

# Eton College King's Scholarship Examination 2020

## LATIN

(One and a half hours)

*Remember to write your candidate number on every sheet of answer paper used.*

*Answer Question 1 and either Question 2 or Question 3.*

**Do not turn over until told to do so.**

***Answer Question 1 and ONE other question.***

**1. Answer all the questions on the following passage.**

*Gaius Mucius Scaevola gained fame, and his surname, for his extreme bravery in pursuit of glory.*

nemo est notior propter virtutem quam Gaius Mucius, cui cognomen Scaevola a 1  
 Romanis datum est. ubi **Porsenna**, rex **Etruscorum**, urbem Romam gravi ac longo  
 bello oppugnabat, Mucius flumen transire, castra hostium ferro **stricto** intrare, regem,  
 qui ante **aram** stabat, occidere constituit, ut plurima praemia a ducibus Romanis  
 acciperet. quamquam spe maximae gloriae profectus est, illo die a Fortuna abiectus est; 5  
**scribam** enim, qui vestimenta regia forte gerebat, magna turba hostium spectante **pro**  
 rege interfecit. deinde Porsenna, periculo territus victusque ira, custodibus suis  
 imperavit ut illum iuvenem in easdem flammis, quae ad sacrificium paratae erant,  
 conicerent. quo audito, Mucius ‘noli,’ clamavit, ‘credere te me superavisse. hanc  
 manum **accendam** quod corpus **vile** est mihi qui gloriam aeternam peto,’ et **dextram** 10  
 in flammis fortissime iniecit. hoc magnopere **admiratus**, rex eum liberari iussit et ‘tu  
 tutus abi,’ inquit, ‘qui te ipsum crudelius quam me vulneravisti.’

Porsenna, ae (m)	<i>Lars Porsenna</i>
Etrusci, -orum (m)	<i>Etruscans (enemies of Rome)</i>
stringo, stringere, strinxi, strictus	<i>I draw, unsheathe</i>
ara, arae (f)	<i>altar</i>
scriba, ae (m)	<i>scribe</i>
pro + ablative	<i>instead of</i>
accendo, accendere, accendi, accensus	<i>I set fire to</i>
vilis, vilis, vile	<i>worthless</i>
dextra, dextrae (f)	<i>right hand</i>
admiror, admirari, admiratus sum	<i>I wonder at</i>

(a) Translate the whole passage into English, **writing your translation on alternate lines.** [40]

(b) Make the following nouns plural, leaving the case unchanged:

- (i) virtutem (line 1)
- (ii) flumen (line 3)
- (iii) turba (line 6)

[3]

(c) Give one example from the passage of each of the following:

- (i) a pronoun
- (ii) a 4<sup>th</sup> declension noun
- (iii) a pluperfect indicative verb
- (iv) a comparative adverb
- (v) a present active participle
- (vi) a present passive infinitive

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(d) Give the first person singular of the present indicative of the following verbs:

- (i) datum est (line 2)
- (ii) profectus est (line 5)
- (iii) iussit (line 11)

[3]

(e) Explain why these verbs are subjunctive:

- (i) acciperet (line 5)
- (ii) conicerent (line 9)

[2]

(f) State **and** explain the cases of the following words:

- (i) die (line 5)
- (ii) custodibus (line 7)
- (iii) te (line 9)

[6]

[Total for question 1: 60]

***Now Answer EITHER Question 2 OR Question 3***

TURN OVER

## *Answer EITHER Question 2 OR Question 3*

2. Read the following passage, then answer the questions which follow. Do not translate unless instructed to do so.

*Curio leads his already worn out troops to a position outside the town of Utica in pursuit of his enemy Varus.*

Curio, dux Romanus, cuius exercitus diu in Sicilia pugnabat, ad Africam profectus est 1  
 ut hostes persequeretur. postquam iter duos dies et tres noctes fecit, tandem ad flumen  
 pervenit, ubi castra posuit. **Rebelio** ibi cum multis copiis relicto, ipse cum **equitibus**  
 progressus est ut exercitum hostium, qui circum oppidum Uticam positus erat,  
 inspiceret. multum frumentum multaque animalia in urbem ab agricolis portari et 5  
 muros telis saevis defendi vidit. incola etiam Curioni de loco roganti dixit multitudinem  
 copiarum novarum, quae missae erant ut Varo auxilium ferrent, per agros contendere.  
 Curio, ad castra regressus, militibus in **contionem** a ducibus convocatis nuntiavit  
 hostes proelium parare et **obsidionem** longissimam tolerare posse. quae cum haec 10  
 audivissent, perterriti erant et bellum gerere nolebant. Curio igitur omnes socios  
 convocavit ut consilium optimum auxilio eorum caperet: alii ei persuadere conati sunt  
 ut statim hostes oppugnaret, alii ut milites labore fessos multaue passos ad mare  
 reduceret. ille sine mora impetum facere constituit sed primo suos exhortatus est ut  
 maximam virtutem ostenderent: ‘hostes,’ inquit ‘totis **viribus** petite. mox maxima 15  
 praemia belli accipietis et capietis somnum altissimum.’ his verbis incitati, Romani,  
 quorum telis sagittisque terrebantur hostes, per medios concurrerunt.

Rebelius, i (m)	<i>Rebelius (officer under Curio)</i>
equites, equitum (m pl)	<i>cavalry</i>
contio, contionis (f)	<i>assembly, meeting</i>
obsidio, obsidionis (f)	<i>siege</i>
vires, virium (f pl)	<i>strength</i>

- (a) *Curio ... persequeretur* (lines 1-2): what are we told about Curio and his army in this sentence? [3]
- (b) *postquam ... posuit* (lines 2-3):
- i. How long does the journey mentioned here take? [1]
  - ii. State and translate a Latin word or phrase which suggests this was considered a long journey. [1]
  - iii. What does Curio do when he reaches the river? [1]
- (c) *Rebelio ... inspiceret* (lines 3-5): translate this sentence, **writing your answer on alternate lines.** [5]
- (d) *multum ... contendere* (lines 5-7): what does Curio find out on his exploratory expedition? [5]
- (e) *Curio ... posse* (lines 8-9):
- i. What happens in the camp on Curio’s return? [2]
  - ii. What news does Curio announce to his men? [4]
- (f) *quae ... nolebant* (lines 9-10): how do the troops respond to Curio’s announcement? [2]

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- (g) *Curio ... ostenderent* (lines 10-14):
- i. For what reason does Curio gather together all his allies? [2]
  - ii. What different pieces of advice was he offered? [3]
  - iii. Explain why the troops needed encouragement. [2]
- (h) *hostes ... altissimum* (lines 14-15): translate this speech, **writing your answer on alternate lines.** [4]
- (i) *his ... concurrerunt* (line 15-16): what are we told about Curio's Romans in this final sentence? [2]
- (j) Provide one example **in Latin** for each of the following:
- i. a temporal clause
  - ii. an ablative absolute
  - iii. a relative clause [3]

[Total for question 2: 40]

**3. Translate this passage into Latin, writing your translation on alternate lines. Do not attempt this question if you have already answered question 2.**

During the reign of Tarquinius, a **snake** was found in the **palace**. Nearly everyone who was there fled in terror when they saw this, but the king remained, because he believed that the **snake** had been sent by the gods themselves. Therefore, he immediately ordered his two sons and Brutus, the son of his sister, to make for **Delphi** with great haste. After the three young men had travelled for many days by land and sea, they caught sight of the very famous temple. When they asked about the **snake**, the god replied in a loud voice: 'He who will first give a **kiss** to his mother will be king.' On returning home, the brothers looked for their mother, but Brutus immediately gave a **kiss** to the earth lying beneath his feet, which he believed was the mother of all.

snake	<i>serpens, serpentis (m)</i>
palace	<i>regia, ae (f)</i>
Delphi (famous for its oracle of Apollo)	<i>Delphi, Delphorum (m pl)</i>
kiss	<i>osculum, i (n)</i>

[Total for question 3: 40]

[End of paper]