

Eton College King's Scholarship Examination 2022

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 instructed to do so.

Answer Question 1 and ONE other question.

1. Answer all the questions on the following passage.

Caesar appoints Servius Galba to look after an area of Gaul near the Alps. The Gauls, upset at how the Romans have treated them, rise up in rebellion.

Caesar, ubi ducem legionis, nomine Galbam, et partem equitum ad locum inter montes flumenque misit, Romam profectus est. nam volebat illum viam per Alpas defendere, quod mercatores per hanc viam progredientes in magno periculo erant. Caesar igitur illi imperavit ut legionem hic poneret et contra hostes fortiter pugnaret. 1

post paucos dies, nuntius sociorum Galbae, qui in proximo oppido manebat, nuntiavit maximum exercitum Gallorum in montibus convenisse. qui, liberis a Romanis iniuste captis, iratissimi erant et oppidum Romanorum cum parva parte exercitus sine mora oppugnaverunt. deinde hastis iactis et plurimis Romanis necatis, domum laetissime rediverunt quod solum pauci suorum vulnerati erant. propter hoc primum proelium, Galba legionem convocatam iussit omnia parare ut celeriter ad locum tutiorem fugeret. 5
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interea Galli, cum legionem Romanam in oppido manentem conspexissent, Romanos cum toto exercitu iterum oppugnare constituerunt. in hoc secundo proelio, Romani arma telaque hostium diu passi sunt. Galli autem, propter maiorem magnitudinem exercitus, Romanos facile superaverunt. 13

Names

<i>Caesar, Caesaris (m)</i>	Caesar
<i>Galba, Galbae (m)</i>	Galba
<i>Galli, Gallorum (m plur)</i>	Gauls
<i>Alpae, Alpas (f plur)</i>	the Alps

Vocabulary

<i>legio, legionis (f)</i>	legion
<i>equites, equitum (m plur)</i>	cavalry
<i>mercator, mercatoris (m)</i>	merchant
<i>proximus, -a, -um</i>	nearby
<i>iniuste</i>	‘unjustly’
<i>solum</i>	‘only’

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- (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) ducem (line 1)
(ii) periculo (line 3)
(iii) exercitum (line 6) [3]
- (c) Give one example from the passage of each of the following:
(i) a preposition
(ii) a neuter noun
(iii) a pronoun
(iv) a perfect passive participle
(v) a perfect active infinitive
(vi) a superlative adverb [6]
- (d) Give the first person singular of the present indicative of the following verbs:
(i) misit (line 1)
(ii) iactis (line 7)
(iii) rediverunt (line 8) [3]
- (e) Explain why these verbs are subjunctive:
(i) poneret (line 3)
(ii) conspexissent (line 11) [2]
- (f) State **and** explain the cases of the following words:
(i) illi (line 3)
(ii) domum (line 8)
(iii) proelio (line 12) [6]

[Total for question 1: 60]

Now Answer EITHER Question 2 OR Question 3

Please 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.*

The senate (the Roman governmental body) elects a new leader, Publius Scipio Aemilianus (the son of a renowned general), to deal with the African city of Carthage once and for all.

tandem, senatus Carthaginem delere constituit, quod Romani omnibus rumoribus de Carthaginiensibus credidisse dicuntur magis quam veritati nuntiorum suorum. sic eodem tempore Aemilianus, vir patri virtutibus similis, auctoritate boni militis civisque, et optimus dux saeculi sui, qui et a regibus et a reginis propter facta dictaque laudatus est, aedilitatem petens consul forte factus est. 1

is in Hispania gloriam iam adeptus erat, cum hostem maximae magnitudinis audaciter superavisset, quamquam ipse homo modica vi solum erat. nunc Aemiliano ducente, bellum contra Carthaginienses duos annos adhuc pugnatum, celeriter confectum est. non solum Romani magna cum virtute omnes cives occiderunt sed etiam urbem deleverunt cuius nomen semper timebant. postea senatui nuntiatum est Aemilianum orationem dedisse in qua copias hortatus est: "o milites" inquit "nolite spem relinquere. trans mare undis pulsi et in nostris navibus ad portum progressi, hostes miseros tandem superabimus. centum et undeviginti annos neque hos vincere neque urbem occupare potuimus. nunc arma ferte. vos iubeo muros urbis fortius oppugnare quam antea in Hispania. nos hodie maiorem gloriam accipiemus." 10 12

Names

<i>Carthago, Carthaginis (f)</i>	Carthage
<i>Carthaginiensis, -is (m)</i>	Carthaginian
<i>Aemilianus, -i (m)</i>	Aemilianus
<i>Hispania, -ae (f)</i>	Spain

Vocabulary

<i>senatus, -us (m)</i>	the senate
<i>veritas, veritatis (f)</i>	truth
<i>tempus, temporis (n)</i>	time
<i>similis, -e</i>	similar
<i>auctoritas, auctoritatis (f)</i>	authority
<i>saeculum, -i (n)</i>	generation
<i>aedilitas, aedilitatis (f)</i>	the aedileship (a junior senatorial position)
<i>consul, consulis (m)</i>	consul (the most senior senatorial position)
<i>adipiscor, adipisci, adeptus sum</i>	I obtain
<i>modica vi</i>	'of moderate strength'
<i>adhuc</i>	until now, up to this point
<i>conficio, conficere, confeci, confectus</i>	I finish
<i>oratio, orationis (f)</i>	speech
<i>antea</i>	previously, before

- (a) *tandem... suorum* (lines 1-2):
- (i) what did the senate decide to do? [1]
- (ii) why did they decide to do this? [4]
- (b) *sic... factus est* (lines 2-4): what do we learn about the character of Aemilianus? [5]

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- (c) *is... solum erat* (lines 5-6): how did Aemilianus obtain glory in Spain? [4]
- (d) *nunc... confectum est* (lines 6-7): translate this sentence, **writing your answer on alternate lines.** [4]
- (e) *non... timebant* (lines 7-8): [3]
- (i) what did the Romans manage to achieve? [3]
- (ii) what motivation is given for their actions? [2]
- (f) *postea... hortatus est* (lines 8-9): what was reported to the senate? [2]
- (g) *o milites...relinquere* (line 9): turn this *direct* speech into *indirect* speech by writing down the correct form of the **Latin verb** to complete the sentence: [1]
- militibus imperavit ne spem*
- (h) *trans... superabimus* (line 10): translate this sentence, **writing your answer on alternate lines.** [4]
- (i) *centum... potuimus* (line 11): what had the Romans not been able to do? Include all relevant details. [3]
- (j) *nunc... Hispania* (lines 11-12): what instructions did Aemilianus give to his men? [2]
- (k) *nos... accipiemus* (lines 12): what did Aemilianus say to motivate his men? [2]
- (l) From the passage above, provide one example **in Latin** for each of the following: [3]
- (i) an indirect statement
- (ii) an ablative absolute
- (iii) a relative clause

[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.**

Horatius defends the single bridge over the Tiber from enemy attack.

No one except for two companions were now helping Horatius. After the others had been ordered to destroy the bridge from behind with their swords, the three men were bravely fighting the enemy for a few hours. When a small part of the bridge remained, Horatius encouraged his companions to leave him behind. Then he stood on the bridge, and although he was one man against very many, he killed many soldiers. Thus the others at first were afraid to advance towards him, but with a great shout they threw their spears. Horatius, loving his homeland, was defending himself with his shield for a long time. However, after the bridge had at last been destroyed, he suddenly heard the shout of his own men. After this, Horatius, wounded, threw himself into the water and reached the bank of the river safely.

Name

Horatius *Horatius, -i (m)*

Vocabulary

except for	<i>praeter (+ acc)</i>	from behind	' <i>a tergo</i> '
bridge	<i>pons, pontis (m)</i>	bank	<i>ripa, -ae (f)</i>

[Total for question 3: 40]

[END OF PAPER]