RADLEY COLLEGE
Entrance Scholarships

LATIN

March 2009

Time allowed: 75 minutes

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

A vocabulary sheet is provided for sections A and C.

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

Popilius, a Roman negotiator, reacts sternly to the request of Antiochus, the Syrian king, for an alliance with the Romans, believing that there should be no conditions attached to any such agreement.

Antiochus, rex Syriae, imperium maxime cupiebat. pater eius, etiam nomine Antiochus, multa bella gesserat et multas gentes superaverat. iamque filius, sperans se patrem aemulaturum esse, exercitum in Aegyptum ducebat. ad urbem Alexandriam appropinquabat. sed legatus Romanus, nomine Popilius, vir severissimus, ei obviam ivit. rex qui amicitiam populi Romani petebat, dextram manum legato extendit. sed eum sic salutare noluit Romanus, ne forte putaret se sine ulla condicione in amicitiam inire posse et litteras a senatu missas legato tradidit.

The Syrian king is shown the terms offered by the Roman senate before Popilius dramatically gives him an ultimatum. The king accepts the terms offered to him.

rex, cum has litteras legisset, respondit se discedere velle, ut cum amicis suis paulisper consuleret. tum Popilius, moram non iam tolerans, regem virga, quam in manu tenebat, circumscripsit, eumque abire vetuit. "si vis ex hoc circulo exire," inquit, "redde responsum quod senatui referam." rex, obstupefactus tam violento imperio, paulisper haesitavit. deinde, "faciam" inquit, "quod senatus vult." tum demum Popilius dextram regi, velut socio et amico, extendit.

haec fabula nos docet quanta calliditate et firmitate Romani populos regerent et terras continerent.

(based on the storyline of Polybius)

(50 marks)

SECTION B

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

*Translate the following passage into Latin **on alternate lines.***

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

Rome was at first a small city. However, because the people of that city were both brave and very clever, they soon had a very strong army. This army was able to conquer many peoples in many lands, many of whom understood that the laws of the Romans were fair and the skills of the Romans were helpful to them. It was not always easy for the Romans to control the peoples whom they had conquered, but they always wanted to rule well and to avoid battles. When Rome had been a small city, many other peoples had greater power and more beautiful buildings; however, the Romans became so powerful that Rome was without doubt the greatest and most beautiful city of all. The leaders who had first sought power on behalf of the Romans were greatly honoured by their descendants: not only had they fought bravely against strong enemies, but they had also laid down laws that endured for many years.

helpful	*aptus-a-um* (+ dative)
control	*cohibeo-ere*
power	*potestas-atis* (f)
powerful	*potens –ntis*
without doubt	*sine dubio*
descendants	*posteri-orum* (m.pl.)
lay down	*instituo-ere, institui*
endure	*duro-are*

(50 marks)

Please turn over

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 Catiline, an aristocrat who spent many years trying to achieve the highest office in Rome. His chief opponent was the famous orator and politician Cicero, who tenaciously opposed Catiline and exposed that man's conspiracy against his own people.

Catilina vir improbus erat, qui imperium maximum Romae cupiebat. saepe Romanis persuadere ut se consulem crearent conabatur, semper frustra. multi amici potentes ei favebant, sed alii eum despiciebant, inter quos Cicero notissimus erat. quamquam Catilina ipse Romanus erat, bellum facere contra Romanos tandem constituit. Manlium socium igitur in Etruriam misit, qui ex illis partibus copias compararet. interea Romae ipse dies noctesque vigilabat, homines armatos colligebat, urbem incendere parabat. tandem, cum Ciceronem consulem suis insidiis obstare videret, amicos media nocte apud se convocavit; his amicis rogantibus quid in animo iam haberet, novum consilium secreto explicavit. "mane" inquit "ad Ciceronem, quasi eum salutantes, ibimus. cum gladiis intrabimus in cubiculum eius et eum inermem necabimus." sed unus ex amicis hanc totam rem Ciceroni nuntiavit. itaque illi, cum prima luce Ciceronis domum peterent, intrare prohibiti scelus efficere non potuerunt.

paucis post diebus, cum senatus convocatus esset, Cicero orationem eloquentissimam habuit in qua multis argumentis demonstravit in quanto periculo Romani essent. sed ubi ille adsedit, Catilina ex sede ortus primo auxilium senatorum petivit, deinde Ciceroni multa maleficere coepit. omnes igitur iratissimi erant; tumultus maximus erat; omnes eum hostem atque proditorem vocaverunt. tum ille infuriatus "quod inimici me circumveniunt," inquit "incendium quod paravi exstinguam." his dictis ex Curia domum festinavit, noctu cum paucis sociis ad castra Manlii profectus est.

mox coniurati quinque Romae capti et damnati sine mora in carcere Romano interfecti sunt. deinde, exercitu in Etruriam misso, Catilina alacriter petebatur. qui tandem in bello contra suos cives fortiter pugnans occisus est.

(based on the accounts of Cicero and Sallust)

(a) *Catilina…. cupiebat* (line 1): what do we learn about Catiline in this sentence? [2]

(b) *saepe…. frustra* (lines 2-3): what did Catiline want the Romans to do, and how successful was he in persuading them? [2]

(c) *multi…. despiciebant* (line 3): explain the differing opinions of Catiline that people had. [2]

(d) Pick out and translate the word in line 4 which describes the fame of Cicero. [2]

(e) *quamquam… constituit* (lines 4-5): what decision did Catiline reach? [2]

(f) *Manlium… compararet* (lines 5-6): what was Manlius' mission? [3]

(g) *interea… parabat* (lines 6-8): what was Catiline doing at this stage? [3]

(h) *tandem… convocavit* (lines 8-9): what prompted Catiline to call a meeting of his friends? [2]

(i) *Without translating* explain what Catiline's plan was, lines 10-12? [4]

(j) How did Cicero find out about this plan, lines 12-13?

(k) *itaque…. potuerunt* (lines 13-14): what happened at Cicero's house at dawn? [2]

(l) What did Cicero explain to the senate when he addressed them, lines 16-17? [2]

(m) When Catiline had his opportunity to reply to Cicero's speech, how did he respond to the senators and to Cicero, lines 17-18? [2]

(n) *omnes…. vocaverunt* (lines 19-20): what was the reaction to what Catiline said? [2]

(o) *quod…. exstinguam* (lines 20-21): explain in your own words what Catiline means by this statement. [2]

(p) *noctu…. profectus est* (lines 22-23): what was the manner of Catiline's flight from Rome? [2]

(q) *mox…. interfecti sunt* (lines 24-25): what happened to the five conspirators who were captured in Rome? [2]

(r) Pick out and translate the two words in the final sentence that suggest that Catiline, though villainous, was not cowardly. [2]

(s) Give the equivalent plural form of the following nouns taken from the passage:

(i)	bellum	(ii)	consulem	(iii)	rem
(iv)	sede	(v)	exercitu		

[5]

(t) Give the equivalent singular form of the following verbs taken from the passage:

(i)	favebant	(ii)	intrabimus	(iii)	potuerunt
(iv)	erant	(v)	circumveniunt		

[5]

(50 marks)

LATIN 2009 Vocabulary sheet

SECTION A

imperium-i (n)	empire, power, rule
aemulor-ari, aemualtus sum (deponent)	to rival, match up to
Aegyptus-i (m)	Egypt
Alexandria-ae (f)	Alexandria, a city in the Nile Delta
obviam eo, ire, ivi (+ dative)	to go to meet
amicitia-ae (f)	friendship, alliance
forte	by chance
sine (+ ablative)	without
paulisper	for a short time
consulo-ere	to consult
mora-ae (f)	delay
virga-ae (f)	stick, rod
veto-are, vetui	to forbid
obstupefactus-a-um	stunned
demum	at last, finally
calliditas-atis (f)	skill, cunning
velut (adverb)	just as, like

SECTION C

improbus-a-um	untrustworthy
imperium-i (n)	empire, power, rule
creo-are	to elect
faveo-ere (+ dative)	to support
despicio-ere	to despise
Manlius-i (m)	Manlius, an associate of Catiline
Etruria-ae (f)	Etruria (an area to the north of Rome)
copiae-arum (f.pl.)	troops
vigilo-are	to keep watch
insidiae-arum (f.pl.)	trap, ambush
obsto-are (+ dative)	to block the way of, obstruct
apud (+ accusative)	at the house of
secreto (adverb)	secretly, in secret
explico-are –avi	to explain
quasi	as if
inermis-is-e	unarmed
peto-ere	to seek, head for
scelus-eris (n)	crime
orationem habeo –ere	to make a speech
ortus-a-um	"having got up"
maleficio-ere (+dative)	to hurl insults at
proditor-oris (m)	traitor
Curia-ae (f)	Senate-House
Etruria-ae (f)	Etruria, the district north of Rome
alacriter (adverb)	eagerly