

Eton College King's Scholarship Examination 2014

Latin

(One and a half hours)

*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.

Hannibal's early career in Spain, his arrival in Italy and his escape from attack by Fabius Maximus.

- 1 **Hannibal**, ubi puer erat, cum patre in **Hispaniam** profectus est ut milites et pericula belli videret. post mortem patris, frater eius, **Hasdrubal** nomine, dux factus est. hoc quoque interfecto exercitus Hannibalem hortatus est ut copias suas contra hostes duceret. omnibus gentibus Hispaniae bello superatis terras novas oppugnare cupiebat. copias fortes secum
- 5 ducebat neque etiam in Italiam progredi timebat. cum ad montes **altissimos** venisset, quos nemo cum militibus antea transierat, vias per montes **aedificavit** ut milites et etiam elephantum maximi facile in **finis** populi Romani pervenirent. multos annos Hannibal exercitusque eius milites Romanos saepe superabant et permultos duces fortissimos occidebant. tandem Romam profectus castra posuit prope urbem nullo resistente. paucos post dies eum copias **Capuam**
- 10 ducentem oppugnavit Fabius Maximus dux Romanus. Fabius putavit Romanos hostes facile nunc vincere posse. Hannibal tamen, **tauris** saevis e castris media nocte emissis ut magnam formidinem Romanis iniceret, sic omnes suos exultantes Capuam duxit.

CORNELIUS NEPOS, *Life of Hannibal* (adapted)

Hannibal, -is (m)	<i>Hannibal</i>	aedifico (1 st)	<i>I build</i>
Hispania, -ae (f)	<i>Spain</i>	finis, -ium (pl)	<i>territory</i>
Hasdrubal, -is (m)	<i>Hasdrubal</i>	Capua, -ae (f)	<i>Capua (a town in Southern Italy)</i>
altus, -a, -um	<i>high</i>	taurus, -i (m)	<i>bull</i>

- (a) Translate the whole passage into English, **writing your translation on alternate lines.** [40]
- (b) Make these nouns/adjectives plural, leaving the case unchanged:
(i) *patris* (line 2);
(ii) *exercitus* (line 3);
(iii) *nocte* (line 11). [3]
- (c) Give one example from the passage of each of the following:
(i) a perfect passive participle;
(ii) a present deponent infinitive;
(iii) a present participle;
(iv) an ablative absolute;
(v) an adverb;
(vi) a neuter noun. [6]
- (d) Give the first person singular of the present indicative of the following verbs:
(i) *erat* (line 1);
(ii) *hortatus est* (line 3);
(iii) *posuit* (line 9). [3]
- (e) Explain why these verbs are subjunctive:
(i) *duceret* (line 3);
(ii) *venisset* (line 5). [2]

[Turn over]

- (f) State and explain the cases of the following words:
- (i) *hoc* (line 2);
 - (ii) *annos* (line 7);
 - (iii) *Romam* (line 8).

[6]

[Total for question 1: 60 marks]

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 vandalism turns public opinion against the Athenian general Alcibiades.

- 1 bello maximo inter omnes Graecos **orto**, Athenienses ad **Siciliam** naves mittere **constituerunt**, ut hanc insulam superarent. **Alcibiades**, quod ipse cives hortatus est ut bellum trans mare gereret, dux **creatus est**. sed antequam naves exierunt, media nocte omnes statuae deorum quae in urbe erant deletae sunt. omnes cives hac re perterriti putabant hostes contra patriam
- 5 **conspirare**. multi **inimici** accusabant Alcibiadem, et dixerunt eum cum amicis deos **derisisse**. quamquam multi **iudices** eum punire voluerunt, Alcibiades spe gloriae motus civibus persuasit ut se et naves quam celerrime mitterent. inimici eius tamen credebant se eum absentem oppugnare non posse. itaque postquam naves ad Siciliam advenerunt, nuntio misso eum domum redire iusserunt. Alcibiades iterum in navem **ascendit** ut ad urbem regressus se defenderet. sed nave
- 10 profecta statim effugere conatus est. his rebus **cognitis**, iudices sine mora dixerunt eum hostem patriae esse et domos, agros, omnia bona eius **rapi** iusserunt. Alcibiades, cum hoc per amicos fideles audivisset, ad **Lacedaimonios**, quos antea hostes esse putabat, fugit et eos ut ferociter contra patriam suam pugnarent hortatus est. Lacedaemonii, auxilio eius **nitentes**, **iniurias** maximas Atheniensibus intulerunt.

CORNELIUS NEPOS, *Life of Alcibiades* (adapted)

orior, oriri, ortus sum	<i>I begin</i>	derideo, -ere, derisi, derisus	<i>I mock</i>
Atheniensis, -e	<i>Athenian</i>	iudex, iudicis (m)	<i>judge</i>
Sicilia, -ae (f)	<i>Sicily</i>	ascendo, ere, -di, -sus	<i>I climb</i>
constituo, -ere, -tui, -tutus	<i>I decide</i>	cognosco, -ere, -novi, -nitus	<i>I learn</i>
Alcibiades, -is (m)	<i>Alcibiades</i>	rapio, -ere, -ui, -tus	<i>I seize</i>
creo (1 st)	<i>I elect</i>	Lacedaimonius, -a, -um	<i>Spartan</i>
conspiro (1 st)	<i>I conspire</i>	nitor, niti, nisus sum (+ abl.)	<i>I rely upon</i>
inimicus, -i (m)	<i>enemy</i>	iniuria, -ae (f)	<i>injury</i>

- (a) In lines 1-2 (*Athenienses...superarent*), what did the Athenians decide to do and why? [2]
- (b) In lines 2-3 (*Alcibiades...creatus est*), what happened to Alcibiades and why? [2]
- (c) In lines 3-4 (*media...deletae sunt*), what event then took place? [3]
- (d) In lines 4-5 (*omnes...conspirare*), how did they react to this and why? [3]
- (e) Translate lines 5-7 (*multi...mitterent*), **writing your answer on alternate lines**. [6]
- (f) In lines 7-9 (*inimici...iusserunt*), what did his enemies believe and what did they do as a result? [6]
- (g) In line 9 (*Alcibiades...defenderet*), what did Alcibiades do and why? [2]

[Turn over]

- (h) In lines 9-10 (*sed...conatus est*), what then occurred? [3]
- (i) In lines 10-11 (*his...iusserunt*), what was the response in Athens? [4]
- (j) In lines 11-12 (*Alcibiades...fugit*), what was Alcibiades' reaction to this news and why is that surprising? [2]
- (k) In lines 12-13 (*eos...hortatus est*), what did Alcibiades urge them to do? [2]
- (l) In lines 13-14 (*Lacedaemonii...intulerunt*), what was the consequence for the Athenians? [2]
- (m) Give one example from the passage of each of the following:
 (i) an indirect command;
 (ii) a purpose clause;
 (iii) an indirect statement. [3]

[Total for question 2: 40 marks]

3. *Translate this passage into Latin, writing your translation on alternate lines. Do not attempt this question if you have answered question 2.*

In the books of the Greeks we find many stories about **Gyges** who ruled very many races. However, Gyges was not noble, but was once a guard of the king of **Lydia**. Wise men write that the queen loved him and urged him to kill her husband. When the old man had been killed, Gyges **married** the queen in order to be king. However, other men believe that Gyges had been a wretched slave and that he found a **ring** while walking through the hills. When this ring was on his hand, he could not be seen. Since he was a bold and savage man he entered the king's **bedroom** and killed him as he slept. On account of this ring nobody was able to overcome this proud and wicked man.

Gyges *Gyges, -is (m)* ring *anulus, -i (m)*
 Lydia *Lydia, -ae (f)* bedroom *cubiculum, -i (n)*
 marry *in matrimonium duco*

[Total for question 3: 40 marks]

[End of paper]