



# **ADVANCED GCE UNIT LATIN**

2494

Composition or Comprehension

**WEDNESDAY 13 JUNE 2007** 

Morning

Time: 1 hour 15 minutes



Additional materials: Answer Booklet (8 pages)

#### **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.

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#### 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 Alamanni<sup>1</sup> decisively, Julianus ordered Silvanus to pitch camp near the city of Augst;<sup>2</sup> he himself stayed in Rheims<sup>3</sup> with another army. But before he could attack, the Laeti,<sup>4</sup> a savage tribe skilled in raids,<sup>5</sup> slipped between the two armies with the result that they reached Lyons.<sup>6</sup> 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 ambushed<sup>7</sup> the Laeti<sup>4</sup> as they returned home. He slaughtered many and took back all the booty that they had captured.

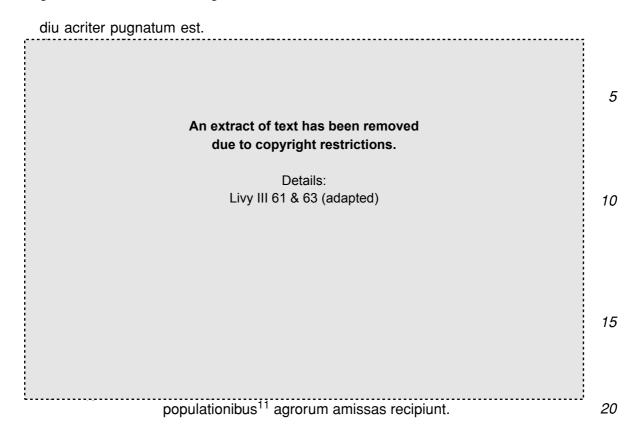
Alamanni Alamanni, -orum (m pl)
Augst Rauraci, -orum (m pl)
Rheims Remi, -orum (m pl)
Laeti Laeti, -orum (m pl)
raid populatio, populationis (f)
Lugdunum, -i (n)
ambush per insidias oppugnare

[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.



Livy III 61 & 63 (adapted)

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 remembe these lines?	er in [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 men into fighting bravely?	his [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 infain your courage as you surpass them in your honour and status. In the first clash the infantry shape the enemy; now you unleash your horses and drive the battered enemy from the field. They will withstand your attack, even now they are wavering more than resisting."	ook
	How does Livy by his choice of vocabulary and placement of words emphasise the inspiring na of the consul's speech in these lines? You should refer closely to the Latin in your answer make <b>three</b> points.	
(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 Romans turned their full force onto the enemy camp?	the [4]
(j)	in urbe decus accendit (lines 16–17): what effect did the news of Valerius' victory have bot Rome and in the army fighting the Sabines?	h at [4]
(k)	magno clamore potuit (lines 17–18): describe the course of the battle outlined in these lines	s.[8]
<b>(l)</b>	Sabini relinquunt (lines 18–19): what were the two consequences of the Roman attack on Sabines?	the [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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