

# Eton College King's Scholarship Examination 2021

## 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.

After the death of Julius Caesar, the triumvirate of Octavian, Marc Antony and Lepidus gives orders that Cicero, the Roman orator, should be killed.

illo tempore Romani a tribus ducibus regebantur. hi **adiutoribus** imperaverunt ut 1  
**Ciceronem**, oratorem sapientissimum clarissimumque, occiderent. quo audito, ille ex  
urbe profectus primum villam **Tusculanam** petivit. tum, cum ad hunc locum  
advenisset, **pro certo habens** se per terram facile effugere non posse, ad aliam villam, 5  
quae prope portum iacebat, festinare constituit ut mare transiret. nave ad terram  
ingentibus undis repulsa, Cicero, regrediens ad villam, itinere longo difficilique  
defessus, voce tristi exclamavit ‘moriar in patria saepe a me servata!’ ei qui aderant  
dicunt servos eius hostibus in via conspectis dominum fortiter fideliterque defendere  
conatos esse. Cicero tamen iussit **lecticam** suam deponi et servis iam perterritis 10  
persuasit ne turbam celeriter appropinquantem oppugnarent. ‘nunc’ inquit, ‘ea quae dei  
cogunt pati debetis!’ haec locutus, **iugulo** ad gladium unius ex hostibus oblato, sine  
timore decessit.

adiutor, adiutoris (m)	<i>supporter</i>
Cicero, Ciceronis (m)	<i>Cicero</i>
Tusculanus, -a, -um	<i>in Tusculum (a town South East of Rome)</i>
pro certo habeo, habere	<i>I know for certain</i>
lectica, -ae (f)	<i>sedan chair (a chair carried by slaves)</i>
iugulum, -i (n)	<i>neck</i>

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

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

- (i) oratorem (line 2)
  - (ii) portum (line 5)
  - (iii) patria (line 7)
- [3]

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

- (i) an adverb
  - (ii) a superlative adjective
  - (iii) a preposition which governs the ablative
  - (iv) a pluperfect subjunctive
  - (v) a perfect passive participle
  - (vi) a present passive infinitive
- [6]

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

- (i) posse (line 4)
  - (ii) repulsa (line 6)
  - (iii) locutus (line 11)
- [3]

(e) Explain why these verbs are subjunctive:

- (i) occiderent (line 2)
- (ii) transiret (line 5)

[2]

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

- (i) tempore (line 1)
- (ii) se (line 4)
- (iii) undis (line 6)

[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.

The Alexandrians come up with a laborious plan to drive Caesar from Alexandria.

**Caesar**, dum bellum civile in **Aegypto** geritur, urbem **Alexandriam** cum manu militum 1  
 ingressus est. is primum nuntios emisit ut naves copiasque novas quam celerrime  
 colligerent. eodem tempore, milites, qui Caesarem Alexandriam secuti erant, quamquam  
 pauci erant, altos muros circum partem urbis aedificabant. interea principes  
**Alexandrinorum**, qui credebant Romanos totam terram suam vincere in **animo** habere 5  
 sed auxilia Romana propter ingentem tempestatem portui appropinquare non posse, suos  
 exhortabantur ut hostes statim expellerent.

per partem urbis, quae ab Alexandrinis tenebatur, fluebat flumen, ex quo multi **cuniculi**  
 aquam ad vias domosque privatas a Romanis occupatas ducebant. unus e ducibus  
 Alexandrinorum, **Ganymedes** nomine, vir ingeniosus, Romanos aqua **intercludere** 10  
 constituit. itaque exercitui imperavit ut multis **saxis** iniectis cuniculos, quibus Romani  
**utebantur**, **intersaepirent** et eos aqua ex mari **machinationibus** lata implerent. deinde,  
 post plurimos dies terror Romanos cepit quod aquam **salsam** bibere non poterant; alii ad  
 naves fugere, alii de muris se iacere cupiebant. quibus tamen Caesar verbis audacibus  
 persuasit ne in periculum ruerent: ‘nobis,’ inquit, ‘necesse est aquam sub terra invenire. 15  
 nolite desperare!’ quibus dictis, Romani **puteos foderunt** et duabus horis magnum  
 difficileque opus Alexandrinorum parvo labore Romanorum superatum est.

Caesar, Caesaris (m)	<i>Caesar</i>	saxum, -i (n)	<i>rock</i>
Aegyptum, -i (n)	<i>Egypt</i>	utor, uti, usus sum + abl	<i>I use</i>
Alexandria, -ae (f)	<i>Alexandria</i>	intersaepio (4 <sup>th</sup> )	<i>I block up</i>
Alexandrini, -orum (m pl)	<i>Alexandrians</i>	machinatio, -ionis (f)	<i>pumps</i>
animus, -i (m)	<i>mind</i>	salsus, -a, -um	<i>salty</i>
cuniculus, i (m)	<i>underground canal</i>	puteus, -i (m)	<i>well, reservoir</i>
Ganymedes, -etis (m)	<i>Ganymede</i>	fodio, fodere, fodi, fossus	<i>I dig</i>
intercludo (3 <sup>rd</sup> ) + acc + abl	<i>I cut off X from Y</i>		

- (a) *Caesar ... est* (lines 1-2): what was happening in Egypt when Caesar arrived? [1]
- (b) *is ... aedificabant* (lines 2-4): translate these lines, **writing your answer on alternate lines.** [5]
- (c) *interea ... posse* (lines 4-6): according to the Alexandrian leaders,  
 i. What were the Romans intending to do? [2]  
 ii. What was hindering the Roman forces? [3]
- (d) *suos ... expellerent* (lines 6-7): what were the Alexandrian leaders encouraging their men to do? [2]
- (e) *per ... ducebant* (lines 8-9): what are we told about the river in these lines? [3]
- (f) *unus ... constituit* (lines 9-11):  
 i. What did Ganymede decide to do? [2]  
 ii. What do you think *ingeniosus* means here? [1]
- (g) *itaque ... implerent* (lines 11-12): what did Ganymede order his men to do? [4]

- (h) *deinde ... cupiebant* (lines 12-14):
- i. Why were the Romans terrified? [2]
  - ii. What did they consider doing? [2]
- (i) *quibus ... desperare* (line 14-16): how is Caesar shown to be an impressive leader here? Make **two** detailed points. [4]
- (j) *quibus dictis* (line 16): suggest an idiomatic translation of this phrase. [1]
- (k) *Romani ... est* (lines 16-17):
- i. How long did the Romans take to resolve their predicament? [1]
  - ii. What point does the author make here? [2]
- (l) *puteos foderunt* (line 16): make both these words singular. [2]
- (m) From the passage, provide one example **in Latin** of each of the following:
- i. an indirect command
  - 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 already answered question 2.**

The king of **Crete** wanted to punish the **Athenians** severely because they had killed one of his sons. They had, therefore, been forced to hand over seven boys and seven girls as food for the savage **Minotaur**, which used to live in a **labyrinth**. **Theseus**, when he had heard this, ordered his father, who was ruling **Athens** at that time, to send him to that island. When his father asked him in vain not to set out with the others, Theseus said that he had decided to free his fatherland. On arrival, he was spotted by the king's daughter, who instantly fell in love with him. Although she feared her father's wrath, she did not want to abandon that young man. And so, entering the **prison** during the night, she gave Theseus a sword and **string** so that he could slaughter the Minotaur and return safely.

Crete	<i>Creta, -ae (f)</i>
Athenians	<i>Athenienses, -ium (m pl)</i>
Minotaur	<i>Minotaurus, -i (m)</i>
labyrinth	<i>labyrinthus, -i (m)</i>
Theseus	<i>Theseus, Thesei (m)</i>
Athens	<i>Athenae, -arum (f pl)</i>
prison	<i>carcer, carceris (m)</i>
string	<i>filum, -i (n)</i>

[Total for question 3: 40]

[End of paper]