



Cambridge International Examinations
Cambridge Pre-U Certificate

LATIN (PRINCIPAL)

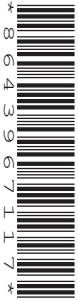
9788/04

Paper 4 Prose Composition or Comprehension

May/June 2017

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 **3** blank pages.

2

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

Either

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

Before leaving Gaul, Caligula planned to massacre the legionaries who, at news of the death of Augustus, had mutinied and besieged the headquarters of his father, Germanicus. He was barely restrained from doing this by friends and he could not be persuaded not to execute every tenth man. To carry this out the soldiers – unaware of their fate – were forced to march without swords or javelins. But when Caligula noticed that a number of soldiers, fearing that something unpleasant was about to happen, were slipping away to fetch their weapons, he hurriedly left and made for Rome. There, to distract attention from his exploits in Gaul, he criticised the senate for denying him a well-deserved triumph. He addressed the assembled senators, saying: ‘I would have forgiven you if you had given me what I most wanted.’

headquarters *praetorium, -i (n)*

[Translation: 52]

[Style and fluency: 8]

[Total: 60]

Or

2 Read the passage and answer the questions which follow.

Near the town of Carystus, the Roman consul Marcus Popilius defeats a Ligurian army.

ad oppidum Carystum se magnus exercitus Ligurum contulerat. primo sub adventum M. Popili consulis moenibus sese continebant; deinde, postquam oppidum oppugnatum Romanum cernebant, progressi ante portas aciem struxerunt. nec consul, ut qui proelium ipse committere voluisset, moram certamini fecit. pugnatum amplius tres est horas ita, ut neutro inclinaret spes. consul, ubi vidit nulla parte moveri Ligurum signa, imperat equitibus ut equos conscendant atque in hostes, quanto maximo possent tumultu, incurrant. pars magna equitum mediam traiecit aciem et ad terga pugnantium pervasit. inde terror iniectus Liguribus; diversi in omnes partes fugerunt, perpauci retro in oppidum, quia inde se maxime obiecerat eques. et pugna tam pertinax multos absumpserat Ligurum, et in fuga passim caesi sunt. decem milia hominum caesa traduntur, amplius septingenti capti, signa militaria relata octoginta duo. nec incruenta victoria fuit: amplius tria milia militum amissa, cum cedentibus neutris ex parte utraque primores caderent. post hanc pugnam in unum collecti Ligures, cum maiorem multo partem civium amissam quam superesse cernerent, dederunt sese, nihil quidem illi pacti; speraverant tamen non atrocius quam superiores imperatores consulem in se saevitulum. 5 10 15

Livy 42.7–8 (adapted)

Ligures, Ligurum (m) Ligurians

- (a) Line 1 (*ad oppidum ... contulerat*): what are we told about the Ligurians in this opening sentence? [3]
- (b) Lines 1–2 (*primo ... continebant*): how can we tell that the Ligurians are nervous? Why are they feeling that way? [4]
- (c) Lines 2–3 (*deinde ... struxerunt*): what do they do next, and why? [4]
- (d) Lines 3–4 (*nec ... fecit*): why is the consul eager not to delay? [2]
- (e) Lines 4–5 (*pugnatum ... spes*): how is the battle described? [3]
- (f) Lines 5–6 (*consul ... incurrant*): when he sees that the Ligurians are not moving, what orders does Popilius give? [3]
- (g) Lines 6–9 (*pars ... eques*): what are the Roman cavalry able to do, and what effect does that have on the Ligurians? [6]
- (h) Lines 9–11 (*et pugna ... duo*): how do the Ligurians fare overall in the battle? [5]
- (i) Lines 11–12 (*nec incruenta ... caderent*): how and why does their victory prove costly to the Romans? [4]
- (j) Lines 12–14 (*post ... sese*): what do the Ligurians do after the battle, and why? [3]
- (k) Lines 14–15 (*nihil ... saevitulum*): why might the Ligurians be accused of being too optimistic? [3]

(l) Identify the following from the passage:

- (i) two infinitives where *esse* has been omitted;
- (ii) an impersonal passive;
- (iii) a genitive plural of a present participle;
- (iv) a comparative adverb;
- (v) a present passive infinitive.

[6]

(m) Explain the mood of the following:

- (i) *voluisset* (line 4);
- (ii) *inclinaret* (line 5);
- (iii) *conscendant* (line 6);
- (iv) *superesse* (line 13).

[8]

(n) Explain the case of the following:

- (i) *horas* (line 4);
- (ii) *hominum* (line 10);
- (iii) *cedentibus* (line 12).

[6]

[Total: 60]

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