

O 11—I

OXFORD LOCAL EXAMINATIONS

General Certificate of Education

Summer Examination, 1964

Ordinary Level

LATIN, PAPER I

Tuesday, 7 July. Time allowed: 2 hours

Write the number of the paper, O 11/I, on the left at the head of each sheet of your answers in the space provided.

Answer all four questions.

1. Write down—

(a) the ablative singular of—*vis, dies, mare, bos*

(b) the nominative plural of—*corpus, gradus, senex,*
iudex

(c) the other degrees of comparison of—*facilior, utilis,*
melius

(d) the genitive singular of—*qui, uterque, ipse, sapiens*

2. Write down the Latin for the following phrases, using the verbs given—

(a) we are unwilling (*nolo*)

(b) she will have followed (*sequor*)

(c) to have replied (*respondeo*)

(d) they have destroyed (*deleo*)

(e) go away! (*abeo*)

(f) about to die (*morior*)

(g) you will be sent (*mitto*)

(h) by fleeing (*fugio*)

(i) they will have demanded (*posco*)

(j) she has set out (*proficiscor*)

(k) may he be expelled! (*expello*)

(l) they had sought (*quaero*)

3. Translate into English :

(a) *A soldier of King Alexander, having, at the King's invitation, sat in the royal seat unknowingly, is frightened on realising what he has done, but is reassured*

Violens imber cum multa nive copias Alexandri adfixerat, adeo ut multi milites, superati tempestate ac frigore, perierint. Sed miles quidam, tam fessus ut vix ambulare posset, tamen ad castra pervenit. Quo viso, Alexander, qui prope ignem a servis accensum sedebat, surgit et militem in sua sede iubet sedere. Ille statim consedit, sed, cum esset animo languido atque invalido, primo non agnovit ubi requiesceret aut a quo invitatus esset. Tandem, recepto calore vitali, ut regiam sedem ipsumque regem vidit, territus surgit. Cui Alexander, 'nonne intellegis, miles,' inquit, 'te meliore fortuna quam sub barbarorum rege frui? Nam tu, qui nunc tutus es, si in sede regis barbari consedissem, sine dubio interfectus esses'.

(b) *Caesar, having defeated Pompey's troops in battle, goes on to attack his camp*

Cum milites Pompeiani, in pugna superati, intra castrorum vallum se recepissent, Caesar, ratus nullum spatium temporis perterritis dandum esse, cohortatus est suos milites ut beneficio fortunae uterentur castraque oppugnarent. Hi, quamquam magno aestu erant fatigati (nam pugna ad meridiem erat perducta), tamen, ad omnem laborem animo parati, imperio paruerunt. Castra a cohortibus quae ibi erant relictæ fortiter defendebantur. Sed milites Pompeiani qui ex acie refugerant, armis signisque militaribus abiectis, potius de fuga quam de castrorum defensione cogitabant. Neque ei qui in vallo constiterant multitudinem telorum diutius sustinere potuerunt, sed confecti vulneribus locum reliquerunt.

4. Translate into Latin:

Either, (a) When the army had been defeated by Caesar, Pompeius, fearing that he might be captured and killed, fled from the camp. If he had remained, his troops would have fought longer, but they now knew that they had been deserted by their general. Pompeius himself ordered thirty cavalymen to go with him, and with this small band he at length reached the sea. Finding a ship, he sailed to Alexandria, where he hoped to persuade the king to help him. But the king, who was desirous of pleasing Caesar, sent a centurion to kill Pompeius.

Or, (b)

(i) Tell me where there is a fire. My hands have become so cold¹ that I cannot write.

¹ *cold, frigidus, -a, -um.*

(ii) I hope to see my brother at Rome tomorrow, but I am afraid that he may not come.

(iii) If we stay here, we shall all be killed. Let us send soldiers to open the gate of the camp.

(iv) By reading this book the boys discovered that Caesar crossed the sea and conquered a part of Britain.

(v) On reaching the town the general ordered the tenth legion to attack the walls without delay.