



TONBRIDGE SCHOOL

Scholarship Examination 2016

LATIN II

Wednesday, 27th April 2016
3.45 pm

Time allowed: 1 hour

Instructions

Attempt BOTH sections, taking care to read the instructions for each section.

SECTION A

Translate into English:

The Romans elect Pompeius as general in the vital campaign against pirates in the Eastern Mediterranean: he swiftly delivers impressive results.

ubi Graeci in Asia et Spartacus in Italia Romanis resistebant, per totum mare piratae navigare coeperant. hi naves celerrimas habebant ut discederent antequam caperentur. ausi intrare etiam Italos portus domus incendebant, captivos auferebant, omnes terrebant.

Romani erant tam irati ut dare imperium maximum Pompeio constituerent. ille antea hostes in Italia et Africa et Hispania superaverat. iam imperator lectus promisit se omnes piratas capturum aut interfecturum esse. primo plurimis copiis paratis imperavit ut aliae terras quae cibum Romanis dabant custodirent, aliae contra piratas proficiscerentur. Pompeius ipse classem ad Ciliciam duxit, quod ibi multi piratae habitabant. hos oppugnavit tot navibus militibusque et tanta virtute ut mox piratae non solum a mari sed etiam a terra abessent. Pompeius igitur laudatus est a civibus, qui dicebant eum fortissimum omnium ducum Romanorum esse.

<i>Graecus, -i (m.)</i>	a Greek
<i>Asia, -ae (f.)</i>	Asia (the name of a Roman province in modern Turkey)
<i>Spartacus, -i (m.)</i>	Spartacus (a gladiator who led a slave rebellion in Italy)
<i>Italia, -ae (f.)</i>	Italy
<i>pirata, -ae (m.)</i>	pirate
<i>Italus, -a, -um</i>	Italian
<i>Pompeius, -i (m.)</i>	Pompeius (a Roman statesman)
<i>Africa, -ae (f.)</i>	Africa
<i>Hispania, -ae (f.)</i>	Spain
<i>classis, -is (f.)</i>	fleet

[Total for Section A: 50 marks]

SECTION B

Attempt **EITHER** (a) Unprepared Translation (on page 3) **OR** (b) Prose Composition (on page 4).

EITHER

a) *Translate into English:*

Later in his life Pompeius finds himself on the losing side in a massive battle. He decides to seek shelter with someone whom he considers to be a good friend; but this man betrays him.

multis post annis Pompeius contra Caesarem in Graecia pugnabat. quamquam Pompeius plures legiones quam Caesar habebat, ab hoc victus maximo proelio fugere coactus est. primo nescivit quo effugeret; tandem ad Aegyptiam festinare constituit, quod putavit regem Ptolemaeum esse fidelissimum amicum. nuntiis igitur ad hunc missis, Pompeius cum paucis discessit.

cum cognosceret Pompeium victum ad Aegyptiam mox adventurum esse, Ptolemaeus consilium vocavit. quidam libertus, Pothinus nomine, regem monuit ne Pompeium in patriam acciperet; quin hortatus est ut Pompeius necaretur. “nam si ei auxilium dabimus,” inquit, “oppugnemur a Caesare; si is morietur, Caesar laetissimus nobis praemia dabit.” his verbis Pothinus Ptolemaeo persuasit. itaque rex militi imperavit ut Pompeium egressum e nave interficeret.

<i>Pompeius, -i</i> (m.)	Pompeius
<i>Caesar, -is</i> (m.)	Caesar (i.e. Julius Caesar)
<i>Graecia, -ae</i> (f.)	Greece
<i>Aegyptia, -ae</i> (f.)	Egypt
<i>Ptolemaeus, -i</i> (m.)	Ptolemy (a king of Egypt)
<i>consilium, -i</i> (n.)	(here) council, group of advisors
<i>Pothinus, -i</i> (m.)	Pothinus (one of Ptolemy’s advisors)
<i>quin</i>	indeed; in fact

OR

b) *Translate into Latin:*

After Pompeius had been killed, his son (whose name was Gnaeus) did not want to return to Rome. Gnaeus took his father's most loyal soldiers and sailed firstly to Africa and then to Spain. He received help from the people who lived there, and in the end he was able to prepare his forces so that they could attack Caesar again. But when Caesar heard that Gnaeus was in Spain, he led his men across the mountains and defeated him. Gnaeus escaped from the battle, but he was soon captured and killed.

Pompeius	<i>Pompeius, Pompei</i>
Gnaeus	<i>Gnaeus, Gnaei</i>
Africa	<i>Africa, Africae</i>
Spain	<i>Hispania, Hispaniae</i>
Caesar	<i>Caesar, Caesaris</i>

[Total for Section B: 50 marks]

END OF PAPER