RADLEY COLLEGE
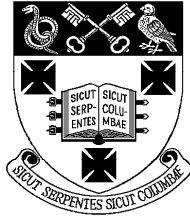### Entrance Scholarships

LATIN I

Friday 23rd February 2001

Time allowed - 1 hour

Complete section A and **either** B **or** C.
A vocabulary sheet is provided with this paper.

Translate the following passage into English:

A story about Vespasian while he was governor in Africa. He later went on to be a financially astute Emperor.

Vespasianus provinciae Africae *praeerat*. olim in *mulo* sedens per montes iter leniter faciebat, cum eo tempore non *dives* esset. in illo *agmine* erant multi alii *muli* et *muliones*, qui per montes transire volebant. ad parvum quendam *vicum* pervenerunt,

5 nonnullis *rusticis* prope viam adstantibus. hi adventum Vespasiani exspectabant, ut auxilium eius sibi orarent.

dux *agminis*, *conspicatus* amicum suum stantem prope viam, *constitit* et de *mulo* descendit. inde pedes *muli* inspiciens signum amico dedit. interea ipse diligenter *mulum calceare* coepit. ille

10 amicus, autem, statim ad Vespasianum progressus, longam *petitionem* ei tradidit.

Vespasianus, quamquam simulabat se esse laetum quod hanc *petitionem* legere *otiose* posset, re vera erat tam iratus ut mox ducem rogaverit,

15 "*quanti pepigisti mulum* in hoc *vico consistere*?"

ille *erubescens fassus est* quantam pecuniam ab amico acceperit.

"bene" respondit Vespasianus. "nunc iubeo te mihi tradere *dimidiam* partem!"

(60 marks)

SECTION B
*Do **either** this section **or** section C*

Read the following passage carefully, and answer the questions.

Gaius Mucius earns the nick-name "Scaevola" ["left-handed man"] by his daring, but unsuccessful, attempt to assassinate Lars Porsenna, the enemy king besieging Rome.

C. Mucius in *Curiam* ingressus, "Patres," inquit, "intrare castra hostium volo. magnum *facinus* in animo habeo." cum patres approbavissent, *cultro* intra vestem *abdito* profectus est.

cum in castra hostium venit, in multitudine prope *tribunal* regis

5 constitit. ibi cum pecunia militibus forte daretur et *scriba* cum rege sedens simili veste multa faceret, timens rogare uter Porsenna esset, ne *aperiret* quis ipse esset, *scribam* pro rege occidit.

quo facto, Mucium inde per trepidam turbam cruento *mucrone vadentem*, comprehenderunt regis comites. tum quoque *metuendus*

10 magis quam *metuens*, "Romanus civis sum." inquit. "Gaium Mucium me vocant. hostis hostem occidere volui."

rex volens congnoscere num maior *coniuratio* in se facta esset, custodes iussit Mucium cruciare. ille, autem, dextram manum in *foculum* libenter statim *inseruit*. "Qui *decus* magni aestimant, dolorem

15 *non flocci faciunt* "

quo facto, Porsenna, cum virtute iuvenis adeo stupefactus esset, Mucium liberavit; nam pacem petere cupiebat, quod cum talibus viribus bellum gerere non volebat.

1. To where did Mucius go in the first sentence? What did he propose? (1,1)

2. What case is *patres* in the first line? Can you give a better translation for it than 'fathers'? (2)

3. With what piece of equipment did he set out? Where was it? (2)

4. When Mucius got into the camp of the enemy where did he stand? (2)

5. In lines 4 - 5 we are told that Mucius was not able to distinguish between the king and the secretary. Why was this? What reason are we given for why he did not ask?   (2,1)

6. Which words show why he found it easy to make his way through the crowd (line 8)?   (3)

7. Put into your own words the idea that Mucius was "*metuendus magis quam metuens*" (lines 9-10)? (3)

8. Select and translate four words which show that Mucius did not see his actions as an attempted criminal murder?   (3)

9. Which of the following words best characterises this speech of Mucius: rash, nervous, desperate, defiant, silly?   (1)

10. In lines 12-13 what did Porsenna ask his guards to do and why?

11. What does Mucius then do to show he is not afraid?   (2)

12. What point does Mucius make about the relationship of honour and pain?   (2)

13. In the last paragraph what are we told about how Porsenna now views
    a) Mucius? b) the Romans? (1,1)

14. What does Porsenna do with Mucius? (1)

15. Select two qualities about Mucius that you either admire or dislike? (2)

16 Select an example of the following from the text (please give the line
      number):

One mark for each:

a) perfect participle of a deponent verb.

b) a pluperfect subjunctive

c) an imperfect subjunctive

d) a noun in the genitive

e) an indirect question

f) a present participle

g) a purpose clause

h) an abstract noun

i)   an adverb

j) an ablative absolute.

     (40 marks)

SECTION C

*Do **either** this section **or** section B*

Translate the following sentences into Latin; the vocabulary of section A will help you.

1. When Vespasian was in charge of Africa, he made a journey to Rome.

2. We know that many girls will soon come here.

3. Vespasian asked the woman why she was waiting for his arrival.

4. Ask the leader to halt near the city.

5. The column was so long that all the mules moved very slowly.

(40 marks)

VOCABULARY SHEET
SECTION A

praesum -esse + dative	I am in charge of
mulus - i (m)	mule
dives - itis adjective	rich
mulio -ionis (m)	mule-driver
agmen - inis (n)	column, (here 'mule-train')
vicus - (m)	village
rustici - orum (m pl)	country - folk
conspicor - ari (deponent)	I catch sight of
consisto - ere, constiti	I halt, stop
calceo - are	I shoe, put shoes on (of a horse or mule)
petitio - ionis (f)	a claim, suit
otiose - adverb	at length, at leisure
quanti?	for how much?
pango - ere pepigi	I bargain, agree
erubesco - ere	I blush
fateor -eri fassus sum (deponent)	I confess
dimidius - a - um adjective	half

SECTION B

Curia- ae (f)	the Senate House
facinus - oris (n)	a deed, action
culter - tri (m)	a knife
abdo - ere abdidi abditus	I conceal
tribunal - alis (n)	a platform, (where the king had his seat)
scriba - ae (m)	secretary
aperio, ire, -erui, apertus	I display, reveal
vado - ere (3)	I go, walk
mucro - ronis (m)	point, edge (of a sword or dagger)
metuo, ere (2)	I fear
coniuratio - ionis (f)	a conspiracy
foculus - i (m)	a brazier, fire
insero -ere inserui insertus	I put into, I thrust
decus - oris (n)	honour
non flocci facio	I don't give a fig for