ST EDWARD'S
OXFORD

14+ ENTRANCE EXAM

LATIN

2013

1 hour

Name: _____

The varied life of Alcibiades, before and after his exile from Athens.

1. Study the following passage (do **NOT** write a translation), and answer the questions below in English. Complete sentences are not required.

Alcibiades, vir **Atheniensis**, optimus dux militum erat, et de omnibus rebus semper **consilium** suum civibus dabat. alii vitam eius bonam fuisse dicebant, alii malam. sed tres **gravissimi** scriptores eum maxime laudaverunt; inter quos **Thucydides** erat, qui eodem tempore vivebat.

ille haec scribit: "**Alcibiades**, **Athenis** natus, urbe omnium pulcherrima, etiam ibi plus **dignitatis** habebat quam omnes alii cives. **Alcibiades** cum multis militibus ad insulam Siciliam missus est. sed cum abiisset, **inimici** eum de **crimine aliquo** accusabant…

Alcibiades, -is (m.) = Alcibiades
Atheniensis -e = Athenian
consilium, i (n.) = advice
gravissimi = very important
Thucydides, -idis (m.) = Thucydides, (*a Greek historian*)
Athenae, -arum (f.pl.) = Athens
dignitas, -tatis (f.) = status, importance
inimicus, -i (c.) = personal enemy
crimen, -inis (n.) = (*here*) crime
aliqui, a, od = some

[15]

(a) (i) What does the writer say about Alcibiades as a general in line 1? [1]
(ii) What else does he say in the first sentence about what Alcibiades used to do? [2]

(b) What different views were expressed about his life in lines 2-3? [2]

(c) What information does the writer give in line 3 which would help his readers take a more favourable view of Alcibiades? [2]

(d) (i) What detail does he add about the historian Thucydides? [1]
(ii) Briefly explain why this detail could be important in finding out the truth about Alcibiades' life. [1]

(e) How is the city of Athens described in line 5? [2]

(f) What made Alcibiades a well-known person in Athens (lines 5 – 6)? [2]

(g) What happened in Athens while Alcibiades was away, campaigning in Sicily (lines 7 – 8)? [2]

Question Number		Do not write in this margin

2(a) Translate on <u>alternate</u> lines the next section of the story which follows straight on. **[25]**

his rebus **cognitis**, **Alcibiades** primo se defendere volebat. domum igitur navigabat; in nave etiam custodes erant ut eum **Athenas** ducerent.

Alcibiades, quod tandem periculum suum bene **intellexit**, e custodibus effugit et ad aliam Graeciae urbem pervenit; in qua urbe, audivit se absentem condemnatum esse. ex illa urbe expulsus, **Thebas** venit; cives eius urbis **viribus** corporis magis quam **ingenio noti** erant; **Alcibiades** eos **imitabatur ita ut** nemo eum **aequare** in labore posset. et ubi apud **Thraces**, homines **vinolentos**, habitabat, omnes mirabantur quantum vini biberet.

cognosco, ere = discover
Thebae, Thebarum (f.pl.) = Thebes (a Greek city)
ingenium, i (n.) = intelligence
imitor, imitari = imitate, copy
aequo, aequare (here) = equal, match
Thracia, ae (f.) = Thrace (a Greek region)
intellego, ere = understand
vires, ium (f.pl.) = strength
notus, a, um = well known
ita ut = in such a way that
Thrax, Thracis (m.) = a Thracian
vinolentus –a –um = wine-drinking

2(b) Using this second section as a guide, try to put the following phrase into Latin: **[5]**

When these things had been heard, the exiled citizens wanted to defend their well-known city.

Question Number		Do not write in this margin

3. Do NOT translate, but answer the questions that follow this final section of the story.

[25]

ibi **penitus** in **Thraciam se abdidit**. sed **Thraces** postquam eum cum magna pecunia venisse senserunt, **insidias fecerunt**. ille **cernens** nullum locum sibi tutum in Graecia, in **Persiam** transiit, ubi cum magna **comitate** acciperetur. qua fortuna **Alcibiades** non erat contentus neque Athenas victas **Lacedaemoniis servire** poterat pati. **Lacedaemonii** igitur **Persis** persuadebant ut milites mitterent qui **Alcibiadem** interficerent. illi cum ferro **aggredi** non auderent, noctu **ligna** tulerunt circa casam in qua dormiebat, eamque incenderunt. ille autem **sonitu** flammae excitatus est domo effugit. quem cum **Persae** incendium effugisse vidissent, telis **eminus** emissis interfecerunt **caput**que eius ad regem suorum rettulerunt.

Nepos, Alcibiades, 4-5, 9-11 (adapted)

penitus = deep within
insidias facio, ere = lay a trap
Persia, -ae (f.) = Persia
servio, ire = be a slave
aggredior, i = attack
lignum, i (n.) = wood
eminus = from afar
se abdo, ere = hide oneself
cerno, ere = realise
comitas, atis (f.) = warmth, friendliness
Lacedaemonii, orum (m.) = Spartans
Persae, arum (m) = Persians
sonitus, us (m.) = sound
caput, itis (n.) = head

(a) From this passage give one example of:
(i) an imperfect subjunctive verb
(ii) a deponent infinitive
(iii) a present participle [3]

(b) In what case are the nouns? (i) *Graecia* (line 19)
(ii) *Persis* (line 21)
(iii) *caput* (line25) [3]

(c) Account for the Ablative case of *noctu.* (line 22) [1]

(d) Write out and translate a complete example of:
(i) an Indirect/Reported Statement
(ii) an Indirect/Reported Command
(iii) an ablative absolute [6]

(e) Why did Alcibiades decide nowhere was safe for him in Greece? (lines 17-18) [2]

(f) What method did the Persians use to try to kill Alcibiades? (lines 22-23) [3]

(g) What stopped this method from working? (lines 23-24) [2]

(h) How was he killed finally and what proof of his death was conveyed to the Persian king? (lines 24-25) [1+1]

(i) After reading this story, in your opinion, to whom was Alcibiades most loyal? Give a reason for your answer. [3]

Question Number		Do not write in this margin