Entrance Scholarships

LATIN

March 2013

Time allowed: 75 minutes

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

RADLEY

SECTION A

Translate the following passage into English.

Write your answer on alternate lines.

King Alexander captured Betis in battle and devised a painful death for him.

Betis olim contra exercitum Alexandri fortiter pugnabat ut urbem Gazam defenderet. ubi hostes per muros in oppidum intraverunt, Betis, multis vulneribus acceptis, quamquam a suis relictus erat, diu solus resistebat. milites, cum tandem vicissent, eum statim ad regem duxerunt. ille, postquam intellexit Betim iam captivum esse, maxime gaudebat. 'nunc necesse est tibi miserrime mori' inquit. 'quidquid mali contra captivum facere possum, id patieris.'

Betis tamen, ubi hoc audivit, non territus est, sed vultu superbo eum spectans nihil respondit. itaque Alexander, magna ira incensus, omnibus clamabat 'videtisne hunc hostem? cur clementiam non petit? si tacebit, silentium eius in lacrimas vertam.' his dictis, militibus imperavit ut Betim ad currum religarent et circum muros traherent. sic vir maximae dignitatis morte crudelissima necatus est.

dicunt Alexandrum hoc fecisse quod exemplum Achillis sequi vellet, qui Hectorem quondam simili modo puniverat.

(based on Curtius, History of Alexander 4.6.25)

[30 Marks]

Vocabulary for Section A

Names

Betis, Betis (acc. Betim) (m)	Betis
Alexander, Alexandri (m)	Alexander
Gaza, Gazae (f)	Gaza (a town)
Achilles, Achillis (m)	Achilles (a Greek hero)
Hector, Hectoris (m)	Hector (a Trojan hero killed by Achilles)

Vocabulary

intellego, -ere, intellexi, intellectus	I realise, understand
captivus, captivi (m)	prisoner, captive
gaudeo, gaudere	I rejoice
necesse	necessary
inquit	he said
quidquid + genitive	whatever
vultus, vultus (m)	expression
incendo, -ere, incendi, incensus	inflame, incense
clementia, -ae (f)	mercy
si	if
taceo, tacere, tacui	I am silent
silentium, silentii (n)	silence
lacrima, lacrimae (f)	tear
verto, vertere, verti, versus	I turn
currus, currus (m)	chariot
religo, religare, religavi, religatus	I tie
traho, trahere, traxi, tractus	I drag
dignitas, dignitatis (f)	dignity
crudelis, -e	cruel
exemplum, exempli (n)	example
quondam	once
similis, -e	similar
modus, modi (m)	way, manner

Answer **either** Section B **or** Section C
START ON A NEW PIECE OF PAPER

Section B

Translate the following sentences into Latin.

Write on alternate lines. Note the tenses carefully.

1 The slaves of the master were hurrying to the temple of the goddesses.

2 The girl, whom the poet had seen, happily sang for two hours.

3 The Greek soldiers were attacking the city in order to kill the beautiful queen.

4 When the friends had written the letter, they put their weapons on the table.

5 The ally ordered the girls to carry the bodies.

6 The companions never looked at our town.

[30 marks]

Vocabulary

hour	hora, horae (f)
letter	epistula, epistulae (f)
table	mensa, mensae (f)

TURN OVER FOR SECTION C

Section C

START ON A NEW PIECE OF PAPER

Read the following passage and answer the questions below:
News reaches Rome of the disastrous defeat by Hannibal of the Roman army in the battle of Lake Trasimene in 217BC.

hoc anno ad Trasumenum Romani cladem gravissimam acceperunt. nam quindecim milia Romanorum in proelio ab hostibus occisi sunt; decem milia diversis itineribus Romam fugerunt. multi postea e vulneribus suis mortui sunt. simulac rumor huius cladis Romae audita est, cives perterriti in forum festinaverunt. 'quid accidit?' clamaverunt. primo nihil clarum cognoverunt. tum praetor, nomine M. Pomponius, nuntiavit Romanos pugna magna victos esse.

praetor nihil aliud dixit. verbis tamen eius auditis, urbs subito rumorum plena erat. alii dicebant totum exercitum ab hostibus captum esse, alii consulem ipsum cum maxima parte copiarum necatum esse. postridie turba feminarum ad portas urbis convenit. nam omnes putabant filios suos mortuos esse. diu ibi manebant ut nuntios exspectarent. illi, cum tandem advenissent, res nuntiaverunt. vultus diversi in turba visi sunt. nam paucae matres, cum filios suos esse vivos cognovissent, gaudentes domum abibant. ceterae autem tristissimae erant. senatores interea in curia convenerunt. 'quomodo hostibus resistere possumus?' clamaverunt. multos dies consilium petebant.

Names

Trasumenus, -i (m)	Lake Trasimene (in northern Italy)
Roma, Romae (f)	Rome
M. Pomponius, -i (m)	Marcus Pomponius

Vocabulary

cladis, cladis (f)	disaster	curia, curiae (f)	senate-house
gravis, -e	serious	quomodo?	how?
quindecim	fifteen	consilium, consilii (n)	plan
mille pl milia, -ium	thousand		
diversus, -a, -um	different, varied		
simulac	as soon as		
rumor, rumoris (m)	rumour		
forum, fori (n)	forum, market-place		
accido, accidere, accidi	I happen		
cognosco, cognoscere, cognovi	I get to know, find out		
praetor, -oris (m)	praetor (*a Roman magistrate*)		
pugna, pugnae (f)	fight		
plenus, -a, -um	full		
alii...alii	some...others		
capio, capere, cepi, captus	I capture		
consul, consulis (m)	consul (*a Roman magistrate*)		
postridie	on the next day		
porta, portae (f)	gate		
puto, putare, putavi	I think		
maneo, manere, mansi	I stay, remain		
res, res (f)	the news		
vultus, vultus (m)	expression		
mater, matris (f)	mother		
gaudeo, gaudere	I rejoice		
abeo, abire, abii	I go away		
senator, senatoris (m)	senator (*an important Roman*)		

(a) What did the Romans suffer at Lake Trasimene in line 1 (hoc anno...acceperunt)? [2]

(b) What had actually happened, according to lines 1-2 (nam...occisi sunt?) [2]

(c) What had the survivors of the battle done in lines 2-3 (decem...fugerunt)? [3]

(d) When did the citizens hurry to the forum in lines 3-4 (simulac...festinaverunt)? [3]

(e) In lines 4 to 5 (quid...cognoverunt), which Latin words tell you what they found out? Translate them. [2]

(f) What did the praetor M. Pomponius say to the citizens in lines 5-6 (nuntiavit...victos esse)? [3]

(g) What were the two rumours which then filled Rome after the praetor had spoken (lines 7-9: alii dicebant...necatum esse)? [4]

(h) Who met at the gates of the city on the next day in line 9 (postridie...convenit)? [1]

(i) What were they afraid had happened in line 10 (putabant...mortuos esse)? [2]

(j) Why did they remain in the forum in line 10 (diu ibi...exspectarent)? [2]

(k) What were the two responses of the mothers when they found out the news, and why did they feel as they did in lines 11 to 12 (nam paucae matres...tristissimae erant)? [4]

(l) What question did the senators ask in line 13 (quomodo...possumus)? [2]

[30 marks]