

Eton College King's Scholarship Examination 2023

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 instructed to do so.

Answer Question 1 and ONE other question.**1. Answer all the questions on the following passage.**

Decebalus, a man from Dacia (modern-day Romania), proves himself to be a cunning and troublesome opponent of the Romans.

Decebalus rex Daciae triginta annos fuerat. tum provinciam vicinam Romanorum oppugnare subito 1
constituit. copiis collectis, trans flumen Istrum ponte progressus, mox ostendit se audaciorem hostem
quam omnes alios futurum esse. postquam domum regressus est, pons a Romanis quam celerrime
deletus est.

Decebalus autem, cum hiems tandem advenisset, flumen transire poterat quod gelidum factum erat. ille 5
cum paucis Romanos ignaros oppugnavit. hi, toto oppido incenso, et plurimos cives ibi habitantes
necaverunt et multum cibi pecuniaeque abstulerunt.

his Romae auditis, Imperator sociis convocatis imperavit ut exercitum maximum, Tettio Juliano duce,
in Daciam mitterent et incolas saevos superarent. itaque ille, itinere ad Istrum facto, suos hortatus est 10
ut pontem deletum iterum aedificarent. postea, dum longum bellum geritur, multa proelia fortiter
pugnata sunt. illi qui aderant dicunt Romanos victuros a Decebalo falsos esse. nam Romani crediderunt
Decabalum multo maiorem exercitum quam re vera habere. sed Decabalus arma in parvis arboribus, ut
milites simularent et Romanos magnopere terrerent, poni iusserat. 13

Names

<i>Decebalus, -i (m)</i>	Decebalus
<i>Dacia, -ae (f)</i>	Dacia
<i>Ister, Istri (m)</i>	Danube
<i>Tettius -i, Julianus -i (m)</i>	Tettius Julianus (a military commander)
<i>Dacii, -orum (m)</i>	the Dacians

Vocabulary

<i>provincia, -ae (f)</i>	province (a region of the Roman Empire)
<i>vicinus, -a, -um</i>	neighbouring
<i>pons, pontis (m)</i>	bridge
<i>hiems, hiemis (f)</i>	winter
<i>gelidus, -a, -um</i>	frozen, icy
<i>ignarus, -a, -um</i>	unaware
<i>incendo, incendere, incendi, incensum</i>	I set on fire
<i>aufero, auferre, abstuli</i>	I steal
<i>Imperator, Imperatoris (m)</i>	the Emperor
<i>fallo, fallere, fefelli, falsum</i>	I deceive, trick
<i>re vera</i>	'in reality'
<i>arbor, arboris (f)</i>	tree
<i>simulo (1)</i>	I impersonate, mimic, simulate

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- (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) flumen (line 2)
(ii) duce (line 8)
(iii) exercitum (line 12) [3]
- (c) Give one example from the passage of each of the following:
(i) an adverb
(ii) a comparative adjective
(iii) a pronoun
(iv) a present participle
(v) a perfect deponent participle
(vi) a perfect passive indicative verb [6]
- (d) Give the first person singular of the present indicative of the following verbs:
(i) futurum esse (line 3)
(ii) poterat (line 5)
(iii) crediderunt (line 11) [3]
- (e) Explain why these verbs are subjunctive:
(i) advenisset (line 5)
(ii) terrerent (line 13) [2]
- (f) State **and** explain the cases of the following words:
(i) oppido (line 6)
(ii) cibi (line 7)
(iii) Decebalum (line 12) [6]

[Total for question 1: 60]

Now Answer EITHER Question 2 OR Question 3

Please 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.*

The famous Roman orator Cicero delivers a speech accusing Catiline, a fellow Roman, of plotting a rebellion.

quam diu, Catilina, furorem tuum ferre debemus? dei immortales! in qua urbe habitamus? quis nescit te consilia scelesta non solum contra me sed etiam contra totam urbem Romam cepisse? 1

nam ego ipse et milites et cives omnes intellegunt te saevissimum hominum esse. nonne audis sentisque omnia consilia tua aperta esse? per deos iuro te poenas daturum esse propter plurima mala. quae civibus in hoc foro nunc ostendam. 5

scio te media nocte amicos comitesque in tuam villam collegisse et te, periculum mortemque urbis nostrae sacrae magnopere cupientem, me in meo lectulo occidere conatum esse. his credere vix poteram sed nihilominus fortissimis custodibus domum defendi. etiam multi principes, cum audivissent te omnes interfecturum esse, urbem sine mora reliquerunt non ut se ipsos servarent sed ut consilia tua impedirent. nunc tu videre potes me hanc urbem defendere acrius quam te delere conari. 10

his igitur omnibus auditis, fratres mei, nolite pati Catilinam, scelestissimum omnium illorum qui in hac terra umquam habitaverunt, sed illum punite. 12

Names

Catilina, -ae (m) Catiline

Vocabulary

<i>quam diu</i>	for how long?
<i>furor, furoris (m)</i>	madness
<i>immortalis, -e</i>	immortal
<i>nescio, nescire, nescivi, nescitum</i>	I do not know
<i>scelestus, -a, -um</i>	wicked
<i>intellego, intellegere, intellexi, intellectum</i>	I understand
<i>sentio, sentire, sensi, sensum</i>	I sense, feel
<i>apertus, -a, -um</i>	uncovered, open
<i>iuro (1)</i>	I swear
<i>poenas do (1)</i>	I pay the penalty
<i>scio, scire, scivi, scitum</i>	I know
<i>lectulus, -i (m)</i>	little bed
<i>vix</i>	scarcely
<i>nihilominus</i>	nevertheless
<i>impedio, impedire, impedivi, impeditum</i>	I impede, hinder, prevent
<i>acer, acris, acre</i>	keen
<i>umquam</i>	ever

- (a) *quam diu... habitamus* (line 1): translate these words, **writing your answer on alternate lines.** [4]
 (b) *quis nescit... cepisse* (lines 1-2): what is Catiline alleged to have done? [3]
 (c) *nam ego... hominum esse* (line 3):
 (i) who else, according to Cicero, shares his beliefs about Catiline? [2]
 (ii) what is their shared belief? [1]

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- (d) *nonne audis... aperta esse* (lines 3-4): what does Cicero ask Catiline? [2]
- (e) *per deos... ostendam* (lines 4-5): what does Cicero declare in these lines? [3]
- (f) *scio... conatum esse* (lines 6-7): [6]
- (i) what does Cicero accuse Catiline of doing? Include all relevant details.
- (ii) *te... me in meo lectulo occidere conatum esse*: turn this *indirect* speech into *direct* speech by writing down the correct form of the **Latin verb** to complete the sentence:
tu... me in meo lectulo occidere [1]
- (g) *his credere... defendi* (lines 7-8): what do we learn about Cicero here? [2]
- (h) *etiam multi... impedirent* (lines 8-10): [2]
- (i) what did many leading men of the state decide to do? [2]
- (ii) why did they do this? Include all relevant details. [3]
- (i) *nunc tu... conari* (line 10): what does Cicero say in order to mock Catiline? [3]
- (j) *his igitur... punite* (lines 11-12): what does Cicero ask of the citizens here? Include all relevant details. [4]
- (k) From the passage above, provide an example **in Latin** of each of the following: [4]
- (i) a connecting relative
- (ii) an ablative absolute
- (iii) a prohibition
- (iv) a verb in the future tense

[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.**

Hannibal finds a way to avoid the Romans.

After he set out from Spain with many soldiers, Hannibal entered Gaul. He was able to avoid the Romans for a long time but at last he was seen by the leader of an army which was marching towards Spain. When he discovered this, Hannibal angrily shouted: 'How many soldiers are there? And to where are they going? What sort of general do they have?' However, before his friends could reply, Hannibal came up with a plan. On the next day, after Hannibal had gathered his men together, he addressed them as follows: 'We will go into the mountains. The Romans will not follow us to that place on account of the winds, storms and difficulty of the roads. From there, we shall go to Rome itself. This will be the greatest reward for us.'

Names

Spain	<i>Hispania, -ae (f)</i>	Gaul	<i>Gallia, -ae (f)</i>
Hannibal	<i>Hannibal, Hannibalis (m)</i>		

Vocabulary

I avoid	<i>vito (1)</i>	what sort of?	<i>qualis, -e?</i>
I discover	<i>cognosco, -ere, cognovi, cognitum</i>	on the next day	<i>postridie</i>
how many?	<i>quot?</i>	difficulty	<i>difficultas, difficultatis (f)</i>
to where?	<i>quo?</i>	from there	<i>inde</i>

[Total for question 3: 40]

[END OF PAPER]