



Cambridge International Examinations
Cambridge Pre-U Certificate

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LATIN (PRINCIPAL)

9788/04

Paper 4 Prose Composition or Comprehension

For Examination from 2016

SPECIMEN PAPER

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 the work you hand in.

Write in dark blue or black pen.

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

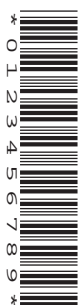
DO **NOT** WRITE IN ANY BARCODES.

Answer **either** Question 1 **or** Question 2.

In Question 1 write your translation on alternate lines.

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.



The syllabus is approved for use in England, Wales and Northern Ireland as a Cambridge International Level 3 Pre-U Certificate.

This document consists of **5** printed pages and **1** blank page.



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Answer **either** Question 1 **or** Question 2.

EITHER

- 1 Translate the following passage into Latin. Write your translation on **alternate** lines.

So the great army, under its seven leaders, camped in front of the seven gates of Thebes. Eteocles awaited the attack inside the walls. Before the battle he was so worried that he consulted the old prophet Tiresias, who answered "Great indeed is the army that is attacking you. If you were to sacrifice Cadmus' youngest child, then perhaps Thebes would be saved." Creon heard these words with fear and horror. He knew that his own son was the youngest descendant of Cadmus, and he planned to send the boy out of the city to safety. But, when the boy himself heard the prophecy, he said that he was too weak to fight, but that he could be of more good to his country than the bravest soldier. Then he ran to the wall and hurled himself to his death.

Thebes	<i>Thebae, Thebarum</i> (f)
prophet	<i>vates, -is</i> (m)
Tiresias	<i>Tiresias, -ae</i> (m)

[Translation: 52]

[Style and fluency: 8]

[Total: 60]

OR

2 Read the passage and answer the questions which follow.

The Emperor Galba, apparently trapped inside, has to decide what to do about the conspiracy of Otho. Members of his entourage give their advice, using a mixture of encouragement and sarcasm.

Titus Vinus manendum intra domum, opponenda servitia, firmandos aditus, non eundum ad iratos censebat: daret malorum paenitentiae, daret bonorum consensui spatium: scelera impetu, bona consilia mora valescere, denique eundi ultro, si ratio sit, eandem mox facultatem, regressum, si paeniteat, in aliena potestate. festinandum ceteris videbatur antequam cresceret invalida adhuc coniuratio paucorum: trepidaturum etiam Othonem, qui furtim digressus, ad ignaros inlatus, cunctatione nunc et segnitia terentium tempus imitari principem discat. non expectandum ut compositis castris forum invadat et prospectante Galba Capitolium adeat, dum egregius imperator cum fortibus amicis ianua ac limine tenus domum cludit, obsidionem nimirum toleraturus. et praeclarum in servis auxilium si consensus tantae multitudinis et, quae plurimum valet, prima indignatio elanguescat. proinde intuta quae indecora; vel si cadere necesse sit, occurrendum discrimini: id Othoni invidiosius et ipsis honestum. repugnantem huic sententiae Vinium Laco minaciter invasit, stimulante Icelo privati odii pertinacia in publicum exitium.

Tacitus, *Histories* 1.32–3

<i>servitia</i> , -orum (n)	slaves
<i>tenu</i> s (+ abl.)	as far as, up to
<i>praeclarus</i> , -a, -um	unreliable

- (a) Lines 1–2 (*Titus Vinus . . . censebat*): what does Vinus propose to Galba in these lines? [6]
- (b) Lines 2–3 (*daret malorum . . . spatium*): what does Vinus further suggest that Galba should do? [3]
- (c) Lines 3–5 (*scelera . . . potestate*): what arguments does Vinus give here against leaving the palace? [7]
- (d) Lines 5–6 (*festinandum . . . paucorum*): why were Galba's other advisers in favour of a speedy reaction? [4]
- (e) Lines 6–7 (*trepidaturum . . . inlatus*): what, according to these advisers, is Otho likely to be feeling, and why? [4]
- (f) Lines 7–9 (*cunctatione . . . adeat*): what **four** things should Galba **not** let Otho do? [4]
- (g) Lines 9–10 (*dum egregius . . . toleraturus*): how is Galba mocked in these lines? [4]

- (h) Lines 11–12 (*et praeclarum . . . elanguescat*): explain these further arguments against staying in the palace. [4]
- (i) Lines 12–14 (*proinde . . . honestum*): identify and translate **two** moral terms used here to disparage staying put. [2]
- (j) Lines 14–15 (*repugnantem . . . exitium*): how does Tacitus characterise Icelus' support of Laco? [2]
- (k) Explain the use of the gerundives in lines 1–2. [1]
- (l) Explain the mood of:
- (i) *daret* (line 2);
 - (ii) *valescere* (line 3);
 - (iii) *cresceret* (line 5);
 - (iv) *discat* (line 8). [8]
- (m) Identify the following from the passage:
- (i) a gerund;
 - (ii) an ablative absolute. [2]
- (n) Identify the following from the passage:
- (i) an impersonal verb;
 - (ii) a comparative adjective. [2]
- (o) Explain the case of each of the following nouns:
- (i) *consensui* (line 3);
 - (ii) *mora* (line 3);
 - (iii) *discrimini* (line 13). [6]
- (p) Identify a word in the passage after which *esse* has been omitted. [1]

[Total: 60]

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