

First name	
Last name	
School	

CE AT 13+

LATIN

Level 2

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 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.

Augustus' wife Livia is impatient for her son Tiberius to become emperor. Worried that Augustus might favour his own adopted son Postumus, she comes up with a scheme.

- 1 olim amicus ad villam Liviae festinavit. sine mora villam intravit et reginae verba mala sic nuntiavit: 'Livia,' inquit, 'est fama inter Romanos. Augustus testamentum mox mutabit! Postumo quam Tiberio favet.'
- 5 Livia irata erat; iram tamen celavit. 'Augustus' inquit 'et Romam et uxorem regit. quod Augustum magnopere amo, ei parebo.'

fama, -ae f. = rumour
testamentum, -i n. = will (a legal document)
muto (1) = I change
quam = rather than
faveo (2 + dat.) = I favour
celo (1) = I hide

pareo (2 + dat.) = I obey

- a) i) *olim amicus ad villam Liviae festinavit.* (line 1)

Who hurried over?

..... [1]

- ii) Where did he hurry towards?

..... [2]

- b) *sine mora villam intravit...* (lines 1-2)

How quickly did he enter?

..... [1]

- c) *... reginae verba mala sic nuntiavit ...* (lines 2-3)

What did he do next?

..... [4]

- d) ‘*Augustus testamentum mox mutabit! Postumo quam Tiberio faveat.*’
(lines 4-5)

Give **one** piece of bad news he delivered.

.....

[2]

- e) i) *Livia irata erat; iram tamen celavit.* (line 6)

How did Livia feel?

.....

[1]

- ii) What emotion did she show?

.....

[1]

- f) ‘*Augustus’ inquit ‘et Romam et uxorem regit.’* (lines 7-8)

What did Livia say Augustus ruled?

.....

[2]

- g) ‘*quod Augustum magnopere amo ...*’ (line 8)

Why, according to Livia, did she intend to obey her husband?

.....

[1]

TURN OVER FOR QUESTION 2

2. Translate the passage below into good English.

Livia carries out her deadly plan.

1 Livia autem contra maritum consilium
malum clam diu capiebat. ad culinam
festinavit et ancillis sic magna voce
clamavit: 'abite! statim discedite; nam vos
5 aquam a flumine in villam portare cupio.
nolite festinare. ego cenam Augusto
parabo.'

clam = secretly
culina, -ae f. = kitchen

abeo, -ire (irreg.) = I go away

10 Livia, postquam ancillae e culina
discesserunt, ficos veneno inquinavit.
deinde in cubiculum Augusti ambulavit et
eos marito dedit.

ficus, -i m. = fig
venenum, -i n. = poison
inquino (1) = I contaminate
cubiculum, -i n. = bedroom

[30]

specimen

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

Complete sentences are not required.

Livia announces Augustus' death to her son Tiberius.

1 Livia, postquam ficos Augusto dedit, e
cubiculo exiit. misera propter mortem mariti
ad Tiberium appropinquavit et lacrimavit.
diu tacuit. tandem 'imperator' inquit 'periit.'

ficus, -i m. = fig
cubiculum, -i = bedroom
exo, -ire, -ii (irreg.) = I go out
lacrimo (1) = I weep
taceo (2) = I am silent

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

- i) a conjunction;

..... [1]

- ii) a preposition followed by a noun in the accusative case;

..... [1]

- iii) an adverb.

..... [1]

- b) **dedit** (line 1).

- i) Give the person of this verb.

..... [1]

- ii) Give the tense of this verb.

..... [1]

- c) **propter mortem** (line 2).
- i) What is the case of *mortem*?

..... [1]

- ii) Why is this case used?

..... [1]

- iii) Explain the connection between *mortem* and the English word *mortuary*.

..... [2]

- d) **misera** (line 2) is in the nominative feminine singular. What would be the nominative feminine plural form?

[1]

TURN OVER FOR QUESTION 4

4. Translate the following English sentences into Latin.

- a) The queen loved her son very much.

.....

[5]

- b) The evil schoolmaster was warning the boys with his sword.

.....

[6]

- c) The girls are walking towards the water.

.....

[5]

- d) Livia was a bad woman.

.....

[4]

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