

**ADVANCED GCE UNIT
LATIN**

Composition or Comprehension

WEDNESDAY 13 JUNE 2007

2494

Morning

Time: 1 hour 15 minutes

Additional materials: Answer Booklet (8 pages)



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INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Write your name, Centre number and candidate number in the spaces provided on the answer booklet.
- Write your answers in the separate answer booklet provided.
- Answer **either** Section A **or** Section B.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

- The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.
- Total: 90 marks

This document consists of **5** printed pages and **3** blank pages.

Answer **either** Section A **or** Section B.

Section A: Prose Composition

Translate the following passage into Latin prose. **Write your translation on alternate lines.**
You are reminded that marks will be awarded for the style as well as the accuracy of your translation.

To defeat the Alamanni¹ decisively, Julianus ordered Silvanus to pitch camp near the city of Augst;² he himself stayed in Rheims³ with another army. But before he could attack, the Laeti,⁴ a savage tribe skilled in raids,⁵ slipped between the two armies with the result that they reached Lyons.⁶ They would have destroyed this city if the citizens, afraid that such an event might happen, had not quickly shut the gates. Although they could not capture the city, they ravaged the fields far and wide. On hearing this, Julianus with all his cavalry ambushed⁷ the Laeti⁴ as they returned home. He slaughtered many and took back all the booty that they had captured.

¹ Alamanni	Alamanni, -orum (m pl)
² Augst	Rauraci, -orum (m pl)
³ Rheims	Remi, -orum (m pl)
⁴ Laeti	Laeti, -orum (m pl)
⁵ raid	populatio, populationis (f)
⁶ Lyons	Lugdunum, -i (n)
⁷ ambush	per insidias oppugnare

[90]

Section B: Language and Comprehension

Study the passage and answer the questions which follow. Give a translation only if one is asked for, or if you think it makes your answer clearer.

After a brief period of tyranny under Appius, the Romans have regained their freedom. Their consul, Valerius, here inspires his troops to victory over the Volsci. This victory proves equally inspirational to his colleague, Horatius, in a battle against the Sabines.

diu acriter pugnatum est.



5

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populationibus¹¹ agrorum amissas recipiunt.

20

Livy III 61 & 63 (adapted)

¹ *Appius, Appii* (m)

² *per [me] stat ne* + subj.

³ *foris* (adv.)

⁴ *praesto, praestare*

⁵ *novissimus, -a, -um*

⁶ *circumvehor, circumvehi* (dep.)

⁷ *absterreo, absterrere*

⁸ *Sabini, Sabinorum* (m pl)

⁹ *aemulor, aemulari* (dep.)

¹⁰ *Algidus, Algidi* (m)

¹¹ *populatio, populationis* (f)

Appius, the hated Roman tyrant

it is [my] fault that ... not ...

abroad

I surpass, outdo

(here) rearmost

I ride around

I frighten away

Sabines, an enemy of Rome

I match

Algidus, site of an earlier Roman victory

raid

- (a) How is the battle described in the opening sentence? [2]
- (b) *illo die ... victuros esse* (lines 1–2): what does the consul call upon the Romans to remember in these lines? [7]
- (c) *non Appio ... liberatore ipso* (lines 2–4): explain fully the point that Valerius makes here. [8]
- (d) *ostenderent ... vincerent* (lines 4–5): what does the consul tell the soldiers to prove? [6]
- (e) *turpe esse ... timuisse* (lines 5–6): how does the consul, by what he says, attempt to shame his men into fighting bravely? [8]
- (f) Give a translation of *haec ubi inter signa peditum dicta dedit* (line 7). [6]
- (g) “*agite, iuvenes ... quam resistunt.*” (lines 7–10): “Come on, young men,” he said, “surpass the infantry in your courage as you surpass them in your honour and status. In the first clash the infantry shook the enemy; now you unleash your horses and drive the battered enemy from the field. They will not withstand your attack, even now they are wavering more than resisting.”

How does Livy by his choice of vocabulary and placement of words emphasise the inspiring nature of the consul’s speech in these lines? You should refer closely to the Latin in your answer and make **three** points. [9]

- (h) *concitant equos ... et absterrent* (lines 11–13): describe what happens in this cavalry action. [11]
- (i) *his captis ... potitur consul* (line 14): what was the result of the battle described here after the Romans turned their full force onto the enemy camp? [4]
- (j) *in urbe ... decus accendit* (lines 16–17): what effect did the news of Valerius’ victory have both at Rome and in the army fighting the Sabines? [4]
- (k) *magno clamore ... potuit* (lines 17–18): describe the course of the battle outlined in these lines. [8]
- (l) *Sabini ... relinquunt* (lines 18–19): what were the two consequences of the Roman attack on the Sabines? [5]
- (m) *ibi ... amissas recipiunt* (lines 19–20): what contrast is being made here? [3]
- (n) State and explain the case of:
- (i) *die* (line 2) [2]
- (ii) *duce* (line 3) [2]
- (iii) *virtutis* (line 5). [2]
- (o) Explain why *ostenderent* (line 4) is subjunctive. [1]
- (p) Give the meaning of the following words in their context:
- (i) *avolat* (line 7) [1]
- (ii) *res* (line 19). [1]

[Total: 90]

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