

# Eton College King's Scholarship Examination 2011

LATIN

(One and a half hours)

*Answer Question 1.*

*Then answer EITHER Question 2 OR Question 3.*

[Turn over]

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1. Answer all the questions on the following passage.

The reply of a philosopher, when he was asked why he had turned pale in a storm.

- 1 olim navigabamus trans mare **quoddam** ingens et violentum. per noctem totam  
quae diem primum secuta est ventus fortissimus navem undis **compleverat**.  
deinde, omnibus nostris territis et **complorantibus**, lux tandem revenit. semper  
tamen **imber** maximus, caelum **atrum**, mare periculosum. inter navigantes fuit  
5 philosophus clarus nonaginta annorum, quem ego Athenis cognoveram non parva  
virorum **auctoritate** beneque iuvenes **continentem**. hunc senem in periculis  
inque illa tempestate caeli marisque petivi oculis, videre cupiens **utrum**  
perterritus **an** interritus esset. ibi hominem conspicio **pavidum** et pallidum.  
itaque eum rogavi: “quid hoc est, o philosophe, quod, cum in periculis vitae  
10 essemus, timuisti tu et palluisti? ego neque timui neque pallui.” respondit ille  
placida voce: “tu eras non magnopere **sollicitus** pro tua vita minima; ipse autem  
**timorem** pro vita philosophi passus sum.”

AULUS GELLIUS, *Attic Nights* (adapted)

quidam, quaedam, quoddam	<i>a certain</i>	contineo, -ere, continui, contentum	<i>I control</i>
compleo, -ere, -evi, completum	<i>I fill</i>	utrum...an...	<i>whether...or..</i>
comploro, -are, -avi, -atum	<i>I lament</i>	pavidus, -a, -um	<i>fearful</i>
imber, imbris (m)	<i>rain</i>	sollicitus, -a, -um	<i>worried</i>
ater, atra, atrum	<i>black</i>	timor, -oris (m)	<i>fear</i>
auctoritas, -atis (f)	<i>authority</i>		

- (a) Translate the whole passage into English, writing your translation on alternate lines. [40]
- (b) Make these nouns singular, leaving the cases unchanged:  
(i) *annorum* (line 5);  
(ii) *iuvenes* (line 6);  
(iii) *oculis* (line 7). [3]
- (c) Give from the passage one example of each of the following:  
(i) a present active participle;  
(ii) a pluperfect active indicative;  
(iii) a deponent verb;  
(iv) a superlative adjective. [4]
- (d) Give the first person singular of the present active indicative of the following verbs:  
(i) *fuit* (line 4);  
(ii) *petivi* (line 7);  
(iii) *timui* (line 10). [3]

- (e) State *and account for* the tense and mood of *essemus* (line 10). [2]
- (f) State *and account for* the cases of the following nouns and pronouns:  
(i) *mare* (line 1);  
(ii) *undis* (line 2);  
(iii) *nostris* (line 3);  
(iv) *vita* (line 11). [8]

**[Total for question 1: 60 marks]**

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

**[Turn over]**

## 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.

How the distinguished general Sertorius cleverly controlled his barbarian forces.

- 1 Sertorius, vir audax et dux sapiens, et hortari et regere exercitum poterat. is, in temporibus difficillimis mentiebatur ad milites. nam epistulas quas **fingebat** pro **veris** legebat et falsas **religiones** narrabat, si illae res eum **apud** militum animos adiuwabant. haec fabula de Sertorio tradita est. **cerva alba** pulcherrima et
- 5 celerrima ei data est. omnibus persuadere conatus est hanc sibi missam esse a deis ut in proeliis se moneret. cum deberet opus **durum** militibus imperare, a **cerva** se monitum esse dicebat. his verbis dictis, omnes ei **tamquam** deo, timore liberati, **parebant**. ea **cerva**, cum quodam die hostes **impetum** fecisse nuntiatum esset, telis militum ad proelium proficiscentium perterrita, sine mora in silvam
- 10 fugit. frustra petita periisse credita est. paucis post diebus, Sertorius a servo quodam **certior** factus est **cervam** inventam esse. tum persuasit servo ut nihil militibus diceret et **postridie** eam subito in eum locum in quo ipse cum amicis esset inmitteret. admissis deinde amicis, dixit in somno cervam quae periisset revenisse et se ut **impetum** in hostes quam celerrime faceret hortatam esse. mox
- 15 servo signum dedit et, **cerva** domum Sertorii ingressa, clamor maximus factus et **orta** admiratio ingens est. hodie credunt omnes eam barbarorum credulitatem Sertorio maximo **usui** fuisse. cum multis proeliis superatus esset, nemo eum unquam deseruit, quamquam minima fides est **apud** illam gentem hominum.

AULUS GELLIUS, *Attic Nights* (adapted)

finco, -ere, finxi, fictum	<i>I make up</i>	tamquam	<i>like, just as</i>
verus, -a, -um	<i>true</i>	pareo, -ere, parui (+ dat)	<i>I obey</i>
religio, -onis (f)	<i>(here) omen</i>	impetus, -us (m)	<i>attack</i>
apud + acc	<i>with, among</i>	certus, -a, -um	<i>certain, sure</i>
cerva, -ae (f)	<i>deer</i>	postridie	<i>on the next day</i>
albus, -a, -um	<i>white</i>	orior, oriri, ortus sum	<i>I arise</i>
durus, -a, -um	<i>hard</i>	usus, -us (m)	<i>use</i>

- (a) What do we learn about Sertorius in line 1 (*vir....poterat*)? [2]
- (b) Lines 2-4 (*nam...adiuvabant*): in what ways and for what reason did Sertorius lie to his soldiers? [5]
- (c) Lines 4-5 (*cerva...data est*): what are we told about the white deer? [3]
- (d) Lines 5-6 (*omnibus....moneret*): what did Sertorius then try to do? [3]
- (e) Lines 6-8 (*cum deberet....parebant*): explain the reason for his deception, and its consequences. [4]

- (f) Translate lines 8-10 (*ea cerva...credita est*), **writing on alternate lines**. [5]
- (g) Lines 11-13 (*tum persuasit...inmitteret*): what two things did Sertorius then persuade the slave to do? [3]
- (h) Lines 13-14 (*dixit in...hortatam esse*): explain the announcement Sertorius made to his friends. [4]
- (i) Lines 15-16 (*clamor...ingens est*): what was their reaction when the deer came in? [2]
- (j) Translate lines 16-17 (*hodie...fuisse*), **writing on alternate lines**. [4]
- (k) Lines 17-18 (*cum multis...hominum*): why is it surprising that none of his men ever deserted Sertorius? [2]
- (l) Give from the passage one example in Latin of each of the following: [3]
- (i) an indirect command;
  - (ii) an ablative absolute;
  - (iii) an indirect statement.

[Total for question 2: 40 marks]

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

There was a huge storm, with very heavy rain and very strong winds. The old man was very frightened. He was sitting by himself in his house in the middle of the forest, drinking wine. His wife had died, and his three daughters had gone to the city to find husbands for themselves and two slaves for him. Suddenly, he heard a horse approaching the house at great speed. Quickly he found his sword and without delay he rushed to the door. There he found a young man holding a spear in his hand and carrying food. "Do not be afraid," he said. "Your daughters sent me to find you. They asked me to bring this food for you. I *needed* these weapons to fight against the wild animals in the forest." The old man realised that he had been frightened in vain. He invited the young man to come in and together they ate supper near the fire.

I need                      opus est mihi + ablative

[Total for question 3: 40 marks]

[END OF PAPER]