Name: ……………………………..…………………….

School: ………………………………………………….
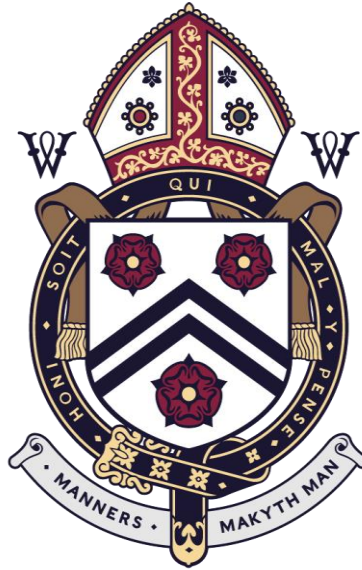
WINCHESTER
COLLEGE

Election 2023

Latin

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.

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

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

1.

Priam, King of Troy, is killed by the Greek warrior Pyrrhus.

Graeci, cum contra Troianos decem annos pugnavissent, tandem urbem
ceperunt. in media <u>regia</u> stabat Priamus cum uxore prope ingentem <u>aram</u>. rex,
iam senex, pugnare volebat, sed uxor ei imperavit ut maneret. 'sta hic!' inquit
'nonne tuti erimus?' nam non credebat hostem senem in loco sacro necaturum

5 esse. subito <u>apparuit</u> Polites, unus filiorum Priami. quam celerrime currebat ut
a Pyrrho, fortissimo hostium, effugeret, sed vulneratus erat. tandem <u>cecidit</u> et
ante patrem matremque saevissime necatus est. deinde rex, 'o crudelissime'
inquit 'dei te punient!' et hastam ad Pyrrhum iecit. illa autem ad eum non
advenit. Pyrrhus risit. 'senex es,' inquit. 'me superare non potes. nunc te quoque

10 interficiam.' tum regem per <u>sanguinem</u> filii ad aram ipsam <u>tractum</u> gladio
necavit. sic rex qui plurimas terras rexerat tristissime mortuus est.

Based on Virgil

regia, -ae 1f: palace

ara, arae 1f: altar

appareo, -ere, -ui: appear

cado, -ere, cecidi, casum: fall

sanguis, -inis 3f: blood

traho, -ere, traxi, tractum: drag

[35%]

2.

Eutropius describes the reigns of Rome's first two kings

Romulus, cum muros celeriter aedificavisset et urbem novam nomine suo 'Romam' vocavisset, haec fecit. multos <u>finitimos</u> in urbem accepit, centum viros ex senibus legit, quorum consilio omnia constituebat. hos 'senatores' vocavit, quod senes erant. tum, cum uxores ipse et cives alii non haberent, <u>finitimis</u> ad

5 <u>ludos</u> invitatis, feminas ceperunt. propter hoc, incolae omnium oppidorum, quae prope Romam erant, urbem oppugnaverunt ut uxores suas servarent, sed a rege maximoque exercitu victi sunt et redire coacti sunt. post mortem eius Romani Romulum ad deos transisse credebant. senatores, postquam unum annum ipsi rexerunt, regem legerunt Numam. hic bella non gessit, sed, <u>legibus</u>

10 datis, multa aedificavit templa. post tres et quadraginta annos mortuus est.

Based on Eutropius

finitimi -orum 2mpl: neighbours
ludus, -i 2m: game
lex, legis 3f: law

[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.

Almost 100 years after Julius Caesar's two expeditions, In 43 AD the Romans conquered Britain. However, a revolt soon broke out among various British tribes, led by Caratacus. In 51 AD Caratacus risked everything on one great battle.

ante proelium Caratacus Britannos his verbis hortatus est ut pugnarent: 'hodie aut liberabimur aut servi Romanorum semper erimus. patres nostri Iulium Caesarem ex hac insula pepulerunt. vos quoque fortiter pugnate; nolite Romanos timere. quis servus esse vult? trademusne coniuges nostras liberosque Romanis? aut
5   vincemus aut moriemur.'

Britanni tamen, quamquam fortissime pugnaverunt, exercitum Romanorum superare non poterant. multis militibus occisis, ceteri fugerunt. uxor et filia Carataci captae sunt; fratres eius se in manus ducis Romani dederunt; ipse ad reginam <u>Brigantum</u>, Cartimanduam nomine, fugit, sed ab ea Romanis traditus est.

10   deinde per vias Romae ductus, ante principem stetit. <u>vultu</u> superbo haec verba nobilissima dixit: 'olim ego rex eram; nunc ante te, Caesar, in <u>catenis</u> stare cogor. habebam equos, viros, arma, pecuniam; omnia amisi. vobis diu <u>resistere</u> potui; itaque <u>gloria</u> vestra, me tandem capto, maior est.'

his verbis Caratacus Claudio persuasit ut <u>libertatem</u> coniugi et fratribus et sibi ipsi
15   daret.

Brigantes -um: the Brigantes	amitto, amittere, amisi, amissum: I lose
(a British tribe)	resisto, resistere, restiti + dat.: I resist
vultus -us 4m: expression, face	gloria -ae 1f: glory, renown
catena -ae 1f: chain	libertas -atis 3f: freedom

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

1a. What two possible outcomes did Caractacus foresee from the battle? (lines 1-2)   [2]

b. Translate: quis servus esse vult? trademusne coniuges nostras liberosque Romanis?
    (lines 3-4)   [4]

c. What happened to the soldiers of the Britons in the battle? (line 7)   [2]

d. What happened to Caratacus' brothers after the battle? (line 8)   [2]

e. What happened to Caratacus when he got to Rome? (line 10)   [2]

f. How, according to Caratacus, had he contributed to Claudius' renown? Give full details.
(lines 12-13)   [4]

g. How did Claudius respond to Caratacus' words? (lines 14-15)   [2]

2. What case is:

      a) insula (line 3)   [1]
      b) manus (line 8)   [1]

3.Translate into Latin:

The wives were led to the emperor himself.   [4]

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

      a) pepulerunt (line 3)   [1]
      b) persuasit (line 14)   [1]

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

6. Give an example from the passage of:

      a) An ablative absolute.   [1]
      b) An indirect command.   [1]
      c) A deponent verb.   [1]

Turn over for the prose composition.   [30%]

PROSE COMPOSITION

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

Odysseus is trapped in the cave of the Cyclops

Once Odysseus, who had sailed from Troy after the victory of the Greeks, reached Sicily with many companions. After leaving their ship, they found a big cave near the sea. They saw that a man lived in the cave. The sailors wanted to go back to the ship, but Odysseus decided to stay to receive gifts.

5   Soon a huge man approached the cave, leading sheep from the field. He placed a very heavy rock in front of the mouth of the cave; he sat in the middle of the cave; at last he caught sight of Odysseus and the other Greeks.

Suddenly he takes two men. He kills them with his hands and eats them quickly. Great shouts are heard. But because the rock is very big the Greeks
10 are not able to escape.

Odysseus: Ulixes -is 1m
Troy: Troia -ae 1f
Sicily: Siciliae -ae 1f
cave: antrum -i 2n
rock: saxum -i 2n
mouth: os oris 3n

[30%]

END OF PAPER