

*Latin.—For Class D, and for Civil Service Junior. Time allowed: Three hours.*

[N.B.—Great importance is attached to the correct rendering of the passages set for translation from and into Latin.]

1. Translate into English—

*An Obstinate Rebel.*

(a.) L. Plancus interim legatus petit a Caesare, uti *sibi* daret potestatem cum Considio *agendi* si posset aliqua *ratione* perduci ad sanitatem. Itaque, data facultate, litteras conscribit, et eas captivo dat perferendas in oppidum ad Considium. Quo simul atque captivus pervenisset litterasque, ut erat mandatum, Considio porrigere coepisset, prius quam acciperet ille “Unde” inquit “*istas*”? tum captivus, “Imperatore a Caesare.” Tunc Considius “Unus est” inquit “Scipio imperator hoc *tempore* populi Romani.” Deinde in conspectu suo statim interfici iubet, litterasque nondum perlectas, sicut erant signatae, dat homini certo ad Scipionem perferendas.—*De Bel. Afr.* 4.

*Scrupulousness in waging War.*

(b.) Ex quo intelligi potest nullum bellum esse iustum nisi quod aut rebus repetitis geratur aut denuntiatum ante sit et indictum. Popilius imperator tenebat provinciam: in cuius exercitu Catonis filius tiro militabat. Cum autem Popilio videretur unam dimittere legionem, Catonis quoque filium, qui in eadem legione militabat, dimisit. Sed cum amore pugnandi in exercitu remansisset, Cato ad Popilium scripsit, ut, si eum patitur in exercitu remanere, secundo eum obliget sacramento, quia priore amisso iure cum hostibus pugnare non poterat. Adeo summa erat observatio in bello movendo.—*Cic., De Officiis* I. 36.

*A True Lover.*

- (c.) Non ego laudari curo, mea Delia: tecum  
Dum modo sim, quaeso segnis inersque vocer.  
Te spectem, suprema mihi cum venerit hora:  
Te teneam moriens deficiente manu.  
Flebis et arsuro positum me, Delia, lecto,  
Tristibus et lacrimis oscula mixta dabis.  
Flebis: non tua sunt duro praecordia ferro  
Vincta, nec in tenero stat tibi corde silex.

—*Tibullus*, I. i. 57.

2. Translate into Latin—

- (a.) Send me one million sesterces to buy a house.  
(b.) Having drawn his sword, he rushed up the steep hill.  
(c.) He told me who he was, and where he was going.  
(d.) He asked me whether your friend was going to spend the winter at Rome or at Carthage.  
(e.) Provided you do not tell my brother, you may write to me every seventh day.  
(f.) When Caesar was tarrying in this place to refit his ships, word was brought to him that the Germans were engaged in destroying the bridge which he had ordered to be made over the Rhine.

3. In extract (a), give and account for the cases of the words in italics.

*Litteras dat ad Scipionem perferendas*: Express this by four other constructions.

4. In extract (b), say which of the verbs are in the subjunctive mood, and why.

Decline in full *res, exercitus, ius*; and in all genders, *qui, idem, prior*.

5. In extract (c), give the nominative singular and the gender of all the nouns.

Compare all the adjectives in the extract, and give the principal parts of the verbs in the last four lines.

*Latin.—For Civil Service Senior. Time allowed: Three hours.*

[N.B.—Great importance is attached to the correct rendering of the passages set for translation from and into Latin.]

1. Translate into English—

(a.) *Magnanimity of Alexander.*

Anxium regem tantis malis circumfusi amici ut *meminisset* orabant, animi sui magnitudinem unicum remedium deficientis exercitus esse; cum ex iis qui praecesserant ad capiendum locum castris, duo occurrunt utribus aquam gestantes, ut filiis suis quos in eodem agmine esse et aegre pati sitim non ignorabant, *occurrerent*. Qui cum in regem *incidissent*, alter ex his utre resolutum vas, quod simul ferebat, implet porrigens regi. Ille accipit. Percontatus, quibus aquam *portarent*, filiis ferre cognoscit. Tunc poculo pleno, sicut oblatum est, reddito, “Nec solus” inquit “bibere sustineo nec tam exiguum dividere omnibus possum. Vos currite et liberis vestris quod propter illos attulistis date.”—*Q. Curt.* vii. 20.

(b.) *Pain is no Evil.*

Posidonium et ipse saepe vidi, et id dicam quod solebat narrare Pompeius, se cum Rhodum venisset decedens ex Syria, audire voluisse Posidonium; sed cum audisset eum graviter esse aegrum, quod vehementer eius artus *laborarent*, voluisse tamen nobilissimum philosophum visere; quem ut *vidisset* et salutavisset honorificisque verbis prosecutus esset molestique se dixisset ferre, quod eum non posset audire, at ille, “Tu vero” inquit “potes, nec committam ut dolor corporis efficiat, ut frustra tantus vir ad me *venerit*.” Itaque narrabat eum graviter et copiose de hoc ipso, nihil esse bonum, nisi quod esset honestum, cubantem disputavisse, cumque quasi faces ei doloris admoverentur, saepe dixisse: “Nihil agis, dolor! Quamvis *sis* molestus, numquam te esse confitebor malum.”—*Cic. Tusc. Disp.* ii. 61.