



RADLEY

2025 SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATION PAPER

LATIN

Time allowed: 45 minutes

Answer Section A and either Section B or C

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Section A

Translate the passage below

Julius Caesar is captured by pirates. Despite Caesar's friendliness towards them, he is still ruthless in his vengeance.

Iulius Caesar, iuvenis nobilis, iter Rhodum faciebat ut orationem disceret. in itinere a piratis captus est. hi piratae, audaces et saevissimi, viginti talenta argenti pro vita eius postulaverunt. Caesar, ridens, dixit se multo maius pretium mereri et sociis imperavit ut quingenta talenta ferrent. Caesar, pretium expectans, apud piratas captivus esse non videbatur sed potius dominus. semper auctoritate loquebatur, cum eis iocabatur, eosque etiam monuit, dicens: “ubi liber ero, huc redibo, vos capiam, et vos crucifigam.” piratae, haec verba audientes, riserunt, credentes Caesarem iocari.

socii Caesaris pecuniam ferentes venerunt ut eum liberarent. pecunia piratis data, Caesar dimissus est. sed mox naves virosque collegit et piratas oppugnaverunt. piratas captos reduxit ad urbem in qua captivus fuerat. piratas crucifigi iussit, ut minatus erat. sed tandem Caesar misericors esse constituit et suis imperavit ut prius iugula eorum secrent. sic Caesar, quamquam erat iuvenis, virtutem et gravitatem ostendit. ex illo die, nomen Caesaris Romae notum est. ita coepit cursus viri qui aliquando totam Romam superaret.

[50 marks]

Names and vocabulary for Section A

Rhodus, Rhodi (f)	Rhodes
oratio, orationis (f)	oratory (the skill of speaking)
disco, discere, didici (3)	to learn
pirata, piratae (m)	pirate
talentum, talenti (n)	talent (a weight of silver)
argentum, argenti (n)	silver
postulo, postulare, postulavi, postulatum (1)	to demand
pretium, pretii (n)	price, value
mereor, mereri, meritus sum (2)	to deserve, to merit
quingenta	fifty
apud	among
potius	rather
iocor, iocari, iocatus sum (1)	to joke
liber, libera, liberum	free
huc	here
crucifigo, crucifigere, crucifigi, crucifixum (3)	to crucify
colligo, colligere, collegi, collectum (3)	to collect
ut	as
minor, minari, minatus sum (1)	to threaten
misericors, misericordis	compassionate, merciful
prius	before, earlier
iugulum, iuguli (n)	throat
seco, secare, secui, sectum (1)	to cut
gravitas, gravitatis (f)	seriousness, gravity
nosco, noscere, novi, notum (3)	to know
coepi, coepisse (defective verb)	to begin
cursus, cursus (m)	journey, course,
aliquando	sometimes, at some point

Section B

Answer Section B or Section C

Read the passage and answer the questions on the adjacent page.

Julius Caesar attacks the Britons.

Iulius Caesar, dux audax, Britanniam oppugnare constituit ut gloriam aurumque sibi acciperet. naves magnas aedificari iussit et cum exercitu suo trans mare altum navigavit. Romanis appropinquantibus, plurimi Britanni fugerunt; sed nonnulli pugnare voluerunt.

Romani oppugnabant Britannos qui scuta et hastas ferebant. Britanni, a rege suo forti ducti, 5 diu resistebant; sed tandem Romani eos superaverunt. alii Britanni capti sunt, alii in silvas effugerunt.

post proelium Caesar aurum et praemia collegit et custodibus imperavit ut terram superatam defenderent. ipse cum exercitu ad Galliam rediit, victor sed illam insulam propter tempestates saevissimas timens. Britanni, quamquam non perdomiti erant, potentiam Romae iam intellegebant.

Names and vocabulary for Section B

Britannia, Britanniae (f)	Britain
Britannus, Britanni (m)	Briton
armo, armare, armavi, armatum (1)	to arm
colligo, colligere, collegi, collectum (3)	to collect
Gallia, Galliae (m)	Gaul
victor, victoris (m)	victor
perdomo, perdomare, perdomui, perdomitum (1)	to subjugate completely
potentia, potentiae (f)	power

Questions

1. Line 1: why did Caesar decide to attack Britain? [2]
2. Line 1: what case is 'sibi' and why? [2]
3. Lines 1-2: how did Caesar prepare for the journey? [1]
4. Lines 2-3: '**Romanis appropinquantibus, plurimi Britanni fugerunt; sed nonnulli pugnare voluerunt**'. what happened when the Romans approached Britain? [2]
5. Line 4: how are the Britons described? [2]
6. Line 4: what case is 'forti'? [1]
7. Lines 6: what case is custodibus and why? [2]
8. Line 6: what did Caesar order the guards to do? [2]
9. Line 7: what did Caesar fear? [2]
10. Lines 7-8: '**Britanni, quamquam non perdomiti erant, potentiam Romae iam intellexerunt**'.
What was the state of the Britons after Caesar's invasion? Make two points. [2]
11. Identify a present participle in this passage. [1]
12. Identify a verb in the subjunctive mood in this passage [1]

[20 marks]

Section C

Answer this Section or Section B

Translate the following sentences into Latin

1. The boy, whose father had been killed, wanted to leave Rome.
2. The brave women stayed in the city to defend their houses.
3. After the enemy had been defeated, the soldiers returned to the camp.
4. The general ordered the captives to carry the money to his ship

captivus, captivi

captive

[20 marks]