

Eton College King's Scholarship Examination 2010

LATIN

(One and a half hours)

Answer question 1 and ONE other question.

1. Answer all the questions on the following passage.

How the Carthaginian Hannibal mocked King Antiochus.

- 1 in libris hanc fabulam invenimus. **Hannibal** Carthaginiensis domi regis Antiochi olim bene **cavillatus est**. ea cavillatio huius **modi** fuit: ostendebat ei Antiochus in **campo** copias ingentes quas convocaverat ut bellum contra populum Romanum gereret. collegerat exercitum **insignibus** ex auro factis pulcherrimum; inducebat etiam **pedites** cum gladiis, elephantos cum **turribus**, equitesque telis et scutis **praefulgentes**. tum rex, **contemplatione** exercitus permotus, **Hannibali** “putasne,” inquit, “**satis** esse Romanis haec omnia?” tum **Poenus**, deridens **ignaviam** militum multa cum pecunia comparatorum: “**satis**, sine **dubio satis** esse credo haec omnia, etiam si Romani **avarissimi** sunt.” nihil neque **tam lepide**
- 5
- 10 neque **tam** crudeliter dici potest. nam cum Antiochus de numero exercitus sui rogavisset, responderat **Hannibal** de **praeda** iam Romanis diligenter parata.

AULUS GELLIUS, *Attic Nights* (adapted)

Hannibal, -alis (m)	<i>Hannibal</i>	satis	<i>enough</i>
cavillor, -ari, -atus sum	<i>I make a joke</i>	Poenus, -a, -um	<i>Carthaginian</i>
modus, -i (m)	<i>kind, type</i>	ignavia, -ae (f)	<i>worthlessness</i>
campus, -i (m)	<i>plain</i>	dubium, -i (n)	<i>doubt</i>
insigne, -is (n)	<i>adornment</i>	avarus, -a, -um	<i>greedy</i>
pedites, -um (m pl)	<i>infantry</i>	tam	<i>so</i>
turris, -is (f)	<i>tower</i>	lepidus, -a, -um	<i>witty</i>
praefulgeo, -ere, praefulsi	<i>I shine</i>	praeda, -ae (f)	<i>plunder, booty</i>
contemplatio, -onis (f)	<i>sight, surveying</i>		

- (a) Translate the whole passage into English, writing your translation on alternate lines. [40]
- (b) Make these nouns plural, leaving the cases unchanged:
(i) *campo* (line 3);
(ii) *contemplatione* (line 6);
(iii) *exercitus* (line 10). [3]
- (c) Give from the passage one example of each of the following:
(i) a perfect passive participle;
(ii) a present active participle;
(iii) a pluperfect active indicative;
(iv) a present passive infinitive. [4]

- (d) State **and account for** the tense and mood of *gereret* (line 4) **and** *rogavisset* (line 11). [4]
- (e) State **and account for** the cases of the following nouns and pronouns:
(i) *ei* (line 2);
(ii) *auro* (line 4);
(iii) *ignaviam* (line 8). [6]
- (f) Give the first person singular of the present active indicative of the following verbs:
(i) *fuit* (line 2);
(ii) *permotus* (line 6);
(iii) *responderat* (line 11). [3]

[Total for question 1: 60 marks]

NOW ANSWER EITHER QUESTION 2 OR QUESTION 3.

ANSWER EITHER QUESTION 2 OR QUESTION 3

2. Read the following passage, then answer the questions which follow. You should pay careful attention to the number of marks available for each question.

Quintus Caedicius, a Roman tribune of the soldiers in the first Carthaginian war, sacrifices himself for the state and earns the praise of the consul Cato.

- 1 imperator Poenus in terra Sicilia, bello Carthaginiensi primo, ut exercitum
Romanum oppugnaret progressus montes locosque superiores occupaverat.
itaque milites Romani iter in locum periculosum faciebant. tribunus ad consulem
venit, ostendit hostes circumstantes, ei persuasit ut **quadringentos** milites ad
5 **verrucam quandam** ire iuberet, eamque ut occuparent imperaret hortareturque.
“hostes ubi id conspicient,” inquit, “fortissimus **quisque** et audacissimus
contendet nostros oppugnare, unoque illo opere **se alligabunt** atque illi omnes
quadringenti sine dubio interficientur. eodem autem tempore occupatis in ea
10 **caede** hostibus exercitum ex hoc loco educere poteris. alia **praeter** hanc **salutis**
via nulla est.” consul tribuno respondit, “sed illos **quadringentos** in medias
copias hostium quis ducet?” “ego hanc tibi et rei publicae vitam do.” consul
tribunum magna voce laudavit, qui sine mora ad mortem cum suis profectus est.
hostes eorum audaciam **admirati sunt** sed, cum apparuisset eos ad eam **verrucam**
15 iter celeriter facere, mittit contra illos imperator Carthaginiensis pedites
equitesque quos in exercitu viros habuit optimos. Romani milites
circumveniuntur, circumventi repugnant; fit proelium diu **anceps**. tandem
superat multitudo. **quadringenti** omnes cum tribuno multa vulnera passi
moriuntur. consul interea, dum ibi pugnatur, reliquos milites in locos tutos
subducit.

AULUS GELLIUS, *Attic Nights* (adapted)

quadringenti, -ae, -a	four hundred	caedes, -is (f)	slaughter
verruca, -ae (f)	wart	praeter + accusative	except
quidam, quaedam, quoddam	a certain	salus, salutis (f)	safety
quisque, quaeque, quidque	each	admiror, -ari, -atus sum	I admire
(me) alligo, -are, -avi, -atum	I tie (myself) up	anceps, ancipitis	two-edged

- (a) Lines 1-2 (*imperator...occupaverat*): what had the Carthaginian general done and for what reason? [3]
- (b) Line 3 (*itaque...faciebant*): what was the consequence for the Romans? [2]
- (c) Translate lines 3-5 (*tribunus...hortareturque*). [5]
- (d) Line 5: what do you think the “wart” (*verruca*) really was? [1]
- (e) Lines 6-8 (*hostes...interficientur*): what did the tribune expect to happen? [6]
- (f) Lines 8-9 (*eodem....poteris*): what was the purpose of his plan? [3]

- (g) Translate the last sentence of his speech (lines 9-10: *alia...nulla est*). [2]
- (h) Lines 10-11 (*sed illos...vitam do*): explain the consul's question and the tribune's answer. [4]
- (i) Lines 14-15 (*mittit...optimos*): what did the Carthaginian general do when it became clear that the Romans were on the move? [3]
- (j) What does the author mean by the phrase *proelium anceps* in line 16? Do not simply translate the phrase. [2]
- (k) What is the tense of the main verbs in lines 14-19 (*mittit...subducit*) **and** why do you think the author has chosen that tense? [2]
- (l) Turn these reported words of the tribune back into the Latin which he actually said:
- tribunus...ei persuasit ut quadringentos milites ad verrucam quandam ire iuberet, eamque ut occuparent imperaret hortareturque* (lines 4-5) [4]
- (m) Give from the passage one example of each of the following:
- (i) a future passive indicative;
 - (ii) an ablative absolute;
 - (iii) a perfect deponent participle. [3]

[Total for question 2: 40 marks]

3. Translate this passage into Latin, writing your translation on alternate lines.

The old man was tired and he spoke slowly. The men who were standing near the river came forward to hear him. Some in the crowd were afraid because the king had sent his soldiers to find the old man and arrest his companions. Others wanted to fight and were prepared to die for freedom. Their leader told them that the king had attacked their homes, killed their parents, captured their wives, snatched their money. "Don't wait for help," he said. "Hurry to the **palace** before dawn. When you have demanded food, tell the king to leave the city without delay!" Suddenly they saw weapons shining on the hill and heard men in the woods behind the river. Most of them fled as quickly as possible. The old man was left by himself, quietly **lamenting** the words which he had spoken in vain.

palace	<i>regia, -ae (f)</i>
I lament	<i>defleo, -ere, deflevi, defletum</i>

[Total for question 3: 40 marks]

END OF PAPER