



# RADLEY

2022 Scholarship Examination Paper

**LATIN**

23 February – 24 February 2022

Time allowed – 45 minutes

You should complete Section A and  
either Section B or Section C

## SECTION A

*Translate the following passage into English, using alternate lines*

Aeneas et Troiani, cum urbs Troia deleta esset, trans mare multos annos navigabant. longo itinere facto, ad Siciliam advenerant. Anchises, pater ducis Aeneae, mortuus erat. nunc naves Aeneae ad Italiam tandem per undas currebant.

dea Iuno, tamen, quae Troianos semper oderant, per caelum volabat. naves conspexit. dea, multam iram in mente habens, consilium cepit ut Troianos confunderet. Iuno enim sciebat Aeolum, regem ventorum, uxorem non habere. constituit ergo se pulcherrimam nympharum suarum, Deiopeiam nomine, Aeolo tradituram esse.

dea antrum ventorum ingressa ut Aeolum adloqueretur, regem comiter salutavit. ‘O Aeole,’ inquit, ‘magnum imperium habes sed non uxorem. nympham tibi dare in animo habeo. si mihi auxilium dabis, illam nympham tibi dabo.’ Aeolus, his verbis delectatus, statim consensit. ‘id quod petis,’ inquit, ‘ego faciam.’

[30 marks]

### Vocabulary and proper names:

Aeneas, Aeneae (m)	Aeneas
Troia, Troiae (f)	Troy
Sicilia, Siciliae (f)	Sicily
Anchises, Anchisis (m)	Anchises
Italia, Italiae (f)	Italy
Iuno, Iunonis (f)	Juno
odi, odisse	I hate
volo, volare, volavi, volatus	I fly
mens, mentis (f)	mind
consilium, consilii (n)	plan
confundo, confundere, confudi, confusus	I throw into confusion
scio, scire, scivi, scitus	I know
Aeolus, Aeoli (m)	Aeolus
nympha, nymphae (f)	nymph (very minor nature goddess)
Deiopeia, Deiopeiae (f)	Deiopeia
antrum, antri (n)	cave
adloquor, adloqui, adlocutus sum	I address (talk to)
comiter	in a friendly way
imperium, imperii (n)	power
animus, animi (m)	mind
delecto, delactare, delectavi, delectatus	I delight
consentio, consentire, consensi, consensus	I agree

## SECTION B

*Answer this section or Section C*

*Read the passage and answer the questions below. The story continues.*

*Aelous sent a storm upon the Trojans, causing them to be terrified.*

Aeneas, quod mortem expectabat, ‘fortunati erant,’ inquit, ‘viri qui sub muros Troiae mortui sunt. eis erat gloria. ego tamen mortem indignam patiar.’

sed Neptunus, deus maris, qui Iunonem non amabat, discordiam undarum sensit. statim e villa egressus ad naves festinavit ut undas sedaret. iratus deus ventis imperavit ut tacerent. tanta erat ira Neptuni ut mox mare tranquillum esset. Aeneas, dolore affectus quod amicos amissos viderat, nihilominus laetus erat quod cum multis navibus servatus erat. ad litus navigavit ut auxilium peteret. cum ad terram advenisset, suos hortatus est ut mala aequo animo ferrent. in corde tamen nesciebat quid facere deberet. 3  
5  
6  
7

fortunatus, fortunate, fortunatum	fortunate
gloria, gloriae (f)	glory
indignus, indigna, indignum	unworthy
sentio, sentire, sensi, sensus	I feel
sedo, sedare, sedavi, sedatus	I quieten
taceo, tacere, tacui, tacitus	I am silent
tantus, tanta, tantum	so great
tranquillus, tranquilla, tranquillum	tranquil
dolor, doloris (m)	grief
afficio, afficere, affeci, affectus	I affect
amitto, amittere, amisi, amissus	I lose
nihilominus	nevertheless
servo, servare, servavi, servatus	I save
litus, litoris (n)	shore
suos	= ‘his men’
aequus, aequa, aequum	level, calm
cor, cordis (n)	heart
nescio, nescire, nescivi, nescitus	I don’t know

1. Explain fully why Aeneas felt that he was less lucky than those who had died at Troy. [3]
2. Line 3: what three things do we learn about Neptune? [3]
3. Lines 5-6: why was Aeneas both happy and sad? [3]
4. Why did he sail to shore? [1]
5. Line 7: *cum ad terram advenisset, suos hortatus est ut mala aequo animo ferrent.* Translate this sentence. [5]

6. How did Aeneas's true feelings contrast with his outward dealings with his men? [3]

7. From the passage pick out (a) a perfect passive participle and (b) a verb in the pluperfect subjunctive. [2]

[20 marks]

### SECTION C

*Do not answer this section if you have already answered Section B*

*Translate the following sentences into Latin*

1. The soldier hurried towards the city in order to greet his friends.
2. The gods whom the Romans had praised were very angry.
3. Having entered the palace, my son, you ordered the soldiers to hurry.
4. Having been praised by my father, I sailed towards the islands of the enemies.

[20 marks]