



BENENDEN
LATIN

Sixth Form Entrance Examination 2021

Time: 1 hour 30 minutes

Full Name:.....

Current School:.....

Date:.....

Instructions to candidates :

- There are four questions in this paper. Questions 1 & 4 are **compulsory**, and you must also answer **either** Question 2 **or** Question 3.
- Please adhere to the suggested timings.
- Write all your answers in this booklet.
- There are 100 marks in total for this paper.
- Dictionaries are not allowed.

Question 1 is compulsory. You are advised to spend **25mins** on this question.

1. **Read the following passage, and answer the questions below:**

In this passage, the sculptor Pygmalion carves a beautiful statue of a woman.

Pygmalion erat sculptor optimus. solebat statuas feminarum facere quod omnes feminas quas viderat vitiosas esse credebat. olim feminam eburneam sculpere volebat. haec statua pulchrior erat quam pulcherrima femina.

Pygmalion, dum statuam confectam spectat, ignem amoris per suum corpus currere sensit. statuam etiam adlocutus est quod sperabat eam sibi responsuram esse. ubi statua tacuit, sculptor ad templum Veneris festinavit ut deam oraret ut sibi faveret.

quo audito, Venus sculptorem adiuvare constituit. Pygmalion domum quam celerrime regressus est ad statuam inspiciendam. viva erat! tum statua ridere visa est. tam laetus fuit Pygmalion ut deae gratias ageret.

Names:

Pygmalion, Pygmalionis (m)
Venus, Veneris (f)

Pygmalion
Venus (the goddess of Love)

Vocabulary

sculptor, sculptoris (m)	sculptor
statua, statuae (f)	statue
vitiosus-a-um	full of faults
eburneus-a-um	(made of) ivory
sculpo, sculpere, sculpsi, sculptus	I carve
adiuvo (1)	I help
inspicio, inspicere, inspexi, inspectum	I inspect, examine
vivus-a-um	alive, living
gratias ago	I give thanks

a) Pygmalion erat sculptor optimus.(line 1)

i) What information are we given about Pygmalion?

..... [2]

b) solebat statuas feminarum facere quod omnes feminas quas viderat vitiosas esse credebat. (lines 1-2)

i) Why did Pygmalion make statues of women?

.....
.....
.....[4]

c) *olim feminam eburneam sculpere volebat.* (line 2).

i) What was special about this statue?

.....[1]

d) *Pygmalion, dum statuam confectam spectat, ignem amoris per suum corpus currere sensit.* (line 4)

i) What did Pygmalion feel?

.....
.....
.....[3]

ii) When did this feeling occur?

.....
.....
.....[2]

e) *statuam etiam adlocutus est quod sperabat eam sibi responsuram esse. ubi statua tacuit, sculptor ad templum Veneris festinavit ut deam oraret ut sibi faveret*
(lines 5-6).

i) Why did Pygmalion talk to the statue?

.....
.....
.....[3]

ii) What did he do when the statue did not reply and why?

.....
.....
.....[3]

f) *quo audito, Venus sculptorem adiuuare constituit. Pygmalion domum quam celerrime regressus est ad statuam inspiciendam.* (lines 7-8).

i) Pick out and translate the phrase which shows how eager Pygmalion was to return home.

.....
..... [2]

ii) Why was he in a rush?

.....
..... [2]

g) *tum statua ridere visa est. tam laetus fuit Pygmalion ut deae gratias ageret.* (lines 8-9).

i) What remarkable event occurred?

.....
..... [2]

ii) Why did Pygmalion give thanks to Venus?

.....
..... [2]

- h) For each of the Latin words below, give **one** English word derived from the Latin, and give the meaning of the **English** word.

One has been done for you as an example

Latin word	English word	Meaning of English word
viva	vivacious	Someone who is full of life
optimus		
credebat		

[4]

Total for Question 1

/30

Answer **either** Question 2 **or** Question 3. You are advised to spend **20 mins** on this question.

2. Answer the grammar questions on the story you have already read:

Pygmalion erat sculptor optimus. solebat statuas feminarum facere quod omnes feminas quas viderat vitiosas esse credebat. olim feminam eburneam sculperere volebat. haec statua pulchrior erat quam pulcherrima femina.

Pygmalion, dum statuam confectam spectat, ignem amoris per suum corpus currere sensit. statuam etiam adlocutus est quod sperabat eam sibi responsuram esse. ubi statua tacuit, sculptor ad templum Veneris festinavit ut deam oraret ut sibi faveret.

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a) Pick out in Latin an example of the following constructions;

i) Ablative absolute

..... [2]

ii) Purpose clause

..... [2]

iii) Result clause

..... [2]

iv) Relative clause

..... [2]

v) Indirect statement

..... [2]

b) Give the **feminine positive** and **comparative** forms of *optimus* (line 1)

..... [2]

c) Identify the **tense** and **gender** of *responsuram esse* (line 5)

..... [2]

d) What **case** is *eam* (line 5), and state the **masculine nominative singular** form.

..... [2]

e) State and explain the case of *sibi* (line 5)

..... [2]

f) Explain the grammar of *inspiciendam* (line 8)

..... [2]

Total for Question 2 /20

Do **not** translate Question 3 if you have already answered Question 2

3. Translate the following sentences into Latin:

a) The master was so cruel that everyone feared him.

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

[5]

b) A crowd of soldiers came to the forum to hear the messengers.

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

[5]

c) The very bold citizens will resist the enemy bravely.

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

[5]

d) The old men learnt that the army had been defeated in battle.

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

[5]

Total for Question 3

/20

Blank Page

Turn over for Question 4.

A series of horizontal dotted lines spanning the width of the page, providing a guide for handwriting practice.

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