

**PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION FOR PART IA OF THE  
CLASSICAL TRIPOS**

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Wednesday 26 April 2006 9 to 12

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Paper 2

LATIN QUESTIONS

*Candidates must answer all questions in Section A and all of Section B.*

**Section A carries 150 marks, Section B carries 50 marks.**

*Answers from each Section must be written in a separate booklet.*

*Write your number (not your name) on the cover-sheet of each Section booklet.*

**Candidates who do not write legibly may find themselves at a grave disadvantage.**

STATIONERY REQUIREMENTS

20 Page Booklets x 2

Rough Work Pad x 1

Tags

SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS

None

**You may not start to read the questions  
printed on the subsequent pages of this  
question paper until instructed that you  
may do so by the Invigilator**

## SECTION A

*Answer all questions*

A1 *Translate:*

*Cicero chides the Senators: their earlier behaviour was understandable, but now they must act.*

retinenda est igitur nobis constantia, grauitas, perseuerantia; repetenda uetus illa seueritas, si quidem auctoritas senatus decus, honestatem, laudem dignitatemque desiderat, quibus rebus hic ordo caruit nimium diu. sed erat tunc excusatio oppressis, misera illa quidem, sed tamen iusta: nunc nulla est. liberati regio dominatu uidebatur: multo postea grauius urguebatur armis domesticis. ea ipsa depulimus nos quidem: sed extorquenda sunt. quod si non possumus facere—dicam quod dignum est et senatore et Romano homine—moriatur.

CICERO *Philippics* 7.14

*hic ordo*: this body (i.e. the Senate)

*tunc...nunc*: Cicero contrasts the situation under Caesar's military despotism with current attempts to pacify Antony

*urgeo*: to weigh down

A2 *Translate:*

*The Roman historian Florus explains how Germanicus got his name, and how things started to go wrong ...*

ea denique in Germania pax erat ut mutati homines, alia terra, caelum ipsum mitius molliusque solito uideretur. denique non per adulationem, sed ex meritis, defuncto ibi fortissimo iuvene, ipse, quod numquam alias, senatus cognomen ex prouincia dedit. sed difficilium est prouincias obtinere quam facere; uiribus parantur, iure retinentur. igitur breue id gaudium. quippe Germani uicti magis quam domiti erant moresque nostros magis quam arma sub imperatore Druso suspiciebant; postquam ille defunctus est, Vari Quintili libidinem ac superbiam haud secus quam saeuitiam odisse coeperunt.

FLORUS *Epitome* II 30.27–31

*mitis, -is, -e*: mild, gentle

*solitum*: a neuter substantive from *soleo*, = the usual, the norm

*meritum*: a neuter substantive from *mereo*, = a service, a benefit

*defunctus* = *mortuus*

*alias* (adv.): at any other time

*gaudium*: joy

*quippe* (adverb or particle): for or since (explains the previous sentence)

*secus* = *aliter*

*odi*: to hate (a defective verb whose perfect forms translate as though present)

A3 *Translate:*

*“One man’s rubbish is another man’s gold”: a fable in the manner of Aesop by the Roman poet Phaedrus (1st century AD).*

laudatis utiliora, quae contempseris,  
 saepe inueniri testis haec narratio est.  
 ad fontem ceruus, cum bibisset, restitit  
 et in liquore uidit effigiem suam.  
 ibi dum ramosa mirans laudat cornua  
 crurumque nimiam tenuitatem uituperat,  
 uenantum subito uocibus conterritus  
 per campum fugere coepit et cursu leui  
 canes elusit. silua tum excepit ferum,  
 in qua retentis impeditus cornibus  
 lacerari coepit morsibus saeuis canum.  
 tunc moriens uocem hanc edidisse dicitur:  
 ‘o me infelicem! qui nunc demum intellego,  
 utilia mihi quam fuerint, quae despexeram,  
 et, quae laudaram, quantum luctus habuerint.’

PHAEDRUS *Aesop’s Fables* I 12

*testis, -is*: a witness  
*ramosus*: adjective from *ramus*  
*tenuitas*: noun from *tenuis*  
*nimius*: adjective from *nimis*  
*uitupero* (1): to find fault with  
*ferus* (noun) = *fera* (noun)  
*nunc demum*: now at last

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## SECTION B

quod si ipsi haec neque attingere neque sensu nostro gustare possemus, tamen ea mirari deberemus, etiam cum in aliis uideremus. quis nostrum tam animo agresti ac duro fuit ut Rosci morte nuper non commoueretur? qui cum esset senex mortuus, tamen propter excellentem artem ac uenustatem uidebatur omnino mori non debuisse. ergo ille corporis motu tantum amorem sibi conciliarat a nobis omnibus; nos animorum incredibilis motus celeritatemque ingeniorum neglegemus? quotiens ego hunc Archiam uidi, iudices, —utar enim uestra benignitate, quoniam me in hoc nouo genere dicendi tam diligenter attenditis—quotiens ego hunc uidi, cum litteram scripsisset nullam, magnum numerum optimorum uersuum de eis ipsis rebus quae tum agerentur dicere ex tempore, quotiens reuocatum eandem rem dicere commutatis uerbis atque sententiis! quae uero accurate cogitateque scripsisset, ea sic uidi probari ut ad ueterum scriptorum laudem perueniret. hunc ego non diligam, non admirer, non omni ratione defendendum putem? atque sic a summis hominibus eruditissimisque accepimus, ceterarum rerum studia ex doctrina et praeceptis et arte constare, poetam natura ipsa ualere et mentis uiribus excitari et quasi diuino quodam spiritu inflari. qua re suo iure noster ille Ennius ‘sanctos’ appellat poetas, quod quasi deorum aliquo dono atque munere commendati nobis esse uideantur.

CICERO *Pro Archia* 17–18

1 State the **tense** and **mood** of the following verbs:

- (a) *commoueretur* (line 3)
- (b) *neglegemus* (line 7)
- (c) *utar* (line 7)
- (d) *diligam* (line 13)
- (e) *putem* (line 14)
- (f) *uideantur* (line 19)

[12 marks]

2 State the **case** and **number** of the following words:

- (a) *nostrum* (line 2)
- (b) *incredibilis* (line 6)
- (c) *uestra* (line 8)
- (d) *quae* (line 10)
- (e) *ipsa* (line 16)

[10 marks]

3 Give a translation of the following appropriate to the context:

- (a) *attingere* (line 1)
- (b) *agresti* (line 3)
- (c) *studia* (line 15)
- (d) *excitari* (line 16)
- (e) *inflari* (line 17)

[10 marks]

4 (a) The passage contains two **result clauses**: state and translate the verb of both.

[4 marks]

(b) The passage contains a **conditional sentence**: state the verb of the protasis (the 'if' clause) and of the apodosis (the 'conclusion which follows' clause) and translate the whole sentence.

[4 marks]

5 Three sentences in the passage begin with a **relative pronoun** (or **relative adjective and noun**): for each of these sentences state i) the relative pronoun (or relative adjective and noun), ii) the verb (if any) directly governed by the relative pronoun and iii) the antecedent of the relative pronoun (i.e. that to which the relative pronoun refers –note that this can be either a single word or a whole sentence).

[10 marks]

END OF PAPER