



**ST PAUL'S SCHOOL  
JUNIOR SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATION**

**MAY 2013**

**LATIN**

**1  $\frac{1}{2}$  hours**

**Answer ALL of SECTION A, ONE question from SECTION B  
and ONE question from SECTION C.**

**Start each section on a fresh sheet of paper**

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## SECTION A

### Translate into English, writing on alternate lines:

*Gracchus gives help to the besieged town of Casilinum, using an ingenious way to trick the enemy.*

Carthaginienses Hannibale duce bellum contra oppidum Casilinum gerebant. mox cives ad magnam cibi inopiam adducti de vita desperabant. pauci etiam ab urbis muris se iecerunt. Gracchus ubi nuntium de his rebus accepit, tristissimus factus est. auxilium civibus ferre magnopere volebat. “sine proelio”, dixit, “neque cibum in oppidum mittere potero, neque hostium copias superare. nonne civibus ex morte crudeli effugere difficile erit?” quamquam dux Graccho imperaverat ne proelium committeret, tandem consilium optimum ipse cepit. frumento ex agris collecto multa dolia complevit. tum nuntium ad Casilini cives misit ut dolia flumine delata exciperent. illa nocte dum custodes hostium in flumen intenti erant, dolia in medio flumine defluebant. idem secundo die et tertio factum est. sic hostium custodes fallebantur. itaque cives inter se mox haec loquebantur “Hannibal nos interficere conatus, consilium novum capere nunc cogitur.”

*Hannibal duce* = under the leadership of Hannibal

*inopia-ae* (f) = shortage

*ad* (here acting as a verbal prefix) = to

*vita-ae* (f) = life

*despero-are* = to despair

*committo-ere* = to join

*consilium-i* (n) = plan

*frumentum-i* (n) = corn

*dolium-i* (n) = jar

*compleo, ere, evi, etum* = to fill

*de* (here acting as a verbal prefix) = down

*ex* (here acting as a verbal prefix) = up, out

*intentus-a-um* = intent

*defluo-ere* = to float down

*fallo, ere* = to deceive

**[60 marks]**

**TURN OVER**

Start a new sheet of paper with your name and school clearly written at the top of the page.

## SECTION B

### Answer EITHER Question 1 OR Question 2.

1. Read the following passage carefully. *Do not write a translation, but answer the questions*

*The treacherous plan of Callicrates to assassinate Dion.*

Dion, rex Syracusarum, quem cives olim magnopere laudaverant, iam crudelissimus fuit.

mox cives militesque eum non amabant. quidam tandem coniurationem contra eum faciebant sed Dion hoc cognoverat et “nonne mihi difficile erit,” inquit, “ex hoc periculo effugere?” ad eum adiit Callicrates, homo qui fraudis peritissimus erat et “numquam,” inquit, “coniuratos vitare poteris, nisi hoc feceris: amicum quendam iuvare iube – hic amicus cives decipere potest. is civibus hoc dicet: ‘regem non amo; eum interficere cupio.’ tum coniuratos facile cognosces. nam illi omnia huic viro ostendent.”

ubi rex consilium probavit, Callicrates “ego,” inquit, “id facere paratus sum.” tum, quod Dioni invidebat, amicos quaesivit ut regem secum necarent. ubi soror uxorque id audiverunt, territae Callicratem in templum Proserpinae ductum multa de re rogaverunt; ille “semper,” inquit, “amicus optimus Dionis ero.” quamquam eis hoc respondit, non deterritus est sed consilium maturavit. “hoc pro certo habeo” inquit: “perfidiam meam regi ostendent feminae illae.”

*Dion, -onis 3* = Dion (i.e. a personal name)  
*Syracusae, -arum* = Syracuse (a city in Sicily)  
*quidam, quaedam, quoddam* = certain [declines like qui, quae, quod]  
*coniuratio, -ionis* = conspiracy, plot  
*cognosco, -novi, 3* = I learn, find out  
*inquit* = he said  
*fraus, fraudis* = cunning, treachery  
*peritus* = skilled in (+ genitive)  
*coniuratus-i (m)* = conspirator  
*vito-are* = to avoid  
*nisi* = unless  
*iuvo-are* = to help  
*decipio, decipere* = I deceive  
*consilium, -ii* = plan  
*probo-are (I)* = to approve of  
*invideo + dative* = I am jealous of  
*quaero, ere, quaesivi* = I look for, seek out  
*uxor, -oris* = wife

*deterreo, ere, ui deterritum* = I deter, put (someone) off  
*maturare* = I hasten, speed up  
*pro certo habeo* = to be certain  
*perfidia, -ae* = treachery

- a. Who was Dion? [1]
- b. How popular was he in the past? [3]
- c. What was his reputation in the present (*iam crudelissimus...amabant*)? [5]
- d. What developed from this (*quidam...faciebant*)? [3]
- e. What kind of man was Callicrates? [3]
- f. What proposition did he make to Dion (*numquam...potest*)? [6]
- g. What did Callicrates think of the king and what did he do (*tum...necarent*)? [4]
- h. When Dion's sister and wife learned of the plan what did they do? [6]
- i. How did Callicrates defend himself to them? [2]
- j. Why did he hasten his plan? [4]
- k. Pick out (from the Latin) an example each from the passage of: [3]
- i. pluperfect indicative
  - ii. future indicative
  - iii. perfect passive participle

**[40 marks]**

**TURN OVER**

**OR****2. Translate into Latin:**

- i. The Romans were always wanting to bring help to their sons and daughters. [6]
- ii. In the city the slaves, freed by the brave masters, were shouting very many words. [7]
- iii. “We fear the gods,” they said, “who are able to see everything.” [6]
- iv. The women who had now worked for a long time sent the boys to find their fathers. [7]
- v. For three hours they looked for them; however at midday (*meridies –diei*) they left the forum and climbed the nearest hill. [8]
- vi. Can you see the huge animals which run very fast around the mountains? [6]

**[40 marks]**

**Start a new sheet of paper with your name and school clearly written at the top of the page.**

## **SECTION C**

**Write between 120 and 140 words on ONE of the following:**

1. What were the purposes of a garden in a Roman villa?
2. Were slaves essential to the running of households?
3. How did the Roman baths differ from modern day baths?
4. Why has Romulus become so well known as a Roman hero?
5. Why did Claudius invade Britain?
6. Why did anyone join the Roman Army?
7. The Greeks did not deserve to win the Trojan War. Comment.
8. Why has the myth surrounding the slaying of Medusa become so well known?

**[10 marks]**

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