



WELLINGTON COLLEGE

13+ SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATION 2023

LATIN

TIME ALLOWED: 60 minutes

TOTAL MARKS: 60

- **Answer ALL sections: A, B and C**
- **Complete each section on a fresh sheet of paper**
- **Do not rush to finish the paper: accuracy of interpretation is important and quality rather than quantity is preferred**
- **Please remember to write your name and current school on the top of each sheet of paper that you use**

Section A: Comprehension

Read the following passage of Latin and answer the questions that follow in English. **DO NOT TRANSLATE!**

Cacus terrifies the town of Pallanteum and plays a trick on a famous visitor.

in montibus prope Pallanteum erat spelunca in qua monstrum saevum, Cacus nomine, 1
habitabat. hoc monstrum, cuius pater erat Vulcanus, ex ore atros ignes vomebat. cives 2
Pallantei eum maxime timebant, quod homines necabat et, corporibus consumptis, 3
capita eorum super portam speluncae figebat. nemo Caco appropinquare volebat; ille 4
igitur omnia quae volebat auferre poterat. 5

olim Hercules, boves ducens, ad Pallanteum advenit ut per noctem maneret. sed 6
dum ibi dormit, duae boum eius a Caco ablatae sunt. ille, caudas tenens, eas retro 7
duxit ut Herculem falleret. postridie, cum Hercules boves numeravisset, cognovit 8
duas abesse. vestigiiis autem conspectis, ‘vestigia’ inquit ‘a Pallanteo tendentia videre 9
non possum, sed tantum haec tendentia ad Pallanteum. ubi meas boves invenire 10
potero?’ 11

Proper names

Cacus, -i m.	Cacus
Vulcanus, -i m.	Vulcan (god of fire and the forge)
Pallanteum, -i n.	Pallanteum
Hercules, -is m.	Hercules (hero famous for his twelve labours)

Vocab

spelunca, -ae f.	cave
monstrum, -i n.	monster
os, oris n.	mouth
ater, atra, atrum	black
ignis, -is m.	fire
vomo, -ere, -ui, -itus	I spew
caput, -itis, n.	head
porta, -ae f.	door, entrance
figo, -ere, fixi, fixus	fix, fasten
bos, bovis f. (gen. pl. <i>boum</i>)	cow
aufero, auferre, abstuli, ablatum	I steal
cauda, -ae f.	tail
retro (adv.)	backwards
fallo, -ere, fefelli, falsus	I deceive
postridie	on the next day
numero, -are, -avi, -atus	I count
cognosco, -ere, cognovi, cognitus	I get to know, I find out, I discover
vestigium, -ii n.	print, footprint
tendo, -ere, tetendi, tentus	I lead, I lead
tantum (adv.)	only

1. What do we learn about Cacus (*in montibus ... habitabat* – lines 1-2)? (2)
2. *hoc ... vomebat* – line 2:
 - a. What unusual power did Cacus have? (1)
 - b. Why did he have this power? (1)
3. Why else did the people of Pallanteum fear Cacus (*cives ... figebat* – lines 2-4)?
Give **full details**. (4)
4. What was Cacus therefore able to do and why (*nemo... poterat* – lines 4-5)? (2)
5. *olim ... falleret* (lines 6-8):
 - a. What did Cacus do while Hercules was in Pallanteum? (2)
 - b. What was odd about the way Cacus did this? (1)
 - c. What was his reason for doing it in this way? (1)
 - d. Why did Hercules not stop Cacus? (1)
6. What did Hercules discover the next day (*postridie... abesse* – lines 8-9)? (1)
7. Explain in full how Cacus' trick worked (*vestigis... potero* – lines 9-11). (4)

Grammatical questions

8. Identify from the passage (3)
 - a) a present participle
 - b) a verb in the future tense
 - c) a neuter plural noun
9. Explain the reason for the subjunctive (2)
 - a) *falleret* (line 8)
 - b) *numeravisset* (line 8)
10. Explain why the infinitive 'auferre' is used in line 5. (1)
11. Give i) the CASE and ii) the REASON for that case (i.e. why it is used here) of (4)
 - a) *ore* (line 2)
 - b) *vestigis* (line 9)

Section total: 30

Section B: Translation

Translate the following Latin passage into English. You should write your translation on alternate lines. The story continues from the story in Section A, and vocabulary from there will help.

Hercules, haec verba locutus, tristis a Pallanteo cum ceteris bobus discessit. 1

interea, boves a Caco ablatae in spelunca monstri clausae erant. sed cum ceteras boves 2
ex oppido discedentes audivissent, magnum mugitum faciebant. quo audito Hercules 3
iratissimus ad speluncam cucurrit. ibi vidit portam saxis ingentibus obstructam esse; 4
Hercules tamen, quod fortior erat aliis hominibus, saxa a porta speluncae traxit. deinde 5
in speluncam intravit, fustem tenens, ut monstrum interficeret. Cacus ignes frustra 6
vomentem apprehendit et identidem pulsabat. Caco ita superato, Hercules non solum 7
boves suas recepit, sed etiam propter virtutem in Pallanteo postea colebatur. 8

Vocab

(n.b. words repeated from Section A are not reprinted below)

claudio, -ere, clausi, clausus	I shut, I shut in
bobus	ablative plural of <i>bos, bovis</i>
mugitus, mugitus m.	lowing, mooing
saxum, -i n.	rock
colligo, -ere, collegi, collectus	I gather together
obstruo, -ere, obstruxi, obstructus	I block, I block up
traho, -ere, traxi, tractus	I drag
fustis, fustis m.	club
apprehendo, -ere, -i, apprehensus	I take hold of, I grab
identidem (adv.)	again and again
pulso, -are, -avi, -atus	I beat, I strike
non solum... sed etiam	not only... but also
colo, -ere, -ui, cultus	I worship

Section total: 20

Section C: Sentences

Translate the following sentences into Latin.

The English sentences below do not repeat the events of the previous story. However, vocabulary in the previous story will help you translate them.

1. The citizens heard that Vulcan had killed men there.
2. The fathers were holding clubs in order to strike the doors of Pallanteum.
3. When we had seen the monsters, we were afraid to leave from the town.

Section total: 10

END OF PAPER