

Eton College King's Scholarship Examination 2009

LATIN

(One and a half hours)

Answer question 1 and ONE other question.

1. Answer all the questions on the following passage.

The emperor Anastasius tries an unconventional approach to choosing his heir.

- 1 eodem tempore habebat Anastasius *imperator* tres *nepotes*, nomine Pompeium, Probum et Hypatium, ex quibus unum facere post se imperatorem volebat. *quodam* igitur die iussit eos secum *prandere* et *intra palatium* postea *meridiare* et tres *lectos* eis parari. et in uno *lecto* servis imperavit ut *anulum* ingentem ex auro factum ponerent. *nepoti* qui in illo *lecto* dormiret *regnum* postea tradere constituerat. iuvenes, qui senem maxime amabant, laete ad *palatium* convenerunt. cibo celeriter consumpto, sine mora unus in primum *lectum* se iecit; duo tamen in secundo, amore fraterno, *consederunt*. itaque *accidit ut* in illo *lecto* ubi *anulus* positus erat *nullus* eorum dormiret. cum haec vidisset, 10 Anastasius, maxime permotus, deos orare coepit ut auxilium sibi ferrent. nam putabat se vivum *debere* novum *imperatorem* eligere.

AMMIANUS MARCELLINUS (adapted)

imperator, -oris (m)	<i>emperor</i>	lectus, -i (m)	<i>bed, couch</i>
nepos, -otis (m)	<i>grandson</i>	anulus, -i (m)	<i>ring</i>
quidam, quaedam, quoddam	<i>a certain</i>	regnum, -i (n)	<i>kingdom</i>
prandeo, -ere, prandi, pransum	<i>I have lunch</i>	consido, -ere, consedi, consessum	<i>I sit down</i>
intra + accusative	<i>inside</i>	accidit ut + subjunctive	<i>it happened that</i>
palatium, -i (n)	<i>palace</i>	nullus, -a, -um	<i>no, none</i>
meridio, -are, -avi, -atum	<i>I sleep, rest</i>	debeo, -ere, debui, debitum	<i>I must, ought to</i>

- (a) Translate the whole passage into English, writing your translation on alternate lines. [40]
- (b) State the tenses of the following verbs:
(i) *volebat* (line 2);
(ii) *ponerent* (line 5);
(iii) *constituerat* (line 6);
(iv) *vidisset* (line 9). [4]
- (c) Give one example of an ablative absolute from the passage. [1]
- (d) Make these nouns singular, leaving the cases unchanged:
(i) *servis* (line 4);
(ii) *iuvenes* (line 6);
(iii) *deos* (line 10). [3]

- (e) State **and account for** the cases of the following nouns and pronouns:
(i) *tempore* (line 1);
(ii) *factum* (line 5);
(iii) *nepoti* (line 5). [6]
- (f) *positus erat* (line 9): change this verb from the passive into the active, leaving the tense and person unchanged. [1]
- (g) State **and account for** the tense and mood of *ferrent* (line 10). [2]
- (h) *nam putabat se vivum debere novum imperatorem eligere* (lines 10-11): turn these indirectly reported words of Anastasius back into the **Latin** of his direct speech. [3]

[Total for question 1: 60 marks]

NOW ANSWER **EITHER QUESTION 2 OR QUESTION 3.**

ANSWER EITHER QUESTION 2 OR QUESTION 3

2. Read the following passage, then answer the questions which follow. You should pay careful attention to the number of marks available for each question.

The story from question 1 continues.

After the failure of his first attempt, Anastasius receives and follows some helpful advice from the gods in order to find his successor.

- 1 novem dies Anastasius **anxius responsum** deorum exspectabat. cum iam paene
nulla spes imperatori maneret, nocte pater iam diu mortuus ei dormienti
appropinquare visus est, qui sic eum admonuit: “Cras qui tibi primus intra
cubiculum introduceretur, is accipiet post te regnum tuum.” **postridie** prima luce
5 accidit ut Iustinus, qui dux militum imperatoris et comes quoque trium nepotum
erat, ipse ei primus a custode **cubiculi** introduceretur. nam advenerat ut
principem **certiorem** faceret hostes **procul** in medio **campo** conspectos esse et ei
persuaderet ut quam celerrime exercitus convocaret. nomine ducis audito,
imperator maximas **gratias** deis **egit** quod successorem tandem invenerat.
10 quamquam cum Iustino diu loqui volebat, statim **bis** mille cum militibus
profectus est. **usque ad** multum diem pugnatum est sed Anastasius multis occisis
vulneratisque tandem hostes **reppulit**. domum regressus, de successore nihil
nepotibus dixit. paucis post annis, imperator ad templum lente ambulabat cum
Iustinus, qui eum **praeterire** conabatur, **calcavit chlamydem** imperatoris. cui
15 Anastasius hoc solum respondit: “Cur festinas?”

AMMIANUS MARCELLINUS (adapted)

anxius, -a, -um	<i>anxious</i>	gratias ago + dative	<i>I give thanks to</i>
responsum, -i (n)	<i>reply</i>	bis	<i>twice</i>
cubiculum, -i (n)	<i>bedroom</i>	usque ad + accusative	<i>until</i>
postridie	<i>on the next day</i>	repello, -ere, reppuli, repulsum	<i>I repel</i>
certus, -a, -um	<i>certain, sure</i>	praetereo, -ire, -ivi, -itum	<i>I overtake</i>
procul	<i>far off</i>	calco, -are, -avi, -atum	<i>I tread on</i>
campus, -i (m)	<i>plain</i>	chlamys, -ydis (f)	<i>cloak</i>

- (a) Line 1 (*novem...exspectabat*): for how long had Anastasius been waiting for the gods' answer? [1]
- (b) In lines 1-2 (*cum iam...maneret*), how is the emperor's situation described? [3]
- (c) Lines 2-3 (*nocte...admonuit*): what then happened to change the situation? [5]
- (d) Translate lines 3-4 (*cras...regnum tuum*). [5]

- (e) Lines 4-6 (*postridie...introduceretur*): what happened on the following day? [6]
- (f) Lines 6-8 (*nam advenerat...convocaret*): why had Justinus come to the emperor's bedroom? [5]
- (g) Lines 11-12 (*usque ad...hostes reppulit*): what happened in the battle? [4]
- (h) Line 13-14 (*paucis post annis...imperatoris*): what happened a few years later? [3]
- (i) “*Cur festinas?*” (line 15): explain why you think the emperor puts this question to Justinus. [2]
- (j) State **and account for** the cases of *ei* (line 7) **and** *successore* (line 12). [2]
- (k) Give from the passage one example of each of the following:
 (i) a present participle;
 (ii) a perfect passive infinitive;
 (iii) a purpose clause;
 (iv) a deponent participle. [4]

[Total for question 2: 40 marks]

3. Translate this passage into Latin, writing your translation on alternate lines.

Many people had come to listen to the emperor and there was a huge crowd around the temple. He had **recently** returned from the war. Some said that he had conquered the enemy easily; others thought that he had suffered many wounds himself; others claimed that he was bringing with him much gold and many slaves, whom he had captured after the battle. Finally he arrived. Holding swords and shields in their hands, his guards loudly told the citizens **to be quiet**. “Citizens of Rome,” the emperor said, “I have been to the country of the enemy, I have seen their cities, I have conquered their armies. For four years we had to fight against the forces of that evil leader. In this fifth year, we have killed him and destroyed his home. No-one will want to attack us now.” On hearing these words, all the Romans were overjoyed.

recently *nuper*
 I am quiet *taceo, tacere, tacui, tacitum*

[Total for question 3: 40 marks]

[End of Paper]

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