Eton College King's Scholarship Examination 2024

LATIN

(90 minutes)

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 about the following passage. You are expected to work out the meanings of words in bold print.*

Two brothers fight over the kingship of the Greek city of Thebes.

cives urbis Thebarum, post exsilium regis, regem novum legere non poterant. itaque Polynices, unus filiorum regis **expulsi**, civibus persuasit ut fratrem suum, Eteoclem nomine, regem facerent unum annum, et postea potestatem sibi unum annum darent. haec locutus ex urbe quam celerrime egressus est. itinere longo facto, in urbem aliam tandem acceptus est.

Eteocles tamen, dum Polynices abest, civibus fratrem suum hostem urbis nunc esse nuntiavit, 5
promittens se eum domum **regressum** necaturum esse. interea Polynices multos amicos sociosque invenerat. perfidia fratris cognita, iratus comitibus **convocatis** imperavit ut Thebas magno cum exercitu redirent: 'solum poterimus' inquit 'hanc urbem capere cum plurimis militibus, quod Thebis septem portae sunt.'

socii his auditis statim pugnare cupiebant. vates autem cui dei magnopere favebant, sciebat 10
ducem copiarum in proelio moriturum esse. Polynicem igitur hortari conabatur ne bellum contra fratrem gereret, sed frustra. maxima pars exercitus fortiter pugnans deleta est. forte Eteocles ipse, cum Polynicem interfecisset, **graviter** vulneratus prope fratrem etiam mortuus est.

Names

Thebae, Thebarum (f)	Thebes (a city in north-eastern mainland Greece)
Polynices, Polynicis (m)	Polynices
Eteocles, Eteoclis (m)	Eteocles

Vocabulary

exsilium, -i (n)	exile, banishment
potestas, potestatis (f)	power
promitto, promittere, promisi, promissus	promise
perfidia, -ae (f)	treachery
cognosco, cognoscere, cognovi, cognitus	get to know, hear about
solum	only
porta, -ae (f)	gate
vates, vatis (m)	prophet, priest, soothsayer
faveo, favere, favi (+ dat)	favour, support
scio, scire, scivi, scitus	know

LATIN

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

b) Make the following nouns plural, leaving the case unchanged: **[2]**

    i)   regis (line 2)

    ii)   ducem (line 11)

c) Make the following noun singular, leaving the case unchanged: **[1]**

    i)   civibus (line 5)

d)   Give one example from the passage of each of the following: **[6]**

    i)   an adverb

    ii)   a superlative adjective

    iii)   a pronoun

    iv)   a present participle

    v)   a perfect deponent participle

    vi)   a perfect passive indicative verb

e)   Give the first person singular of the present indicative of the following verbs: **[3]**

    i)   necaturum esse (line 6)

    ii)   poterimus (line 8)

    iii)   mortuus est (line 13)

f)   Explain why these verbs are subjunctive: **[2]**

    i)   redirent (line 8)

    ii)   interfecisset (line 13)

g)   State and explain the cases of the following words: **[6]**

    i)   filiorum (line 2)

    ii)   haec (line 3)

    iii)   comitibus (line 7)

[Total for question 1: 60]

Now answer EITHER Question 2 OR Question 3

Answer EITHER Question 2 (below) OR Question 3 (on page 6)

2. ***Read the following passage, then answer the questions which follow. Do not translate unless instructed to do so. You are expected to work out the meanings of words in bold print.***

Lucius Cinna, a former enemy of the Emperor Augustus, is discovered plotting against him, but is spared after the intervention of Augustus' wife, Livia.

Augustus princeps multos annos fuerat. cum in Gallia maneret, nuntiatum est Lucium Cinnam, quamquam Augustus ei multa dona dederat, eum necare constituisse. principi in animo habenti se iuvenem nobilem punire debere, uxor, Livia nomine, appropinquavit. 'accipiesne' inquit 'meum consilium? parce Cinnae. iam captus nocere tibi non potest. multi antea te crudeliter agentem necare volebant; nunc tamen, ubi omnes te clementem esse viderunt, inimicos nullos 5
habebis.' ille quo audito laetissimus uxori gratias egit. imperavit custodibus ut Cinnam solum ad se ducerent. omnibus e cubiculo **emissis**, cum secundam Cinnae **importari** cathedram iussisset, 'noli' inquit ' me loquentem interpellare, nec medio sermone meo **exclamare**.'

omnibus de coniuratione dictis princeps 'vitam' inquit 'tibi, Cinna, iterum **reddo.** primum hostis fueras, deinde insidiator eras; nunc spero nos **amicitiam** ex hoc die habituros esse. solum unum 10
certamen inter nos erit: quis fidelior alteri erit?' postea princeps Cinnae favebat, et ne inimici quidem contra Augustum coniurationem parare conati sunt.

Names

Augustus, -i (m)	Augustus
Gallia, -ae (f)	Gaul
Lucius Cinna, Lucii Cinnae (m)	Lucius Cinna (sometimes referred to as 'Cinna')
Livia, Liviae (f)	Livia

Vocabulary

animus, -i (m)	mind
consilium, -i (n)	advice
parco, parcere, peperci (+ dat)	spare
noceo, nocere, nocui (+ dat)	harm
ago, agere, egi, actus	act, do
clemens, clementis	merciful
inimicus, -i (m)	(personal) enemy
nullus, -a, -um	not any, no
gratias ago	give thanks
cubiculum, -i (n)	private chamber
cathedra, -ae (f)	seat, chair
interpello, interpellare, interpellavi	interrupt
sermo, sermonis (m)	speech
coniuratio, coniurationis (f)	conspiracy
vita, -ae (f)	life
insidiator, insidiatoris (m)	conspirator, traitor
certamen, certaminis (n)	contest, conflict
fidelis, -e	loyal, faithful
alter, altera, alterum (dat – alteri)	the other
faveo, favere, favi (+ dat)	favour, support
ne… quidem	not even

LATIN

a) *Augustus… constituisse* (lines 1-2):

    i)   What happened when Augustus was staying in Gaul? **[2]**

    ii)   Why might this turn of events have been surprising to him? **[2]**

b) *principi… appropinquavit* (lines 2-3). What was Augustus considering? **[1]**

c) *'accipiesne... non potest'* (lines 3-4):

    i)   What does Livia ask Augustus? **[1]**

    ii)   How does she persuade him that this will be a safe course of action? **[2]**

d) Translate *'multi antea te crudeliter <u>agentem</u> necare volebant; nunc tamen, ubi omnes te <u>clementem</u> esse viderunt, <u>inimicos</u> <u>nullos</u> habebis.'* (lines 4-6) on alternate lines. **[5]**

e) How does Augustus react to Livia's advice, in line 6? **[1]**

f) Using information from *imperavit custodibus… <u>cathedram</u> iussisset* (lines 6-7), give as much detail as possible about how Augustus sets up his meeting with Cinna. **[4]**

g) *'noli… <u>sermone</u> meo exclamare.'* (line 8). What are Augustus' instructions to Cinna? **[2]**

h) *'<u>vitam</u>' inquit 'tibi, Cinna, iterum **reddo**. primum hostis fueras, deinde <u>insidiator</u> eras; nunc spero nos **amicitiam** ex hoc die habituros esse.'* (lines 9-10): explain what Augustus means in these lines. **[5]**

i) '*solum unum <u>certamen</u>… <u>fidelior</u> alteri erit*?' (lines 10-11). What sort of rivalry does Augustus want? **[2]**

j) Describe the results of Augustus' and Cinna's conversation, as described in lines 11-12. **[3]**

k) Do you think Augustus was wise to follow Livia's advice? Explain your answer with specific reference to the Question 2 passage you have just read. **[2]**

l) From the Question 2 passage above, state and explain the case of the following: **[3]**

    i)   *ei* (line 2)

    ii)   *habenti* (line 2)

    iii)   *nos* (line 10)

m) From the Question 2 passage above, find examples of the following: **[2]**

    i)   an ablative absolute

    ii)   a verb in the subjunctive mood

n) *imperavit custodibus ut Cinnam solum ad se ducerent* (lines 6-7): turn this *indirect* command into a *direct* command by writing down the correct Latin words to complete the sentence:

    'o custodes! _____ Cinnam solum ad ____!' **[2]**

o) *'noli' inquit ' me loquentem <u>interpellare</u>'* (line 8): turn this *direct* command into an *indirect* command by writing down the correct Latin words to complete the sentence:

    Augustus Cinnae imperavit ____ se loquentem _____ **[1]**

[Total for question 2: 40]

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

The historian Tacitus recounts the disastrous Great Fire of Rome.

The <u>fire</u> was destroying the houses near the <u>Circus Maximus</u>; soon the wind drove it towards the centre of the city. Many tried to flee across the river, but the <u>flames</u> followed and overwhelmed them. Some had decided to die and <u>were lying down</u> in the streets; others, who had not been able to lead their wives and children out of danger, <u>were weeping</u>.

When <u>Nero</u> heard about the <u>fire</u>, he set out to <u>Rome</u> at once. He <u>opened</u> the <u>gates</u> of his own <u>gardens</u> to bring help to the crowds of citizens, and also ordered <u>shelters</u> to be built <u>on behalf of</u> those who had escaped the <u>flames</u>. Although lots of food had been brought from the <u>nearest</u> towns, the citizens were very angry. Many men said that, while the city <u>was burning</u>, <u>Nero</u> had sung about the <u>destruction</u> of <u>Troy</u>.

Names

Circus Maximus	*Circus Maximus, Circi Maximi (m)*
Nero	*Nero, Neronis (m)*
Rome	*Roma, -ae (f)*
Troy	*Troia, -ae (f)*

Vocabulary

fire	*incendium, -i (n)*
flame	*flamma, -ae (f)*
lie down	*iaceo, iacere, iacui*
weep	*lacrimo, lacrimare, lacrimavi*
open	*aperio, aperire, aperui, apertus*
gate	*porta, -ae (f)*
garden	*hortus, -i (m)*
shelter	*subitarium, -i (n)*
on behalf of	*pro (+ abl)*
nearest	*proximus, -a, -um*
burn, be on fire	*ardeo, ardere, arsi*
destruction	*exitium, -i (n)*

[Total for question 3: 40]

[END OF PAPER]