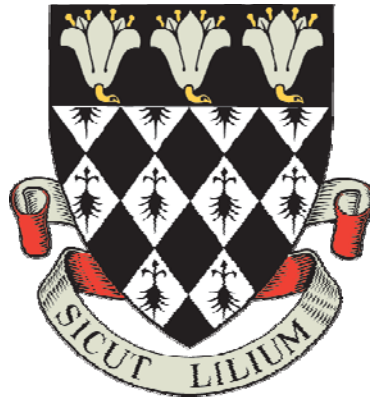


# MAGDALEN COLLEGE SCHOOL OXFORD



## SAMPLE SCHOLARSHIP PAPER

# LATIN

1 HOUR

Answer question 1 (60 marks), and either question 2 or question 3 (each 40 marks).  
The underlined vocabulary is given beneath each passage.

**1. Translate into English, writing your translation on alternate lines. Some words are glossed below, but other words at which you might be expected to make a reasonable guess have not been given to you. [60 marks]**

*Alexander makes progress at first and then is cured of a serious and sudden illness. He subsequently defeats the cowardly Darius, the Persian king.*

deinde Alexander progressus ad Tarsum tam celeriter venit ut Persae adventu eius subito territi, urbem incendere frustra conati, fugerent. aestas tum erat et Alexander longo itinere fessus in flumine Cydno, quod per mediam urbem fluebat, natare constituit. sed aquam ingressus tam gravi morbo subito affectus est ut omnes putarent eum moriturum esse. erat inter medicos ex Macedonia regem secutos Philippus medicinae peritissimus, qui dixit se sanare posse. dum is remedium parat, litteras accepit Alexander in quibus scriptum est hunc medicum a Dario auro corruptum esse. sed Philippo adeo confidebat ut, litteris ei datis, remedium paratum simul biberet. mox Alexander sanatus est.

Darius flumen Euphratem cum exercitu transgressus, prope Issum cum Macedonibus proelium commisit. in exercitu Persarum erant triginta milia Graecorum qui contra Macedones maxima virtute pugnabant. multis Persis militibus interfectis, Darius ipse et scuto et veste regia abiectis tam celeriter e proelio fugit, ut Alexander, in castra hostium ingressus, matrem eius et uxorem et duas filias ibi relictas inveniret.

tam – so

ut – that, (so...that...)

adventus (4m) – arrival

incendo, incendere (3) – I burn

aestas, -atis (3f) – summer

gravis – serious

morbus, -i – illness

puto (1) – I think

peritus – skilled, expert

sano (1) – I cure

corrumpo, corrumpere, corrumpti, corruptum – I corrupt, bribe

adeo – so

confido, confidere (3) – I trust

committo, committere (3) – I join

vestis, -is (3f) – clothing

regius – royal

castra, -orum (2 n pl) – camp

## ANSWER EITHER QUESTION 2 OR QUESTION 3.

### 2. Comprehension

Read the following passage carefully and answer the comprehension questions which follow it. Do not translate unless you are specifically asked for a translation. Some words are deliberately not listed in the vocabulary below – you are expected to make a sensible guess at these because the Latin is very close to their English meaning, or you can work it out from the questions. [40 marks]

*Leonidas, king of the Spartans (the Lacedaemonii), is trapped fighting against the Persians at the battle of Thermopylae.*

prima luce Leonidas sensit se ab hostibus circumventum esse. quod tamen is erat vir magna virtute, proelium committere ac pro patria mori constituit. postquam socios laudavit, omnes eos dimisit. multos Lacedaemoniorum etiam dimittere volebat, sed omnes trecenti negaverunt se regem deserturos esse. ante proelium Lacedaemonii laeti comas ornaverunt ut ad mortem se pararent. tandem Leonidas, ubi vidit hostes appropinquare, suos ad pugnam instruxit. omnes Lacedaemonii sciebant copias hostium maximas esse neque ullam fugae spem se habere. multas autem horas fortiter pugnabant et hostes se recipere saepe coegerunt. hostes Lacedaemonios superare poterant quod proditor dixerat eos impetum in Lacedaemonios a tergo facere posse. optimi milites Persarum per viam montanam iter clam fecerunt ut copias Lacedaemoniorum a tergo oppugnarent. omnes Lacedaemonii ad unum interfecti sunt. Leonidas ipse ultimus periiit.

committo, -ere (3) – I join

nego, (1) – I say not

comae (fpl) – hair

instruo, -ere, instruxi, instructum (3) – I draw up, arrange

scio, scire, scivi – I know

se recipere – to withdraw

proditor (3m) – traitor

impetus, (4m) – attack

a tergo – from the rear

clam - secretly

- (a) From the first sentence, what did Leonidas realise at dawn? [2]
- (b) What quality did Leonidas possess, and what did this cause him to do? [4]
- (c) What did he do after praising his allies? [1]
- (d) Quote and translate the Latin which tells us that the Spartans did not carry out his wishes. [4]
- (e) What did the Spartans do before the battle and why? [3]
- (f) At what point did Leonidas arrange his troops for the fight? [3]
- (g) What two pieces of unwelcome knowledge did the Spartans have? [4]
- (h) What two pieces of evidence do we have that the Spartans were reasonably successful? [4]
- (i) Explain in full detail how and why the Spartans are finally conquered [7]
- (j) Translate in your own words the phrase *ad unum interfecti sunt*. [3]
- (k) Explain the case of *prima luce* (line 1) [2]
- (l) Give the first person singular present active of the following verbs from the passage:  
dixerat/coegerunt/fecerunt [3]

### 3. English to Latin Sentences

Translate the following sentences into Latin. The marks available are shown at the side of each question. Do not answer this question if you have answered question 2.

[Total: 40 marks]

- (a) The sad citizen told the queen that the sailors had been killed. [7]
- (b) The women quickly ordered the guards to capture the fatherland. [6]
- (c) When they had heard this, the boys destroyed the books. [6]
- (d) The best girls worked in the fields for three hours. [7]
- (e) At dawn, the bold Romans attacked and burned the city. [7]
- (f) The angry farmers threw spears in order to defend their wives. [7]

**END OF EXAM**