



WINCHESTER
COLLEGE

Election 2019

Latin

Wednesday, May 8th 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.

Put your **FULL NAME** on each sheet of paper you use.

SECTION A

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

1. Agricola attempts to conquer Scotland.

Domitiano imperatore, Romani Caledoniam vincere volebant. ducem igitur Agricolam nomine cum plurimis militibus miserunt ut eam superarent. cum advenissent, in medios montes quam celerrime festinaverunt. hostes autem exercitum maximum quoque habebant. quo viso, Romani se ad proelium paraverunt. ante pugnam dux hostium suos vocatos his verbis hortatus est: 'tam superbi sunt Romani ut totum orbem vincere velint. venerunt ut pecuniam, agros et liberos nostros capiant. etiam mare regere volunt. ubi auferunt et rapiunt et necant, imperium appellant; ubi solitudinem faciunt, pacem appellant. nos autem audacissimi omnium gentium sumus. servi numquam fuimus. nunc, milites, credite proelio et armis. hodie Romanos victos ex insula expellemus.' deinde magno clamore milites promiserunt se terram suam fortiter defensuros esse. tum duo exercitus diu pugnabant, sed tandem Romani vicerunt.

(Based on Tacitus)

Domitianus, i, 2m: Domitian

velint: present subjunctive of volo

appello (1): I call

solitudo, solitudinis, 3f: desert

gens, gentis, 3f: tribe

Take a new sheet of paper. Write your FULL NAME on it.

- 2. After Camillus is exiled, the Senones, a Gallic tribe, seize the opportunity to capture most of Rome. But Camillus returns from exile to defeat them and is acclaimed as a second founder.**

contra Veientanos missus est Furius Camillus, qui primum eos in proelio vicit, deinde urbem eorum diu obsessam cepit, antiquissimam Italiaeque divitissimam. post eam cepit et Faliscos, non minus nobilem urbem. sed Romani ei invidebant et dixerunt eum praedam male divisisse, damnatusque ob eam causam et expulsus est. statim Galli Senones ad urbem venerunt et Romanos prope flumen Alliam victos secuti, etiam urbem occupaverunt. neque defendi quicquam nisi Capitolium potuit; quod cum diu obsedissent et iam Romani fame laborarent, accepto auro ne Capitolium obsiderent, discesserunt. sed a Camillo, qui in vicino oppido exulabat, Galli oppugnati gravissimeque victi sunt. postea tamen etiam secutus eos Camillus tot occidit ut et aurum, quod his datum erat et omnia quae ceperant militaria signa reciperet. ita triumphans urbem ingressus est et appellatus secundus Romulus, quasi et ipse patriam condidisset.

Eutropius I. 20 (adapted)

Veientani 2m pl: people of Veii (a city near Rome)

obsideo, -ere, obsedi, obsessum: I besiege

Falisci 2m pl: the Falisci (a people in Etruria)

invideo (2): I begrudge, am jealous of

quicquam: anything

laboro (1): (here) I suffer from

vicinus, -a, -um: neighbouring

quasi + subjunctive: as if

Take a new sheet of paper and write your FULL NAME on it.

SECTION B

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

PROSE COMPOSITION

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

Although *Marcus Crassus* had much money, he was not always a happy man. He attacked *Parthia* because he wanted to win a great victory and bring back *booty*. Crassus was leading very many troops and the king of Parthia had fewer *cavalrymen*. However, the Parthians attacked the Romans fiercely with arrows and defeated them. When the Romans had been defeated, the soldiers, who were tired and wretched, persuaded Crassus to seek *peace*. Crassus, having set off to see the king, was attacked and killed. When Crassus had been killed, his *head* was *cut off* and sent to the king's *palace*, where *actors* were *putting on a play*. The Parthians say that the *actors* carried the *head* onto the *stage*.

Marcus Crassus: Marcus, -i 2m,
Crassus, -i 2m

cut off: deseco, desecare, desecui,
desectum

Parthia: Parthia, -ae 1f

palace: use domus

booty: praeda, -ae 1f

actor: histrio, histrionis 3m

cavalryman: eques, equitis, 3m

put on: use ago

peace: pax, pacis 3f

play: fabula, -ae 1f

head: caput, capitis 3n

stage: scaena, -ae 1f

[30%]

COMPREHENSION

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

A Greek girl who is very talented at weaving angers the goddess Minerva with her boasting.

erat olim in Graecia puella pulcherrima, Arachne nomine. pater et mater eius in villa parva prope montes habitabant et Arachnen magnopere amabant quod non solum filia optima erat sed etiam sapientissima. cotidie enim multas horas Arachne domi laborabat et plurimas *telas* pulchras *texebat*. nemo omnium civium *telas* meliores umquam viderat. 5
ceteri iuvenes et puellae urbis eam saepe laudabant et opera eius maxime mirabantur. Arachne autem tam superba facta est ut dea Minvera mox iratissima esset. puella enim amicis 'nonne ego' inquit, 'melior sum quam Minerva? nolite iam deam laudare, nam *telae* meae optimae sunt!' his verbis auditis, Minerva statim de caelo descendit ut 10
puellam puniret. 'num putabas' inquit, 'te deam vincere posse?' et dea puellam *telas* optimas *texere* coegit. totum diem Arachne lacrimans laborabat totamque noctem. Minervam tamen adeo timebat ut manus eius *tremere*nt, non igitur bene laborare potuit. cum tandem Minerva *telas* pessimas conspexisset, 'nunc' inquit 'verborum scelestorum 15
poenas dabis', et Arachne misera in *araneam* statim mutata est.

tela, -ae 1f: web, piece of weaving

texo, -ere, texui: I weave

tremo, -ere, tremui: I tremble

aranea, -ae 1f: spider

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

- a) What do we learn about Arachne in line 1? [2]
- b) Where do her parents live (lines 1-2)? [3]
- c) How do they feel about their daughter (lines 2-3)? [1]

Total marks for questions 2-7:

[30]

Overall total marks for comprehension:

[60 ÷ 2 = 30%]

END OF PAPER