



Rugby
School

Sixth Form Entrance Examination

Specimen Paper

LATIN

Time allowed: 60 minutes

Instructions to candidates:

This paper consists of 2 sections. You must answer **all of the questions in both sections** on lined paper.

There are **65 marks** available in total.

Section 1

After a successful reign, Romulus disappeared from sight during a storm. Proculus then claimed that Romulus had appeared to him and had ordered him to tell the Romans about their future greatness.

primus rex Romae Romulus fuit, qui aequas leges dedit imperiumque Romanorum auxit. tam sapienter cives regebat ut omnes ei faverent.

olim contionem habebat ad exercitum recensendum. subito, tempestate ingenti orta, Romulus nimbo tam denso celatus est ut conspici non posset. ubi tandem lux clara rediit, cives animadverterunt sedem regis vacuam esse. nemo sciebat quid accidisset; alii verebantur ne mortuus esset, alii putabant deos eum vivum in caelum sustulisse.

postridie autem senator quidam, Proculus nomine, civibus hanc orationem fecit: 'Romulus prima luce hodie ex caelo ad me descendit. "ad forum festina!" inquit. "nuntia Romam auxilio deorum caput omnium gentium futuram esse; nulli hostes armis nostris resistere poterunt.'" hoc audito, quod nemo de fide Proculi dubitavit, Romani omnes credebant Romulum in caelum ablatum esse. itaque ab illo tempore eum quasi deum colebant.

Based on Livy 1.16

Names:

Romulus, Romuli (m)	Romulus
Proculus, Proculi (m)	Proculus

Vocabulary:

contio, contionis (f)	assembly, public meeting
recenseo, recensere, recensui, recensus	I review, inspect
nimbus, nimbi (m)	cloud
densus, densa, densum	thick
sedes, sedis (f)	throne
vacuus, vacua, vacuum	empty

1. Translate the first two paragraphs (*primus rex....in caelum sustulisse*). Please use alternate lines. (20 marks)
2. *tam...faverent* (line 2): what type of clause is this? (1 mark)
3. Find and quote another example of the same type of clause from the passage (2 marks)
4. Find examples of the following in the passage and quote **in full**:
 - A) an ablative absolute (2 marks)
 - B) two indirect statements (4 marks)
 - C) an imperative (2 marks)
 - D) a future infinitive (2 marks)
 - E) a fearing clause (2 marks)
5. Translate the following sentences into Latin.
 - A) Everybody says that the boys are angry. (5 marks)
 - B) The old man, whose wife had died, was very sad. (5 marks)
 - C) The brave soldiers hurried out of the city in order to defeat the enemy. (5 marks)

Section 2

Read the following passage and its translation carefully, then answer the questions below.

Sextus Roscius is on trial for the murder of his father. Cicero is defending him.

quae res igitur tantum istum furorem Sex. Roscio obiecit? 'patri' inquit 'non placebat.' patri non placebat? quam ob causam? necesse est enim eam quoque iustam et magnam et perspicuam fuisse. nam ut illud incredibile est, mortem oblatam esse patri a filio sine plurimis et maximis causis, sic hoc veri simile non est, odio fuisse parenti filium sine causis multis et magnis et necessariis. rursus igitur eodem revertamur et quaeramus quae tanta vitia fuerint in unico filio qua re is patri displiceret. at perspicuum est nullum fuisse. pater igitur amens, qui odisset eum sine causa quem procrearat? at is quidem fuit omnium constantissimus. ergo illud iam perspicuum profecto est, si neque amens pater neque perditus filius fuerit, neque odi causam patri neque sceleris filio fuisse.

What was it, therefore, that caused such great madness in Sextus Roscius? 'He did not please his father,' he* says. He did not please his father? For what reason? For it is necessary that it be a just and important and obvious one. For, just as it is incredible that death should be inflicted on a father by a son without very many and very important reasons, thus it is not true that a son would be hated by his father without many and important and essential reasons. Therefore, let us return to the same point again and ask what vices there were in an only son that were so great that he displeased his father. But it is clear that there were none! Therefore, was his father mad, who hated without reason him, whom he had created? But he was indeed the most sensible of all men! Therefore, from what has been laid out, it is now clear that, if neither the father was mad nor the son treacherous, there was no reason either for the father's hatred, nor the son's crime.

*the prosecutor

Cicero, *pro Sex. Roscio Amerino*, 13.40-41

1. Quote the word in line 1 that means 'madness' (1 mark)

2. *sic hoc veri simile non est, odio fuisse parenti filium sine causis multis et magnis et necessariis*: describe two ways in which Cicero emphasises his point in this line, referring to the Latin in your answer. (4 marks)

3. In what ways does Cicero make his defence of Sextus Roscius convincing? You should refer to the Latin in your answer. You may use the examples that you gave in question 2. (10 marks)

Section 2 total: 15 marks

Paper total: 65 marks