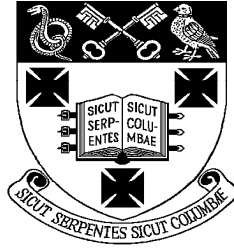


RADLEY COLLEGE
Entrance Scholarships



LATIN II

Thursday 10th March 2005

Time allowed: 90 minutes

Complete section A and either B or C

SECTION A

Translate the following passage into English:

The Carthaginian leader Hannibal deals cleverly with resistance shown by the Gauls around the river Rhone.

deinde Hannibal in agros *Volcarum* venit. hi milites fortes sunt, qui circa *utramque* ripam *Rhodani* habitant, sed omnia sua bona trans *Rhodanum* iam *traiecerant* et *ulteriorem* ripam armis tenebant, ut flumen *pro munimento* haberent. Hannibal tamen aliis incolis eius regionis donis persuasit ut multas naves exercitui suo *praeberent*. *Galli* et ipsi milites etiam aliquas novas naves ex ingentibus arboribus *cavabant*.

interea *Hannonem* cum parte copiarum *adverso flumine* iter unius diei ire iussit. ibi flumen magna cum difficultate transierunt. postridie fumo ostenderunt se *haud procul* abesse. tum Hannibal signum dedit ut *traicerent*. *Galli* tanta vi navium cum ingenti clamore nautarum militumque statim territi sunt: mox tamen *tumultus* maior *a tergo* factus est; nam castra ab *Hannone* capta sunt. nunc *Gallos anceps* terror circumstabat: alii milites e navibus oppugnabant, alii *a tergo premebant*. cum *Galli* in sua oppida effugissent, Hannibal castra posuit.

(50 marks)

SECTION B

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

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions:

The Spartans have occupied the citadel at Thebes, put pro-Athenian magistrates in charge of the government, and exiled their Theban opponents. Some of the exiles re-enter Thebes and catch the magistrates off their guard.

exules, Thebis expulsi, Athenas confugerunt. in animo tamen habebant ad 1
patriam redire ut eam liberarent. itaque cum tempus visum est idoneum 2
esse, eum diem delegerunt quo maximi magistratus Thebanorum simul 3
cenare solebant. 4

numquam tanta res a tam paucis facta est. nam duodecim adolescentes, 5
quorum dux erat Pelopidas, Athenis prima luce profecti sunt ut nocte 6
appropinquante Thebas pervenire possent; cum canibus venaticis ierunt, 7
retia ferentes, vestimenta hominum agrestium gerentes. nam minore 8
suspicionem iter facere volebant. 9

quam periculosa saepe est nimia fiducia! nuntius enim ad aures 10
magistratum Thebanorum statim advenit exules in urbem venisse. illi 11
tamen tot vini et tantam cenam consumpserant ut adventum exulum 12
contemnerent; ne de tanta re quidem putabant. missa est etiam epistula 13
Athenis ad eum, qui tum princeps magistratum Thebanorum erat. in illa 14
omnia de profectioe eorum scripta erant. sed cum haec epistula ei iam 15
cenanti data esset, sub pulvinum subiciens ‘in crastinum diem’, inquit, 16
‘res graves differo.’ at illi omnes, cum iam nox processisset, vinolenti 17
ab exulibus duce Pelopida interfecti sunt. postridie, cives Thebani, 18
ad arma libertatemque vocati, in arcem concurrerunt ut praesidium 19
Lacedaemoniorum expellerent. 20

- (a) What did the exiles do after being expelled from Thebes? [1]
- (b) What did they intend to do, and why? [2+2]
- (c) *itaque cum... solebant* (lines 2-4): what did they decide would be the best day to carry out their intention? [5]
- (d) (i) *numquam... facta est* (line 5): what does the author think is remarkable about the incident he is describing? [4]
- (ii) Pick out and translate the two words in this sentence which give particular emphasis to the point the author wishes to make. [2]
- (e) At what time did the exiles leave Athens? Why did they choose to leave at that particular time? [1+3]
- (f) *cum canibus... volebant* (lines 7-9): explain fully and clearly how the exiles tried to avoid suspicion on the journey. [4]
- (g) What lesson does the author think can be learnt from the Theban magistrates' behaviour? [2]
- (h) How were the magistrates occupied when they were first told the news of the exiles' arrival? How did they react to it? [2+2]
- (i) *missa est... scripta erant* (lines 13-15): what information was contained in the letter received by the leading Theban magistrate? [2]
- (j) When did he receive this letter? [1]
- (k) What did this man do to the letter, and what did he say about it? [2+2]
- (l) *at illi... interfecti sunt* (lines 17-18): describe what happened in the middle of the night. [3]
- (m) *postridie, cives Thebani... concurrerunt*: what happened the next day? [3]
- (n) *ut... expellerent* (lines 19-20): what was the aim of the Thebans? [2]
- (o) Write down (with the correct line reference) an example of each of the following, taken from this passage:
- (i) present participle (ii) imperfect subjunctive
- (iii) comparative adjective (iv) perfect passive verb
- (v) preposition + ablative [5]

(50 marks)

SECTION C

Translate into Latin.

Hannibal was a very brave and very *clever* general. After he had crossed the river Rhone, he journeyed as quickly as possible towards the *Alps*, in order that he might arrive into Italy *without delay*. This journey was extremely dangerous, both for himself and for his soldiers, but he was able to defeat the natives who tried to block his way and he was so brave that he was able to *endure* the *cold*. When he had marched into Italy, he defeated the armies of the Romans in many battles, of which the greatest was at *Cannae*. However, because Hannibal did not immediately attack the city of Rome after this battle, the Romans were able to defend their city. Hannibal was forced to go back to Africa and he was finally defeated by the general Scipio. Many believe that Hannibal was the greatest general, even though he *suffered this defeat*.

(50 marks)

<i>clever</i>	callidus, -a, -um
<i>Alps</i>	Alpes, (f.pl.)
<i>without delay</i>	sine mora
<i>endure</i>	fero, ferre, tuli, latum
<i>cold</i>	frigus, -oris, (n)
<i>Cannae</i>	Cannae, -arum, (f.pl.)
<i>suffer a defeat</i>	cladem accipio, accipere, accepi, acceptum

Latin II 2005

Vocabulary sheet

SECTION A

<i>Volcae, -arum</i> (m.pl.)	the Volcae (a Gallic tribe)
<i>uterque, utraque, utrumque</i>	each
<i>Rhodanus, -i</i> (m.)	the river Rhone
<i>traicio, traicere, traieci</i>	I take across, cross over
<i>ulterior, -oris</i>	farther
<i>pro munimento</i>	as a line of defence
<i>praebeo, -ere</i>	I provide, supply
<i>Galli, -orum</i> (m.pl.)	the Gauls
<i>cavo, cavare, cavavi, cavatum</i>	I carve out, I hollow out
<i>Hanno, -nis</i> (m.)	Hanno (a Carthaginian officer)
<i>adverso flumine</i>	upstream
<i>haud procul</i>	not far
<i>tumultus, -us</i> (m.)	row, confusion
<i>a tergo</i>	in the rear, from the rear
<i>anceps, ancipitis</i>	double
<i>premo, -ere</i>	to press, put under pressure

SECTION B

<i>exul, -ulis</i> (m.)	exile
<i>Thebae, -arum</i> (f.pl.)	Thebes
<i>Athenae, -arum</i> (f.pl.)	Athens
<i>idoneus, -a, -um</i>	suitable
<i>deligo, -ere, -egi</i>	I choose
<i>Pelopidas, -ae</i> (abl. <i>-a</i>) (m.)	Pelopidas
<i>venaticus, -a, -um</i>	hunting
<i>rete, -is</i> (n.)	net
<i>agrestis, -is, -e</i>	countryside, of the country
<i>nimia fiducia</i> (f.)	overconfidence
<i>ne... quidem</i>	not even
<i>Thebani, -orum</i> (m.pl.)	Thebans
<i>profectio, -onis</i> (f.)	departure, setting out
<i>pulvinus, -i</i> (m.)	pillow, cushion
<i>crastinus dies</i> (m.)	tomorrow
<i>differo, -ferre</i>	I delay, put off
<i>vinolentus, -a, -um</i>	drunk
<i>praesidium, -i</i> (n.)	garrison
<i>Lacedaemonii, -orum</i> (m.pl.)	Spartans