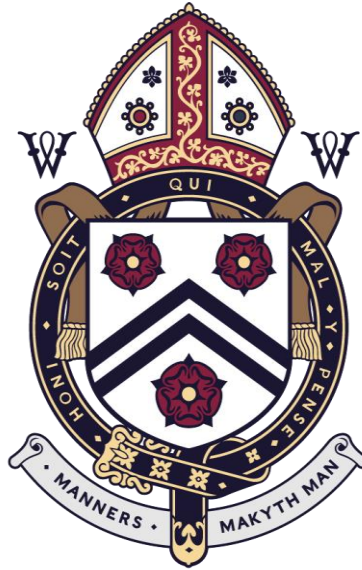


Name: .....

School: .....



# WINCHESTER

COLLEGE

Election 2021

Latin

Wednesday 28<sup>th</sup> April 1100 – 1230

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.

### **King Arthur wins a great victory over the Saxons.**

Saxones, ab Arturo rege Britonum victi, promiserunt se ad Germaniam redituros esse. deinde, cum in navibus discessissent, Arturus iter longum cum plurimis militibus fecit ut contra Pictos pugnaret. tam scelesti erant Saxones ut statim redirent et urbem Badonem oppugnarent. Arturus igitur festinavit ut urbem adiuvarent. hostibus tandem visis, haec verba nobilissima dixit: 'parate arma, viri, et cives nostros fortiter defendite. nonne mori melius est quam e patria pelli?' his verbis auditis, milites se ad proelium paraverunt. rex ipse gladium, Excaliburnum nomine, qui et longissimus et latissimus erat, arripuit. deinde Britones impetum audacem contra hostes fecerunt. Saxones summum montem qui prope urbem erat nunc ceperant, sed Arturus lente ascendit et suis imperavit ut sequerentur. cum tandem ad summum pervenisset, tot hostes interfecit rex ipse ut ceteri fugerent.

Based on Geoffrey of Monmouth.

Britones, um, 2mp: the Britons  
promitto, -ere, promisi, promissum: I promise  
Germania, -ae, 1f: Germany  
Picti, orum, 2mp: the Picts  
scelestus a um: wicked  
Bado, Badonis, 3m: Bath  
adiuvo, -are, adiuvi, adiutum: I help  
Excaliburnus, i, 2m: Excalibur  
arripio, ere, ui, reptum: I take up  
impetus, us, 4m: attack

[35%]

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

**2.**

**Mark Antony and Octavian take revenge on Caesar's assassins Brutus and Cassius and then struggle for control of the empire.**

Brutus et Cassius, Caesare interfecto, ingens bellum moverunt. nam multos exercitus, qui erant per Macedoniam et Orientem, colligerunt. profecti sunt igitur contra eos Octavianus et Antonius; nam Lepidus, socius eorum, manebat ut Italiam defenderet. duo exercitus prope Philippos, Macedoniae urbem, convenerunt. primo proelio victi sunt Antonius et Caesar (periit tamen dux nobilium Cassius). sed secundo Brutum et plurimos nobiles victos interfecerunt. et inter eos respublica sic divisa est ut Octavianus Hispaniam, Galliam et Italiam teneret, Antonius Asiam, Pontum et Orientem. Antonius Cleopatram, reginam Aegypti, in matrimonium duxit. superatus ab Octaviano navali proelio prope Actium, fugit in Aegyptum et, cum omnes ad Octavianum transirent, se occidit. Cleopatra ipsa, cum Antonium mortuum esse audivisset, se serpentis veneno necavit.

Eutropius (adapted)

Macedonia, -ae 1f: Macedonia  
Oriens, -entis 3m: the East  
Philippi, -orum 2mp: Philippi  
divido, -ere, dividi, divisum: I divide  
respublica, reipublicae 5f: republic  
Hispania, -ae 1f: Spain  
Gallia, -ae 1f: Gaul  
Asia, -ae 1f: Asia (a province in western Turkey)  
Pontus, -i 2m: Pontus (a region in northern Turkey)  
Aegyptus, -i 2f: Egypt  
in matrimonium duco, -ere, duxi, ductum: I marry  
Actium, -i 2n: Actium (a city in north-western Greece)  
navalis, -e: naval  
serpens, -entis 3f: snake  
venenum, -i 2n: poison

[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 story of Coriolanus.**

Coriolanus, Roma expulsus, ad terram Volscorum venit, qui eo tempore contra Romanos bellum gerebant, et eis auxilium promisit. “si viros fortissimos mihi dabitis,” inquit, “urbem capiam et Romanos vincetis.” his verbis dictis, Coriolanus facillime Volscis persuasit ut totum exercitum se ipso duce mitterent Romam.

Romani, cum Volsci diu urbem oppugnassent, nuntios ad Coriolanum mittere coacti sunt ut pacem peterent. sed eorum verba audire nolebat et eos sine responso remisit. tandem mater Coroliani, Veturia nomine, quamquam timebat, cum uxore eius et liberis in castra hostium ingressa est. dixit cibo iam consumpto omnes desperare. “plurimi Romani morientur, Coriolane’ inquit ‘dum patriam tuam opugnas. noli, mi fili, Romam delere. num vis nos interficere?’” ille, a matre magnopere motus, Volscos abducere constituit ne Romani vincerentur. sic Roma a Coroliano non deleta sed servata est.

Coriolanus, -i 2m: Coriolanus (a former Roman general)

Volsci, -orum 2mp: the Volsci (a tribe living near Rome)

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

- 1a. What were the Volscians doing when Coriolanus came to them? (lines 1-2) [2]
- b. What did he say would happen if they gave him their bravest soldiers? (line 3) [2]
- c. Give a translation of the phrase *se ipso duce* (lines 4-5) [1]
- d. How did Coriolanus treat the messengers? (lines 7-8) [2]
- e. Who went with Veturia to the enemy camp? (line 9) [2]
- f. What did she say would happen if he carried on attacking? (line 10) [2]
- g. Translate “noli, mi fili, Romam delere. num vis nos interficere?” (lines 11-12) [5]
- h. What did Coriolanus hope to avoid by leading away his army? (line 13) [2]

2. What case is:

- a) tempore (line 1) [1]
- b) eorum (line 7) [1]

3. Translate into Latin:

Coriolanus sent his soldiers away to save the city. [4]

4. Give the 2nd person singular present active indicative of:

- a) ingressa est [1]
- b) coacti sunt [1]

5. Give the comparative form of *facillime*. [1]

6. Give an example from the passage of:

- a) An indirect statement. [1]
- b) An imperative. [1]
- c) A purpose clause [1]

**Turn over for the prose composition.**

[30%]

## PROSE COMPOSITION

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

### **The fate of the Roman general Regulus during the First Punic War (264-241 BC).**

Although the Romans had overcome the Carthaginians in the first battle, fortune soon abandoned them. For in the next year, after the Roman army had been defeated, the Carthaginians captured Regulus himself and threw him into prison. Later the Carthaginians decided to seek peace from the senate; and so they sent Regulus to Rome. When he had come into the senate house, he spoke to the senators in this way: 'Fathers, do not give or accept terms; for you know that it is better to seek victory rather than peace.' His friends were trying to persuade Regulus not to return to Africa. "I am not able to stay," he said, "nor do I wish to violate the things which I have promised to the Carthaginians." And so he handed himself over to the enemy again and was cruelly killed.

Carthaginians: Poeni, -orum, 2mp  
fortune: fortuna, -ae, 1f  
prison: carcer, carceris, 3m  
peace: pax, pacis, 3f  
senate: senatus, -us, 4f  
senate house: curia, -ae, 1f  
senator: senator, senatoris, 3m  
terms: condiciones, condicionum 3fp  
I know: scio, -ire, scivi, scitum  
rather than: potius quam  
Africa: Africa, -ae, 1f  
violate: violo, -are, violavi, violatum

[30%]

**END OF PAPER**