



Cambridge International Examinations
Cambridge International Level 3 Pre-U Certificate

LATIN

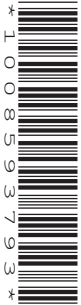
9788/04

Paper 4 Prose Composition or Comprehension

May/June 2014

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, glue or correction fluid.

DO NOT WRITE IN ANY BARCODES.

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:

Coriolanus encouraged the senate not to give the people the corn sent by the Syracusans, alleging that, if this were done, they would certainly be lazy and riotous. When the tribunes demanded that he should be banished, Coriolanus was ordered to leave Rome immediately. Though he despised the ordinary people, he was nevertheless disturbed at what they had done and devised a plan to punish them. He decided, therefore, to lead his army from Aufidius' camp at Antium against Rome. Since he was a better general than anyone in Rome, the Romans feared he would destroy the city. Many envoys begged him not to attack Rome, but in vain. Finally, however, after his wife and mother pleaded with him, Coriolanus listened to their entreaties and made his peace with Rome.

[Total: 40]

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Section B is on the following page.

Or

Section B

Read the passage and answer the questions which follow:

Hasdrubal, a Carthaginian general, attempts to deal with the threat posed by the Roman general, Scipio. The Carthaginians also seek to receive help and support from Syphax, the Numidian king.

Hasdrubal Carthaginem contendit ne quid per metum ex recenti clade mollius consuleretur. quo tantus primo terror est allatus ut Carthaginem crederent extemplo Scipionem obsessurum. senatum itaque sufetes, quod velut consulare imperium apud eos erat, vocaverunt. ibi tribus sententiis certatum; una de pace legatos ad Scipionem decernebat, altera Hannibalem ad tuendam ab exitiabili bello patriam revocabat, tertia Romanae in adversis rebus constantiae erat: reparandum exercitum Syphacemque hortandum ne bello absisteret censebat. haec sententia vicit. inde dilectus in urbe agrisque haberi coeptus, et ad Syphacem legati missi, et ipsum parantem bellum cum uxor non iam ut ante blanditiis, sed precibus et misericordia valuisset, plena lacrimarum obtestans ne patrem suum patriamque proderet iisdemque flammis Carthaginem quibus castra conflagrassent absumi sineret. spem quoque opportune oblatam adferebant legati: quattuor milia Celtiberorum, ab conquisitoribus suis conducta in Hispania, sibi occurrisset; et Hasdrubalem propediem adfore cum manu haudquaquam contemnenda. igitur non benigne modo legatis respondit, sed ostendit etiam multitudinem Numidarum quibus arma equosque dedisset.

Livy *Ab Urbe Condita* 30.7 (with omissions)

<i>consulo, consulere, consului, consultum</i>	I make a decision
<i>sufes, sufetis (m)</i>	(Carthaginian) magistrate
<i>decerno, decernere, decrevi, decretum</i>	I propose
<i>exitiabilis, -e</i>	ruinous
<i>reparo (1)</i>	I gather, raise [something]
<i>dilectus, -us (m)</i>	recruitment
<i>absumo, absumere, absumpsi, absumptum</i>	I consume, destroy
<i>conquisitor, -is (m)</i>	recruitment officer
<i>propediem</i>	very soon

- (i) Lines 1–2 (*Hasdrubal ... consuleretur*): why did Hasdrubal hurry to Carthage? [3]
- (ii) Lines 2–3 (*Carthaginem ... obsessurum*): what did the Carthaginians expect Scipio to do? [1]
- (iii) Lines 5–6 (*una ... revocabat*): what are the first two proposals made at the meeting of the Carthaginian senate? [3]
- (iv) Lines 6–8 (*tertia ... censebat*): how was the third proposal distinctive in Livy's opinion, and what was it? [1,3]
- (v) Lines 8–9 (*inde ... missi*): what did the Carthaginians do once the third proposal was adopted? [2]
- (vi) Lines 10–11 (*cum ... obtestans*): how did Syphax's wife make her appeal to her husband? [3]
- (vii) Lines 11–12 (*ne ... sineret*): what did Syphax's wife beg him not to do? [3]
- (viii) Lines 13–15 (*quattuor ... contemnenda*): what did the Carthaginian legates say to Syphax? [3]
- (ix) Lines 15–17 (*igitur ... dedisset*): what does Syphax do in these lines? [4]
- (x) Identify and explain the tense and mood of the following verbs:
- (a) *consuleretur* (line 2)
- (b) *absisteret* (line 8)
- (c) *conflagrassent* (line 12) [6]
- (xi) Identify:
- (a) a present passive infinitive
- (b) an impersonal passive
- (c) a gerundive agreeing with a feminine noun
- (d) a future infinitive [4]
- (xii) Explain the case of each of the following nouns:
- (a) *senatum* (line 3)
- (b) *patriam* (line 6)
- (c) *miser cordia* (line 10)
- (d) *lacrimarum* (line 11) [4]

[Total: 40]

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