

Eton College King's Scholarship Examination 2016

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.*

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.

Alexander is enraged by the treacherous behaviour of a city's inhabitants during a siege.

Alexander, sociorum defectione cognita, Craterum obsidere Cyropolim iussit; ipse aliam urbem exercitu cepit, et, omnibus militibus interfectis, feminae ad castra ductae sunt. urbs diruta est, ut ceteri cladis exemplo monerentur. sed Memaceni, superba gens, se obsidionem facile ferre posse credebant. ad urbem illorum rex centum equites praemisit, qui clementiam in victos atque crudelem animum in hostes ostenderent. illi, cum dixissent se nec de fide nec de clementia regis dubitare equitibus imperaverunt ut castra ante muros urbis ponerent; Memaceni deinde equites hospitaliter exceperunt et eos graves somno vinoque media nocte interfecerunt. Alexander iratissimus erat, et, ad urbem magno cum exercitu profectus, maxima pericula patiebatur ut ipse urbem puniret. saepe milites credebant eum mortuum esse, sed rex contemnebat ea quae alios terrent et suos hortatus est ne Memacenis parcerent. tandem urbem cepit, plurimis militibus in proelio saevo necatis.

Quintus Curtius, History of Alexander (adapted)

Names

Alexander, -dri (m)	<i>Alexander the Great</i>	Cyropolis (acc: Cyropolim)	<i>Cyropolis (an enemy city)</i>
Craterus, -i (m)	<i>Craterus (one of Alexander's generals)</i>	Memaceni, -orum (m)	<i>Memaceni (a local tribe)</i>

Vocabulary

defectio, -nis (f)	<i>revolt</i>	dubito (1 st)	<i>I doubt</i>
obsideo, -ere, -sedi, -sessum	<i>I besiege</i>	excipio, -ere, -cepi, -ceptum	<i>I receive</i>
diruo, -ere, -ui, -utum	<i>I destroy</i>	gravis, -e	<i>heavy, sluggish</i>
clades, -is (f)	<i>destruction</i>	contemno, -ere, -empsi, -emptum	<i>I despise</i>
clementia, -ae (f)	<i>mercy</i>	parco, -ere, peperci, + dat	<i>I spare</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) *sociorum* (line 1);
 (ii) *muros* (line 6);
 (iii) *militibus* (line 11). [3]
- (c) Give one example from the passage of each of the following:
 (i) a perfect passive participle;
 (ii) a deponent verb;
 (iii) a 4th declension noun;
 (iv) an ablative absolute;
 (v) a superlative adjective;
 (vi) a pronoun. [6]

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- (d) Give the first person singular of the present indicative of the following verbs:
(i) *cepit* (line 2);
(ii) *posse* (line 4);
(iii) *interfecerunt* (line 8). [3]
- (e) Explain why these verbs are subjunctive:
(i) *monerentur* (line 3);
(ii) *parcerent* (line 11). [2]
- (f) State and explain the cases of the following words:
(i) *castra* (line 2);
(ii) *equitibus* (line 6);
(iii) *nocte* (line 8). [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 generosity after an evening of excess saves the life of the unwitting Alexander.

Hermolaus, iuvenis nobilis et unus ex custodibus regis, ab Alexandro verberatus, dominum in cubiculo necare constituit. itaque amicis suis persuasit ut sibi auxilium darent. necesse erat omnibus coniuratis eadem nocte excubare, ne ab aliis custodibus impedirentur. sed forte fideles custodes semper aderant. itaque exspectabant triginta dies ut omnes sine periculo convenirent. tandem erat nox, qua coniurati excubare debebant. omnes ad aulam festinabant, armis paratis, alii 5 amore Hermolai moti, alii ira contra regem. stabant igitur pro ianuis aedis in qua rex bibebat cum amicis, ut convivio egressum in cubiculum deducerent. sed vinum optimum et laetissimi amici Alexandro persuaserunt ut convivium multas horas extraheret. multi coniurati credebant se regem sopitum facilius necare posse, sed pauci perterriti erant ne rex convivium in lucem extraheret. tandem rex in horam secundam diei convivii tempus extraxit et iam alii custodes in 10 aulam ingrediebantur ut ante cubiculi ianuas excubarent. adhuc tamen coniurati immoti stabant, quod domos regredi nolebant. rex illos benignius quam alios allocutus est et eos dormire iussit, quod totam noctem excubuerant, et omnibus multam pecuniam dedit. illi, maximo praemio accepto, sed omni spe amissa, domos abierunt.

Quintus Curtius, History of Alexander (adapted)

Names

Hermolaus, -i (m) *Hermolaus*

Vocabulary

verbero (1 st)	<i>I beat</i>	aedes, -is (f)	<i>room</i>
cubiculum, -i (n)	<i>bedroom</i>	convivium, -i (n)	<i>banquet</i>
coniuratus, -i (m)	<i>conspirator</i>	extraho, -ere, -axi, -actum	<i>I draw out</i>
excubo, -are, -cubui, -cubitum	<i>keep watch</i>	adhuc	<i>still</i>
impedio (4 th)	<i>I hinder</i>	sopitus, -a, -um	<i>slumbering</i>
aula, -ae (f)	<i>palace</i>	benigne	<i>kindly</i>
ianua, -ae (f)	<i>door</i>	amitto, -ere, -si, -ssum	<i>I lose</i>

- (a) In line 1 (*Hermolaus...regis*), what two things are we told about Hermolaus? [2]
- (b) In lines 1-2 (*dominum...darent*), how did he react to being beaten? [3]
- (c) In lines 2-3 (*necesse...impedirentur*), what condition was necessary for the plan to succeed and why? [3]
- (d) In lines 3-4 (*sed...convenirent*), what kept happening and with what result? [3]
- (e) Translate lines 5-7 (*tandem...deducerent*), **writing your answer on alternate lines.** [8]
- (f) In lines 7-8 (*sed...extraheret*), what two factors started to affect Alexander's plans and in what way? [3]

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- (g) In lines 8-10 (*multi...extraheret*), what were the two differing responses to this? [4]
- (h) In lines 10-11 (*tandem...excubarent*), when did the banquet end and what problem did this cause for the conspirators? [2]
- (i) In lines 11-12 (*adhuc...nolebant*), how did the conspirators react and why? [2]
- (j) In lines 12-13 (*rex...dedit*), how did Alexander behave towards the conspirators and why? [4]
- (k) In lines 13-14 (*illi...abierunt*), what are we finally told about the conspirators? [2]
- (l) Give one example from the passage of each of the following:
(i) a purpose clause;
(ii) a relative clause;
(iii) an indirect statement;
(iv) an indirect command. [4]

[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. Credit will be given for idiomatic Latin.

Niobe was a beautiful, but very proud woman. She had many children. Therefore, she said that she was more blessed than the goddess Latona, mother of Diana. When they heard these words, the gods were extremely angry and decided to punish Niobe. They set off from Olympus in order to put the woman to death. They hurried to her house and killed her children with their arrows. When almost all her sons were dead, Niobe knew now that she had made a very great mistake and tried to persuade the cruel gods not to kill her. Suddenly she became a rock. This stood for many years where the bodies of her children had been buried. The gods did this to warn others not to speak proudly.

Names

Niobe	<i>Niobe (acc: Nioben, f)</i>	Diana	<i>Diana, -ae (f)</i>
Latona	<i>Latona, -ae (f)</i>	Olympus	<i>Olympus, -i (m)</i>

Vocabulary

blessed	<i>beatus, -a, -um</i>	rock	<i>saxum, -i (n)</i>
become	<i>fio, fieri, factus sum</i>	I bury	<i>sepelio, -ire, -pelivi, -pultum</i>

[Total for Question 3: 40]

[End of paper]

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