

First name	
Last name	
School	

---

CE AT 13+

**LATIN**

**ISEB**

Independent Schools  
Examinations Board

Level 1      Specimen Paper

---

Date

Time allowed: 60 minutes

**Instructions**

Dictionaries are not allowed.

**Information**

Handwriting and presentation are important.

ISEB makes every reasonable effort to obtain clearance to reproduce all third-party content that it uses in its assessment material. In the event that it has inadvertently used material without permission, or failed to acknowledge the copyright owner correctly, ISEB will be pleased to make appropriate amendments at the earliest possible opportunity.

All copyright acknowledgements are reproduced online in the ISEB Copyright Acknowledgement Booklet. This is produced for each series of examinations and is freely available to download at [www.iseb.co.uk](http://www.iseb.co.uk) after the live examination series.

1. Study the passage below (do not write a translation) and answer the questions which follow.

Complete sentences are not required.

*Livia, wife of the emperor Augustus, plots to remove his son Marcellus so that her own son Tiberius might become heir to the throne.*

- 1 habitabat Romae femina magna sed saeva, Romae = in Rome  
Livia nomine. maritus Liviae erat Augustus. nomine = by name  
Augustus Romanos bene et diu regebat.  
Livia tamen saepe contra maritum consilia  
5 capiebat; nam imperium pro filio, Tiberio imperium, -i n. = power  
nomine, magnopere cupiebat. femina igitur pro + abl. = for  
letum Marcello, filio Augusti, in animo letum, -i n. = (violent) death  
habebat. animus, -i m. = mind

- a) ... *femina magna sed saeva* ... (lines 1-2)

How is Livia described?

..... [4]

- b) *maritus Liviae erat Augustus*. (line 2)

How were Livia and Augustus related?

..... [1]

- c) ... *bene et diu* ... (line 3)

How did Augustus rule the Romans?

..... [2]

- d) *Livia tamen saepe contra maritum consilia capiebat* ... (lines 4-5)

- i) What was Livia doing?

..... [2]

- ii) Against whom was she doing it?

..... [1]

- iii) Write down **and** translate the Latin word which indicates how regularly she took this action.

..... [2]

- e) *nam imperium pro filio, Tiberio nomine, magnopere cupiebat.* (lines 5-6)

Why did she take this action?

..... [3]

TURN OVER FOR QUESTION 2

2. Translate the passage below into good English.

*Livia carries out her deadly plan against Marcellus.*

- 1 olim Livia servum ad cubiculum suum cubiculum, -i n. = bedroom  
vocavit. 'serve,' inquit, 'Baiaes statim inquit = she says  
festina! ibi filius Augusti in bello saevo Baiaes = to Baiae (a coastal town)  
contra Poenos pugnat. Poeni, -orum m. pl. = the Carthaginians  
Marcellum veneno (people of ancient Carthage)  
neca!' venenum, -i n. = poison
- 5 primo servus discedere non cupiebat sed, primo = at first  
quod Liviam magnopere timebat, tandem  
reginae paruit. pareo, -ere, -ui (2 + dat.) = I obey  
servus trans undas Baiaes tabernaculum, -i n. = tent  
navigavit; deinde ad tabernaculum Marcelli  
10 clam appropinquavit. clam = secretly  
Marcellus afuit. sine mora, -ae f. = delay  
mora servus tabernaculum intravit et  
venenum in poculum Marcelli posuit. poculum, -i n. = drink

[30]

Specimen

3. Study the passage below (do not write a translation) and answer the questions which follow.

Complete sentences are not required.

*Marcellus drinks Livia's poison and dies.*

- 1 Marcellus tabernaculum intravit et poculum celeriter bibit. statim aeger fuit. servi medicos Marcelli vocaverunt, sed frustra; Marcellus mortuus erat.
- 5 ubi Livia de letu Marcelli audivit, laeta ridebat. Tiberius Iuliam, feminam Marcelli, mox duxit.
- tabernaculum, -i n. = tent  
poculum, -i n. = drink  
aeger, aegra, aegrum = sick, ill  
medicus, -i m. = doctor  
frustra = in vain  
mortuus, -a, -um = dead  
letum, -i n. = death  
Iulia, -ae f. = Julia  
duco (3) *here* = I marry

- a) This question tests your knowledge of the origins of English words. Complete the table below.

(The first one has been done for you.)

Latin word from passage	meaning of the Latin word	an English word which comes from the Latin word
vocaverunt (line 3)	<i>they called</i>	<i>vocal</i>
intravit (line 1)		
ridebat (line 6)		

[4]

Answer the following questions, (b) to (e), by **underlining** the correct option.

- b) **et** (line 1). What sort of word is this?

- A preposition  
B conjunction  
C adverb  
D noun

[1]

- c) **Marcelli** (line 3). What is the case of this noun?

- A dative  
B ablative  
C nominative  
D genitive

[1]

d) **vocaverunt** (line 3). This means *they called*. How would you say in Latin they are calling?

- A vocant
- B vocunt
- C vocabant
- D vocat

[1]

e) **audivit** (line 5).

i) Give the person of this verb.

- A 2<sup>nd</sup>
- B 1<sup>st</sup>
- C 3<sup>rd</sup>

[1]

ii) Give the number of this verb.

- A plural
- B singular

[1]

iii) What is the subject of this verb?

- A Livia
- B leto
- C de
- D Marcelli

[1]

**TURN OVER FOR QUESTION 4**

4. Translate the following English sentences into Latin.

a) Slave-girls are preparing dinner.

.....

.....

[4]

b) The master was carrying spears and a sword.

.....

.....

[6]

c) Slaves do not enter the temple.

.....

.....

[5]

d) You (*pl.*) were shouting and destroying the wall.

.....

.....

[5]

(Total marks: 75, to be expressed as a percentage)