἐν τῷ Αἰγαίῳ ποντῷ.*

Explain what the Cyclades were. (3)

f) Lines 9-10: *ἔπειτα δε, προσήλθον προς την Ἐρετρίαν. μετα την
μαχην, οἱ Περσai μεγιστην νικην ἔσχον.*

What happened after the Persians came to Eretria? (2)

g) Look at lines 1-6. **Your answers should be Greek words.**

(5)

- 1 ὁ δε Δαρειος, ὁ των Περσων βασιλευς, ἤθηλε λαμβανειν
2 ὑδωρ τε και γην ἀπο των Ἑλληνων.
3 ἀλλα, οὔτε οἱ Ἀθηναιοι οὔτε οἱ Λακεδαιμονιοι ἠθελον
4 τουτο παρεχειν.

5 ὁ οὖν Δαρειος ἐπεμψε μεγιστον στρατον προς τους Ἑλληνας
6 ἐν πλοιοις.

- i) Look at line 1. Give an example of **a genitive sandwich**. (Write **4** words.)
ii) Look at line 2. Give an example of **a word in the accusative case**.
iii) Look at lines 3-4. Give an example of **an infinitive**.
iv) Look at lines 5-6. Give an example of **an adjective**.
v) Look at lines 5-6. Give an example of **a word in the dative case**.

When the Persians land at Marathon, the Athenians send Pheidippides to ask the Spartans for help in saving their temples.

- 11 οἱ δε στρατηγοι τον ἀγγελον Φειδιππιδην εἰς την Σπαρτην
12 πεμπουσιν. ταχιστα γαρ τρεχει.
13 και ὁ Φειδιππιδης λεγει ·
14 “ὦ Λακεδαιμονιοι, οἱ Περσαι τα των Ἀθηναιων ἱερα
15 προσβαλλουσι και τας Ἀθηνas καταλυσουσιν.”

ἡ Σπαρτη, της Σπαρτης	Sparta	τελος	finally
ὁ Φειδιππιδης, του Φειδιππιδου	Pheidippides	ταχιστα	quickly
οἱ Λακεδαιμονιοι, των Λακεδαιμονιων	Spartans	προσβαλλω	I attack
οἱ Περσαι, των Περσων	Persians	καταλυω	I destroy
οἱ Ἀθηναιοι, των Ἀθηναιων	Athenians		
αἱ Ἀθηναι, των Ἀθηνων	Athens		

h) Translate lines 11-15 into good English. Check your **tenses** carefully.

Start each sentence on a new line.

Write your translation on alternate lines.

(3 x 5 = 15)

END OF EXAM FOR ‘LATIN AND GREEK’ CANDIDATES

Check your work carefully

13+ Scholarship Examinations 2022

CLASSICS

1 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 FULL 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. Latin for 2 years on 3 x 35 minute periods and/or Greek for 1 year on 2 x 35 minute periods.
- Write down the last language point you remember learning – e.g. the future tense in Greek or superlative adjectives in Latin.

SECTION A [50 marks] – compulsory for all candidates

Spend 20 minutes on this section.

Read the passage carefully.

Translate it into English.

Write on alternate lines.

Agamemnon angers Apollo's priest, resulting in destruction for his army

postquam Graeci bellum contra Troianos novem annos gesserunt, sacerdos Apollinis, Chryses nomine, navibus Graecorum appropinquavit ut filiam suam reduceret. nam Agamemnon eam, quae a militibus suis capta erat, captivam tenebat. Chryses, ad naves Agamemnonis ductus, orabat omnes duces Graecorum, sed maxime Agamemnona et Menelaum fratrem eius, ut puellam liberarent. 'accipite' inquit, 'dona quae tuli. deinde dei vobis urbem Troiam dabunt et ad Graeciam tuti navigare poteritis.' ea verba, quae ceteri duces laudaverunt, Agamemnoni non placuerunt. rex igitur sacerdoti respondit verba crudelia: 'abi,' inquit, 'senex. te hic prope naves iterum invenire nolo. nec liberabo filiam tuam, quae ancilla mihi erit et procul patria sua habitabit.' postea sacerdos, discedere coactus, Apollini persuasit ut sibi auxilium daret. itaque Apollo iratus Graecos peste ingenti oppugnabat. mox multi milites, peste superati, perierunt.

Vocabulary:

Troiani, -orum (m pl) – the Trojans

sacerdos, sacerdotis (m) – priest

Apollo, Apollinis (m) – Apollo (a god)

Chryses, Chrysaë (m) – Chryses (a priest of Apollo)

*Agamemnon, Agamemnonis (m) – Agamemnon (a Greek king)
(Greek accusative: Agamemnona)*

oro, orare, oravi, oratus – beg

maxime – especially

Menelaus, -i (m) – Menelaus (another Greek king)

placeo, placere, placui (+ dat.) – please

procul (+ abl.) – far from

pestis, pestis (f) – plague

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TURN OVER FOR SECTION B

SECTION B [20 marks] – compulsory for all candidates

Spend 20 minutes on this question.

Look at the sources and answer the question which follows.

THE MYCENAEAN CIVILISATION

SPEND AROUND 10 MINUTES EXAMINING THE PICTURES AND PASSAGES ON THE NEXT TWO PAGES, AND 10 MINUTES ANSWERING THE QUESTION BELOW:

The shield of Achilles (see right) described in Homer's account of the Trojan war, is laid out as follows:

The Earth, sky and sea, the sun, the moon and the constellations (484-89)

"Two beautiful cities full of people": in one a wedding and a law case are taking place (490-508); the other city is besieged by one feuding army and the shield shows an ambush and a battle (509-540). A field being ploughed for the third time (541-549). A king's estate where the harvest is being reaped (550-560).

A vineyard with grape pickers (561-572).

A "herd of straight-horned cattle"; the lead bull has been attacked by a pair of savage lions which the herdsman and their dogs are trying to beat away (573-586).

A picture of a sheep farm (587-589).

A dancing-floor where young men and women are dancing (590-606).

The great stream of Ocean (607-609).



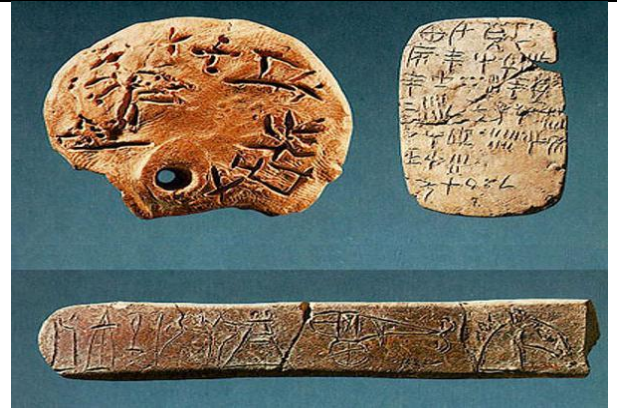
WEAPONS FROM MYCENAE

THE STRUCTURE OF MYCENAEAN SOCIETY, from top to bottom

- **King/Ruler**
- **Warriors**
- **Priests and Priestesses**
- **Officials and Local Administrators**
- **Scribes**
- **Farmers**
- **Slaves**

So they reached the gathering, the companies of the men of Pylos. There sat Nestor with his sons, and round them his people preparing the feast, skewering meat on spits, and roasting it. But when they saw the strangers, they crowded round them, clasped their hands in welcome, begging them to be seated. Nestor's son, Peisistratus, was first to approach and took them both by the hand, and made them sit on soft fleeces spread on the sand, beside his father, and brother, Thrasymedes, so they could feast. Having done so, he served them inner portions, poured wine in a golden cup, and drinking her health, spoke to Pallas Athene, the aegis-bearing daughter of Zeus

Homer, *The Odyssey* Book 2



LINEAR A and LINEAR B SCRIPT

Noble Hector first cast his spear at Ajax, as he faced him, but his well-directed throw struck him where the straps of his shield and silver-studded sword met across the chest, protecting the tender flesh. Hector was angered at his swift missile's failure, and he turned back into the ranks, dodging fate. But, as he retreated, Telamonian Ajax the mighty warrior picked up one of the many boulders rolling about his feet, used to prop the ships, and struck Hector on the chest below the neck, over the rim of the shield, and sent him spinning like a top from the blow. Like an oak uprooted, with a dreadful reek of sulphur, by a lightning stroke from Father Zeus, so terrifying that it unnerves the bystander, mighty Hector toppled in the dust. His other spear fell from his hand, his shield and helmet weighed on him, and his bronze inlaid armour rang about him.

Homer, the *Iliad* Book 14



GRAVE GOODS FROM MYCENAE

Using the information you have derived from the sources provided, **how civilised** do you consider the **Mycenaean civilisation** to have been?

[20 marks]

SECTION C [30 marks]

- for candidates offering Latin only

Spend 20 minutes on this section.

Read the passage carefully and answer the questions

After the emperor Nero got rid of his mother's favourite, Pallas, she turned against him and supported his rival to the throne, Britannicus.

- 1 postquam Nero Pallantem expulit, Agrippina, mater imperatoris
2 iratissima erat. statim filium minari coepit. "Britannicus," inquit, "cuius
3 pater erat imperator Claudius, iam adultus est. ille, non filius meus,
4 imperator esse debet." Nero, his verbis territus, Britannicum interficere
5 constituit. hoc aperte facere nolebat, quod cives Romani Britannicum
6 maxime amabant; itaque militi imperavit ut venenum in cibum
7 Britannici poneret. iuvenis tamen, consumpto veneno, non mortuus
8 est.

Names:

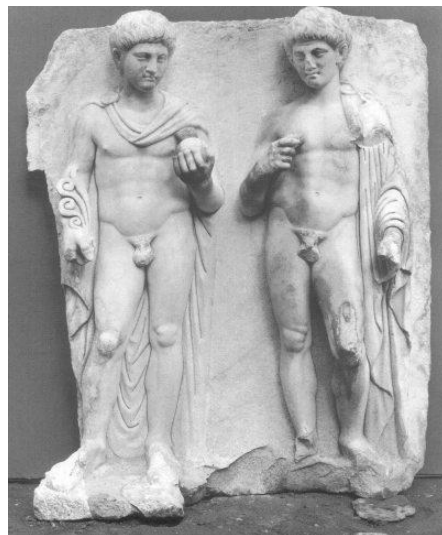
Nero, Neronis (m)
Pallas, Pallantis (m)
Agrippina, Agrippinae (f)
Britannicus, Britannici (m)
Claudius, Claudii (m)

Nero
Pallas
Agrippina
Britannicus
Claudius

Vocabulary:

expello, expellere, expuli, expulsus
minor, minari, minatus sum
adultus, adult, adultum
debet
aperte
venenum, veneni (n)

I get rid of
I threaten
adult
he ought
openly
poison



Nero and Britannicus

- (a) *postquam ... coepit* (lines 1-2):
- (i) How did Agrippina feel after Nero got rid of Pallas? (2)
 - (ii) What did she do as a result of feeling this way? (2)
- (b) *Britannicus ... debet* (lines 2-4):
- (i) What TWO facts does Agrippina give here about Britannicus? (4)
 - (ii) These two facts led Agrippina to express an opinion about Britannicus and Nero. What was this opinion? (4)
- (c) *Nero ... constituit* (lines 4-5):
- Why did Nero decide to kill Britannicus? (2)
- (d) Why did Nero not wish to kill Britannicus openly? (2)
- (e) *itaque ... non mortuus est* (lines 6-8):
- (i) How did Nero attempt to kill Britannicus? (4)
 - (ii) What was the outcome? (2)
- (f) From the passage give one example of:
- (i) A noun in the nominative case (1)
 - (ii) A noun in the accusative case (1)
 - (iii) A present active infinitive (1)
 - (iv) A verb in the perfect tense (1)
 - (v) A perfect passive participle (1)
 - (vi) A noun in the dative case (1)
 - (vii) A superlative adjective (1)
 - (viii) A subjunctive verb (1)
 - (ix) An ablative absolute (give two words here) (1)
 - (x) A deponent verb (1)

Total 30 marks

TURN OVER FOR SECTION D

SECTION D [30 marks]

- for candidates offering Greek and Latin

Spend 20 minutes on this section.

Read the passages carefully.

Answer the questions which follow with a word, a phrase or short sentence.

Translate into English only when specifically asked to do so.

Passage A: read the passage and answer the comprehension questions which follow.

Jason gathers a crew to search for the Golden Fleece.

ὁ Ἰάσων ἦν ἀνδρειος νεανίας. ἔλεγε δε τοῖς πολίταις· "ἄξω ἀγαθοὺς ναυτὰς δια χαλεπῶν θαλασσῶν καὶ ἔξω τὴν νικῆν." καὶ οὕτως ἐπειθε τοὺς πολίτας φίλοις λόγοις.

οὕτως

In this way

1. ὁ Ἰάσων ἦν ἀνδρειος νεανίας: how is Jason described? [2]
2. ἄξω ἀγαθοὺς ναυτὰς δια χαλεπῶν θαλασσῶν καὶ ἔξω τὴν νικῆν: what does Jason intend to do? Give all the details. [4]
3. καὶ οὕτως ἐπειθε τοὺς πολίτας φίλοις λόγοις
 - a) Who did he persuade? [2]
 - b) How did he persuade them? [2]

Passage B: read the passage and write a translation **on alternate lines**. [10]

Heracles pursues the Nemean lion.

ὁ Ἡρακλῆς ἐδίωκε τὸν λεόντα δια χαλεπῆς χώρας. καὶ ἐβλαπτεν αὐτόν δεινοῖς ὅπλοις ἀλλ' ὁ λεων οὐκ ἐφευγεν.

ὁ λεων the lion

αὐτόν it

Passage C: read the passage and answer the grammar questions which follow.

The Persian King Cyrus instructs his troops.

ὁ Κυρος ἦν στρατηγὸς ἀνδρείος. τοῖς δὲ στρατιώταις ἔλεγεν·

"οἱ βαρβαροὶ βλαπτουσι τὴν χώραν τοῖς ὅπλοις. στρατεύσομεν οὖν πρὸς τοὺς πολεμικοὺς καὶ κωλύσομεν τὸν κίνδυνον."

1. Find an example of an **adjective** in line 1. [1]
2. στρατεύσομεν οὖν πρὸς τοὺς πολεμικοὺς: what **case** is τοὺς πολεμικοὺς **and why**? [2]
3. στρατεύσομεν and κωλύσομεν (lines 2 and 3): what **tense** are these verbs? [1]
4. Find a verb in the **imperfect tense** in line 1. [1]
5. Find a noun in the **nominative case** in line 2. [1]
6. τοῖς ὅπλοις (line 2): what **case** is this? [1]
7. Write out the **present tense** of λέγω. Copy out and complete the table below: [3]

I say	λέγ_____
You (s) say	λέγ_____
He/she/it says	λέγ_____
We say	λέγ_____
You (pl) say	λέγ_____
They say	λέγ_____

END OF EXAM FOR 'LATIN AND GREEK' CANDIDATES

Check your work carefully