

Eton College King's Scholarship Examination 2013

LATIN

(One and a half hours)

*Answer question 1 and **either** question 2 **or** question 3. Read all instructions fully before beginning.*

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.

How King Croesus of Lydia was warned in a dream of a great disaster, yet failed to prevent it.

- 1 Croesus rex Lydiae erat. is multas gentes regebat et se regem maximum felicissimumque esse credebat. olim media nocte somnium Croesum dormientem terruit. nam rex **putavit** filium, iuvenem optimum, hasta necatum esse. itaque, somnio permotus, servis imperavit ut omnia tela e **regia** ferrent ne iuvenis sic necaretur. is **solebat** exercitus contra hostes ducere, sed iam domi
- 5 semper manebat. rex omnia fecit ne filius periret, sed non potuit filium servare. cum **aper** maximus agros Lydiae deleret et incolas multos necavisset, cives regem rogaverunt ut milites contra hoc animal saevum mitteret. filius, cum **negavisset aprum** hastas habere, tandem Croeso persuasit ut se mitteret. iuvenis amicum sine mora profecti **aprum** in montibus inventum magna cum virtute oppugnaverunt. iuvenis, cum fortiter in **aprum** rueret, hasta ab
- 10 amico coniecta vulneratus periit. filio sic mortuo, Croesus mortales fatum effugere non posse intellexit.

VALERIUS MAXIMUS, *Memorable Doings and Sayings* (adapted)

puto, -are, -avi	<i>I think</i>	aper, -ri (m)	<i>wild boar</i>
regia, -ae (f)	<i>palace</i>	nego, -are, -avi, -atus	<i>I deny</i>
soleo, -ere	<i>I am accustomed</i>		

- (a) Translate the whole passage into English, **writing your translation on alternate lines**. [40]
- (b) Make these nouns/adjectives singular, leaving the case unchanged:
(i) *gentes* (line 1);
(ii) *exercitus* (line 4);
(iii) *montibus* (line 8);
(iv) *virtute* (line 9). [4]
- (c) Give one example from the passage of each of the following:
(i) a perfect passive participle;
(ii) a perfect passive infinitive;
(iii) a present participle. [3]
- (d) Give the first person singular of the present active indicative of the following verbs:
(i) *periret* (line 5);
(ii) *persuasit* (line 8);
(iii) *posse* (line 10). [3]
- (e) State and account for the tense and mood of *ferrent* (line 4) and *necavissent* (line 6). [4]

[Turn over]

(f) State *and account for* the cases of the following nouns:

- (i) *nocte* (line 2);
- (ii) *servis* (line 3);
- (iii) *filio* (line 10).

[6]

[Total for question 1: 60 marks]

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.

While the Persian King Darius is attacking the Scythians, Histiaeus foils an attempt by Miltiades to betray him.

- 1 Darius, rex Persarum, imperium suum per totam Asiam extendere cupiebat. itaque cum exercitu
maximo profectus multas urbes et Graecorum et barbarorum cepit. reges principesque harum
urbium non interfecit, sed eis auxilium militesque saepe dabat ut cives facilius regerent. eodem
anno Darius ex Asia in Europam exercitum traducere constituit ut bellum in Scythas inferret.
5 **pontem** in flumine maximo fecit ut copiae in **fines** Scytharum contenderent. Darius duces
quosdam Graecos secum duxerat, qui principes urbium victarum erant, et illis imperavit ut
pontem custodirent, ut redire possent. inter eos erat Miltiades, qui mox cognovit Darium
plurimis militibus occisis paene superatum esse. ducibus convocatis, Miltiades dixit Graecos
non solum hostem superbum necare, sed etiam omnes gentes liberare posse. itaque comites
10 hortatus est ut **pontem** delerent. cum multi haec verba **approbavissent**, Histiaeus vir sapiens eis
persuadere conatus est ne regem **proderent**. dixit se et eos omnes urbes suas regis auxilio
regere. “num creditis cives nos amare?” inquit “Dario mortuo, nos facile expellent.” his verbis
ab omnibus laudatis, Miltiades celeriter Athenas fugit ne rex se puniret. quamquam Darium illo
tempore superare non potuit, paucos post annos eum exercitum contra Athenas ducentem in
15 proelio praeclaro vicit.

CORNELIUS NEPOS, *Life of Miltiades* (adapted)

pons, -tis (m)	<i>bridge</i>	approbo, -are, -avi, -atus	<i>I approve</i>
fines, -ium (m pl)	<i>territory</i>	prodo, -ere, -didi, -ditus	<i>I betray</i>
quidam, quaedam, quoddam	<i>a certain</i>		

- (a) What did Darius want to do in line 1 (*Darius...cupiebat*)? [2]
- (b) In lines 1-2 (*itaque...cepit*), what did he therefore do and with what result? [3]
- (c) In line 3 (*sed eis...regerent*), what are we told about Darius' strategy? [3]
- (d) In lines 3-4 (*eodem...inferret*), what did Darius then do and why? [3]
- (e) Translate lines 5-7 (*pontem...possent*), **writing your answer on alternate lines**. [6]
- (f) What did Miltiades learn in lines 7-8 (*inter...esse*)? [2]
- (g) What did Miltiades say to his fellow Greeks in lines 8-10 (*Miltiades...delerent*)? [4]

[Turn over]

- (h) In lines 10-11 (*cum...proderent*), what led Histiaeus to speak and what did he try to do? [2]
- (i) What reasons did Histiaeus give for opposing Miltiades' plan in lines 11-12 (*dixit...expellent*)? [6]
- (j) When and in what circumstances did Miltiades finally triumph over Darius in lines 14-15 (*paucos...vicit*)? [3]
- (k) Turn these reported words of Histiaeus back into the Latin which he actually said:
- dixit se et eos omnes urbes suas regis auxilio regere* (lines 11-12) [4]
- (l) Give one example from the passage of each of the following:
- (i) a negative indirect command;
- (ii) a purpose clause. [2]

[Total for question 2: 40 marks]

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

Once the king of Britain, who had three daughters, decided to **divide** his kingdom into three parts. When he had called together all his friends, he spoke to his daughters as follows. "I shall give this land to those daughters who love me most. You do love me, don't you?" Two daughters said that their father was dearer to them than **life** itself, but they said these things to have what they wanted. The third daughter, although she loved her father greatly, did not want to speak before a large crowd and therefore said nothing. Her father was enraged and gave her nothing. When she then tried to speak, he ordered her to travel across the sea. When he had said these things, the sad daughter went out of the city and hurried to the harbour with one brave companion. When she eventually died, the old man realised that he had made a mistake and that she had been the best daughter.

I divide *divido, -ere, -isi, -isus*
 life *vita, -ae (f)*

[Total for question 3: 40 marks]

[END OF PAPER]