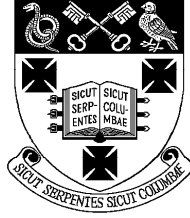


**RADLEY COLLEGE**  
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**LATIN I**

Friday 25th February 2000

Time allowed - 1 hour

*Complete section A and either B or C.*

**SECTION A**

Translate the following passage into English:

*Aeneas and his Trojan followers are attacked by Turnus and his Rutulians*

*Aeneas, dux Troianorum, castra prope fines Rutulorum posuerat. hi inimici Troianis erant, et a rege Turno ducebantur. mox Aeneas proficiscebatur ad socios ut auxilium compararet. interea filius eius, nomine Ascanius, militibus feminisque praeerat.*

5 *Turnus igitur, dum Aeneas apud socios erat, ut castra oppugnarent copias instruxit. exercitum sub moenibus ducens, ante agmen ad Troianos provocandos volavit. Troiani, in castris manere iussi, nullum responsum dederunt. quo facto ignavo adeo iratus erat Turnus ut naves Troianorum, in ripa fluminis depositas, incendere conaretur.*

10 *dea tamen Cybele, quae Aeneae favebat, naves in nymphas mutavit ne arderentur. itaque cum Rutuli hoc miraculum vidissent, tantus erat timor ut omnes fugerent. Turnus igitur eos sic hortatus est:*

*‘nolite timere! necesse est vobis castra eorum obsidere. moenia delenda sunt!’*

**(60 marks)**

## SECTION B

*Translate the following sentences into Latin. Section A will help with some vocabulary required.*

1. When the camp had been placed, the chieftains were happy.
2. Turnus drew up his army in order to inspect them.
3. The goddess says that the ships are burning on the river.
4. So great was the terror of the Romans that they did not wish to advance.
5. Tell the young men to flee from the destroyed city.

**(40 marks)**

## SECTION C

*Nisus and Euryalus attempt to bring help to the besieged Trojans*

quae cum Turnus locutus esset, principes Rutulorum suis imperaverunt ut fossas exstruerent; itaque Troiani undique obsessi sunt.

- 5 cum nox advenisset, dum Rutuli circumsedent, in castris principes Troiani colloquium habebant ut consilium caperent. senioribus graviter loquentibus, duo iuvenes, qui Nisus Euryalusque appellebantur, cum intravissent, se nuntios ad Aenean ituros esse affirmaverunt. seniores, cum hanc virtutem vidissent, laeti erant.

- 10 mox ambo iuvenes per silvam repebant. subito invenerunt multos Rutulos graviter dormientes, quod multum vinum biberant. qui ferociter oppugnati omnes necati sunt. postea, tam sanguineus erat Nisus quam leo qui oves caedit.

Trojani vero celeriter progressi, equitibus inimicis, Volcente duce, obviam iverunt. statim fugerunt et elapsi essent nisi galea, a Rutulo capta, luce Lunae refulsisset et immemores prodidisset. Euryalo equitibus capto et interfecto, Nisus Volcentem hasta interfecit et, amicum ultus, in medios hostes ruit. telis dilianatus est.

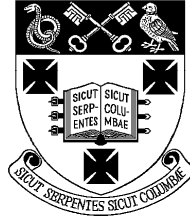
Nisus et Euryalus, quod facinus audacissimum temptaverant, clarissimi erant.

*Answer the following questions, giving as much detail as possible.*

1. What did Turnus order his men to do (ll. 1-2), and what was the result? (4)
2. What did the Rutulians do when night came? (1)
3. At this time, who had a meeting in the Trojan camp, and why? (2)
4. *senioribus graviter loquentibus*: what do these words suggest about the atmosphere in the Trojan camp? Why might this be the case? (3)
5. What did Nisus and Euryalus announce (l. 5)? (1)
6. What was the reaction to this news? (1)
7. Line 7: What does the verb *repebant* suggest about how the two men were moving? Why would this be the case? (2)
8. What were the Rutulians that the two came across doing? Why? (3)
9. What happened to them? (2)
10. What did Nisus look like after this fight? What qualities does the comparison suggest about him? (l.9) (3)
11. What happened to the two Trojans next? (1)
12. What was Volcens' position? (1)
13. Why did the two Trojans fail to escape? (3)
14. What were the final actions and fates of (a) Euryalus, and (b) Nisus? (3+5)
15. For each of the following, give an example from the text:
  - a. p.part of dep. verb
  - b. purpose clause
  - c. abl. abs
  - d. reflexive pronoun
  - e. future participle
  - f. adverb
  - g. relative pronoun
  - h. p.part.pass
  - i. plup subjunctive
  - j. indirect command (5)

**(40 marks)**

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**LATIN VOCABULARY SHEET**

**SECTION A**

<i>Aeneas, -ae (m)</i>	:	Aeneas (proper name)
<i>Troiani, -orum (m)</i>	:	the Trojans (proper name)
<i>fines, -ium (m.pl.)</i>	:	territory
<i>inimicus, -a, -um</i>	:	unfriendly
<i>Rutuli, -orum (m)</i>	:	the Rutuli (proper name)
<i>Turnus, -i (m)</i>	:	Turnus (proper name)
<i>proficiscor, -i, profectus sum</i>	:	I set out
<i>comparo (1st)</i>	:	I obtain
<i>Ascanius, -i (m)</i>	:	Ascanius (proper name)
<i>praesum, praeesse, praefui (+ dat.)</i>	:	I am in charge
<i>igitur</i>	:	therefore
<i>provoco (1st)</i>	:	I provoke
<i>volo (1st)</i>	:	I fly out
<i>depono, -ere, deposui, depositum</i>	:	I leave aside
<i>Cybele, -is (f)</i>	:	Cybele (proper name)

**SECTION B**

<i>fossa, -ae (f)</i>	:	rampart
<i>obsideo, -ere, obsessi, obsessum</i>	:	I besiege
<i>colloquium, -i (n)</i>	:	conference
<i>senior, -is (m)</i>	:	senior man
<i>Nisus, -i (m)</i>	:	Nisus (proper name)
<i>Euryalus, -i (m)</i>	:	Euryalus (proper name)
<i>eo, ire, ivi, itum</i>	:	I go
<i>repo, repere, repsi, reptum</i>	:	I crawl
<i>tam</i>	:	so
<i>quam</i>	:	as
<i>ovis, -is (m)</i>	:	sheep
<i>Volcens, -entis (m)</i>	:	Volcens (proper name)
<i>elabor, elabi, elapsus sum</i>	:	I escape
<i>refulgeo, -ere, refulsi, refulsum</i>	:	I reflect
<i>immemor (+ gen.)</i>	:	forgetful
<i>prodo, prodire, prodidi, proditum</i>	:	I betray
<i>ulciscor, ulcisci, ultus sum</i>	:	I avenge
<i>dilinio (1st)</i>	:	I tear apart
<i>facinus, -oris (n)</i>	:	deed