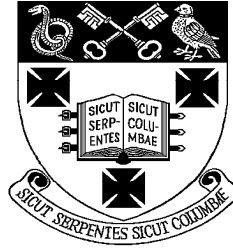


**RADLEY COLLEGE**  
**Entrance Scholarships**



**LATIN II**

Thursday 4<sup>th</sup> March 2004

Time allowed: 90 minutes

*Complete section A and either B or C*

**SECTION A**

Translate the following passage into English:

*Caesar attempts to lure the German commander Ariovistus into fighting a pitched battle. But the nature of the German tactics means that the Romans are not able to dictate matters.*

eodem die Ariovistus castra *promovit* et *milibus passuum* sex a castris Caesaris prope montem constitit. postridie *praeter* castra Caesaris suas copias traduxit et *milibus passuum* duobus *ultra* eum castra posuit, ut Caesarem frumento *commeatuque* qui ex gentibus vicinis portaretur facile *intercluderet*. itaque dies *continuos* quinque Caesar pro castris suas copias produxit ut, acie instructa, *occasionem* proelii Ariovisto daret. sed Ariovistus, quamquam equestri proelio cotidie contendit, his omnibus diebus maiorem partem exercitus in castris continuit. nam Germani Ariovisto duce hoc genus pugnae *malebant*. iamque sex milia equites erant et quinque milia pedites *velocissimi* ac fortissimi, qui cum equitibus in proelio semper manebant. tanta erat celeritas equitum, tanta *fortitudo* peditum ut Romani mox intellexerint se in maximo periculo esse.

CAESAR (adapted)

**(50 marks)**

## SECTION B

Answer *either* this Section *or* Section C

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions:

*Two men who have been shipwrecked in a storm have been washed up on shore. One of them tells the story of their survival. They find their lost companion Lichas and lament his death*

nos duo, cum e tantis periculis *evasissemus*, tandem tristes ad *casam* 1  
*piscatoriam* pervenimus. iamque tristissimam noctem egimus quod 2  
nullum cibum invenire poteramus. postero die, cum consilium caperemus,  
*repente* corpus humanum vidi undis *circumiactum* ad litus deferri. magno 4  
dolore igitur affectus "hunc virum" exclamavi "in alia parte terrarum uxor 5  
exspectat. hunc virum filius et pater, ignari tempestatis, expectant; hic 6  
vir eam reliquit, cui proficiscens *osculum* dedit; eos reliquit, cui 'valete!  
mox reveniam!' inquit."

in litore stantes et in mare prospicientes multis lacrimis amicum nostrum 9  
*deflebamus*; cum tandem unda corpus inviolatum in terram convertisset, 10  
Licham meis paene pedibus *subiectum* agnovimus. lacrimas igitur 11  
effundens pectus iterum atque iterum percussi et exclamavi " cur tu tam 12  
brevem vitam egisti? cur tu qui audacissimus et fortissimus nauta fuisti 13  
in undas expositus es? cur tu, qui heri *vires* tuas *iactabas*, de tam magna 14  
nave *naufragus* sine *tabula* mortuus es? o me miserum! vita mortalis 15  
semper *nimis* brevis est."

PETRONIUS (adapted)

1. *e tantis periculis* (line 1): according to the narrator, from what had the pair escaped [2]
2. Pick out and translate the word in line 2 which indicates their state of mind on their arrival at the island. [2]
3. What factor led them to spend a particularly miserable first night ashore? [3]
4. What were the pair in the process of doing when they saw the dead body in the sea? [2]
5. What details do we learn in line 4 about the location and movement of the dead body? [4]
6. What emotion came over the narrator on seeing the dead body? [2]
7. The narrator's first concern is for the dead man's wife: explain clearly how he voices this concern. [4]
8. The narrator's next concern is for the dead man's father and son: explain how the words *ignari tempestatis* (line 6) help to deepen the sense of pity that we have for these two relatives. [4]
9. The narrator goes on to describe the dead man's actions before his departure: explain clearly (i) what he did to his wife as he left, (ii) what he said to his father and son. [2+2]
10. *in litore... deflebamus* (lines 9-10): what were the two survivors doing as they wept for their dead friend? [2+2]
11. Pick out and translate the word in line 10 which describes the state of the dead man's body when it arrived at the shore. [2]
12. *meis paene pedibus* (line 11): translate this phrase into good English. [3]
13. *lacrimas igitur... percussi* (lines 11-12): two traditional features of ancient mourning are referred to here: what are they? [1+2]
14. *cur tu qui audacissimus... mortuus es* (lines 13-15): without translating summarise the feelings that the narrator voices here concerning the death of his friend. [4]
15. Explain how the opening and closing statements of the narrator's final speech relate to each other. [2]
16. Write down an example of each of the following verb forms from this passage:
  - (i) superlative adjective
  - (ii) present participle
  - (iii) present infinitive passive
  - (iv) deponent verb
  - (v) pluperfect subjunctive active [5]

**(50 marks)**

## SECTION C

*Translate into Latin.*

When the *Carthaginians* had been defeated, *Antiochus*, the king of *Syria* welcomed *Hannibal* in his home. He *showed* to him the troops which he had collected in order to fight against the Roman people. *Hannibal* was able to see soldiers, *chariots*, horses and even *elephants*, and all were splendidly decorated with golden armour. Then the king, who was greatly *delighted* by the *sight* of such a great army, looked at *Hannibal* and said "do you think that this army is enough for the Romans?" *Hannibal*, who believed that the army of the king was cowardly and *despised* their precious armour, replied: "I think that this is enough for the Romans, even if they are very *greedy*."

The king had asked *Hannibal* about the number of the army, but *Hannibal* had replied about *plunder*.

**(50 marks)**

<i>Carthaginians</i>	Poeni -orum (m.pl.)
<i>Antiochus</i>	Antiochus -i (m)
<i>Syria</i>	Syria -ae (f)
<i>welcome</i>	excipio -ere -excepi
<i>Hannibal</i>	Hannibal -alis (m)
<i>show</i>	ostendo -ere ostendi
<i>chariot</i>	currus -us (m)
<i>elephant</i>	elephantus -i (m)
<i>delighted</i>	delectatus -a -um
<i>sight</i>	visus -us (m)
<i>despise</i>	contemno -ere - contempsi
<i>greedy</i>	avarus -a -um
<i>plunder</i>	praeda -ae (f)

# Latin II 2004

## Vocabulary sheet

### SECTION A

<i>promoveo - ere</i>	to move forward
<i>mille passuum</i> (n)	a mile
plural = <i>milia passuum</i>	
<i>praeter</i> + acc.	past, beyond
<i>ultra</i> + acc.	on the other side of
<i>commeatus, -us</i> (m)	supplies
<i>intercludo -ere</i> + acc + dat	to separate someone from something
<i>continuus -a -um</i>	continuous, in a row
<i>occasio -onis</i> (f)	opportunity
<i>malo, malle</i>	to prefer
<i>velox -ocis</i>	swift, quick
<i>fortitudo -inis</i> (f)	bravery

### SECTION B

<i>evado -ere</i>	to escape
<i>casa piscatoria</i> (f)	fisherman's cottage
<i>repente</i>	suddenly
<i>circumiacus -a -um</i>	surrounded
<i>osculum -i</i> (n)	kiss
<i>defleo -ere</i>	to weep for
<i>subiectus -a -um</i>	lying
<i>vires</i> (f.pl.)	strength
<i>iacto -are</i>	to boast
<i>naufragus -i</i> (m)	shipwrecked man
<i>tabula -ae</i> (f)	plank of wood
<i>nimis</i>	too