RADLEY COLLEGE
Entrance Scholarships

LATIN

March 2007

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

After the Roman general Coriolanus had been sent into exile, he joined the side of a rival people called the Volsci. In the first part of this story we hear how he led the army of the Volsci against the city of his birth.

Coriolanus, quem Romani expulerant, ad Volscos adiit. mox dux Volscorum electus est. deinde, cum Coriolanus Romam oppugnare constituisset, exercitum Volscorum ad urbem suam eduxit. postquam castra prope urbem posuit, omnia paravit ut Romam obsideret. iamque omnes senatores timebant, populus Romanus perterritus erat, feminaeque nullam spem salutis habebant. tum decem legati, condiciones pacis ferentes, a Coriolano et Volscis non recepti sunt. sacerdotes Romani, vestes sacras gerentes, Coriolanum ipsum oraverunt ut urbem suam servaret. sed animum eius movere non poterant.

After the failure of the priests' intervention, Coriolanus' mother and wife attempt to dissuade him from going ahead with an attack on Rome. Their approach is more successful.

tum Veturia, mater Coriolani, cum uxore liberisque castra eius petiverunt; matronae Romanae eam hortabantur. amicus Coriolani, qui matrem uxorem et liberos conspexerat, ei nuntiavit: "matrem tuam cum uxore liberisque eius appropinquantem video." deinde Coriolanus, ubi ex sede movit, ad familiam suam cucurrit. Coriolano venienti mater exclamavit: "dic mihi hoc unum! utrum ad filium venio an ad hostem?" sic locuta est et manus filio suo extendit. iamque liberi ante pedes patris lacrimas fundebant. tandem Coriolanus, precibus lacrimisque motus, dixit: "me vicisti, o mater. patriam etiam servavisti, vos omnes. filium tamen perdidisti." tum suos complexus est, ad Volscos regressus est, Volscos castra movere iussit.

(based on an account in LIVY II.35)

(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.

Coriolanus had always lived in Rome with his family. As a young man he was brave in wars and a good leader of his soldiers. Many Romans believed that he was one of the finest men in the city. However, a few Romans did not like him and wanted others to lead the citizens and make all the plans. Therefore they decided to banish him from the city and send him away. When Coriolanus had left, he soon became a leader of the Volsci and went with many soldiers to attack his own city. Although the leaders and priests of the Romans were not able to persuade him to leave Rome, his mother, wife and children overcame him with their tears. In this way we can see that even the strongest men are forced to listen to their nearest and dearest.

banish	abigo, abigere, abegi, abactum
priest	sacerdos, -otis m
nearest and dearest	carissimus, -a, -um

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.

The story of the famous friendship of Nisus and Euryalus, a moving episode taken from Virgil's renowned epic, the 'Aeneid'.

Aeneas Troianos contra Rutulos ducebat. media nocte copiae Troianae dormiebant, 1
sed duces in castris consilium habebant. ad hos duces Nisus et Euryalus, iuvenes 2
fortes Troiani, venerunt. "o duces," dixit Nisus, "permittite nobis ut ad castra 3
Rutulorum proficiscamur: non solum multos homines necabimus, sed etiam 4
multam praedam ex illis capiemus; somnus enim illos habet." omnes duces 5
virtutem et audaciam iuvenum laudaverunt et filius Aeneae illis "valete!" 6
exclamavit. 7

nox obscura erat et iter periculosum, sed mox Nisus Euryalusque in castra 8
Rutulorum advenerunt. hi duo fortes iuvenes statim unum necaverunt, tum 9
multos alios. Euryalus ornamenta unius galeamque alii rapuit. deinde sine mora 10
cum amico Niso e castris fugit, hanc praedam portans, ut ad castra Troiana tutus 11
adveniret. sed Volcens, dux Rutulorum, illos Troianos per noctem obscuram 12
conspexit. galea enim, quam Euryalus gerebat, per tenebras micabat. Volcens 13
alios Rutulos ad arma convocavit. splendor illius galeae eos ad Euryalum ducit. 14
Nisus tamen amicum suum in periculo vidit et audacter eum servare conatus est. 15
Volcentem necare potuit, sed dux Rutulorum ipse Euralyum necavit. tum alii 16
Nisum vicerunt. hic super corpus Euryali cecidit. 17

(based on VIRGIL, *Aeneid* 9)

(a) What was the role of Aeneas? [3]

(b) What were (i) the Trojan troops and (ii) the Trojan leaders doing in the middle of the night? [1+2]

(c) *ad hos duces……venerunt* (lines 2-3): what do we learn about Nisus and Euryalus in this sentence? [3]

(d) Explain clearly what is requested by Nisus and Euryalus in lines 3-4 (*permittite nobis…. proficiscamur*). [4]

(e) *non solum…. capiemus* (lines 4-5): what do Nisus and Euryalus claim they will be able to achieve, if this permission is granted? [5]

(f) Why do they think they will be able to achieve this? [2]

(g) *omnes duces… exclamavit* (lines 5-7): what is the reaction of (i) the leaders and (ii) the son of Aeneas to the words of Nisus and Euryalus? [2+2]

(h) What two difficulties did Nisus and Euryalus have to overcome on their way to the camp of the Rutuli? [2+2]

(i) *duo fortes… rapuit* (lines 9-10): write down and translate two words from these sentences which emphasise the hurried way in which Nisus and Euryalus went about their business in the camp of the Rutuli. [2]

(j) *deinde sine mora….. adveniret* (lines 10-11): why did Nisus and Euryalus leave the camp so quickly? [4]

(k) *galea enim…. tenebras* (line 13): explain clearly how Volcens was able to spot Euryalus after he had left the camp of the Rutuli. [3]

(l) What did Volcens do after he had spotted Euryalus? [2]

(m) *Nisus tamen…. cecidit* (lines 15-17): explain how the sequence of events described in these closing lines of the story have contributed to the fame of Nisus as a most loyal companion. It is important that you refer closely to specific Latin words and their significance in your answer. [5]

(n) Write down the equivalent singular form (i.e. same case) of these plural nouns, taken from the passage:

(i) *homines* (line 4) (ii) *iuvenum* (line 6) [2]

(o) Write down the equivalent singular form (i.e. same person + tense) of these plural verbs, taken from the passage:

(i) *habebant* (line 2) (ii) *necaverunt* (line 9) [2]

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

(i) present infinitive active (ii) imperfect subjunctive active [2]

(50 marks)

LATIN 2007 Vocabulary sheet

SECTION A

expello, expellere, expuli, expulsum	drive out
eligo, eligere, elegi, electum	choose
obsideo, obsidere, obsedi, obsessum	beseige
salus, -utis, f	safety
legatus, -i, m	ambassador
sacerdos, -otis, m	priest
vestis, -is, f	clothing
oro, orare, oravi, oratum	beg
matrona, -ae, f	woman
utrum… an…	whether… or…
fundo, fundere, fudi, fusum	pour
perdo, perdere, perdidi, perditum	betray
complector, complecti, complexus sum	embrace

SECTION C

Rutulus, -i, m	a Rutulian, (a member of the Rutulian people)
copiae, -arum, f pl.	forces
permitto, permittere, permisi, permissum	allow
non solum… sed etiam…	not only… but also…
praeda, -ae, f	plunder
galea, -ae, f	helmet
sine, preposition + abl	without
mico, micare, micui (no supine)	flash
tenebrae, -arum, f pl.	shadows