



Cambridge Assessment International Education
Cambridge Pre-U Certificate

LATIN (PRINCIPAL)

9788/04

Paper 4 Prose Composition or Comprehension

May/June 2019

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.

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

This document consists of **6** printed pages and **2** blank pages.

2

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

EITHER

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

The inhabitants of a town under siege by the Romans suddenly emerge from the gates to plead for mercy.

At this sight all military action ceased. The Roman soldiers, laying aside their enthusiasm for fighting, wished to get to know the proposals of the enemy. When the inhabitants reached the Roman officers they threw themselves at their feet, begging them to await Caesar's arrival: they realised that they could no longer resist and therefore did not intend to defend their city; they added that, if the whole tower were destroyed, they could not prevent the soldiers from breaking into the town in search of plunder. They said these words and more of the same kind with much weeping. Moved by this the Roman officers ordered the attackers to withdraw. No weapon was fired either from the wall or by the Romans; everyone left their posts as if peace had been restored.

tower *turris, -is (f)*

[Translation: 52]

[Style and fluency: 8]

[Total: 60]

OR

2 Read the passage and answer the questions which follow.

In praise of Cimon's generosity.

Cyprum cum ducentis navibus imperator missus, cum eius maiorem partem insulae vicisset, in morbum delapsus in oppido Citio est mortuus. hunc Athenienses non solum in bello, sed etiam in pace diu desideraverunt. fuit enim tanta liberalitate, cum compluribus locis praedia hortosque haberet, ut numquam in eis custodem imposuerit fructus servandi gratia, ne quis impediretur, quo minus eis rebus, quibus quisque vellet, frueretur. semper eum pedisequi cum nummis sunt secuti ut, si quis opis eius indigeret, haberet, quod statim daret, ne differendo videretur negare. saepe, cum aliquem offensum fortuna videret minus bene vestitum, suum amiculum dedit. cotidie sic cena ei coquebatur, ut, quos invocatos vidisset in foro, omnes vocaret; quod facere nullo die praetermittebat. nulli fides eius, nulli opera, nulli res familiaris defuit; multos locupletavit; complures pauperes mortuos, qui unde efferrentur, non reliquissent, suo sumptu extulit. sic se gerendo, minime est mirandum, si et vita eius fuit segura et mors acerba.

Nepos, *Cimon* 3–4 (with minor adaptations)

<i>praedium, -i</i> (n)	estate
<i>fructus, -us</i> (m)	produce, fruits
<i>nummus, -i</i> (m)	money, cash
<i>indigeo, indigere</i> (+ gen.)	I need, require
<i>offendo, offendere, offendi, offensum</i>	I afflict, I strike down
<i>amiculum, -i</i> (n)	cloak
<i>praetermitto, praetermittere, praetermisi, praetermissum</i>	I omit, neglect
<i>locupletato</i> (1)	I make rich
<i>sumptus, -us</i> (m)	expense
<i>Citium, -i</i> (n)	Citium (a town in Cyprus)

- (a) Lines 1–2 (*Cyprum ... vicisset*): on what mission had Cimon been sent and what success had he achieved? [4]
- (b) Lines 2–3 (*hunc Athenienses ... desideraverunt*): what effect did his death have on the Athenians? [3]
- (c) Line 4 (*cum compluribus ... haberet*): what evidence for Cimon's wealth is given here? [2]
- (d) Lines 3–6 (*fuit enim ... frueretur*): explain how Cimon displayed his openness and generosity. [6]
- (e) Line 7: suggest what *pedisequi* are. [1]
- (f) Lines 6–8 (*semper ... negare*): why did he always have cash with him? [6]

- (g) Lines 8–10 (*saepe, cum ... dedit*): to what kind of person did he frequently give a cloak? [3]
- (h) Lines 10–11 (*cotidie ... praetermittebat*):
- (i) What consideration needed to be made by those preparing his dinner? [3]
 - (ii) Write down and translate **three** Latin words or phrases which stress Cimon's generosity. [3]
- (i) Lines 11–12 (*nulli fides ... defuit*): suggest translations in the context for:
- (i) *fides*;
 - (ii) *opera*;
 - (iii) *res familiaris*. [3]
- (j) Lines 12–13 (*complures ... extulit*): what cost did he bear at his own expense? [3]
- (k) Line 14 (*minime ... acerba*): what conclusion does the author make? [3]
- (l) Explain why the following verbs are in the subjunctive:
- (i) *imposuerit* (line 5);
 - (ii) *frueretur* (line 6);
 - (iii) *videret* (line 9);
 - (iv) *reliquissent* (line 13). [4]
- (m) State and explain the case of the following:
- (i) *Cyprum* (line 1);
 - (ii) *liberalitate* (line 4);
 - (iii) *ei* (line 10);
 - (iv) *nulli* (line 12). [4]

Questions 2(n), 2(o) and 2(p) are printed on the next page.

(n) Write down the present infinitive of the following verbs:

(i) *missus* (line 1);

(ii) *vellet* (line 6);

(iii) *extulit* (line 13).

[3]

(o) Identify an example of each of the following from the passage:

(i) a comparative adjective;

(ii) a comparative adverb;

(iii) a superlative adverb.

[3]

(p) State and explain what part of the verb the following are:

(i) *servandi* (line 5);

(ii) *differendo* (line 8);

(iii) *negare* (line 8).

[6]

[Total: 60]

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