First name	
Last name	
School	

CE AT 13+

LATIN



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.

inquit 'Idus Martias.'

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.

1 cladis. habitabant prope Rubiconem greges equorum. hi equi a Caesare flumini consecrati erant postquam ille cum suis id transierat; iam tamen animalia cibum 5 consumere nolebant et magnopere flebant. deinde Caesari, deis dum immolat, appropinquavit haruspex Spurinna. 'time'

etiam ante mortem Caesaris aderant signa 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, haruspicis m. = fortune-teller Idus Martias (acc.) = the Ides of March (a date in the calendar)

a)	a	nte mortem Caesaris (line 1)	
	Whe	n were signs of disaster present?	
			[3]
b)	habi	tabant prope <u>Rubiconem</u> <u>greges</u> equorum. (lines 2-3)	
	i)	Flocks of which animal were present?	
			[1]
	ii)	Where did these animals live?	
			[1]
			L'.

c)		equi a Caesare flumini <u>consecrati erant</u> postquam ille cum suis id sierat (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)	
	Wha	at was the state of the animals now?	
			[3]
e)	'tim	e' inquit ' <u>Idus Martiae</u> .' (lines 8-9)	
	Wha	at advice did Spurinna give?	
			[1]

TURN OVER FOR QUESTION 2

2. Translate the passage below into good English.

1

10

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

eodem die multae <u>aves</u> in <u>curiam volaverunt</u>	avis, -is f. = bird
et <u>avem regaliolum</u> <u>saeve</u> interfecerunt.	curia, -ae f. = the senate house volo (1) = I fly
Caesar, propter has res pessimas, domi diu	avis regaliolus = king-bird
mansit. tandem Brutus 'Caesar' inquit 'in	saeve = savagely

5 <u>curia</u> nunc audiri debes. veni mecum. turba civium te ibi exspectat.'

quinta hora Caesar <u>curiam</u> intravit. ubi Spurinnam conspexit 'vir <u>stulte!</u>' inquit 'verba tua mala erant; nam <u>Idus Martiae</u> advenerunt sed ego tutus sum.'

stultus, -a, -um = foolish
Idus Martiae (nom.) = the Ides of March
(a date in the calendar)

[30]

3.	Study the passage below (do not write a translation) and answer the questions which follow.			h
	Complete sentences are not required.			
			Caesar meets his doom at the hands of Brutus and the other senators.	
		1	sed <u>Idus Martiae</u> non discesserant. subito Caesar a turba senatorum <u>circumdatus est</u> . deinde <u>senatores</u> , quorum gladii sub <u>togis</u> celati erant, contra Caesarem pugnaverunt. Idus Martiae (nom.) = the Ides of March (a date in the calendar) circumdo (1) = I surround senator, -is m. = senator (a Roman politician) togaae f. = toga	
		5	ubi Caesar Brutum conspexit, 'et tu,' inquit, celo (1) = I hide 'Brute?'	
	a)	Fron	n 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)	-	rum (line 3).	
		Give	e the nominative masculine singular form of this pronoun.	
			[1]	
	c)	cela	ti erant (line 4).	
		i)	Give the tense of this verb.	
		ii)	Give the voice of this verb.	
			[1]	

d)	Bru	te (line 6).	
	i)	Give the case of this noun.	
			[1]
	ii)	Why is this case used?	
			[1]
e)	con	spexit (line 6). This means <i>he caught sight of</i> .	
	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.	Trar	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)			