Eton College King's Scholarship Examination 2025

LATIN

(90 minutes)

Remember to write your candidate number on every sheet of answer paper used.

Some words on this paper are printed in **bold**. You are expected to work out the meaning of these words, even though they may not have appeared on vocabulary lists which you have studied.

*Answer Question 1 and **either** Question 2 **or** Question 3.*

Do not turn over until told to do so.

Answer Question 1 and ONE other question.

1. ***Answer all the questions about the following passage.***

The Emperor Gaius makes a promising start, but things change soon afterwards.

Romani, post mortem Tiberii, quem omnes hominem malum fuisse credebant, principem novum cupiebant. Gaium magnopere laudatum legerunt. ille, iuvenis clarus annos quattuor et viginti natus, civibus et cibum et pecuniam laetissimus dabat cum Romam primo advenisset. postea princeps factus multas res bene gerebat. corpora matris fratrumque, qui a Tiberio necati erant, Romam **relata** sepelivit et, inter alia opera, **aquaeductum** aedificari iussit, ut plus aquae in urbem portari posset.

mox tamen Gaius, post morbum **gravem**, se **insaniter** gerebat. tum imperator in Galliam ad litus quod contra Britanniam iacet cum exercitu profectus est. cum mari appropinquaret, quamquam milites sui fortes erant, trans mare navigare et contra incolas saevos insulae bellum gerere timebat. copiis paratis imperare constituit ut telis in mare iactis conchas quam celerrime colligerent. 'haec' inquit 'praemia proelii nostri contra Neptunum erunt. hodie mare ipsum, hostem meum, vicimus!'

est fabula alia de **insania** principis: cenam cum comitibus consumens Gaius magna cum ira dixit equum suum, Incitatum nomine, meliorem quam omnes cives nobiles esse, eos monens se eum consulem facturum esse.

Names

Tiberius, -i (m)	Tiberius (a former Roman emperor)
Gaius, -i (m)	Gaius
Gallia, -ae (f)	Gaul (modern day France)
Britannia, -ae (f)	Britain
Neptunus, -i (m)	Neptune (Roman god of the sea)
Incitatus, -i (m)	Incitatus

Vocabulary

annos… natus	old, years old, aged
sepelio, sepelire, sepelivi, sepultus	bury
inter (+ acc)	among, between
morbus, -i (m)	illness, sickness
litus, litoris (n)	shore
concha, -ae (f)	sea-shell
fabula, -ae (f)	story
consul, consulis (m)	consul (the highest elected office in Rome)

a) Translate the whole passage into English, ***writing your translation on alternate lines***. **[40]**

b) Make the following nouns singular, leaving the case unchanged: **[2]**

i) res (line 4)

ii) corpora (line 4)

c) Make the following nouns plural, leaving the case unchanged: **[2]**

i) mari (line 8)

ii) insulae (line 9)

d) Give one example from the passage of each of the following: **[5]**

i) an adverb

ii) a superlative adjective

iii) a present participle

iv) a deponent verb

v) a relative pronoun

e) Give the first person singular of the present indicative of the following verbs: **[3]**

i) fuisse (line 1)

ii) iactis (line 10)

iii) vicimus (line 12)

f) Explain why these verbs are subjunctive: **[2]**

i) posset (line 6)

ii) colligerent (line 11)

g) State and explain the cases of the following words: **[6]**

i) aquae (line 5)

ii) copiis (line 10)

iii) mare (line 11)

[Total for question 1: 60]

Now answer EITHER Question 2 OR Question 3

Answer EITHER Question 2 (below) OR Question 3 (on page 6)

2. ***Read the following passage, then answer the questions which follow in as much detail as possible. Do not translate unless instructed to do so.***

Gaius' relationships with gods and men.

erat soror Gaio, carior ei coniuge. illa mortua, princeps multos dies lacrimans nec vinum nec aquam bibebat. senatores tandem a Gaio vocati prope domum principis tristis convenerunt. subito princeps ipse superbus e ianuis egressus omnibus clamavit non solum Drusillam sororem suam in caelo cum ceteris deabus habitare sed etiam se deum in terra adesse. quibus dictis servos hortatus est ut ingens opus aedificarent: muros longos et altos inter domum suam et templum Iovis poni volebat ut in eodem loco cum maximo deo habitaret. cum uxor filiam peperisset, Gaius parvam puellam ante statuam Minervae posuit deam rogans ut eam duceret servaretque.

Romani miseri erant Gaio principe. plurimi cives nobiles, cum quibus iuvenis princeps crudelissime ludebat, saepe necabantur. olim Gaius senem cuius filius interfectus erat ad cenam vocavit. cum pater **invitatus** recusare adesse propter senectutem conatus esset, princeps currum ei misit ut eum ad **palatium** veheret; itaque senex cum homine qui filium occidi iusserat cibum consumere coactus est. nemo Gaium amabat; is tamen verba nunc notissima locutus est: 'oderint, dum timent.'

Names

Gaius, -i (m)	Gaius
Drusilla, -ae (f)	Drusilla
Iuppiter, Iovis (m)	Jupiter (Roman king of the gods)
Minerva, -ae (f)	Minerva (Roman goddess of wisdom and war)

Vocabulary

senator, senatoris (m)	senator (a member of Rome's political elite)
inter (+ acc)	between, among
pario, parere, peperi, partus	give birth to
recuso, recusare, recusavi, recusatus	refuse
senectus, senectutis (f)	old age
currus, -us (m)	chariot
veho, vehere, vexi, vectus	carry, bring, take
odi, odisse	hate: *oderint* = 'let them hate'

a) *erat soror Gaio, carior ei coniuge.* (line 1). What do we learn about Gaius' family here? **[2]**

b) *illa mortua ... aquam bibebat.* (lines 1-2):

i) How does Gaius act in these lines? **[2]**

ii) Why does he act in this way? **[1]**

c) *senatores tandem ... convenerunt.* (line 2). What do the senators do, and why? **[2]**

d) *subito princeps ... in terra adesse.* (lines 3-4):

i) Where is Gaius in these lines? **[1]**

ii) What is the claim that he makes in these lines regarding Drusilla? **[2]**

iii) What other claim does Gaius make in these lines? **[2]**

e) *quibus dictis … deo habitaret*. (lines 4-6):

i) What is the '*ingens opus*' described in these lines? **[3]**

ii) For what reason does Gaius want this '*opus*'? **[2]**

iii) *maximo deo* (line 6). To whom does this refer? **[1]**

f) *cum uxor ... duceret servaretque* (lines 6-7). Explain what Gaius does here and why. **[2]**

g) *Romani miseri erant Gaio principe.* (line 8). Explain the relationship between Gaius and the Roman people here. **[1]**

h) *olim Gaius ... ad cenam vocavit* (lines 9-10). Whom does Gaius invite to dinner? **[2]**

i) *cum pater ... ad* ***palatium*** *veheret.* (lines 10-11):

i) What is the guest's initial response? **[3]**

ii) What does Gaius do as a result? **[2]**

j) *itaque senex … coactus est*. (lines 11-12). What cruelty does the guest endure? **[3]**

k) '*oderint, dum timent*.' (line 13). What does Gaius mean by this? **[2]**

l) From the Question 2 passage above, state **and** explain the case of the following: **[3]**

i) *tristis* (line 2)

ii) *sororem* (line 3)

iii) *opus* (line 5)

m) From the Question 2 passage above, find examples of the following: **[2]**

i) an ablative absolute

ii) a passive infinitive

n) deam rogans ut eam duceret servaretque (line 7): turn this *indirect* command into a *direct* command by writing down the correct Latin words to complete the sentence:

'*o dea! filiam meam* (i)_____ *et* (ii)_____*!*' **[2]**

[Total for question 2: 40]

3. ***Translate this passage into Latin, writing your translation on alternate lines. Do not attempt this question if you have already answered question 2.***

One soldier has had enough of Gaius' reign, and puts an end to the emperor's life.

When Gaius was ruling at Rome, there was a camp in the middle of the city. Here, a soldier called Cassius was living, whom the emperor often used to mock. Cassius finally did not want to suffer in this way, and decided to kill the emperor. It was very difficult, however, to approach the young man, because he was always surrounded by a group of guards. Cassius, therefore, could not do this alone, and so he sought help.

One day, a few senators greeted Gaius as he was leaving the theatre and led him towards the street. Gaius followed them and soon saw that Cassius was waiting for him. He suddenly attacked Gaius. Although Gaius was terrified, he did not shout but tried to escape. Some stabbed Gaius with their swords; others, leaving the dying emperor, looked for his wife and daughter in order to kill them also.

Names

Gaius	*Gaius, -i (m)*
Cassius	*Cassius, -i (m)*

Vocabulary

mock	*derideo, deridere, derisi, derisus*
in this way	*ita*
surround	*circumdo, circumdare, circumdedi, circumdatus*
senator	*senator, senatoris (m)*
theatre	*theatrum, -i (n)*
stab	*transfigo, transfigere, transfixi, transfixus*

[Total for question 3: 40]

[END OF PAPER]