



## **Sixth Form Scholarship Examination**

### **Latin**

**Time allowed:** 1 hour 30 minutes

**Instructions:**

You should answer both questions.

Write your translation for Question 1 on alternate lines.

Spend about 1 hour on Question 1, and about 30 minutes on Question 2.

1a) Read the following paragraph and answer the questions about it:

*Spartacus gathers an army*

Spartacus erat gladiator fortis feroxque. in ludo prope Capuam gladio (line 1)  
atque hasta pugnare docebatur. cum tamen de hac vitâ desperaret, ira (line 2)  
motus lanistam crudelem necavit. ceteris gladiatoribus eum (line 3)  
secutis, e ludo effugit. hanc manum hominum servitio liberatorum (line 4)  
per agros circumiacentes ducere coepit. in omnibus locis servis (line 5)  
persuadere temptabat, ut dominos relinquerent. servi, quod labor in (line 6)  
agris durissimus erat, verbis Spartaci auditis laetissime paruerunt.

Vocabulary:

Spartacus, Spartaci (m)	Spartacus
ludus, ludi (m)	gladiatorial training school
Capua, Capuae (f)	Capua (a city in the south of Italy)
lanista, lanistae (m)	trainer
secutus, -a, -um	having followed
servitium, servitii (n)	slavery
pareo, parere, parui (+dat.)	obey

- (i) *Spartacus...feroxque* (line 1): how is the gladiator, Spartacus, described? [2]
- (ii) *in ludo...docebatur* (lines 1-2): what happened in the school? [4]
- (iii) *cum...necavit* (lines 2-3): which THREE of the following statements are true? Write down the letters of the ones which are correct.
- A Spartacus despaired about being a gladiator
  - B Spartacus liked his life
  - C Spartacus moved angrily
  - D Spartacus acted out of anger
  - E Spartacus killed the cruel trainer
  - F Spartacus cruelly killed the trainer
- [3]
- (iv) *ceteris...effugit* (lines 3-4): what did Spartacus do, and how do we know that the other gladiators approved of his action? [2]
- (v) *hanc...coepit* (lines 4-5): Write down and translate the word that describes the men. [2]
- (vi) *hanc...coepit* (lines 4-5): Where did Spartacus lead the men? [2]
- (vii) *in omnibus...reliquerent* (lines 5-6): how did Spartacus try to increase his numbers? [3]
- (viii) *servi...paruerunt* (lines 6-7): how did the slaves react to Spartacus' words, and why? [4]

[Total for Question 1a): 22 marks]

1b) Translate the following part of Spartacus' story into English.

Write your answer on **alternate lines**.

*At first Spartacus is successful, but in the end he fails*

Spartacus, postquam servos ad se vocare coepit, brevi tempore magnam turbam virorum feminarumque circum se habebat. plurimi horum neque gladium neque hastam umquam tenuerant. Spartacus, cum timeret ne Romani exercitum contra se mitterent, amicis imperavit ut omnes servos pugnare docerent. eodem tempore ei qui poterant novos gladios hastasque fecerunt. mox tantus exercitus armatorum paratus erat pro libertate pugnare, ut primus exercitus, quem Romani miserunt, facile vinceretur. deinde tamen alter maiorque exercitus Romanus, ab imperatore peritiore ductus, pervenit. hic exercitus copias Spartaci superavit; qui ipse necatus est.

Vocabulary :

ne	in case, that
idem, eadem, idem	the same
armati, armatorum (m.pl.)	armed men
libertas, -tatis (f)	freedom
peritus, -a, -um	experienced
copiae, -arum (f.pl.)	forces

[Total for Question 1b) : 28 marks]

**Total for Question 1: 50 marks**

2 This poem is by Catullus about his girlfriend Lesbia.

Read it through and the two translations which follow.

Which features of the translations best reflect the tone of the original in your opinion?

Refer closely to the Latin to support your ideas.

25 marks

Vivamus, mea Lesbia, atque amemus,  
rumoresque senum severiorum  
omnes unius aestimemus assis!  
soles occidere et redire possunt:  
nobis cum semel occidit brevis lux,  
nox est perpetua una dormienda.

*Catullus, 5, 1-6*

- a) My sweetest Lesbia, let us live and love;  
And, though the sager sort our deeds reprove,  
Let us not weigh them. Heaven's great lamps do dive  
Into their west, and straight again revive.  
But soon as once set is our little light,  
Then must we sleep one ever-during night.

THOMAS CAMPION, 1601

- b) I said to her, darling, I said  
let's LIVE and  
let's LOVE and  
what do we care what those old  
purveyors of joylessness say?  
(they can go to hell, all of them)  
the Sun dies every night  
in the morning he's there again  
you and I, now,  
when our briefly tiny light flicks out,  
it's night for us, one single  
everlasting  
Night.

FRANK O. COPLEY, 1957