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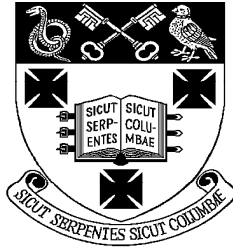
Entrance Scholarships

LATIN II

Thursday 6th March 2003
Time allowed: 90 minutes
*Complete section A and **either** B or C*

SECTION A

Translate the following passage into English:

During Caesar's campaign in Britain during 54BC, the Romans are troubled by foragers of the British leader Cassivellaunus. Decisive action by Caesar's troops restores control and leads to the rout of the Britons.

postridie Britanni procul a castris in collibus constiterunt *rarique* se ostendere et equites Romanos proelio *lacessere* coeperunt. sed meridie hostes, ubi Caesar *pabulandi causa* tres legiones atque omnes equites cum legato, Trebiono nomine, emisit, subito ex omnibus partibus *pabulatores* oppugnaverunt. qui neque ab signis neque ab legionibus *absisti* poterant. itaque hi fortissimi hostes *usque ad* signa et legiones pervenerunt.

nostri acriter in eos impetu facto reppulerunt et secuti sunt, dum equites, cum post se legiones viderent, *praecipites* hostes egerunt. magno hostium numero interfecto, nostri magnam victoriam reportaverunt. Britanni neque se colligere, neque consistere, neque ex *essedis desilire* poterant. iamque propter eam fugam *auxilia* quae convenerant discesserunt, neque umquam hostes eodem modo nostros *lacessiverunt*.

SECTION B

*Answer **either** this Section **or** Section C*

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions:

An account of the latter stages of St Paul's journey to Rome and of his treatment on his arrival in the city.

illa via, qua nunc Paulus cum amicis suis Romam contendebat, *Via Appia*
est, maxima et clarissima omnium viarum, quibus omnes regiones Italiae,
omnes provinciae et *longina* imperii Romani cum urbe ipsa *coniunctae* sunt.
plena erat *viatoribus* omnis generis, qui ad urbem vel ex urbe festinabant,
consules, *praetores*, legati, legiones, equites, cives Romani. alii *viatores*   5
vel *lecticis* vel *rhaedis* in villas suas prope mare aedificatas vehebantur.
inter talem turbam Paulus, *Iudaeus* ignotus, cum paucis amicis ad finem
itineris sui appropinquabat: iamque enim advenerat ad *Tres Tabernae*
quae ab urbe triginta tria milia passuum aberant.

ab utraque parte viae conspiciebantur primum domus hortique, inde   10
propius urbem *sepulcra* civium, quae more antiquo extra moenia urbis
aedificata erant. iamque *viatores* per portam magnam progressi urbem
ipsam ingressi sunt. mox per *Viam Sacram* ad Forum Romanum
Capitoliumque advenerunt. a sinistra parte *Viae Sacrae* in Monte Palatino
Palatium Neronis conspexerunt.   15

nunc centurio, qui Paulum custodiebat, captivum suum *Praefecto Praetorio*
tradidit. cum Paulus diu Romae mansisset nec Iudaei ad urbem venissent ut
eum accusarent, a custodia liberatus multa alia itinera fecit, sed tandem
iterum apud Romanos accusatus est et *mortem* pro *fide* sua *obiit*. ipse de
fine vitae suae, quem tum exspectabat, ad amicum suum Timotheum haec   20
verba scripsit: "bonum *certamen* certavi, *cursum* consummavi, *fidem*

servavi."

1. *maxima……viarum* (l. 2): how is the *Via Appia* described here? [3]

2. *quibus…… coniunctae sunt* (ll. 2-3): explain clearly the influence of the Via Appia, as it is described here. [4]

3. *plena erat* (l. 4): which six categories of people are listed as being on the Via Appia? [3]

4. *alii viatores….. vehebantur* (ll. 5-6): to where was this other group of travellers heading? [3]

5. *iamque…. aberant* (ll. 8-9): how do we learn that Paul was now nearing Rome? [4]

6. (i) *ab utraque parte viae* (l. 10): what two things were the first to be seen which suggested that Paul was approaching an urban area? [2]

   (ii) Pick out and translate the two words in this sentence which tell us that it was traditional for tombs to be built outside the city. [3]

7. What did Paul and his fellow travellers pass through before entering Rome? [2]

8. *mox…. conspexerunt* (ll. 13-15): in your own words describe the route which Paul and his fellow travellers took once they had entered Rome. [5]

9. *nunc….. tradidit* (ll. 16-17): what happened to Paul on their arrival? [4]

10. *cum Paulus….. liberatus* (ll. 17-18): explain fully and clearly why Paul was released. [5]

11. What did Paul do after his release? [3]

12. What happened to him eventually? [4]

13. About what did Paul write to his friend Timotheus (=Timothy)?   [2]

14. Translate into good English the saying of Paul quoted at the end of
    the passage.   [3]

(50 marks)

SECTION C

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

The leader of the Britons, when this battle had been reported and after he had

suffered so many defeats, sent envoys to Caesar. For he wanted to surrender to

the Romans. But Caesar did not want to stay in Britain any longer on account of

the fighting in Gaul. He therefore ordered the Britons to hand over hostages to

him and to give tax to the Roman people. Then he returned to Gaul in order to

spend the winter there. A few of his ships were destroyed by a storm, but most

arrived safely in Gaul. After this short war against the Britons the Romans did

not return to that island until the emperor Claudius sent across four legions.

(50 marks)

to suffer a defeat	cladem accipio, accipere, accepi, acceptum
hostage	obses, obsidis (m)
tax	vectigal -alis (n)

to spend the winter   hiemo, hiemare

Latin II 2002
Vocabulary sheet

SECTION A

rarus -a -um	in small numbers
lacesso –ere, -ivi	to harass
pabulandi causa	"in order to forage"
pabulator -oris (m)	forager
absisto -ere	to keep away from
usque ad + acc	right up to
praeceps -itis	headlong
essedum -i (n)	war chariot
desilio -ire	to jump down from
auxilia -orum (n.pl.)	reinforcements

SECTION B

Via Appia (f)	the Appian Way
	(a road leading from Rome to Brindisi)
longina -orum (n.pl)	outposts, extremities
coniunctus -a -um	joined, connected

viator -oris (m)	traveller
praetor -oris (m)	praetor (a senior government position)
lectica -ae (f)	litter, sedan-chair
rhaeda -ae (f)	carriage
Iudaeus -a -um	Judaean, from Judaea
Tres Tabernae (f. pl.)	"Three Taverns"
	(a stopping place on the Appian Way)
sepulcrum -i (n)	tomb
Via Sacra (f)	the Sacred Way
Praefectus Praetorius (m)	the Praetorian Prefect
	(a key military commander in Rome)
mortem obeo -ire -ii	to die
fides -ei (f)	faith
certamen -inis (n)	struggle, contest
cursus -us (m)	course