

**LATIN**

**9788/04**

Paper 4 Composition or Comprehension

**October/November 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:

Finally Titurius ran to and fro and tried to draw up his troops. But he performed this task so timidly that most thought that he would achieve little. Cotta, however, because he had expected such things to happen on the march, argued against departure. Nevertheless, later, in encouraging the soldiers he acted as a general, and in the battle as a soldier. Seeing the enemy, Titurius and Cotta decided to order the soldiers to leave their baggage behind and to form themselves into a circle. This did not turn out well: the enemy became emboldened because they realised that our soldiers were undoubtedly in despair. However, our soldiers would not have fled with such indiscipline, I believe, if the enemy had not begun to advance at such speed.

circle     *orbis, -is* (m.)

**[Total: 40]**

**Section B is on the following page.**

Or

## Section B

Read the passage and answer the questions which follow:

*Valerius defeats a Gaul in single combat, with some supernatural assistance.*

cum stationibus quieti tempus tererent, Gallus processit magnitudine atque armis insignis; quatiensque scutum hasta cum silentium fecisset, provocat per interpretem unum ex Romanis qui secum ferro decernat. M. erat Valerius tribunus militum adulescens, qui haud indigniorem eo decore se quam T. Manlium ratus, prius sciscitatus consulis voluntatem, in medium armatus processit. minus insigne certamen humanum numine interposito deorum factum; namque conserenti iam manum Romano corvus repente in galea consedit, in hostem versus. quod primo ut augurium caelo missum laetus accepit tribunus, precatus deinde, si divus, si diva esset qui sibi praepetem misisset, volens propitius adesset. dictu mirabile, tenuit non solum ales captam semel sedem sed, quotienscumque certamen in initum est, levans se alis os oculosque hostis rostro et unguibus appetit, donec territum prodigii talis visu oculisque simul ac mente turbatum Valerius obtruncat; corvus ex conspectu elatus orientem petit. hactenus quietae utrimque stationes fuere; postquam spoliare corpus caesi hostis tribunus coepit, nec Galli se statione tenuerunt et Romanorum cursus ad victorem etiam ocior fuit. ibi circa iacentis Galli corpus contracto certamine pugna atrox concitatur. iam non manipulis proximarum stationum sed legionibus utrimque effusis res geritur.

(Livy, *Ab Urbe Condita* 7. 26.1–7)

<i>quietus, -a, -um</i>	quiet
<i>tero, terere, trivi, tritum</i>	I spend
<i>sciscitor</i> (1)	I ask for
<i>consero, -ere, -ui, -tum</i>	(with <i>manus</i> ) I engage in close combat
<i>corvus, -i</i> (m.)	raven
<i>galea, -ae</i> (f.)	helmet
<i>praepes, praepetis</i> (f.)	bird
<i>ales, alitis</i> (m.f.)	bird
<i>rostrum, -i</i> (n.)	beak
<i>obtrunco</i> (1)	I kill
<i>hactenus</i>	up to this point
<i>ocior, ocius</i>	faster
<i>manipulus, -i</i> (m.)	a company of soldiers

- (i) Line 1 (*cum ... tererent*): what were the Romans doing? [1]
- (ii) Lines 1–3 (*Gallus ... decernat*): how is the Gaul described, and what did he do? [5]
- (iii) Lines 4–5 (*qui haud ... ratus*): what was Valerius' opinion of himself? [1]
- (iv) Lines 5–6 (*prius ... processit*): what did he do as a result of that opinion? [2]
- (v) Lines 6–8 (*minus ... versus*): what reduced the human role in the battle? [3]
- (vi) Lines 8–10 (*quod ... adesset*): how does the tribune react in these lines? [3]
- (vii) Lines 10–13 (*dictu ... obtruncat*): what does the bird do and what is the result of its actions? [3, 2]
- (viii) Lines 15–16 (*postquam ... fuit*): how do both the Gauls and Romans react, and at what point? [4]
- (ix) Lines 17–18 (*iam non ... geritur*): how does Livy demonstrate that the battle at this point was indeed *atrox*? [2]
- (x) Identify the following from the passage:
- (a) an historic present
  - (b) an ablative absolute
  - (c) a supine
  - (d) a perfect participle of a deponent verb [4]
- (xi) Explain the case of each of the following:
- (a) *indigniore* (line 4)
  - (b) *se* (line 11) [2]
- (xii) Explain the tense and mood of the following verbs:
- (a) *decernat* (line 3)
  - (b) *mississet* (line 10) [4]
- (xiii) Which part of which verb is
- (a) *fuere* (line 14)
  - (b) *caesi* (line 15)? [4]

[Total: 40]





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