Election 2018

Latin

Wednesday April 25th 1100 – 1230

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

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

1.

Justinian faces a riot in the Circus.

Iustiniano imperatore, cives <u>currus</u> in Circo <u>certantes</u> saepe spectabant. alii <u>factioni</u> <u>venetae</u> favebant, alii <u>factioni</u> <u>prasinae</u>. saepissime autem inter se pugnabant. olim tam ferociter pugnabant cives ut imperator eos gravissime punire constituerit. itaque septem viri capti ad mortem ducebantur. duo tamen effugerunt et cives hortati sunt ut imperatorem necarent. illi, cum magnam partem urbis igne delevissent, in Circo stabant et magna voce clamabant. imperator ubi eos audivit adeo timebat ut ex urbe fugere vellet. uxor eius autem, Theodora nomine, 'is' inquit 'qui imperator fuit fugere non debet. multam pecuniam et plurimas naves habes: si vis, ab urbe discedere potes. ego autem hic manebo.' deinde imperator consilium cepit ut cives vinceret: pecunia oblata multis persuasit ut discederent; milites misit qui ceteros interficerent.

Based on Procopius.

currus, -us, 4m: chariot   venetus, -a, -um: blue

certo (1): race   prasinus, -a, -um: green

factio, -nis, 3f: team

[35%]

Take a new sheet of paper

2. The Roman general Regulus, captured by the Carthaginians, is sent back to Rome as an envoy to make peace with the senate.

post multa proelia Carthaginienses Regulum ducem, quem ceperant, rogaverunt ut Romam iret et pacem a Romanis obtineret et permutationem captivorum faceret. ille Romam cum venisset, ductus in senatum nihil quasi Romanus fecit dixitque se, cum in potestatem hostium venisset, Romanum esse desisse. itaque et uxorem a complexu removit et senatui persuasit ne pacem cum Carthaginiensibus faceret; nam dixit illos multis proeliis victos iam desperare; itaque Romanos monuit ne tot captivos, propter se unum senem et paucos qui ex Romanis capti erant, redderent. quibus dictis, senatoribus persuasit. nam Carthaginienses pacem petentes nemo admisit. ipse Carthaginem rediit, et quamquam Romani eum hortabantur ut Romae maneret, dixit se servum Carthaginiensium fuisse et iam dignitatem honesti civis perdidisse. profectus igitur ad Africam occisus est.

Eutropius (adapted)

obtineo, -tinere, -tinui, -tentum	I obtain
permutatio, -onis, 3f	exchange
quasi	as, like
potestas, -atis, 3f	power
desino, -sinere, -sii, -situm	I cease
complexus, -us, 4m	embrace
tot	so many
propter + *acc*	*(here=)* in return for
nego, -are, -avi, -atum	I say that…not, I deny
dignitas, -atis, 3f	rank, standing
honestus, -a, -um	honourable, virtuous
perdo, perdere, perdidi, perditum	I lose

[35%]

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 Greek Ulysses meets the Cyclops, with disastrous results.

erant olim in insula Sicilia gigantes saevi qui Cyclopes vocabantur;
unus horum, Polyphemus nomine, in ingenti <u>spelunca</u> cum ovibus suis
habitabat.   cum Polyphemus crudelissimus esset, nemo cum eo
habitare volebat. olim, nave in ora insulae deleta, Ulixes ad hanc
speluncam cum paucis sociis advenit; sed illo die Polyphemus aberat   **5**
ovesque in summo monte <u>pascebat.</u>   tum Graeci quam celerrime
ingressi sunt ut cibum invenirent.   cum tamen Polyphemus domum
advenisset, statim ingens saxum ad <u>ostium</u> speluncae traxit. quo viso,
Ulixes 'Graeci sumus' inquit 'qui trans multa maria huc navigavimus. si
deos times, nos adiuva. nonne enim scis deos punire hospites malos?"   **10**
Polyphemus autem negavit se deos timere duosque comitum rapuit
vivosque consumpsit. amicis sic amissis, Ulixes tam miser erat ut diu
nullum consilium capere posset. tandem vinum Cyclopi dedit ut ebrius
fieret. cum igitur Cyclops dormiret, Ulixes oculum eius ligno acuto
vulneravit, et proximo die Graeci effugere poterant.   **15**

spelunca, -ae – cave
pasco – I feed, pasture
ostium, -i 2n –opening, entrance
ebrius, -a, -um– drunk

1. *(N.B. Your answers should as far as possible translate the relevant Latin words)*
   a) In what place does the action of this story take place? [1]
   b) Who lives in this place? [1]
   c) Where does Polyphemus live? [2]
   d) Who or what lives with him? [2]
   e) Why does he not have any other companions? [1]
   f) How does Ulysses come to this place and why is Polyphemus absent? [2]
   g) Why do Ulysses and his friends enter the cave? . [2]
   h) Why can't they escape once Polyphemus comes back? [2]
   i) What reason does Ulysses give Polyphemus for helping the Greeks? [1]

2. In what case is each of the following words?

   a) horum (line 2)

   b) die (line 5) [2]

3. Translate into good English:

   cum igitur Cyclops dormiret, Ulixes oculum eius ligno acuto vulneravit, et proximo

   die Graeci effugere poterant. (lines 7-8). [4]

4. Translate into Latin (most of the vocabulary is in the passage):

   The leader ordered his men to run into the field. [4]

5. Give the second person singular of the pluperfect indicative active of:

   a) habitabat (line 3)

   b) punire (line 10) [2]

6. Give the nominative plural neuter of:

   a) suis (line 2)

   b) ingens (line 8) [2]

7. Give from the passage an example of:

   a) an indirect statement

   b) a purpose clause. [2]

[Total marks: 30]

[30%]

Turn over for prose composition

PROSE COMPOSITION

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

When Caesar had followed Pompey to Greece, he defeated him in a great battle. Bigger Roman forces had never gathered together. Having been defeated, Pompey fled to Alexandria to seek help from the king of Egypt. The king, who was afraid of Caesar, did not wish to give help to Pompey. And so, although Pompey was his friend, he killed him and cut off his head. When the body had been thrown onto the shore, the king ordered slaves to give Pompey's head and ring to Caesar. When he saw the head, Caesar wept very greatly. "Pompey!" he said, "Once you were my daughter's husband! Once you were such a great man! Why did you die in this way?" The slaves returned to Egypt and said to the king that Caesar was very sad.

Caesar: Caesar, -is 3m
Pompey: Pompeius, -i 2m
Greece: Graecia, -ae 1f
gather together: convenio, -ire,
conveni, conventum

Alexandria: Alexandria, -ae 1f
Egypt: Aegyptus, -i 2f
cut off: deseco (perf. descui)
shore: ora, -ae 1f
ring: anulus, -i 2m

[30%]