



UNIVERSITY OF
CAMBRIDGE

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION FOR PART IA OF THE
CLASSICAL TRIPOS

Wednesday 25 April 2007 9 to 12

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

**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

Translate the following passages.

A1 *Cicero challenges the prosecutor Gaius Erucius to provide details about the murder of which his client Sextus Roscius is accused.*

non quaero abs te qua re patrem Sex. Roscius occiderit, quaero quo modo occiderit. ita quaero abs te, C. Eruci: quo modo, et sic tecum agam ut meo loco uel respondendi uel interpellandi tibi potestatem faciam uel etiam, si quid uoles, interrogandi. quo modo occidit? ipse percussit an aliis occidendum dedit? si ipsum arguis, Romae non fuit; si per alios fecisse dicis, quaero quos? seruosne an liberos? si liberos, quos homines? indidemne Ameria an hosce ex urbe sicarios? si Ameria, qui sunt ei? cur non nominantur? si Roma, unde eos nouerat Roscius qui Romam multis annis non uenit neque umquam plus triduo fuit? ubi eos conuenit? qui conlocutus est? quo modo persuasit? 'pretium dedit'; cui dedit? per quem dedit? unde aut quantum dedit? nonne his uestigiis ad caput malefici perueniri solet?

CICERO *Pro Sexto Roscio Amerino* 73–4

abs = ab

indidem: adv., 'from the same place'

Ameria: Ameria, -ae, f.: Ameria, a town in Umbria

sicarios: sicarius, -i: an assassin, murderer

qui: adv., interr.: 'by what means?', 'in what way', 'how'

triduo: 'for three days'

A2 *Heroic death of a centurion.*

M. Petronius, eiusdem legionis centurio, cum portas excidere conatus esset, a multitudine oppressus ac sibi desperans multis iam uulneribus acceptis, manipularibus suis, qui illum erant secuti 'quoniam' inquit 'me una uobiscum seruare non possum, uestrae quidem certe uitae prospiciam, quos cupiditate gloriae adductus in periculum deduxi. uos data facultate uobis consulite.' simul in medios hostes inrupit duobusque interfectis reliquos a porta paulum submouit. conantibus auxiliari suis 'frustra' inquit 'meae uitae subuenire conamini, quem iam sanguis uiresque deficiunt. proinde abite, dum est facultas, uosque ad legionem recipite.' ita pugnans post paulo concidit ac suis saluti fuit.

CAESAR, *De Bello Gallico* VII 50

desperans: construe with the dative

manipularibus: manipularis, -is, m.: a member of the same infantry unit, company

prospiciam: prospicio, -ere: with dative: to provide for

data facultate: ablative absolute

auxiliari: auxiliior, -ari, -atus: to give help

subuenire: construe with the dative

A3 After watching the heroine Camilla being killed in combat, the nymph Opis laments her death and promises that she will be avenged.

at Triuiae custos iamdudum in montibus Opis
 alta sedet summis spectatque interrita pugnas.
 utque procul medio iuuenum in clamore furentum
 prospexit tristi multatam morte Camillam,
 ingemuitque deditque has imo pectore uoces:
 'heu nimium, uirgo, nimium crudele luisti
 supplicium Teucros conata lacessere bello!
 nec tibi in dumis coluisse Dianam
 profuit aut nostras umero gessisse pharetras.
 non tamen indecorem tua te regina reliquit
 extrema iam in morte, neque hoc sine nomine letum
 per gentis erit aut famam patieris inultae.
 nam quicumque tuum uiolauit uulnere corpus
 morte luet merita.'

VIRGIL *Aeneid* XI 836–849

custos: custos -odis: a sentry

Triuiae: Triuia, -ae: Diana

desertae: desertus, -a, -um: left alone, solitary, lonely

dumis: dumus, -i: lit.: a thorn or briar bush: translate: 'woodland'

lacessere: lacesso, -ere: to challenge

inultae: inultus, -a, -um: unavenged

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SECTION B

Answer the following questions.

acrior admonitu est iritaturque retenta
 et crescit rabies moderaminaque ipsa nocebant:
 sic ego torrentem, qua nil obstabat eunti,
 lenius et modico strepitu decurrere uidi;
 at quacumque trabes obstructaque saxa tenebant, 5
 spumeus et feruens et ab obice saeuior ibat.
 ecce cruentati redeunt et, Bacchus ubi esset,
 quaerenti domino Bacchum uidisse negarunt;
 'hunc' dixere 'tamen comitem famulumque sacrorum
 cepimus' et tradunt manibus post terga ligatis 10
 sacra dei quendam Tyrrhena gente secutum.
 adspicit hunc Pentheus oculis, quos ira tremendos
 fecerat, et quamquam poenae uix tempora differt,
 'o periture tuaque aliis documenta dature
 morte,' ait, 'ede tuum nomen nomenque parentum 15
 et patriam, morisque noui cur sacra frequentes!'
 ille metu uacuus 'nomen mihi' dixit 'Acoetes,
 patria Maeonia est, humili de plebe parentes.
 non mihi quae duri colerent pater arua iuueni,
 lanigerosue greges, non ulla armenta reliquit; 20
 pauper et ipse fuit linoque solebat et hamis
 decipere et calamo salientis ducere pisces.
 ars illi sua census erat; cum traderet artem,
 "accipe, quas habeo, studii successor et heres,"
 dixit "opes," moriensque mihi nihil ille reliquit 25
 praeter aquas: unum hoc possum adpellare paternum.
 mox ego, ne scopulis haererem semper in isdem,
 addidici regimen dextra moderante carinae
 flectere et Oleniae sidus pluuiiale capellae
 Taygetenque Hyadasque oculis Arctonque notauit 30
 uentorumque domos et portus puppibus aptos.'

OVID *Metamorphoses* III 566–596

1 State the **tense** and the **mood** of the following verbs, give the **first person present indicative** and **translate** in a manner appropriate to the context (for example: *nocebant* [line 2]: imperfect, indicative, noceo, were harmful)

- (a) *ibat* (line 6)
- (b) *negarunt* (line 8)
- (c) *dixere* (line 9)
- (d) *ede* (line 15)
- (e) *frequentes* (line 16)
- (f) *addidici* (line 28)

[12 marks]

2 State the **case** and **number** of the following words, give the **nominative singular** (including all genders in the case of those adjectives or participles which have more than one form) and **translate** in a manner appropriate to the context (for example: *retenta* [line 1]: nom., sing., retentus, -a, -um, held back)

- (a) *obice* (line 6)
- (b) *gente* (line 11)
- (c) *humili* (line 18)
- (d) *salientis* (line 22)
- (e) *carinae* (line 28)
- (f) *pluuiale* (line 29)

[12 marks]

3 Lines 12–26 contain three **relative clauses**: for each of them state: (i) the relative pronoun (also indicate the line in which it is found); (ii) the verb of the relative clause; (iii) the antecedent. [9 marks]

4 Lines 21–5 contain two present participles: list them (also indicate the line in which each is found) and provide in each case a translation appropriate to the context. [5 marks]

5 The following verbs, in the **subjunctive** mood and in the **imperfect** tense, are all to be found in subordinate clauses:

- (a) *esset* (line 7)
- (b) *colerent* (line 19)
- (c) *traderet* (line 23)
- (d) *haererem* (line 27)

for each of them: (i) state the **type of clause** in which the subjunctive is employed; (ii) state the **verb in the main clause** which governs the choice of tense; (iii) **translate** in a manner appropriate to the context.

[12 marks]

END OF PAPER