WESTMINSTER SCHOOL

THE CHALLENGE 2019

LATIN

Tuesday 30 April 2019

Time allowed: 2 hours

Answers to each of the three sections should be handed in on separate sheets of paper provided.

You should answer all questions in Sections A and B, but please note that in Section C there is a choice between a comprehension and a prose composition, and you should only answer ONE of these.

Please write in black or blue ink.

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Section A – Unseen Translation (40 marks)

Translate the following passage into English. <u>Please write your translation on alternate lines</u>.

The Fatal Feud of Atreus and Thyestes

<u>Atreus</u> et <u>Thyestes</u> filii <u>Pelopis</u> erant et in urbe, <u>Argis</u> nomine, habitabant. sed <u>Atreus</u> fratrem non amabat quod <u>Thyestes</u> cum uxore eius saepe dormiebat. olim <u>Thyestes</u> <u>Atreum</u> ex patria pepulit ut ipse omnes terras regeret. <u>Atreus</u> tamen iratissimus erat et deos rogavit ut se iuvarent. itaque auxilio eorum redire poterat et <u>Thyesten</u> discedere coegit.

<u>Atreus</u> autem, quod <u>Thyesten</u> punire cupiebat, epistulam qua ei persuadebat ut se visitaret misit. <u>Thyestes</u>, quamquam <u>primum</u> nolebat, post paucos dies iter facere constituit. ubi advenit, <u>Atreus</u> ei dixit: "o frater carissime, tandem amici iterum sumus. nonne fessus es? hic sede et tibi cibum optimum faciam."

deinde <u>Atreus</u>, postquam liberos fratris interfecit, corpora eorum in <u>crusto</u> posita ad fratrem tulit. <u>Thyestes</u> sine mora totum <u>crustum</u> consumpsit et post cenam filios vocavit. deinde <u>Atreus</u> crudeliter clamavit: "o <u>stulte</u>, in te iam adsunt!"

Names and Places

Atreus, Atrei, m. = Atreus

Thyestes, Thyestae, m. (acc. Thyesten) = Thyestes

Pelops, Pelopis, m. = Pelops

Argi, Argorum, m. = Argos (a city in Greece)

Vocabulary

primum = at first

crustum, crusti, n. = pie

stultus, stulta, stultum = stupid

Section B – Comprehension (50 marks)

Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow.

- ***The questions will help you to work your way through the passage.***
- ***Take your answers <u>from the Latin indicated in each question</u>***
- ***Do not translate unless asked to do so.***

To complete his Tenth Labour, Hercules was bringing the cattle of Geryon back from Spain. While he rests, some of the cattle are stolen by the giant Cacus. Cacus takes them off to his cave. When Hercules arrives there, he and Cacus fight to the death.

Hercules in Italiam cum <u>vaccis</u> <u>Geryonis</u> advenit. quod fessus erat, Hercules prope montes sedere constituit. <u>vaccae</u>, per multas terras tractae, <u>laetae</u> in <u>vallibus</u> <u>pascebantur</u>.

postquam aquas fluminis biberunt, <u>vaccae</u> in agris iam <u>errabant</u>. <u>interea</u> dominus earum plurimum vinum et maximam cenam consumpsit. brevi tempore ipse dormiebat.

5 deinde Cacus, homo saevissimus et corporis ingentis, quem agricolae omnes timebant quod flammas <u>evomere</u> poterat, paucas sic <u>errantes</u> conspexit. statim <u>caudas</u> earum rapuit ut eas <u>retro</u> ad <u>antrum</u> suum traheret. erant igitur nulla <u>vestigia</u> quae ad <u>antrum</u> Caci ducebant.

Hercules subito e somno pulsus alias <u>vaccas</u> educebat, alias invenire non poterat: "num me effugistis, o vaccae meae?" clamabat, "quo modo vos inveniam?" postquam per omnes agros clamores eius auditi
10 sunt, una <u>vacca</u> a Caco capta magna voce respondit. statim Hercules ad locum in quo voces vaccarum audiebantur contendit ut suas reduceret et Cacum necaret.

Cacus tamen celerrime <u>antrum</u> saxo maximo <u>clausit</u> ut ibi se <u>vaccas</u>que celaret. Hercules Caco <u>ter</u> imperavit ut <u>vaccas</u> redderet, <u>ter</u> Cacus "nihil tuum habeo" inquit "nihil tibi reddam! abi, crudelis!"

Hercules nunc iratissimus a Caco vinci nolebat. ille, quamquam audax flammis pugnabat, perterritus et
15 vulneratus facile ab Hercule superatus est. Hercules vaccas sic servatas invenit.

<u>Vocabulary</u>

vacca, -ae, f.	- cow
Geryon, -onis, m.	- Geryon
laetus –a –um	- happy
vallis, -is, f.	- valley
pascor, pasci, pastus sum	- graze, feed oneself
erro, -are, -avi, -atum	- wander
interea	- meanwhile
evomo, -ere, -ui,	- belch out
cauda, -ae, f.	- tail
retro	- back
antrum, -i, n.	- cave
vestigium, -i, n.	- track, hoof-print
claudo –ere clausi clausum	- I shut, close
ter	- three times

1. *Hercules…advenit* (line 1). What two things are we told about Hercules in this sentence? [2]

2. *quod…constituit* (lines 1-2). What did Hercules decide to do and why? [2]

3. *vaccae…pascebantur* (line 2). Suggest two reasons why the cattle were happy. [2]

4. *postquam…errabant* (line 3). What did the cattle do before wandering in the fields? [2]

5. *interea…dormiebat* (lines 3-4). What did Hercules do before falling asleep? [2]

6. *deinde…ingentis* (line 5). In this description, what two things are we told about Cacus? [2]

7. *quem…poterat* (lines 5-6). What was the attitude of farmers to Cacus and why? [3]

8. *paucas…traheret* (lines 6-7). What did Cacus do when he spotted the cows and why? [3]

9. *erant…ducebant (line7).* What would anyone looking for the stolen cows find? [2]

10. Translate from *Hercules* to *necaret* (lines 8-11) onto **alternate lines**. [15]

11. *Cacus…redderet* (lines 12-13).

 i. What did Hercules do when Cacus attempted to conceal himself and the cattle in his cave? [2]

 ii. What was Cacus' response? Translate his words into English. [3]

12. *Hercules…superatus est* (lines 14-15). In your own words, describe how the fight between Hercules and Cacus then unfolded. Make 4 points. [4]

13. Write down one example from the passage of each of the following:
    i. A noun in the ablative case;
    ii. A pronoun in the genitive case;
    iii. A present participle;
    iv. A verb in the imperfect subjunctive;
    v. A verb in the imperative;
    vi. A verb in the present passive infinitive. [6]

Section C – You should answer EITHER the comprehension OR the prose composition.

Comprehension (60 marks) – <u>Read what is said below carefully first</u>

<u>Lots of information is given to you in each question: use it sensibly.</u> Remember that the questions are asking you to give an answer by looking carefully <u>at the Latin words</u> and to show your knowledge of <u>basic grammar</u> (declension of nouns, adjectives and verbs) and <u>sentence structure</u> in your answer.

Some words in the passage may be unfamiliar to you. Use the information given below the passage and in the questions, along with the overall sense of the passage and your knowledge of English derivations, to help you. The passage below is introduced by a title, and then a translation of the Latin sentence immediately before it begins…

From his history of Rome, Livy here illustrates how an individual is driven closer to the murder of a king. Tullius, king in early Rome, is now old and has an increasingly weak grip upon the throne. His daughter Tullia & an ambitious young aristocrat, Tarquinius Superbus, have murdered their respective spouses to be able to promote their royal ambitions together. In this extract, Tullia seeks to fire up Tarquin still more to carry through their ambitions.

Two deaths then followed, one close upon another, and Tarquin found himself a widower, Tullia a widow. The guilty pair were then married – the king not preventing, but hardly approving, the match.

tum vero <u>in dies</u> <u>infestior</u> <u>Tulli</u> <u>senectus</u>, <u>infestius</u> <u>regnum</u> coepit esse. iam enim ab scelere ad aliud spectabat <u>mulier</u> scelus, nec nocte nec <u>interdiu</u> virum <u>conquiescere</u> patiebatur, ne <u>gratuita</u> <u>praeterita</u> <u>parricidia</u> essent: <u>non sibi defuisse</u>, cui <u>nupta</u> <u>diceretur</u>, nec cum quo <u>tacita</u> <u>serviret</u>; <u>defuisse</u>, qui se <u>regno</u> <u>dignum</u> putaret, qui <u>meminisset</u> se esse <u>Prisci Tarquini</u> filium, qui habere quam sperare <u>regnum</u> mallet. 'si tu is es, cui <u>nuptam</u> esse

5　me arbitror, et virum et regem appello; <u>sin minus</u>, <u>eo</u> nunc peius mutata res est, quod <u>istic</u> cum <u>ignavia</u> est scelus. laborem <u>suscipe</u>! non tibi ab <u>Corintho</u> nec ab <u>Tarquiniis</u>, <u>ut</u> patri tuo, <u>peregrina</u> regna <u>moliri</u> necesse est; <u>di te penates</u> <u>patriique</u> et patris imago et domus <u>regia</u> et in domo <u>regale</u> <u>solium</u> et nomen <u>Tarquinium</u> creat vocatque regem. aut si <u>ad</u> haec <u>parum</u> est animi, <u>quid</u> frustraris civitatem? <u>quid</u> te ut <u>regium</u> iuvenem conspici <u>sinis</u>? <u>facesse</u> hinc <u>Tarquinios</u> aut <u>Corinthum</u>, <u>devolvere</u> retro ad <u>stirpem</u>, fratris <u>similior</u> quam patris'. his aliisque <u>increpando</u>

10　iuvenem <u>instigat</u>.

Livy *Ab Urbe Condita 1.47.1-6 (slightly adapted)*

<u>Names</u>
Tullius –i m – Servius Tullius – the reigning king in Rome, father of Tullia
Priscus Tarquinius –i m – the father of Tarquinius Superbus who is the subject of this story – a former king of Rome
Corinthus –i f – the city of Corinth in Greece
Tarquinii –orum m pl (l.6) – Tarquinii, the place from where the Tarquins originated in Etruria (central Italy)
Tarquinius –i m. (l.7) – Tarquinius, the family name of the Tarquins

<u>**Vocabulary**</u>

in dies – from day to day
infestus –a –um – dangerous
senectus –tutis f. – old age
regnum –i n. – kingship
mulier –eris f. – woman, wife
interdiu (advb) – during the day
conquiesco –ere – I rest
gratuitus –a –um – without reward
praeteritus –a –um – passed over
parricidium –i n – murder
non sibi defuisse – (she said) that she did not need
nupta –ae f – bride
dico –ere dixi dictum (here) – I call, name
tacitus –a –um – silent, quiet
servio -ire – I am a slave
dignus –a –um + abl – worthy of
memini -isse – I recall
sin minus (advb) – but if not
eo (here) – that much
istic (advb) – here

ignavia –ae f. – cowardice
suscipio –ere suscepi susceptum – I undertake
ut (in l.6 & l.8) – as, like
peregrinus –a –um – foreign
molior –iri molitus est – I struggle for
di penates – ium m. – gods of the family/household
patrius –a –um – ancestral
regius –a –um – royal
regalis –e – royal
solium –i n. – throne
ad + accus (l.8) – with regards to
parum (indecl) + gen – too little (of)
quid? (here) – why?
sino –ere – I allow
facesso –ere – I retire, depart
devolvo –ere – I fall/tumble headlong
stirps –is f. – stock, roots
similis –e + gen – similar to
increpo –are – I rebuke, berate
instigo –are – I stir up

1. *line 1 'tum…esse':* in this sentence Livy describes the increasing danger to the king, Tullius.
i.   Which 2 nouns respectively do 'infestior' and 'infestius' agree with? What is the grammatical difference between the two nouns?
ii.   Translate this sentence.

2. *lines 1-2 'iam enim…patiebatur':* Livy here records 2 ways in which Tullia's obsessive ambition revealed itself.
i.   Identify and translate the two main verbs in this sentence.
ii.   Associated with each verb there is a phrase which illustrates that Tullia's ambition was obsessive. In the first it is 'ab scelere ad aliud…scelus': translate this phrase. What two things do you think that the repeated noun refers to?
iii.   Identify, quote and translate the equivalent phrase associated with the second verb.

3. *line 2 'ne…essent':*
i.   What tense and mood is 'essent'? Explain why.

4. *lines 2-3 'non sibi…serviret':* at this point Livy starts to record in indirect speech what Tullia says to her new husband, Tarquinius. In this sentence she tells him what she does **not** need in a husband.
i.   Which Latin word here identifies by its grammatical form that what Tullia said is being <u>reported</u> by Livy rather than <u>quoted</u>? Explain your answer.
ii.   Express in your own words what Tullia's point in this sentence is.
iii.   Show how Livy has closely balanced the structure of the two subordinate clauses in the sentence to make Tullia's point more emphatic.

5. *lines 3-4 'defuisse…mallet':* here Tullia expresses 3 things that she **does** need in her husband.
i.   Identify the three things that Tullia needs by translating 'qui se…mallet'.
ii.   Suggest **two** ways that Livy's choice or positioning of words has made this phrase dramatic.

6. *line 4-5 ' si tu…appello':*
i.   Suggest a literary reason why Livy shifts from indirect to direct speech at this point.
ii.   Translate this sentence.
iii.   How has Livy's phrasing of the Latin Tullia speaks made the sentence more emphatic?

7. *line 6 'laborem…necesse est':* here Tullia tells Tarquinius that he does not face the obstacles that his father did.
i.   How does the reference to the two places mentioned in this sentence illustrate the point that Tullia is making here?
ii.   In your own words, therefore, identify what the principal obstacle to Tarquin's father's path to the kingship was.

8. *lines 6-8 'di te…regem':* in this sentence Tullia lists all the advantages that Tarquinius has had.
i.   Identify **five** of the things that Tullia lists here. What is the element common to all these things and which is emphasised by the words Tullia uses?
ii.   Translate what these things are described as doing which should encourage Tarquinius in his ambition.

9. *line 8 'aut si…sinis?':* here Tullia provokes Tarquinius by suggesting that he may not be man enough for the task ahead.
i.   Translate the two questions which Tullia asks here.
ii.   What do these questions imply about the attitude of the Romans to Tarquinius?
iii.   How does Tullia give her questions greater impact?

10. *line 8-9 'facesse…patris':* in this sentence Tullia taunts Tarquinius still further by suggesting what he should do if he is not brave enough to aim for the kingship.
i.   What part of the verb is 'devolvere'? Which other word in the sentence gives a clue?
ii.   '<u>devolvere</u> retro ad <u>stirpem</u>': explain in your own words what is so provocative about Tullia's comment here.

11.   Does it seem odd to you that a historian like Livy should include in his narrative speeches like this which he cannot possibly verify as authentic? Explain your answer.

Prose Composition (60 marks)

Translate the following passage into Latin. The words given underneath are for your guidance only – you do not have to use them if you do not wish to.

Please write your Latin version on alternate lines

Once upon a time, a merchant named <u>Vitabix</u> was the richest man in Rome. When a wise <u>soothsayer</u> <u>predicted</u> an excellent <u>harvest</u>, <u>Vitabix</u> decided to buy all the <u>cereal</u> <u>farms</u> in Italy.

Now very rich, he was <u>elected</u> <u>consul</u> and soon became more arrogant. In the <u>Senate</u>, he fiercely attacked the <u>Egyptian</u> <u>cereal</u> merchants.

'Their <u>cheap</u> <u>grain</u> is the cause of all illness in the city! Punish the <u>Pharoah</u> in order to send a strong message!"

<u>Moreover</u>, <u>Vitabix</u> sent soldiers <u>to take hostage</u> the <u>Pharoah</u>'s daughter while she was sailing to <u>Greece</u>.

That same year, the <u>harvest</u> was so bad that a <u>famine</u> <u>befell</u> the Roman people. With many citizens about to die, the <u>Senate</u> asked the <u>Pharoah</u> of <u>Egypt</u> to send help. The <u>Pharaoh</u> replied thus:

"How bold can you be? Having <u>elected</u> <u>criminal</u> senators, the citizens will now find out that they have been foolish! When the <u>Senate</u> has handed over to me both my daughter and the most <u>guilty</u> Roman senator, I will restore <u>the grain supply</u>."

Names:

        Vitabix – Vitabix, -icis m.
        Senate – senatus, -us m.
        Egyptian – Aegyptus, -a, -um
        Pharaoh – Aegypti rex
        Egypt – Aegyptus, -i f.
        Greece – Graecia, -ae f.

Vocabulary:

        soothsayer – haruspex, -icis m.
        I predict – praedico, -ere, praedixi, praedictum
        harvest – messis, -is f.
        of cereal – cerealis, -e
        farm – fundus, -i m.
        I elect – creo (1)
        consul – consul, consulis m.
        cheap – vilis, -e
        grain – frumentum, -i n.
        moreover – praeterea
        I take hostage – abripio, -ere, abripui, abreptum
        famine – fames, -is f.
        I befall – affligo, -ere, afflixi, afflictum
        criminal – scelestus, -a, -um
        guilty – nocens, -entis
        grain supply – frumenti copia, -ae f.