

LATIN

9788/04

Paper 4 Prose Composition or Comprehension

May/June 2013

1 hour 30 minutes

Additional Materials: Answer Booklet/Paper

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

If you have been given an Answer Booklet, follow the instructions on the front cover of the Booklet.

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.

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together.

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



This document consists of **4** printed pages and **4** blank pages.



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

Either

Section A

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

After Themistocles became an ally of the people, he acquired so much influence that, when someone remarked that he would be a good leader of the Athenians as long as he treated everyone fairly, he replied that he hoped that he would never make a judgement in the *agora* where he would not help his friends. Aristides, by contrast, did not want other *politicians* to be his friends. This was because he did not want to be drawn by those friends into committing injustices or to annoy them by denying their requests. He also saw that many men were encouraged to do wrong because they felt powerful on account of the support of their friends. He refused to act in this way, believing that the good citizen was safe only if his words and actions were honest.

agora *forum, fori* (n)
politician *rhetor, rhetoris* (m)

[Total: 40]

Section B is on the following page.

Or

Section B

Read the following passage and answer the questions which follow:

Memmius addresses the Roman people about the arrogant behaviour of the aristocrats towards both the people of Rome and the peoples of the empire.

sed quamquam haec talia sunt, tamen *obviam ire* nobilium potentiae animus subigit. certe ego libertatem, quae mihi a parente meo tradita est, experiar. sed utrum id frustra an *ob rem* faciam, in vestra manu situm est, Quirites. neque ego vos hortor, quod saepe maiores vestri fecere, ut contra iniurias armati eatis. occiso Tiberio Graccho, quem regnum parare aiebant, in plebem Romanam *quaestiones* habitae sunt; post Caii Gracchi et Caii Fulvi caedem item vestri ordinis multi mortales in carcere necati sunt: utriusque cladis non lex, verum *libido* eorum finem fecit. superioribus annis taciti indignabamini *aerarium* spoliari, reges et populos liberos paucis nobilibus *vectigal* pendere, *penes* eosdem et summam gloriam et maximas divitias esse. postremo leges, divina et humana omnia hostibus tradita sunt. neque eos qui ea fecere pudet aut paenitet, sed incedunt per ora vestra magnifici, sacerdotia et consulatus, pars triumphos suos ostentantes; proinde quasi ea honori, non praedae habeant. servi aere *parati* iniusta imperia dominorum non perferunt; vos, Quirites, in imperio nati aequo animo servitutem toleratis?

5

10

15

adapted from Sallust, *Bellum Iugurthinum* 31

<i>obviam</i> eo + dat.	I face up to
<i>ob rem</i>	effectively
<i>quaestio, quaestionis</i> (f)	judicial proceeding
<i>libido, libidinis</i> (f)	whim
<i>aerarium, aerarii</i> (n)	treasury
<i>vectigal, vectigalis</i> (n)	tax
<i>penes</i> + accus.	under the control of
<i>paratus</i>	[here] acquired

- (a) Lines 1–2 (*tamen ... experiar*): what does the speaker say he intends to do? [3]
- (b) Line 3 (*sed utrum ... Quirites*): in what way is the audience important to the speaker? [2]
- (c) Lines 4–5 (*neque ego ... armati eatis*): how does the speaker distinguish himself from earlier politicians? [2]
- (d) Lines 5–6 (*occiso ... habitae sunt*): why was Tiberius Gracchus killed and what followed his death? [2]
- (e) Lines 6–8 (*post Caii ... finem fecit*): what happened after the deaths of Gracchus and Fulvus and what brought it to an end? [3]
- (f) Lines 8–10 (*superioribus annis ... divitias esse*): what, according to the speaker, did the audience witness in earlier years? [3]
- (g) Lines 10–11 (*postremo ... tradita sunt*): what is the final consequence of the nobles' actions? [2]
- (h) Lines 11–14 (*neque eos ... habeant*): how are the nobles characterised here? [5]
- (i) Lines 14–15 (*servi aere ... toleratis*): with what rhetorical contrast does the speaker conclude? [4]
- (j) Identify and explain the tense and mood of the following verbs:
- (i) *faciam* (line 3);
- (ii) *eat* (line 5). [4]
- (k) Identify:
- (i) a deponent verb in the future tense;
- (ii) a deponent verb in the imperfect tense. [2]
- (l) Explain the cases of:
- (i) *annis* (line 8);
- (ii) *aerarium* (line 9);
- (iii) *eos* (line 11);
- (iv) *honor* (line 13). [4]
- (m) Identify:
- (i) a present passive infinitive;
- (ii) a comparative adjective;
- (iii) an ablative absolute;
- (iv) a feminine relative pronoun. [4]

[Total: 40]

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