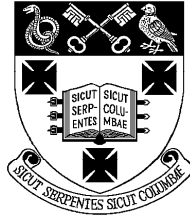


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LATIN II

Thursday 9th March 2000

Time allowed - 1½ hours

Complete section A and either B or C

SECTION A

Translate the following passage into English:

An army of Gauls under Brennus intends to sack the temple of Apollo at Delphi, but the Gauls pillage the farms where the Delphians have deliberately left their crops, and the Delphians have time to prepare their defences.

Brennus igitur, cum templum vidisset, diu deliberavit utrum id sine mora expugnaret, an militibus, post longum iter fessis, otium daret. dux Thessalorum, qui spe praedae se Brenno iunxerat, moram non faciendam esse credebat; dixit hostes imparatos et recenti adventu Gallorum territos esse; si nox interiiceretur, Gallos sine dubio adventuros esse et vias, quae tum paterent, obstructuros esse. 5 sed milites Gallici, ubi villas plenas vino aliisque com meatibus esse viderunt, per agros se sparserant et ad omnia rapienda vagabantur. haec res dilationem Delphis dedit. cum enim rumor de adventu Gallorum auditus esset, oraculum vetuit Delphos vinum cibumque e villis efferre; iamque dum abundantia harum rerum Gallos 10 moratur, auxilia e propinquis urbibus advenerunt. itaque priusquam Galli ad signa revocari possent, urbem suam Delphi muniverunt.

Justin, 24.7.1-8 (*adapted*)

(50 marks)

SECTION B

Do *either* this section *or* section C

Read the following passage carefully, and answer the questions underneath.

In a battle with the Romans Hannibal finds that his elephants bring more trouble than success by spreading confusion and panic amongst his own men.

5 cum anceps diu pugna esset Hannibal elephantos in primam aciem induci iussit, ut tumultum et terrorem hostibus inicere possent. et primo turbaverunt signa ordinesque Romanorum, et eos in fugam impulissent, nisi C. Decimus Flavius, tribunus militum, signo arrepto, suos se sequi iussisset. duxit eos ubi maxime tumultum trepidationemque elephantum faciebant, et pila in eos conici iussit. haeserunt omnia tela, cum non difficilis ex propinquo in tanta corpora ictus esset. quamquam non omnes vulnerati sunt, illi in quorum tergis pila infixae steterunt, in fugam versi, etiam alios integros averterunt.

10 tum in fugientes equitatum immittit Marcellus, nec finis sequendi est factus antequam perterriti in castra compulsi sunt. ibi maxima hostium caedes facta est. caesa sunt octo milia hominum, quinque elephantum occisi sunt.

LIVY XXVII, 14, 6-15 (adapted)

1. At the start of the passage, how much fighting had there been, and what was the state of play? (4)
2. What is the first order given by Hannibal in this part of the battle? (3)
3. What did he hope to achieve by this tactic? (2)
4. What did Hannibal in fact achieve by this tactic? (2)
5. What did the intervention of C. Decimus Flavius prevent? (2+2)
6. Write down and translate the two Latin words which describe the critical intervention of C. Decimus Flavius. (2+3)
7. Write down precisely the order given to his men by Flavius. (2+3)
8. duxit eos.....faciebant (ll. **): to where did Flavius lead his men, and with what purpose? (5)

9. haeserunt omnia tela (ll. **): explain in your own words why this was the case. (4)
10. quamquam non omnes.....averterunt (ll. **): describe fully and clearly the effects of the actions of Flavus' men on the elephants. (1+2)
11. Against whom did Marcellus send the cavalry? (2)
12. nec finis sequendi.....compulsi sunt (ll. **): what can we learn from these words about the degree of success achieved by Marcellus' cavalry? (2)
13. What do we learn about the number of casualties in Hannibal's army from the final two sentences? (2+2)
14. With reference to the events described in this passage, give your assessment of the effectiveness of elephants in Hannibal's army. (5)

(50 marks)

SECTION C

Do either this section or section B

Translate into Latin; the vocabulary of section A may help you.

- Croesus was a rich and powerful king who had defeated so many peoples in his lifetime that he had gained a great empire. Once, when he was waging war, he sent messengers from his native land to the temple of the Delphians to ask the god whether he should cross a certain river or not. To these men the god replied as follows: "If you cross that river, you will destroy a great empire." When Croesus had heard the words of the god, he decided to lead his men across the river. At first Croesus' army fared well in the war, but in the end they were defeated and his own empire was conquered. Although Croesus himself was not killed by his enemies, nevertheless he had lost his power. In this way Croesus discovered that it is often difficult to understand well the words of the oracle (oraculum -i, [n]). Surely he ought first to have asked about which empire the god was speaking?

(50 marks)

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LATIN VOCABULARY SHEET

SECTION A

- Thessali-orum (m.pl)* : Thessalians (people of Central Greece)
mora-ae (f) : delay
interiicere : (in passive) to intervene
patere : to be open
commeatus (pl.) : supplies
vagari (deponent) : to roam about
dilatio (f) : breathing space
Delphi-orum (m.pl) : Delphians (inhabitants of Delphi)

SECTION B

- anceps* : undecided
arripere : to snatch
haerere (perfect - haesi) : to hit the target
ictus : the ability to strike, the aim
integer : intact, unwounded
avertere : to put to flight