

ADVANCED GCE

2494

LATIN

Composition or Comprehension

FRIDAY 6 JUNE 2008

Afternoon

Time: 1 hour 15 minutes

Additional materials (enclosed): None

Additional materials (required):

Answer Booklet (8 pages)



INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Write your name in capital letters, your Centre Number and Candidate Number in the spaces provided on the Answer Booklet.
- Read each question carefully and make sure you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- Write your answers in the separate Answer Booklet provided.
- Answer **either** Section A **or** Section B.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

- The number of marks for each question is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.
- The total number of marks for this paper is **90**.

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.

Although it was still night, the emperor ordered his men to shout loudly and attack the walls in order that the enemy might not hear the sappers¹ making a tunnel² beneath the walls. While the soldiers distracted³ the guards, the sappers¹ rushed from the tunnel² into a high tower⁴ near the gates. Exsuperius, a huge, strong man, was the first of the sappers¹ to kill an enemy. Having captured this tower⁴ without difficulty, the sappers¹ stealthily approached the gates; they charged the sentries and quickly killed them. At last the city, its gates open, was stormed. So fierce was the Roman attack that all, men and women, young and old, were slaughtered. Only eighty citizens of this city survived.

¹ sapper (a miner in the army)

² tunnel

³ I distract

⁴ tower

munitor, munitoris (m)

cuniculus, -i (m)

distingo, -ere, -strinxi, -strictum

turris, turris (f)

[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.

The Roman army returns to Rome. Soon after, dire omens, disease and a sudden attack on one of their allies cause considerable panic and distress to the Romans.

ubi primum exercitus Romam rediit, iustitium remissum est;¹ caelum visum est ardere plurimo igne, portentaque alia terrores exterritis addiderunt. ad hos terrores avertendos feriae² trium dierum indictae sunt, per quas omnia templa a turba implebantur virorum mulierumque pacem a deis poscentium.

forte annus pestilens³ erat in urbe agrisque, nec hominibus magis quam pecori, et vis morbi augebatur quod pecora agrestesque terrore populationis⁴ in urbem accepti erant. ea conludio omnis generis animantium et odore insolito urbanos et agrestes confertos in arcta tecta aestu ac vigiliis angebat; praeterea ei qui aegros curabant temere vulgabant morbum.

civibus hanc cladem vix sustinentibus repente legati Hernici⁵ nuntiant in agro suo Aequos⁶ Volscosque⁷ coniunctis copiis castra posuisse, inde exercitu ingenti fines suos vastari. maestum tamen responsum tulerunt, ut Hernici⁵ ipsi suas res tutarentur;⁸ urbem Romanam subita deorum ira morbo populari;⁹ si qua eius mali quies veniat, sicut anno ante, se sociis opem laturos esse. discesserunt legati, pro tristi nuntio nuntium tristiozem domum referentes.

tam exitialis erat morbus ut mortuus esset Aebutius consul Romanus et collega eius Servilius minima in spe traheret vitam; adfecti sunt plerique primorum civium, senatorum maior pars, milites fere omnes, ut non modo ad expeditiones quas in tanto tumultu res poscebat, sed vix ad quietas stationes¹⁰ viribus sufficerent.

Livy III 5–6 (adapted)

¹ <i>iustitium remitto</i>	I resume public business
² <i>feriae, feriarum</i> (f pl)	holiday
³ <i>pestilens, pestilentis</i> (adj)	plague-ridden
⁴ <i>populatio, populationis</i> (f)	plundering
⁵ <i>Hernicus, -a, -um</i>	Hernican (Hernica is a town allied to the Romans)
⁶ <i>Aequi, Aequorum</i> (m pl)	the Aequi (enemies of Rome)
⁷ <i>Volsci, Volscorum</i> (m pl)	the Volsci (enemies of Rome)
⁸ <i>tutor, -ari</i>	I protect
⁹ <i>populo, -are</i>	I devastate, lay waste
¹⁰ <i>statio, stationis</i> (f)	guard duty

- (a) When did public business resume? [2]
- (b) *caelum ... igne* (lines 1–2): what was the first omen? [4]
- (c) *portentaque ... addiderunt* (line 2): what effect did these other omens have? [3]
- (d) *ad hos ... indictae sunt* (lines 2–3): what was declared and why? [2 + 2]
- (e) What happened during this time (*per quas ... poscentium*, lines 3–4)? [6]
- (f) *forte annus ... accepti erant* (lines 5–7): what further problem was afflicting the Romans at this time, how widespread was it and what made it worse? [10]
- (g) *ea conluvio ... morbum* (lines 7–9): “This influx of creatures of every kind distressed both the city folk with the unaccustomed smell and the country people, stuffed into narrow buildings, with the heat and lack of sleep; moreover those who were looking after the sick unintentionally spread the disease.”
- How does Livy by his choice of vocabulary and his placement of words emphasise the distress and discomfort in these lines? You should refer closely to the Latin in your answer and make **three** points. [9]
- (h) *civibus ... sustinentibus* (line 10): what is said here about the Roman citizens? [3]
- (i) *in agro ... vastari* (lines 10–12): what did the Hernican envoys report? [7]
- (j) *ut Hernici ipsi ... opem laturos esse* (lines 12–14): what was the distressing reply that the envoys received? [10]
- (k) Give a translation of *pro tristi ... referentes* (line 14–15). [6]
- (l) What casualties does Livy attribute to the disease in lines 16–18 (*tam exitialis ... fere omnes*)? [6]
- (m) What are the military consequences of these casualties in lines 18–19 (*ut non modo ... sufficerent*)? [7]
- (n) Give an idiomatic translation of:
- (i) *hominibus* (line 5) [1]
- (ii) *in agro suo* (lines 10–11) [1]
- (iii) *res* (line 12). [1]
- (o) State and explain the case of:
- (i) *igne* (line 2) [2]
- (ii) *Aequos* (line 11) [2]
- (iii) *anno* (line 14) [2]
- (iv) *sociis* (line 14). [2]
- (p) Explain why the following verbs are subjunctive:
- (i) *tutarentur* (line 13) [1]
- (ii) *esset* (line 16). [1]

[Total: 90]

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