

Eton College King's Scholarship Examination 2019

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 told to do so.

Answer Question 1 and ONE other question.

1. Answer all the questions on the following passage.

Codrus, the last king of Athens, sacrifices himself for the good of the city during a period of increased hostilities from the Spartans.

eo tempore, Codrus, vir fortissimus sapientissimusque, erat rex **Athenarum**. hic, cum **Lacedaemonii Athenas** fortiter oppugnarent, deos auxilium rogare coactus est. itaque tribus nuntiis imperavit ut **Delphos** iter longum facerent. ‘nonne’ inquit rex, ‘**Phoebus** nos, qui multa passi sumus, iuvabit.’ nuntii tum, dona ex auro facta ferentes, sine mora profecti sunt. eis de hac re rogantibus deus sic respondit: ‘dux, qui ab hostibus occidetur, in hoc bello victor erit.’ quibus auditis, Codrus populo se statim interfici debere nuntiavit; consilium optimum etiam cepit ut primus ex ducibus periret. **vestibus regiis** depositis, **vestem** pastorem **induit** et sine custodibus aut amicis ex urbe discessit. **castra** hostium ingressus, milites **contumeliis** iactis hortatus est ut secum pugnarent. mox Codrus, postquam turba clamantium convenit ut hoc spectaculum spectaret, a milite necatus est. Athenienses, rege mortuo, iam credebant se hostes vicisse. paucis post diebus, **Lacedaemonii**, facile superati, tandem trans montes domum regressi sunt.

Based on Velleius Paterculus, Roman History 1.2

Athenae, Athenarum (f pl)	<i>Athens</i>	regius, a, um	<i>royal</i>
Lacedaemonii, orum (m pl)	<i>Spartans</i>	induo (3 rd)	<i>I put on</i>
Delphi, Delphorum (m pl)	<i>Delphi</i>	castra, castrorum (n pl)	<i>camp</i>
Phoebus, i (m)	<i>Apollo</i>	contumelia, ae (f)	<i>insult</i>
vestis, vestis (f)	<i>clothing</i>		

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

(b) Make the following nouns singular, leaving the case unchanged:

- (i) nuntiis (line 3)
- (ii) contumeliis (line 9)
- (iii) hostes (line 11)

[3]

(c) Give one example from the passage of each of the following:

- (i) a neuter noun
- (ii) a pronoun
- (iii) an adverb
- (iv) a superlative adjective
- (v) a present passive infinitive
- (vi) a perfect active participle

[6]

(d) Give the first person singular of the present indicative of the following verbs:

- (i) coactus est (line 2)
- (ii) erit (line 6)
- (iii) regressi sunt (line 13)

[3]

(e) Explain why these verbs are subjunctive:

- (i) oppugnarent (line 2)
- (ii) pugnarent (line 10)

[2]

(f) State and explain the cases of the following words:

- (i) tempore (line 1)
- (ii) eis (line 5)
- (iii) domum (line 13)

[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.

After Aeneas and his Trojans arrive in Italy, they make an alliance with Latinus, king of the Latins, and Aeneas is engaged to Latinus' daughter. Turnus, a prince of the Rutulians, outraged by this new alliance, makes war on Latinus and Aeneas. After an initial setback, the Rutulians gain allies and swiftly outnumber the Latins; however, an unexplained event brings an end to their hostilities.

coniunx regis, Amata nomine, quae filiam suam Aeneae dare nolebat, Turnum 1
hortatus est ut Troianos puniret. ille, plurimis militibus convocatis, ex urbe quam
celerrime ruit ut agros occuparet et Latinos oppugnaret. rex Latinorum, qui in hoc
proelium cum Aenea progressus erat, circumventus occisus est. Aeneas, spe
nequaquam amissa, Turnum, militem fortissimum Rutulorum, gladio necavit. 5
Latini, qui fessi propter laborem belli erant, Aeneae victori 'rege' inquit 'urbem
nostram pro Latino, pacem pete, noli in bellum dirum festinare.' ille tamen, ubi
audivit Rutulos socios novos invenisse, eos ferocius persecutus est. mox, credens se
copias peiores ducere, Latinis imperavit ut cives in urbem colligerent et muros
defenderent. Latini tamen, qui hostes superari magnopere cupiebant, spe victoriae 10
profecti sunt. sed eidem, tempestate maxima depulsi, fugere coacti sunt; alii
vehementer exclamabant se inter ventos saevissimos perire, alii, a turba clamantium
terruti, sub scutis immoti iacebant. interea Aeneas, qui eodem tempore prope flumen
altum stabat, ex oculis omnium abreptus est. quod cum in urbe nuntiatum esset,
civibus multa rogantibus pars minor militum rettulit Aeneam in flumen pulsum esse; 15
pars maior eum in caelum a deis adlatum esse.

Based on Sextus Aurelius Victor, de origine gentis Romanae, 13-14

Amata, ae (f)	Amata	amitto, amittere, amisi, amissus	I lose
Aeneas, ae (m)	Aeneas	oculus, i (m)	eye
nequaquam	in no way	abripio, abripere, abripui, abreptus	I snatch away

- (a) *coniunx...nolebat* (line 1): what are we told about Amata in this line? [2]
- (b) *Turnum...oppugnaret* (lines 1-3):
- i. What does Amata encourage Turnus to do? [1]
 - ii. What does Turnus do as a result of this encouragement? [4]
- (c) *rex...est* (lines 3-4): what happened to Latinus in battle? [2]
- (d) *Aeneas...necavit* (lines 4-5): what did Aeneas do to show that he did not lose hope? [2]
- (e) *Latini...festinare* (lines 5-7): translate this sentence, **writing your answer on alternate lines**. [5]
- (f) *ille...est* (lines 7-8):
- i. to whom does *ille* refer? Give his name. [1]

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- ii. What does this person learn **and** what does it lead him to do? [4]
- (g) *mox...defenderent* (lines 8-9):
i. What are the Latins ordered to do here? [2]
ii. Why were they ordered to do this? [1]
- (h) *Latini...sunt* (lines 9-10): state and translate a two-word Latin phrase which highlights the confident manner in which the Latins set out. [2]
- (i) *sed...iacebant* (lines 11-13): describe in detail what a spectator to these events would see **and** hear. [5]
- (j) *quod cum in urbe nuntiatum esset* (line 14): translate these words. [2]
- (k) *interea...esse* (lines 13-16):
i. Where was Aeneas standing when he vanished? [1]
ii. What **two** explanations were suggested for his disappearance? [4]
- (l) Provide one example **in Latin** for each of the following:
i. an ablative absolute
ii. a relative clause [2]

[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.

Although Coriolanus had led very many armies on behalf of his fatherland, the citizens of Rome, on hearing that he wanted to be master of all Roman affairs, gave orders that he be driven out of the city. Coriolanus, after telling his wife and children not to be sad, departed via the city gates. Enraged at his expulsion, he cruelly wished to destroy his own soldiers. The Romans immediately sent **ambassadors** to persuade him to return with all speed. However, he replied to these men in an arrogant fashion that he had no loyalty to Rome. Eventually, his dear mother, of whom he was very fond, approached him as he was preparing his weapons. He was won over by her words and declared that she alone had saved Rome from terrible danger.

ambassador *legatus, i (m)*

[Total for question 3: 40]

[End of paper]