RADLEY COLLEGE
Entrance Scholarships

LATIN

March 2006

Time allowed: 75 minutes

*Complete section A and **either** B **or** C*

A vocabulary sheet is provided with this paper.

SECTION A

Translate the following passage into English, using the summaries at the start of each paragraph to help you in your work:

PLEASE WRITE YOUR TRANSLATION ON ALTERNATE LINES

A young Roman woman called Cloelia, who has been chosen as one of a number of hostages during a war between her city and the Etruscans, manages to find a way back to her own people.

in bello quod populus Romanus contra Etruscos gerebat non solum viri fortissimi erant, sed etiam feminae. post tamen multa proelia pax inter Romanos Etruscosque iam erat. nam Romani viginti obsides, decem pueros decemque puellas, ad Porsennam, regem Etruscorum, miserant; inter hos erat virgo, cui nomen erat Cloelia. ea, cum sciret Etruscos castra non procul a ripa posuisse, constituit e manibus Etruscorum effugere et Romam redire. Cloelia agmen virginum inter tela hostium duxit et flumen Tiberim tranavit. sic igitur virgines Romam a Cloelia reductae sunt et parentibus suis redditae sunt.

The Etruscan king Porsenna insists that Cloelia be returned to the Etruscans. It does not take long for his anger to turn to admiration and Cloelia becomes a heroine of the Romans.

Porsenna, cum haec audivisset, primo iratus erat et legatos Romam misit. volebat enim Cloeliam in castra sua reducere. mox tamen in admirationem virginis propter audaciam eius versus est. ubi igitur Romani per condiciones pacis Cloeliam regi tradiderunt, Porsenna virtutem Cloeliae admiratus est et eam ad suam familiam remisit. Romani, qui virtutem Cloeliae honorare volebant, statuam eius in medio foro posuerunt in equo sedentis. omnes eam, quae fortitudinem in periculo praestiterat, maxime laudaverunt. Porsenna, qui non iam putabat se Romanos superare posse, proximo anno in patriam suam redivit.

(based on LIVY II.13-15)

(50 marks)

SECTION B

*Answer **either** this Section **or** Section C*

Translate the following passage into Latin

Some of the vocabulary from Section A will be helpful to you.

Porsenna was the king of the Etruscans and a friend of Tarquinius, who had ruled Rome previously. The Etruscans wanted Tarquinius to be the king of the Romans again, but the people of Rome did not want to see him as their king. Therefore they fought very bravely in order to save their native land and live without a king. But Porsenna and Tarquinius showed great courage in this war, and they almost defeated the Romans. However, since brave Romans, amongst whom were Mucius, Horatius and Cloelia, resisted very bravely, their enemies finally went away from the land of the Romans.

previously	antea
without	sine (+ abl)
resist	resisto, resistere, restiti

SECTION C

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions, ensuring that you take account of the number of marks available for each question:

A fable about an ass and a horse: the ass is struggling to carry his heavy load and asks for support from the horse.

olim equus cum asino per vias, per silvas, per montes iter faciebat. asinus tantum onus portabat ut paene in terram incideret. equus tamen nihil nisi sua ornamenta portabat. itaque asinus equum orabat ut se iuvaret et partem oneris portaret. hoc audito equus risit. "ego" inquit asinus "sine auxilio numquam ad oppidum adveniam. tu tamen non solum magnam partem oneris accipere potes, sed etiam eam facillime portare poteris." equus iterum nolebat et verba humilis asini contempsit.

Things get worse for the ass and the horse learns his lesson the hard way.

mox autem pondus tam grave factum est ut asinus in terram collapsus mortuus sit. tum statim equus vidit se sapienter non egisse quod non modo onus sed etiam corpus asini in suum superbum tergum iam posita sunt.

The moral of the story is explained by the narrator.

ex hac fabula hoc intellegere necesse est: in omnibus rebus omnes homines omnium graduum alios omnes iuvare debent, se fideles socios praebentes. ubi enim unus homo fortunae onere opprimitur, alius homo omne onus accipere potest.

(based on AESOP)

(a) Where were the ass and horse travelling? [3]

(b) Write down and translate the Latin word in line 1 which describes the weight of the load being carried by the ass. [1]

(c) What was the effect of this load on the ass? [3]

(d) *equus…portabat* (line 2): explain clearly what the horse was carrying. [2]

(e) What request for help did the ass make to the horse? [3]

(f) What was the response of the horse to this request? [2]

(g) *ego… adveniam* (line 4): what claim did the ass then make to the horse? [5]

(h) *tu… poteris* (lines 4-5): in your own words explain the point which the ass is making to the horse. [4]

(i) *equus…contempsit* (line 6): write down and translate TWO words from this sentence which reveal something about the horse's attitude towards the ass. [2]

(j) What was the eventual fate of the ass? [2]

(k) *tum statim…… posita sunt* (lines 7-9):

(i) what did the horse now realise? [2]

(ii) what had happened to make him realise this? [6]

(l) Read the final section of the story carefully (lines 10-12): explain in your own words the moral of the story that is given here. Please do NOT write a translation of these lines as part of your answer. [5]

(m) Write down the equivalent plural form (ie same case) of these singular nouns, taken from the passage:

(i) equum **(ii)** asino **(iii)** terram [3]

(n) Write down the equivalent plural form (ie same person + tense) of these singular verbs, taken from the passage:

(i) portabat **(ii)** dixit **(iii)** est [3]

(o) Write down an example of each of the following from the passage, giving the line reference in each case:

(i) present infinitive active

(ii) adverb

(iii) preposition with noun in the ablative case

(iv) imperfect subjunctive [4]

(50 marks)

LATIN 2006 Vocabulary sheet

SECTION A

proelium, proelii (n)	battle
obses, obsidis (m)	hostage
virgo, virginis (f)	young woman
trano, tranare, tranavi	to swim across
audacia, audaciae (f)	bravery
verto, vertere, verti, versus	to turn
per (preposition + acc)	(*here*) according to
admiror, admirari, admiratus sum (deponent)	to admire
fortitudo, fortitudinis (f)	bravery
praesto, praestare, praestiti, praestitus	to demonstrate
puto, putare, putavi, putatus	to think
proximus, -a, -um	(here) last

SECTION C

asinus, asini (m)	ass
tantus, -a, -um	so great
nisi	except for
ornamentum, ornamenti (n)	tack, i.e. its riding equipment
non solum… sed etiam	not only… but also
contemno, contemnere, contempsi, contemptus	to look down on, despise
pondus, ponderis (n)	a weight
gradus, gradus (m)	(here) position, rank
praebeo, praebere, praebui, praebitus	to show