



RADLEY

2026 Scholarship Examination Paper

LATIN

25th and 26th February 2026

Time allowed – 45 minutes

Answer Section A and **either** Section B **or** C

BLANK PAGE

Section A

Translate the passage below

Aeneas has been living in Carthage with Queen Dido but is ordered by the gods to leave and continue his journey. He holds funeral games for his father and then visits him in the Underworld.

Aeneas aliam patriam condere debebat. itaque dei Troianis imperaverunt ut ab Africa discederent. Didone relicta, Aeneas trans mare ad Siciliam navigavit. ibi, patre anno priore mortuo, ludos nuntiavit ut vitam patris celebrarent. multis Troianis ad ludos convenientibus, ipse praemia victoribus dedit. deinde Aeneas suos iterum rogavit ut naves pararent. Troiani, fessi laboribus, iter longum timuerunt; tamen Aeneas eos hortatus est ne spem amitterent.

cum ad Italiam advenissent, Aeneas profectus est ut oraculum, Sibyllam nomine, in silva quaereret. Aeneas Sibyllae dixit se patrem videre velle. Sibylla tamen respondit iter difficile futurum esse. iussit eum ramum aureum invenire. auxilio matris Veneris Aeneas ramum invenit et per portam Infernorum progressus est. flumen Acherontem transgressus, multa diraque videbat. tandem Aeneas patrem Anchisen salutavit. Anchises filio de itinere et bello futuro narravit. 'bellum magnum pugnabis', inquit, 'sed victor eris'. deinde pater filio imperavit ut ad terras superas rediret et Troianos ad gloriam duceret.

[50 marks]

Names and vocabulary for Section A

Aeneas, Aeneae (m)	Aeneas
Africa, Africae (f)	Africa
condo, condere, condidi, conditum (3)	to found
Dido, Didonis (f)	Dido
Sicilia, Siciliae	Sicily
prior, prioris (comp adj)	earlier, previous
ludus, ludi (m)	games
vita, vitae (f)	life
celebro, celebrare, celebravi, celebratum (1)	to celebrate
victor, victoris (m)	victor
amitto, amittere, amisi, amissum (3)	to lose
Italia, Italiae (f)	Italy
oraculum, oraculi (n)	oracle
Sibylla, Sibyllae (f)	the Sibyl, a prophetess
quaero, quaerere, quaesivi, quaesitum	to seek, look for
ramus, rami (m)	branch
aureus, aurea, aureum	golden
Venus, Veneris (f)	Venus
porta, portae (f)	gate
Inferni, Infernorum (m)	(here) the Underworld
Acheron, Acherontis (m)	Acheron (a river in the Underworld)
transgredior, transgredi, transgressus sum	to cross over
Anchises, Anchisae (acc Anchisen)	Anchises
dirus, dira, dirum	dire, dreadful
superus, supera, superum	upper
gloria, gloriae (f)	glory

Section B

Answer Section B or Section C

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

Aeneas reaches Latinum and is welcomed by King Latinus, but opposition from Queen Amata and Turnus leads to war.

Troiani iter difficillimum ad Italiam habuerant et multos labores passi erant. tandem ad ripam pervenerunt ubi castra ponere constituerunt. deinde Aeneas e castris egressus est ut terram novam exploraret. hi ad urbem Latium quae a rege Latino regebatur advenerunt.

olim dei somnium Latino miserant in quo regi imperaverant ut filiam Laviniam alieno coniungeret. itaque, ubi Troiani regem salutabant, Latinus eos benigne accepit et nuntiavit se filiam suam Aeneae coniungere velle. 5 regina Amata erat iratissima; nam filiam suam Turno regi Rutulianorum dare volebat.

mox bellum inter Troianos Rutulianosque coepit. Aeneas, intellegens se solum vincere non posse, profectus est ut auxilium apud Arcades quaereret. Arcadibus persuasit ut milites et principem, Pallantem nomine, mitterent. interea Turnus castra Troianorum ferociter oppugnavit et naves eorum delere conatus est.

Names and vocabulary for Section B

Please also refer to the vocabulary in Section A, when required.

ripa, ripae (f)	river bank
pervenio, pervenire, perveni, perventum (4)	to reach
castra, castrorum (n)	camp
explore, explorare, exploravi, exploratum (1)	to explore
somnium, somnii (n)	dream
Latium, Latii (n)	Latium
Latinus, Latini (m)	Latinus
somnium, somnii (n)	sleep
Lavinia, Laviniae (f)	Lavinia
alienus, aliena, alienum	foreign
coniungo, coniungere, coniunxi, coniunctum (3)	to marry
benignus, benigna, benignum	kind
Amata, Amatae (f)	Amata
Lavinia, Laviniae (f)	Lavinia
Turnus, Turni (m)	Turnus
Rutuli, Rutulorum (m)	Rutulians
intellego, intellegere, intellexi, intellectum (3)	to understand, realise
apud + acc	among
Arcades, Arcadum (m)	Arcadians
Pallas, Pallantis (m)	Pallas
ferociter	fiercely

Questions

1. Line 1: *Troiani iter difficillimum ad Italiam habuerant et multos labores passi erant.*: Describe the Trojans' journey to Italy. [2]
2. Line 2: What case is 'castris' and why? [2]
3. Line 2: *deinde Aeneas e castris egressus est ut terram novam exploraret.*: What did Aeneas do? Why did he do it? [2]
4. Lines 3-4: *hi ad urbem Latium quae a rege Latino regebatur advenerunt.*: What are we told about the city of Latium? [1]
5. Line 4: *olim dei somnium Latino miserant in quo regi imperaverant ut filiam Laviniam alieno coniungeret.*: What had Latinus been ordered to do by the gods? [1]
6. Line 4: What case is 'regi' and why? [2]
7. Lines 4-5: *itaque, ubi Troiani regem salutabant, Latinus eos benigne accepit et nuntiavit se filiam suam Aeneae coniungere velle.*: What two things did Latinus do after he was greeted by the Trojans? [2]
8. Line 6: *regina Amata tamen erat iratissima; nam filiam suam Turno regi Rutulianorum dare volebat.*: Why was Amata angry? [1]
9. Lines 7-8: *Aeneas, intellegens se solum vincere non posse, profectus est ut auxilium apud Arcades quaereret.*: Why did Aeneas go in search of help? [1]
10. Lines 8-9: *Arcadibus persuasit ut milites et principem, Pallantem nomine, mitterent.*: What two things did the Arcadians send with Aeneas? [2]
11. Line 9: *interea Turnus castra Troianorum ferociter oppugnavit et naves eorum delere conatus est.*: What did Turnus do whilst Aeneas was away? Make two points. [2]
12. Identify a verb in the pluperfect tense in this passage. [1]
13. 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 queen ordered the soldiers to go to Troy at once.
2. After the city had been destroyed, the captives were led to Rome.
3. The freedman ran towards the city in order to find his father.
4. The gods punished the boys whose books had not been found.

[20 marks]