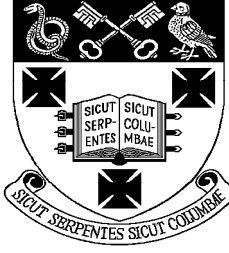


RADLEY COLLEGE
Entrance Scholarships



LATIN II

Thursday 7th March 2002

Time allowed – 1 1/2 hours

Complete section A and *either B or C*

SECTION A

Translate the following passage into English:

Alexander's army has been struggling through a desert; he arranges for stragglers to be helped, showing personal concern himself, and later finds a way to cross an apparently impassable river.

tandem Alexander ipse ad flumen pervenit. sed maxima pars exercitus non potuerat *consequi*. itaque Alexander in summo colle milites iussit ignes incendere ut ei qui sequebantur cognoscerent se prope castra iam esse. simul iussit eos qui primi advenerant multos *utres* aqua implere ac suis auxilium ferre. ipse, *thorace* adhuc armatus, in via stetit qua exercitus veniebat. neque cibo neque vino se *refecit*, *antequam* omnes advenerant. per totam eam noctem anxius erat, nec postero die laetior erat, quod neque ullae naves ibi erant neque arbores quibus pons faceretur. *utres* igitur quam plurimos *stramentis* impletos militibus distribuit: his *incubantes* flumen transnataverunt, et ei qui primi transiverant in ripa manebant dum omnes transgrederentur.

Q. CURTIUS (adapted)

(50 marks)

SECTION B

Answer *either* this Section *or* Section C

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions:

A dispute between the peoples of Carthage and Cyrene, about where they should fix the boundary between their two countries, is decided by a remarkable act of self-sacrifice.

eo tempore Carthaginienses magnam partem Africae regebant; Cyrenenses quoque magni atque opulenti fuerunt. ager in medio <i>harenosus</i> erat neque flumen neque mons erat qui finis terrarum esset: quae res eos in magno bello diu tenebat. tandem <i>indutias</i> hac	
condicione fecerunt, ut certo die legati Carthaginiensium ac	5
Cyrenensium domo proficiscerentur, et is locus, ubi inter se convenirent, earum terrarum finis <i>haberetur</i> . itaque Carthagine duo fratres missi quam celerrime iter fecerunt. Cyrenenses <i>tardius</i>	
iverunt. nam in illis locis tempestas solet <i>viatores</i> retinere; ventus enim violenter <i>coortus</i> harenam excitat, quae ora oculosque impleat.	10
postquam Cyrenenses <i>tardiores</i> se esse vident, <i>veriti</i> ne a civibus condemnarentur, accusaverunt Carthaginienses quod ante tempus dictum domo egressi essent. sed cum Carthaginienses novam	
condicionem peterent, Cyrenenses eis <i>optionem</i> faciunt ut vel in eo loco, ubi finem populo suo peterent, vivi <i>obruerentur</i> , vel eadem	15
condicione sinerent se progredi in locum quem vellent. Carthaginienses, hac condicione probata, se vitamque suam rei publicae <i>condonaverunt</i> , et ita vivi <i>obrupti sunt</i> .	

SALLUST (adapted)

1. What land did the Carthaginians control at the time of the story? [2]
2. How are the people of Cyrene described in line 2? [2]
3. Explain clearly why it was difficult to decide where the boundary between the two countries should be. [4]

4. What was the result of this difficulty in deciding where the boundary was? [3]
5. Describe as clearly as possible the terms on which the two countries made a truce. [6]
6. *certo die* (line 5): in what case are these words, and why? [2]
7. How were the two Carthaginian envoys related to each other? [1]
8. What difference was there in the actions of the two sets of envoys? [3]
9. *nam in illis locis..... impleat* (lines 9-10): what natural event does the author mention, and how might it have delayed the envoys? [5]
10. *postquam Cyrenenses..... egressi essent* (lines 11-13): what accusation did the Cyrenian envoys make about the Carthaginians, and why did they make it? [3+3]
11. What two fresh choices were offered to the Carthaginian envoys by the Cyrenians in lines 14-16? [3+3]
12. How does the author make it clear what he thinks of the response of the Carthaginian envoys? You should refer to specific Latin words in your answer. [3]
13. What was the fate of the Carthaginian envoys? [2]
14. Write down an example of each of the following verb forms from this passage:
 - (i) imperfect indicative active
 - (ii) perfect indicative passive
 - (iii) present infinitive active
 - (iv) imperfect subjunctive active
 - (v) imperfect subjunctive passive [5]

(50 marks)

SECTION C

Translate into Latin: some of the vocabulary of Section A may help you.

Once *Porsenna* was leading an army, in order to attack Rome. For he hoped that he would be able to capture the city easily. He would have done this, if a young soldier, *Horatius* by name, had not defended the bridge across the river *Tiber*. This man persuaded two friends to stay with him and resist the enemy while the Romans were destroying the bridge behind their backs. Finally, when only a small part of the bridge was left, he ordered his companions to *withdraw* and himself *held back* the enemy alone. When the work was completed he *jumped down* into the river and swam across safely to the other Roman soldiers. On account of such great bravery *Horatius* was praised by all the citizens and *considered* to be a *hero*.

(50 marks)

Latin II 2002

Vocabulary sheet

SECTION A

<i>consequor - i</i>	:	to follow
<i>uter, utris (m)</i>	:	leather sack
<i>thorax, thoracis (m)</i>	:	breast-plate
<i>reficio -ere</i>	:	to refresh, restore
<i>antequam</i>	:	before
<i>stramentum, -i (n)</i>	:	straw
<i>incubo -are</i>	:	to lie on

SECTION B

<i>harenosus -a -um</i>	:	sandy
<i>indutiae, -arum (f.pl.)</i>	:	truce
<i>haberi</i>	:	to be considered
<i>tardus -a -um</i>	:	slow
<i>viator -oris (m)</i>	:	traveller
<i>coorior -iri -ortus sum</i>	:	to arise
<i>veritus -a -um</i>	:	fearing
<i>optio -nis (f)</i>	:	choice
<i>obruo -ere</i>	:	to bury
<i>condono -are</i>	:	to sacrifice

SECTION C

Porsenna	:	<i>Porsenna -ae (n)</i>
Horatius	:	<i>Horatius -i (m)</i>
Tiber	:	<i>Tiberis -is (m)</i>
withdraw	:	<i>pedem referre</i>
hold back	:	<i>sustineo -ere -ui</i>
jump down	:	<i>desilio -ire -ui</i>
consider	:	use the passive of <i>habeo, -ere</i>
hero	:	<i>heros -ois (m)</i>