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SURNAME:

FIRST NAME:

**CURRENT
SCHOOL:**

Malvern College Academic Scholarship Examinations 2024

LATIN

Reading, writing and grammar

Please read this information before the examination starts:

- You have **60 minutes** to complete this examination.
- You can have plain/lined paper to make scrap notes on; anything on this paper won't be marked.
- Answer **all** questions.

Section A: Linguistic Skills

The first section of this paper requires no knowledge of Latin: it is about being able to see your ability to recognise and use patterns in languages.

Questions 1-5 are based on an invented language, called Gleb. Read the example sentences carefully, paying particular attention to the different forms of words to work out what information they convey. For example, in English there are differences between *cat* and *cats* or *walk* and *walked*. Word order in Gleb may be different to word order in English. Gleb also has no words for either 'the' or 'a'.

+a = acc, +l = plural, +o = plural verb

redla hog kirt	The teacher taught the pupils
jafa redl opirp	The pupils had homework.
jafa redl olorm	The pupils liked homework.
creba red pirp	A pupil had a dog.
hogla creb vers	The dog saw the teachers

1. What is the sign that a noun is receiving the action of the verb?

2. What is the sign that a noun is plural?

3. When a noun is plural, what must you do to the verb?

4. Translate these sentences into English.

a. crebla hog pirp.

b. creba redl okirt.

c. jafa creb vers.

5. Translate these sentences into Gleb.

a. The dogs liked the teacher.

b. The teacher saw the pupils.

6. Think about what an adjective is and what a verb is. It may help you to jot this down:

Adjective =

Verb =

New knowledge: Languages often make adjectives out of verbs.

For the following sentences tick whether the word in **bold** is an adjective, a verb, or both: an adjective made from a verb.

Sentence	Adjective	Verb	Both
The smiling man walks home.			
The happy dog wags its tail.			
The cleaned clothes are in the basket.			
I can see a cat over there.			
I want to be a millionaire.			
Why have you slowed down?			
The girl feasts on the meal.			
I can see you laughing at me.			
How come you haven't cooked my dinner?			
What did the exhausted sailor want?			

7. Complex sentences are made up of main clauses and subordinate clauses. The main clause has the main verb, whereas the subordinate clause might tell us when, where or other descriptive information about the main clause. Look at the sentence below, and then look at the labelling of the sentence below it.

When the man, who had just seen the dog, fell over, I laughed.

Main clause: *I laughed*

Subordinate clause: *when the man fell over*

Subordinate clause inside the subordinate clause: *who had just seen the dog*

Break the following sentences up into main and subordinate clauses.

a. The girl went over to her friend that she had just seen.

b. How are you still hungry, when you have just eaten all of the food which I left on the stove?

c. The king considered that he was a great leader even though his soldiers would not fight for him.

Section B: Comprehension, Grammar and Translation

Read the passage and answer the questions.

Coriolanus, a Roman leader, had gone over to the enemies of Rome. He was about to lead them on attack against the city when the following incident forced him to change his mind.

Veturia, mater Corolani, et Volumnia, uxor eius quae duos parvos filios ferebat, ad <u>castra</u> hostium ambulaverunt. urbem <u>precibus</u> et <u>lacrimis</u> defendere constituerant, quod armis defendere non poterant. multae feminae Romanae, quae proelium crudelem esse nolebant, post eas contenderunt. postquam omnes castra intraverant, Coriolanus <u>oculis</u> credere nolebant. tum unus amicorum rogavit, ‘cur mater tuus uxorque misera adsunt? nonne liberos <u>tutos</u> in urbe relinquere debent? feminas salutabimus?’ nam feminae deis magna voce in mediis castris orare coeperant, dum milites spectabant. Coriolanus statim ad matrem uxoremque cucurrerunt; sed antequam dicere poterat, Veturia preces interrupit et irate ‘da mihi’ inquit, ‘responsus. Venine ad hostem an ad filium?’	1 5 9
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Glossary

castra, -orum (n. pl)	camp
preces, precum (f. pl)	prayers
lacrima, -ae (f)	tear
oculus, -i (m)	eye
tutus, -a, -um	safe
oro, -are, -avi, -atum	beg, worship, pray
interrumpo, -ere, interrumpi, interruptus	interrupt, break off
responsus, -us (m)	response
an	or

Comprehension

8. Lines 1-2: *Veturia, mater Corolani, et Volumnia, uxor eius quae duos parvos filios ferebat, ad castra hostium ambulaverunt.*

a) Who is Veturia? [1]

.....

b) Who is Volumnia? [1]

.....

c) What is only Volumnia doing? [5]

.....
.....
.....

d) What are both women doing? [3]

.....
.....

9. Lines 2-3: *urbem precibus et lacrimis defendere constituerant, quod armis defendere non poterant.*

a. What had they decided to do? [3]

.....

b. Why had they decided to do this? [2]

.....

10. Lines 3-4: *multae feminae Romanae, quae proelium crudelem esse nolebant, post eas contenderunt.*

a. What did many Roman women do? [3]

.....

b. Why did they do this? [3]

.....

11. Lines 4-5: *postquam omnes castra intraverant, Coriolanus oculis credere nolebant.*

a. Write down and translate the word which tells you who entered the camp. [2]

.....

b. What was Coriolanus's response to this occurrence? [3]

.....
.....

Grammar

12. From lines 1-5, *Veturia...credere nolebant*, give an example of:

- a. a noun in the ablative [1]
- b. an infinitive [1]
- c. a pronoun [1]
- d. a preposition, and state which case it takes after it [2]
- e. a verb in the perfect tense [1]
- f. a verb in the imperfect tense [1]
- g. a verb in the pluperfect tense [1]

13. Use the glossary to help you answer these questions:

- a. What case is 'oculorum'? [1]
- b. What is the dative for 'a tear'? [1]
- c. Circle the correct adjectival agreement to describe 'prayers' in the nominative as safe: [1]

preces tuta preces tutae preces tutas preces tutam preces tutes

14. Give an English word which derives from the Latin word and then give the meaning of the English derivation. An example has been given for you. [4]

Latin word	Derivation	Meaning of derivation
hostium	<i>hostile</i>	<i>Behaving toward someone else in a way that shows you dislike them</i>
multae		
credere		

16. Translate these sentences into Latin to finish the story!

a. The wife was praying on the ground. [4]

.....
.....
.....

b. She is not now holding the children. [4]

.....
.....
.....

c. The children ran among the weapons of the soldiers. [5]

.....
.....
.....
.....

Optional Extension Questions:

17. What do you think Coriolanus decided to do?

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.....
.....

18. What do you think this story tells us about the Romans?

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You can ask for extra paper if you would like to write more.

END OF TEST PAPER - there are no more questions.

The following pages are extra paper or space for notes



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