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LATIN
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PAPER 1

Thursday 13 November 2008 (afternoon)

2 hours

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Do not open this examination paper until instructed to do so.
- Answer both Section A and Section B.
- The use of dictionaries is permitted for paper 1.

SECTION A   *[35 marks]*

Translate into English the section of the following passage indicated between the asterisks. A translation of the rest of the passage appears on the facing page.

1.   **The schoolmaster of Falerii, a town at war with Rome, tricks his high ranking pupils into accompanying him to the camp of the Roman general, Camillus, where he attempts to betray his pupils and his town with disastrous results. Previously Camillus had defeated the town of Veii only after a great fight but the town of Capena had capitulated with no resistance after the Romans had ravaged their lands. *N.B.* The people of Falerii were called Falisci.**

Is cum in pace instituisset pueros ante urbem lusus exercendique causa producere, nihil eo more per belli tempus intermisso, modo brevioribus modo longioribus spatiis trahendo eos a porta, lusu sermonibusque variatis, longius solito ubi res dedit progressus, inter stationes eos hostium castraque inde Romana in praetorium ad Camillum perduxit. Ibi scelesto facinori scelestiorem
5   sermonem addit, Falerios se in manus Romanis tradidisse, quando eos pueros quorum parentes capita ibi rerum sint in potestatem dediderit.

✱ Quae ubi Camillus audivit, 'non ad similem' inquit, 'tui* nec populum nec imperatorem scelestus ipse cum scelesto munere venisti. Nobis cum Faliscis quae pacto fit humano societas non est: quam ingeneravit natura utrisque est eritque. Sunt et belli, sicut pacis, iura, iusteque
10   ea non minus quam fortiter didicimus gerere. Arma habemus non adversus eam aetatem cui etiam captis urbibus parcitur, sed adversus armatos et ipsos qui, nec laesi nec lacessiti a nobis, castra Romana ad Veios oppugnarunt. Eos tu quantum in te fuit novo scelere vicisti: ego Romanis artibus, virtute opere armis, sicut Veios vincam'. Denudatum deinde eum manibus post tergum inligatis reducendum Falerios pueris tradidit, virgasque eis quibus proditorem agerent
15   in urbem verberantes dedit. ✱

Ad quod spectaculum concursu populi primum facto, deinde a magistratibus de re nova vocato senatu, tanta mutatio animis est iniecta ut qui modo efferati odio iraque Veientium exitum paene quam Capenatium pacem mallent, apud eos pacem universa posceret civitas.

                                                                    LIVY 5.27.2-10

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*   *similem … tui*: like you

When he [the schoolmaster] in peacetime had practised bringing the boys out of the city for play and exercise, with that habit in no way interrupted in time of war, by drawing them away from the gate, sometimes by shorter distances, sometimes by longer, with varied play and conversations, when the situation allowed a further than usual advance, he led them through the enemy outposts and from there to the Roman camp to Camillus' command post. There, to his wicked crime he added a more wicked speech that he had handed Falerii over to the Romans for their possession since he had given into their power those boys whose parents were in charge of things there.

At first at this spectacle there was a rushing together of the people, then a meeting of their senate was called by the magistrates to discuss the strange affair. So great a change had entered their minds that those who just now, savage in their hate and anger almost preferred the end of the Veientes to the peace of the Capenates, in their presence the whole state demanded peace.

SECTION B   *[5 marks]*

*Answer **all** the following questions, which relate to the passage in Section A.*

2.   Why, in your opinion, did Livy choose to include this story in his account of Roman history?   *[2 marks]*

3.   Choose a word or phrase from the passage and explain why you find it particularly effective.   *[3 marks]*