Name: ……..……

School: ……

WINCHESTER
COLLEGE

Election 2024

Latin

Wednesday 1st May 2.00PM

Leave this question paper behind at the end of the exam

Time allowed: 90 minutes

No dictionaries permitted

Candidates should attempt both sections of the examination and start **each question** on a new sheet of paper.

SECTION A

Take a sheet of paper and write your full name on it

*On **alternate lines** translate both the following passages into English.*

1.

Scipio's attacks on the Carthaginians in Africa force Hannibal to leave Italy

Hannibal ad Italiam iter fecit ut Romanos oppugnaret. principes enim Carthaginiensium ei imperaverant ut sic faceret. anno decimo postquam in Italiam Hannibal advenerat, Scipio, qui multa bene in Hispania fecerat, consul factus, ad Africam navigavit. ubi milites Romanos contra ducem Carthaginiensium duxit, copias eius celeriter vicit. secundo proelio castra hostium cepit cum mille militibus; pauci Romani occisi sunt. Syphacem quoque, Numidiae regem, qui Carthaginienses iuvare volebat, cepit et castra eius occupavit. Syphax cum ducibus Numidiae et multis telis Romam a Scipione missus est. ubi haec audiverunt, paene omnes qui socii Carthaginiensium in Italia fuerant Hannibalem reliquerunt. itaque Hannibal ipse a Carthaginiensibus redire in Africam iussus est ut patriam suam servaret.

Based on Eutropius

Hannibal, Hannibals 3m.: Hannibal (a Carthaginian general)
Italia, Italiae 1f.: Italy
Carthaginienses, Carthaginiensium 3mpl.: Carthaginians
Scipio, Scipionis 3m.: Scipio (a Roman general)
Hispania, Hispaniae 1f.: Spain
consul, consulis 3m.: consul (the highest political and military office in Rome)
Africa, Africae 1f.: Africa
castra, castrorum 2npl.: camp
Syphax, Syphacis 3m.: Syphax
Numidia, Numidiae 1f.: Numidia
Roma, Romae 1f: Rome

[35%]

Take a new sheet of paper and write your full name on it

2.

Marcius Coriolanus wins a victory over the Volscians, but then leads them in an attack on Rome.

Romani, cum bellum contra Volscos gererent, oppidum Coriolos obsidebant. quamquam oppidum diligenter spectabant, exercitum appropinquantem non conspexerunt. subito ipsi oppugnati sunt; eodem tempore cives gladios tenentes et magna voce clamantes ex oppido festinaverunt. Marcius autem, iuvenis Romanus fortissimus, omnes hostes superavit. deinde, cum per portas inrupisset, plurimis interfectis oppidum cepit. propter haec facta cognomen Coriolanum accepit.

postea erat Romae fames pessima. frumentum e Sicilia latum est ne cives pauperes morerentur. Coriolanus autem 'frumentum' inquit 'vobis non dabimus nisi nobis semper parebitis.' ceteri senatores credebant hoc crudele esse; mox Coriolanus ex urbe exire iussus est. Coriolanus, statim profectus, ad Volscos iter fecit. ibi Volscis persuasit ut Romam secum oppugnaret. senatores nuntios ad eum miserunt ut veniam rogarent, sed eos audire nolebat. tandem matre, sorore et duobus filiis missis, discedere constituit.

Based on Livy

Volsci, -orum 2mpl: the Volscians
Corioli, -orum 2mpl: Corioli (a town of the Volscians)
obsideo, -ere, -sedi, -sessum: besiege
inrumpo, -ere, -rupi, -ruptum: burst in
cognomen, -inis 2n: surname
Coriolanus, -i 2m: Coriolanus
fames, -is 3f: famine
frumentum, -i 2n: grain
Siciliae, -ae 1f: Sicily
pauper, -eris: poor
nisi: unless
pareo, -ere, -ui, -itum + dat: obey
Roma, -ae 1f: Rome
venia, -ae 1f: mercy

[35%]

Take a new sheet of paper and write your full name on it

SECTION B

*Attempt **either** the Comprehension **or** the Prose Composition*

COMPREHENSION

Read this passage carefully, and then, without writing a translation, answer the questions which follow.

The aristocrat Catiline plots revolution, but the consul Cicero stands in his way.

Catilina, cum bellum facere constituisset, Manlium in Etruriam misit, ut ex illis partibus copias colligeret et arma pararent. interea Romae ipse manebat. tandem, cum videret Ciceronem consulem sibi resistere velle, amicos ad se media nocte vocavit; de novo consilio locutus est. 'cras', inquit, 'ad domum Ciceronis profecti, cum gladiis intrabitis in cubiculum eius et eum occidetis. nemo eum iuvare poterit.' unus tamen ex amicis, ceteris nesciis, totam rem Ciceroni narravit. itaque illi, cum prima luce ad Ciceronis domum advenissent, portam clausam esse invenerunt. itaque redire coacti sunt.

post paucos dies, senatoribus in templum Iovis vocatis, Cicero optime locutus est; dixit patriam maximo in periculo esse et cives hortatus est ut Romam defenderet. deinde Ciceronem oppugnare conabatur Catilina; dicebat Ciceronem parvum hominem, ex gente parva esse. sed magna pars senatorum eum hortabatur ut ex urbe exirent.

Roma pulsus, Catilina in Etruriam paucis cum comitibus contendit. sed postea superatus et occisus est.

Catilina, -ae 1m: Catiline
Manlius, -i 2m: Manlius (an ally of Catiline's)
Etruriae, -ae 1f: a region in northern Italy
Romae, ae 1f: Rome
Cicero, -onis 3m: Cicero
consul, consulis 3m.: consul (the highest political and military office in Rome)
resisto, -ere, -restiti + dat.: resist
consilium, -i 2n: plan
cubiculum, -i 2n: bedroom
nescius -a -um: unaware
claudo, -ere, clausi, clausum: close
Iuppiter, Iovis 3m: Jupiter

(N.B. Your answers should as far as possible translate the relevant Latin words).

1a. What two tasks did Manlius have in Etruria? (lines 1-2) [2]

b. Translate: tandem, cum videret Ciceronem consulem sibi resistere velle, amicos ad se media nocte vocavit. (lines 2-4) [4]

c. What did Catiline hope his friends would do to Cicero? (lines 4-5) [2]

d. How was Catiline's plan betrayed? (line 6) [2]

e. What happened when Catiline's friends reached Cicero's house (lines 6-8)? [2]

f. What was the content of Cicero's speech? (line 10) [2]

g. What did Catiline say about Cicero? (lines 11-12) [2]

h. How did the senators respond to Catiline's words? (lines 12-13) [2]

2. What case is:

a) nocte (line 3) [1]
b) Roma (line 14) [1]

3.Translate into Latin:

Those men will send very large forces. [4]

4. Give the 1st person singular present active indicative of:

a) locutus est (line 4) [1]
b) pulsus (line 14) [1]

5. Give the superlative form of parvus. [1]

6. Give an example from the passage of:

a) An ablative absolute. [1]
b) An indirect statement. [1]
c) A purpose clause [1]

Turn over for the prose composition. [30%]

PROSE COMPOSITION

*On **alternate lines** translate the following passage into Latin*

Hercules is sent by king Eurystheus to kill the Nemean Lion

Hercules arrived at the city of Nemea and decided to seek the lion. ‘Arrows are not able to kill it,’ he said. ‘Therefore I will take my club.’

Hercules set out to find the lion. He followed it into a cave which had two mouths. When he had blocked the first mouth, he approached the savage lion through the second. They fought for a long time, but at last, having been overcome by Hercules’ huge arms, the lion died.

When Hercules returned to Mycenae, carrying the body of the lion, king Eurystheus was terrified. ‘Surely that man has not killed the lion?’ he asked. He did not want to greet Hercules; and so he hid himself in a big jar so that he would not be seen.

Hercules:	Hercules, -is 2m
Nemea:	Nemea, -ae 1f
lion:	leo, leonis 3m
club:	clava, -ae 1f
cave:	antrum, -i 2n
mouth:	os, oris 3n
I block:	claudo, -ere, clausi, clausum
arm:	brachium, -i 2n
Mycenae:	Mycenae, -arum 1fpl
Eurystheus:	Eurystheus, -i 2m
jar:	dolium, -i 2n

[30%]

END OF PAPER