

Eton College King's Scholarship Examination 2015

LATIN

(One and a half hours)

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

Read all instructions fully before beginning.

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

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.**

Alexander attacks the city of Tyre.

post quinque dies rex militibus imperavit ut naves et machinas admoverent, ut hostes undique terrerent. Alexander ipse in altissimam machinam ascendit ingenti virtute, periculo maiore, nam Tyrii facile eum conspicere poterant propter arma aurea. sed illo die rex se hominem audacissimum esse ostendit; multos in muris pugnantes hasta transfixit, paucos etiam comminus gladio victos deiecit. mox milites per muros deletos oppidum occupaverunt et eadem hora classis intravit portum. Tyrii nolebant diutius pugnare. alii, omni fide in deis posita, in templa confugerunt; alii, qui credebant deos se damnasse, ad domos regressi sunt ut cum carissimis uxoribus perirent. Alexander, qui deos maxime timebat, vetuit suos punire eos qui in templis erant, sed omnes alios interfici iussit. his in oppido nuntiatis, nemo tamen nunc auxilium a deis petere conatus est; nam pueri et feminae templa compleverant. turba tristis Alexandrum hortata ut oppido parceret, non potuit iram saevam regis lenire. paene omnibus necatis, Alexander cum exercitu profectus est.

Quintus Curtius, History of Alexander (adapted)

machina, -ae (f)	<i>siege engine</i>	classis, -is (f)	<i>fleet</i>
undique	<i>from all sides</i>	veto, -are, -ui, -itum + infinitive	<i>I forbid</i>
Alexander, -dri (m)	<i>Alexander</i>	compleo, -ere, -vi, -tum	<i>I fill</i>
Tyrius, -ii (m)	<i>Tyrian</i>	parco, -ere, peperci + dat.	<i>I spare</i>
transfigo, -ere, -fixi, -fixum	<i>I stab</i>	lenio (4 th)	<i>I calm</i>
comminus	<i>at close quarters</i>		

- (a) Translate the whole passage into English, **writing your translation on alternate lines**. [40]
- (b) Make these nouns singular, leaving the case unchanged:
 (i) *militibus* (line 1);
 (ii) *deis* (line 6);
 (iii) *templa* (line 10). [3]
- (c) Give one example from the passage of each of the following:
 (i) a perfect passive participle;
 (ii) a deponent verb;
 (iii) a present participle;
 (iv) an ablative absolute;
 (v) a superlative adjective;
 (vi) a pronoun. [6]

TURN OVER

LATIN

- (d) Give the first person singular of the present indicative of the following verbs:
(i) *poterant* (line 3);
(ii) *damnavisse* (line 7);
(iii) *iussit* (line 9). [3]
- (e) Explain why these verbs are subjunctive:
(i) *admoverent* (line 1);
(ii) *perirent* (line 8). [2]
- (f) State and explain the cases of the following words:
(i) *arma* (line 3);
(ii) *uxoribus* (line 8);
(iii) *regis* (line 11). [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.

An act of bold self-sacrifice helps the Romans in a time of crisis.

Galli, gens valida superbaque, spe praemii moti ab ultimis terris magno cum exercitu profecti sunt. cum iam multas urbes delevisent, positus inter Alpes et Patavium castris, Clusium urbem obsidebant. incolae Romanos hortati sunt ut copias Clusium mitterent. sed, plurimis militibus necatis, hostes urbem ceperunt. eos Romam contententes prope Alliam flumen cum exercitu Fabius consul frustra oppugnavit. iam Galli muris urbis appropinquabant. erant nulli custodes qui hostes repellere poterant. tum igitur visa est vera illa Romana virtus. nam omnes senes nobiles in forum convenerunt, et, deos precati, ad domos suas regressi sunt ut mortem exspectarent. interea iuvenes fortissimi montem Capitolinum ascenderunt ut feminas liberosque in templis custodirent. Galli urbem ingressi timebant quod credebant Romanos se in periculum ducere. mox, cum intellexissent nullos milites in urbe esse, maximo clamore per desertas vias ruebant. in omnibus partibus urbis senes togas ornatissimas gerentes invenerunt, qui Gallos appropinquantes superbe spectabant, sed nihil dixerunt. hostes primo senes deos esse putabant et perterriti erant, sed, postquam eos esse homines intellexerunt, statim eos interfecerunt. et sic, hi fortissimi viri, mortem crudelem passi, moram parvam aliis dederunt ut se defenderent.

Florus, Roman History (adapted)

Gallus, -i (m)	<i>a Gaul</i>	Fabius, -ii (m)	<i>Fabius</i>
ultimus, -a, -um,	<i>furthest</i>	nullus, -a, -um	<i>no, none</i>
Alpes, -ium (f.pl)	<i>the Alps</i>	verus, -a, -um	<i>true</i>
Patavium, -ii (n)	<i>Padua</i>	precor (1 st)	<i>I pray to</i>
Clusium, -ii (n)	<i>Clusium</i>	Capitolinus, -i (m)	<i>Capitoline</i>
obsideo, -ere, -sedi, -sessum	<i>I besiege</i>	ornatus, -a, -um	<i>decorated</i>
Allia, -ae (f)	<i>Allia</i>	puto (1 st)	<i>I think</i>

- (a) In lines 1-2 (*Galli...profecti sunt*), what did the Gauls do and why? [3]
- (b) In lines 2-3 (*cum...obsidebant*), what did they then do? Make three points. [3]
- (c) In line 3 (*incolae...mitterent*), how did the people of Clusium react to this? [2]
- (d) In lines 3-4 (*sed...ceperunt*), what was the unfortunate result? [2]
- (e) Translate lines 4-6 (*eos...poterant*), **writing your answer on alternate lines.** [6]
- (f) In lines 6-8 (*nam...exspectarent*), to which two places did the old men go and for what purposes? [4]
- (g) In lines 8-9 (*interea...custodirent*), who climbed the Capitoline hill and why? [3]
- (h) In lines 9-10 (*Galli...ducere*), why were the Gauls afraid? [2]

TURN OVER

LATIN

- (i) In lines 10-11 (*mox...ruebant*), what then removed their fear and what was the result? [3]
- (j) In lines 11-12 (*in...dixerunt*), what are we told about the appearance and behaviour of the old men? [3]
- (k) In line 12-13 (*hostes...erant*), how did the Gauls respond to this sight? [2]
- (l) In line 13 (*sed...interfecerunt*), what happened after they realised the truth? [1]
- (m) In lines 13-14 (*et sic...defenderent*), what are these men said to have done? [3]
- (n) Give one example from the passage of each of the following:
(i) a purpose clause;
(ii) an ablative absolute;
(iii) an indirect statement. [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 answered question 2.

Once a beautiful girl lived with her father in the forest after her mother had died. Although he was an old man and did not have much money, he loved his daughter. He thought that he ought to marry another woman so that his daughter might have a new mother. However this wife feared the girl. When she had entered their house she immediately tried to drive out the daughter. She persuaded the girl to take gifts to her sister, who lived on a high mountain. When the girl entered the sister's house she found a savage old woman, who attacked her as she entered. She quickly fled and hurried home. When she arrived she told her father that his wife had sent her to a cruel witch. Her father was very angry and threw the wicked woman out of the house.

marry *in matrimonium duco*
old woman *vetula, -ae (f)*
witch *saga, -ae (f)*

[Total for Question 3: 40]

[End of paper]

LATIN