

LATIN

9788/04

Paper 4 Prose Composition or Comprehension

May/June 2010

1 hour 30 minutes

Additional Materials: Answer Paper/Booklet

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Write your Centre number, candidate number and name on all the work you hand in.

Write in dark blue or black pen.

Do not use staples, paper clips, highlighters, glue or correction fluid.

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



This document consists of **3** printed pages and **1** blank page.



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

Section A

On **alternate lines** translate the following passage into Latin:

When they heard these words the mob was quiet for a moment. But the people had suffered so long from *famine* that they refused to go home until the consul was forced to *relieve* their suffering. However, no one knew how to do this, so soon a murmur began to arise. Suddenly a voice was heard from the crowd, 'Let me mount the *rostra*,' – which no one was permitted to do without leave from a magistrate – 'to explain what the people really wants.' When Metellus agreed, a man, weak with hunger and wearing *shabby* clothes, assisted by his friends, mounted the steps with great difficulty. In plain words he told the truth: 'It is your fault, Romans,' he said, 'that we, who once cultivated the soil of Italy, are now crowded and starving in this wretched city.'

[Total: 40]

<i>famine</i>	cibi inopia, -ae (f.)
<i>relieve</i>	levo (1)
<i>rostra</i>	rostra, -orum (n.)
<i>shabby</i>	sordidus, -a, -um

Section B

Read the following passage and answer the questions which follow:

Pliny describes his nervousness at speaking at an important trial in the senate in front of the Emperor.

imaginare quae sollicitudo nobis, qui metus, quibus super tanta re in illo coetu praesente Caesare dicendum erat. equidem in senatu non semel egi, quin immo nusquam audiri benignius soleo: tunc me tamen ut nova omnia novo metu permovebant. observabatur praeter illa quae supra dixi causae difficultas: stabat modo consularis, modo *septemvir epulonum*, iam neutrum. erat ergo *perquam* onerosum accusare damnatum, quem ut premebat atrocitas criminis, ita quasi peractae damnationis miseratio tuebatur. utcumque tamen animum cogitationemque collegi, coepi dicere non minore audientium adsensu quam sollicitudine mea. dixi horis paene quinque; nam duodecim *clepsydris*, quas spatiosissimas acceperam, sunt additae quattuor. adeo illa ipsa, quae dura et adversa dicturo videbantur, secunda dicenti fuerunt. Caesar quidem tantum mihi studium, tantam etiam curam (nimium est enim dicere sollicitudinem) praestitit, ut libertum meum post me stantem saepius admoneret voci laterique consulerem, cum me vehementius putaret intendi, quam *gracilitas* mea *perpeti* posset. respondit mihi pro Marciano Claudius Marcellinus. missus deinde senatus et revocatus in posterum; neque enim iam incohari poterat actio, nisi ut noctis interventu scinderetur.

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Pliny *Epistulae* 2.11.11-16

<i>septemvir epulonum</i> (m.)	a priest (a member of a college of priests)
<i>perquam</i>	extremely
<i>clepsydra</i> , -ae (f.)	water-clock
<i>gracilitas</i> , <i>gracilitatis</i> (f.)	slenderness, leanness
<i>perpetior</i> , <i>perpeti</i> , <i>perpessus sum</i>	I endure

- (i) *imaginare* (l.1) ... *permovebant* (l.4): what reasons does Pliny give for his nervousness? [5]
- (ii) *stabat* (l.4) ... *neutrum* (l.5): how is the defendant's status described? [3]
- (iii) *erat ergo* (l.5) ... *tuebatur* (l.7): explain what Pliny feels is difficult about the prosecution. [3]
- (iv) *coepi dicere* (l.8) ... *sollicitudine mea* (l.8): how does Pliny describe the start of his speech? [2]
- (v) *dixi* (l.8) ... *quattuor* (l.10): for how long did Pliny speak? [1]
- (vi) *adeo illa* (l.10) ... *fuertunt* (l.11): with reference to the Latin, identify and explain the two contrasts made in this sentence. [4]
- (vii) *ut libertum* (l.12) ... *posset* (l.14): how does the Emperor demonstrate his concern for Pliny? [5]
- (viii) *missus* (l.15) ... *scinderetur* (l.16): until when was the court adjourned, and why? [3]
- (ix) What part of the verb is *imaginare* (l.1)? [1]
- (x) Find from the passage: a present passive infinitive; a present participle in the genitive case. [2]
- (xi) Identify **two** comparative adverbs in the passage. [2]
- (xii) *ut libertum* (l.12) ... *admoneret* (l.13): what sort of clause is this? [1]
- (xiii) *consulerem* (l.13): what part of the verb is this and why? [2]
- (xiv) State and explain the cases of *sollicitudo* (l.1); *quae* (l.4); *voci* (l.13). [3]
- (xv) Explain why the following verbs are in the subjunctive: *putaret* (l.14); *posset* (l.14); *scinderetur* (l.16). [3]

[Total: 40]

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