

First name	
Last name	
School	

CE AT 13+

LATIN

ISEB

Independent Schools
Examinations Board

Level 3 Specimen Paper

Date

Time allowed: 60 minutes

Instructions

Dictionaries are not allowed.

Information

Handwriting and presentation are important.

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

Complete sentences are not required.

Though popular with the ordinary people, Julius Caesar was hated by some. Bad omens, including a warning from his fortune-teller Spurinna, foretold his death at the hands of Brutus and others.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1 etiam ante mortem Caesaris aderant <u>signa</u>
<u>cladis</u>. habitabant prope <u>Rubiconem</u> <u>greges</u>
equorum. hi equi a Caesare flumini
<u>consecrati erant</u> postquam ille cum suis id
5 transierat; iam tamen animalia cibum
consumere nolebant et magnopere <u>flebant</u>.</p> <p>deinde Caesari, dum deis <u>immolat</u>,
appropinquavit <u>haruspex</u> Spurinna. 'time'
inquit '<u>Idus Martias</u>.'</p> | <p>signum, -i n. = sign
clades, -is f. = disaster
Rubico, -onis m. = the River Rubicon
grex, gregis m. = flock
consecro (1) = I dedicate

fleo, -ere, flevi = I weep

immolo (1) = I make a sacrifice
haruspex, haruspis m. = fortune-teller
Idus Martias (acc.) = the Ides of March
(a date in the calendar)</p> |
|---|---|

- a) ... ante mortem Caesaris ... (line 1)

When were signs of disaster present?

..... [3]

- b) habitabant prope Rubiconem greges equorum. (lines 2-3)

- i) Flocks of which animal were present?

..... [1]

- ii) Where did these animals live?

..... [1]

- c) *hi equi a Caesare flumini consecrati erant postquam ille cum suis id transierat ...* (lines 3-5)

i) What had Caesar done with these animals?

.....

..... [2]

ii) When had he done this?

.....

..... [4]

- d) *iam tamen animalia cibum consumere nolebant...* (lines 5-6)

What was the state of the animals now?

.....

..... [3]

- e) *'time' inquit 'Idus Martiae.'* (lines 8-9)

What advice did Spurinna give?

.....

[1]

TURN OVER FOR QUESTION 2

2. Translate the passage below into good English.

*Although further omens leave Caesar reluctant to appear in the senate house,
Brutus persuades him to attend.*

- 1 eodem die multae aves in curiam volaverunt et avem regaliolum saeve interfecerunt. Caesar, propter has res pessimas, domi diu mansit. tandem Brutus 'Caesar' inquit 'in
5 curia nunc audiri debes. veni mecum. turba civium te ibi exspectat.'
- quinta hora Caesar curiam intravit. ubi Spurinnam conspexit 'vir stulte!' inquit 'verba tua mala erant; nam Idus Martiae
10 advenerunt sed ego tutus sum.'
- avis, -is f. = bird
curia, -ae f. = the senate house
volo (1) = I fly
avis regaliolus = king-bird
saeve = savagely
stultus, -a, -um = foolish
Idus Martiae (nom.) = the Ides of March
(a date in the calendar)

[30]

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Specimen

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

Complete sentences are not required.

Caesar meets his doom at the hands of Brutus and the other senators.

- 1 sed Idus Martiae non discesserant. subito Caesar a turba senatorum circumdatus est.
deinde senatores, quorum gladii sub togis
celati erant, contra Caesarem pugnauerunt.
5 ubi Caesar Brutum conspexit, 'et tu,' inquit, 'Brute?'

Idus Martiae (nom.) = the Ides of March
(a date in the calendar)
circumdo (1) = I surround
senator, -is m. = senator (a Roman politician)
toga, -ae f. = toga
celo (1) = I hide

- a) From the passage give, in Latin, an example of:

- i) a preposition followed by a noun in the ablative case;

..... [1]

- ii) a verb in the perfect passive;

..... [1]

- iii) A noun in the genitive plural.

..... [1]

- b) **quorum** (line 3).

Give the nominative masculine singular form of this pronoun.

..... [1]

- c) **celati erant** (line 4).

- i) Give the tense of this verb.

..... [1]

- ii) Give the voice of this verb.

..... [1]

d) **Brute** (line 6).

i) Give the case of this noun.

..... [1]

ii) Why is this case used?

..... [1]

e) **conspexit** (line 6). This means *he caught sight of*.

i) How would you say *he catches sight of*?

..... [1]

ii) Explain the connection between this word and the English word *inconspicuous*.

.....

..... [1]

TURN OVER FOR QUESTION 4

4. Translate the following English sentences into Latin.

(a) The king is bravely leading the soldiers.

.....

..... [5]

(b) The slaves were showing all the horses to the master.

.....

..... [6]

(c) Look, boys! The schoolmaster is coming.

.....

..... [6]

(d) We fought with swords.

.....

..... [3]

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