



# The Story of Perseus



Revision Test Papers for Latin CE Level 2

## To the pupil

These twelve test papers, whose passages tell the story of Perseus, are based on the vocabulary and grammatical prescription for CE Level 2. They are set out using the same lay-out and phraseology you will find in Common Entrance Latin papers.

They provide practice in:

- translation (question 1 in each test)
- answering grammatical questions (question 2 in each test)
- simple English-into-Latin work (question 3 in each test).

There are various ways of using this booklet.

You could select an entire test and set yourself, say, 30 minutes to do it under exam conditions; or you could select just one part of a test and do that – depending on where you think your own weaknesses lie.

Make a decision on whether you are going to do each piece of work under exam conditions or with the help of grammar and vocabulary notes. Once you have made the decision - with help or without help - stick to it.

Whatever you decide to do, please make sure that your work is clearly labelled so that I know what I am supposed to be marking.

### Mark Scheme

translation passage: 10 marks  
grammar questions: 4 marks  
English-into-Latin: 6 marks  
*total: 20 marks*

For those intending to do some work at home over the Easter break, this can be e-mailed to be at **bob@basses.demon.co.uk**

This booklet is a Microsoft Word document: if you lose it over the Easter break a replacement can be e-mailed to you.

R. C. Bass  
March 2004  
bob@basses.demon.co.uk  
www.basses.demon.co.uk

## The Story of Perseus (1)

Attempt all three questions.

1. Translate the following passage into good English.

*Acrisius gets a warning.*

- 1 Acrisius rex clarus erat. urbem Argos regebat.  
filiam unam habebat. nomen filiae Danae erat.  
olim dei Acrisio nuntiaverunt: 'cave, Acrisi! filia  
tua filium habebit. hic filius te necabit.' haec  
5 verba Acrisium terruerunt.

urbs, urbis f. = city  
unam = one  
nomen = name

cave! = beware!  
habebit = (she) will have  
hic = this  
necabit = (he) will kill  
haec = these

2. a. **erat** (line 1). Give the first person singular of the present tense of this verb.  
b. **regebat** (line 1). Give the person of this verb.  
c. **Acrisio** (line 3). Give the case of this noun.  
d. **terruerunt** (line 5). Give the number of this verb.
3. Using the vocabulary given below, translate these sentences into Latin.  
a. I had a famous daughter.  
b. The words frighten the son.

I have	habeo (2)
famous	clarus, -a, -um
daughter	filia, -ae f.
word	verbum, -i n.
I frighten	terreo (2)
son	filius, -i m.

## The Story of Perseus (2)

Attempt all three questions.

1. Translate the following passage into good English.

*Acrisius tries to play safe.*

- 1 Acrisius verba deorum timebat. magnam igitur turrim aedificare constituit. ubi hoc fecit, filiam, Danaen nomine, in turrim posuit. deinde servos Danaen custodire iussit. 'sic tutus ero,' inquit
- 5 Acrisius. tutus tamen non erat.

turrim f. = tower

nomine = by name

custodio, -ire (4) = I guard

ero = I shall be

2. a. **verba** (line 1). Give the gender of this noun.  
b. **deorum** (line 1). Give the case of this noun.  
c. **fecit** (line 2). Give the first person singular of the present tense of this verb.  
d. Give an example from the passage of an infinitive.
3. Using the vocabulary given below, translate these sentences into Latin.  
a. The daughter was afraid of the god.  
b. The god frightens the slaves.

daughter	filia, -ae f.
I am afraid of	timeo (2)
god	deus, -i m.
I frighten	terreo (2)
slave	servus, -i m.

### The Story of Perseus (3)

Attempt all three questions.

1. Translate the following passage into good English.

*Jupiter pays Danae a visit.*

- 1 Iuppiter rex deorum erat. quamquam Iuno,  
regina deorum, uxor eius erat, multas alias  
feminas saepe amabat. postquam Danaen  
pulchram vidit, eam quoque amare constituit. in  
5 turrim igitur intravit et Danaen amavit.
- eius = his  
eam = her  
turrim = tower

2. a. **erat** (line 1). Give the first person singular of the present tense of this verb.  
b. **feminas** (line 3). Give the case of this noun.  
c. Give an example from the passage of a preposition.  
d. **vidit** (line 4). Give the person of this verb.
3. Using the vocabulary given below, translate these sentences into Latin.  
a. The woman liked the queen.  
b. The queen sees the god.

woman	femina, -ae f.
I like	amo (1)
queen	regina, -ae f
I see	video (2)
god	deus, -i m.

## The Story of Perseus (4)

Attempt all three questions.

1. Translate the following passage into good English.

*Acrisius makes a worrying discovery.*

- 1 postea Danae filium parvum peperit. nomen pueri Perseus erat. Acrisius, ubi Perseum vidit, perterritus et iratus erat. clamavit: 'quis est pater pueri?' Danae respondit: 'pater pueri est Iuppiter, rex deorum.' Acrisius et matrem et filium punire constituit.

peperit = gave birth to

2. a. **pueri** (line 1). In which case is this noun?  
b. **erat** (line 2). Give the first person singular of the present tense of this verb.  
c. Give an example from the passage of an infinitive.  
d. **matrem** (line 4). Give the gender of this noun.
3. Using the vocabulary given below, translate these sentences into Latin.  
a. The small boys are afraid.  
b. The angry son was shouting.

small	parvus, -a, -um
boy	puer, pueri m.
I am afraid	timeo (2)
angry	iratus, -a, -um
son	filius, -i m.
I shout	clamo (1)

## The Story of Perseus (5)

Attempt all three questions.

1. Translate the following passage into good English.

*Acrisius thinks he has disposed of Danae and Perseus.*

- 1 Acrisius Danaen et Perseum in magna cista  
clausit. deinde servos cistam ad litus portare et  
in mare iacere iussit. Danae et Perseus perterriti  
erant. undas timebant. tandem undae cistam ad  
5 insulam pepulerunt. ibi senex, Dictys nomine,  
eos invenit et servavit.
- cista, -ae f. = chest  
claudio, -ere, clausi (3) =  
I shut  
litus, litoris n. = shore,  
beach  
mare, maris n. = sea  
pello, -ere, pepuli (3) = I  
drive  
invenio, -ire, inveni (4) =  
I find  
servo, -are (1) = I save

2. a. Give an example from the passage of a conjunction.  
b. **iussit** (line 3). Give the first person singular of the present tense of this verb.  
c. **erant** (line 4). Give the number of this verb.  
d. **nomine** (line 5). In which case is this noun?
3. Using the vocabulary given below, translate these sentences into Latin.  
a. The slave was afraid of the waves.  
b. I like the big island.

slave	servus, -i m.
I am afraid	timeo (2)
wave	unda, -ae f.
I like	amo (1)
big	magnus, -a, -um
island	insula, -ae f.

## The Story of Perseus (6)

Attempt all three questions.

1. Translate the following passage into good English.

*King Polydectes takes a fancy to Danae.*

1 Danae et Perseus in insula laeti diu habitabant.

Perseus iuvenis iam erat et mater eius femina

adhuc pulchra erat. rex insulae, Polydectes

adhuc = still

nomine, ubi Danaen conspexit, eam statim

5 amavit et ducere cupiebat. Perseus tamen

duco, -ere, duxi (3) = I marry

Polydectem non amabat. ei clamavit: 'numquam

matrem meam duces.'

2. a. Give an example from the passage of an adverb.

b. **habitabant** (line 1). Give the tense of this verb.

c. **erat** (line 2). Give the number of this verb.

d. **conspexit** (line 4). Give the first person singular of the present tense of this verb.

3. Using the vocabulary given below, translate these sentences into Latin.

a. The woman liked the island.

b. The good women were shouting.

woman femina, -ae f.

I like amo (1)

island insula, -ae f.

good bonus, -a, -um

I shout clamo, -are (1)

## The Story of Perseus (7)

Attempt all three questions.

1. Translate the following passage into good English.

*King Polydectes issues a challenge to Perseus.*

1 Perseus Polydectem non amabat. Polydectes  
Perseum non amabat. Perseus fortis sed iuvenis  
erat. regi dixit: 'ego te non timeo, Polydectes.  
ego vir fortis sum.' 'si vir fortis es,' respondit

si = if

5 Polydectes, 'Medusam neca, deinde caput eius  
ad me fer!'

caput, capitis n. = head  
fer! = bring!

2. a. **erat** (line 3). Give the first person singular of the present tense of this verb.
- b. **regi** (line 3). In which case is this noun?
- c. **timeo** (line 2). Give the person of this verb.
- d. Give an example from the passage of a personal pronoun.
3. Using the vocabulary given below, translate these sentences into Latin.
- a. Perseus kills Medusa.
- b. The boy was afraid of the girl.

Perseus	Perseus m.
I kill	neco, -are (1)
Medusa	Medusa, -ae f.
boy	puer, pueri m.
I am afraid of	timeo, -ere (2)
girl	puella, -ae f.

## The Story of Perseus (8)

Attempt all three questions.

1. Translate the following passage into good English.

*Perseus receives help from the gods.*

- 1 haec verba Polydectis Perseum terruerunt. hic,  
quamquam iuvenis fortis erat, Medusam  
timebat. dei tamen deaeque auxilium Perseo  
dederunt. gladium novum et scutum politum ei  
5 dederunt. Perseus, ubi haec arma accepit, iam  
laetus erat. non iam Medusam timebat. ab insula  
navigavit et ad Medusam iter fecit.

politus, -a, -um =  
polished

2. a. **ei** (line 4). Give the nominative masculine singular of this pronoun.  
b. **dederunt** (line 5). Give the first person singular of the present tense of this verb.  
c. **insula** (line 6). In which case is this noun? Why is this case used?
3. Using the vocabulary given below, translate these sentences into Latin.  
a. The boys have new swords.  
b. We frighten the goddess.

boy	puer, pueri m.
I have	habeo, -ere (2)
new	novus, -a, -um
sword	gladius, -i m.
I frighten	terreo, -ere (2)
goddess	dea, -ae f.

## The Story of Perseus (9)

Attempt all three questions.

1. Translate the following passage into good English.

*Perseus kills Medusa.*

- 1 iter longum erat. Perseus tamen post multa pericula ad terram, ubi Medusa habitabat, tandem advenit. contra Medusam fortiter pugnavit et auxilio deorum eam occidit. ubi hoc fecit, caput eius abscidit et ad insulam rediit.

caput, capitis n. = head  
abscido, -ere, abscidi  
(3) = I cut off

2. a. **iter** (line 1). Give the gender of this noun.  
b. **terram** (line 2). In which case is this noun?  
c. Give an example from the passage of an adverb.  
d. **fecit** (line 5). Give the first person singular of the present tense of this verb.
3. Using the vocabulary given below, translate these sentences into Latin.  
a. They do not fear dangers.  
b. The god liked the island.

not	non
I fear	timeo, -ere (2)
danger	periculum, -i n.
god	deus, -i m.
I like	amo, -are (1)
island	insula, -ae f.

## The Story of Perseus (10)

Attempt all three questions.

1. Translate the following passage into good English.

*Perseus saves Andromeda.*

- 1 Perseus Medusam occiderat. ad Graeciam iam redibat et caput Medusae in sacco portabat. in itinere puellam pulchram conspexit. nomen huius puellae Andromeda erat. illa perterrita erat, quod monstrum eam petebat. Perseus tamen eam servavit. caput Medusae monstro ostendit et in saxum id mutavit.

Graecia, -ae f. = Greece  
caput, capitis n. = head  
saccus, -i m. = bag

monstrum, -i n. =  
monster  
peto, -ere, petivi (3) = I  
attack

saxum, -i n. = rock

2. a. **occiderat** (line 1). Give the tense of this verb.  
b. Give an example from the passage of a preposition.  
c. **Medusae** (line 2). In which case is this noun?  
d. **conspexit** (line 3). Give the first person singular of the present tense of this verb.
3. Using the vocabulary given below, translate these sentences into Latin.  
a. Perseus sees Medusa.  
b. We were carrying the frightened girl.

Perseus	Perseus, -i m.
I see	video, -ere (2)
Medusa	Medusa, -ae f.
I carry	porto, -are (1)
frightened	perterritus, -a, -um
girl	puella, -ae f.

## The Story of Perseus (11)

Attempt all three questions.

1. Translate the following passage into good English.

*Perseus surprises Polydectes.*

- 1 Perseus, ubi Andromedam servavit, ad  
Graeciam rediit. Polydectes, ubi Perseum vidit, Graecia, -ae f. = Greece  
iratus erat. 'quid hic facis?' Perseo clamavit.  
'num caput Medusae habes?' Perseus caput, capitis n. = head
- 5 respondit: 'Medusam occidi et caput eius hic  
habeo. specta!' caput Medusae Perseus  
ostendit. Polydectes caput spectavit et in saxum saxum, -i n. = rock  
statim mutatus est. mutatus est = (he) was turned

2. a. **Graeciam** (line 1). In which case is this noun?  
b. **rediit** (line 2). Give the first person singular of the present tense of this verb.  
c. **facis** (line 2). Give the person of this verb.  
d. Give an example from the passage of an adverb.
3. Using the vocabulary given below, translate these sentences into Latin.  
a. Andromeda sees the islands.  
b. Perseus was looking at Medusa.

Andromeda	Andromeda, -ae f.
I see	video, -ere (2)
island	insula, -ae f.
Perseus	Perseus, -i m.
I look at	specto, -are (1)
Medusa	Medusa, -ae f.

## The Story of Perseus (12)

Attempt all three questions.

1. Translate the following passage into good English.

*The oracle is fulfilled at the city of Larissa.*

1 Perseus Polydectem occiderat. Danae, mater  
Persei, tuta iam erat. diu Perseus et Danae laeti  
habitabant. olim Perseus ad urbem Larissam iter  
fecit. ibi certamina athletica habebantur.

certamina athletica  
habebantur = athletics  
contests were being  
held

5 Perseus discum iecit. discus forte spectatorem  
icit et necavit. hic spectator Acrisius erat. dei  
vera dixerant. Perseus avum suum occiderat.

discus, -i m. = discus  
spectator, -oris m. =  
spectator  
icit = (it) struck  
vera = the truth  
avus, -i m. =  
grandfather

2. a. **urbem** (line 3). In which case is this noun?  
b. **iecit** (line 5). Give the first person singular of the present tense of this verb.  
c. **necavit** (line 6). Give the number of this verb.  
d. Give an example from the passage of an adverb.
3. Using the vocabulary given below, translate these sentences into Latin.  
a. Perseus kills the grandfather.  
b. The happy gods were watching.

Perseus	Perseus, -i m.
I kill	neco, -are (1)
grandfather	avus, -i m.
happy	laetus, -a, -um
god	deus, -i m.
I watch	specto, -are (1)