



Cambridge Pre-U

LATIN**9788/04**

Paper 4 Prose Composition or Comprehension

May/June 2022**1 hour 30 minutes**

You must answer on the answer booklet/paper.

You will need: Answer booklet/paper

INSTRUCTIONS

- Answer **either** Question 1 **or** Question 2.
- In Question 1, write your translation on alternate lines.
- If you have been given an answer booklet, follow the instructions on the front cover of the answer booklet.
- Use a black or dark blue pen.
- Write your name, centre number and candidate number on all the work you hand in.
- Do **not** use an erasable pen or correction fluid.
- At the end of the examination, fasten all your work together. Do **not** use staples, paper clips or glue.

INFORMATION

- The total mark for this paper is 60.
- The number of marks for each question or part question is shown in brackets [].

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

This document has **8** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

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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.

After these misfortunes, the Carthaginians demanded that Regulus go to Rome to arrange a treaty. On arriving there Regulus was admitted into the senate, where he declared that from the day when he had fallen into the hands of the Africans he had ceased to be a Roman. He repelled his wife's embrace and advised the Romans not to make peace with the Carthaginians; for they, demoralised by so great losses, had no hope left; he himself, an old man, was not of such importance that so many thousands of captives should be given back on his account alone. The Romans offered to keep him in Rome but he refused to stay in a city in which, as one who had been imprisoned in Africa, it was impossible for him to retain the dignity of an honourable citizen. On his return to Africa he was put to death.

Carthaginians: *Poeni, -orum* (m pl)

Africans: *Afri, -orum* (m pl)

Africa: *Africa, -ae* (f)

[Translation: 52]

[Style and fluency: 8]

[Total: 60]

OR

2 Read the passage and answer the questions which follow.

A council meeting is held by the Gauls besieged in Alesia by Caesar; various views are expressed, including that of Critognatus, who proposes a shocking plan of action.

at ei, qui Alesiae obsidebantur praeterita die, qua auxilia suorum exspectaverant, consumpto omni frumento, inscii quid in Aeduis gereretur, concilio coacto de exitu suarum fortunarum consultabant. ac variis dictis sententiis, quarum pars deditionem, pars, dum vires suppeterent, eruptionem censebat, non praetereunda oratio Critognati videtur propter eius singularem et nefariam crudelitatem. hic summo in Arvernis ortus 5
loco et magnae habitus auctoritatis, “nihil,” inquit, “de eorum sententia dicturus sum, qui turpissimam servitutem deditionis nomine appellant, neque hos habendos civium loco neque ad concilium adhibendos censeo. cum his mihi res sit, qui eruptionem probant; animi est ista mollitia, non virtus, paulisper inopiam ferre non posse. qui se ultro morti offerant facilius reperiuntur quam qui dolorem patienter ferant. atque 10
ego hanc sententiam probarem, si nullam praeterquam vitae nostrae iacturam fieri viderem: sed in consilio capiendo omnem Galliam respiciamus, quam ad nostrum auxilium concitavimus. nolite stultitia ac temeritate vestra aut animi imbecillitate omnem Galliam perpetuae servituti subicere. quid ergo mei consili est? facere quod nostri maiores nequaquam pari bello Cimbrorum Teutonumque fecerunt; qui, in oppida 15
compulsi ac simili inopia subacti, eorum corporibus qui aetate ad bellum inutiles videbantur, vitam toleraverunt neque se hostibus tradiderunt.”

Caesar, *Bellum Gallicum* 7. 77 (with omissions)

suppeto, suppetere: I suffice, I am sufficient

res, rei (f): (here) concern

iactura, -ae (f): loss

tolero, tolerare: I sustain

Alesia, -ae (f): Alesia (a town in Gaul)

Aedui, -orum (m pl): Aedui (a Gallic tribe)

Critognatus, -i (m): Critognatus (a member of the council)

Arverni, -orum (m pl): Arverni (a Gallic tribe)

Cimbri, -orum (m pl): Cimbri (a Germanic tribe)

Teutones, -um (m pl): Teutones (a Germanic tribe)

- (a) Lines 1–3 (*at ei ... consultabant*): for what **three** reasons was a meeting held? [6]
- (b) Lines 3–4 (*ac variis ... censebat*): what were the **two** main proposals? [3]
- (c) Lines 4–5 (*non praetereunda ... crudelitatem*): why, according to Caesar, must Critognatus' speech not be omitted? [2]
- (d) Lines 5–6 (*hic summo ... auctoritatis*): what are we told about Critognatus here? [3]
- (e) Lines 6–8 (*nihil ... censeo*):
- (i) what was Critognatus' view of the first main proposal? [2]
- (ii) how did he think those who proposed it should be treated? [3]

- (f) Lines 8–10 (*cum his ... ferant*): what were Critognatus' reflections about the second proposal? [6]
- (g) Lines 10–14 (*atque ego ... subicere*): what reasons did Critognatus give for not giving his approval to this view? [6]
- (h) Lines 14–17 (*quid ergo ... tradiderunt*):
- (i) what were the circumstances of the precedent for his own proposal? [4]
 - (ii) what exactly was the proposal made by Critognatus? [5]
- (i) Explain the gender of *praeterita* (line 1). [1]
- (j) State and explain the case of the following:
- (i) *qua* (line 1)
 - (ii) *auctoritatis* (line 6)
 - (iii) *morti* (line 10) [6]
- (k) State the part of the following verbs and write down each verb in the 1st person singular of the present indicative tense:
- (i) *coacto* (line 2)
 - (ii) *praetereunda* (line 4)
 - (iii) *subicere* (line 14) [6]
- (l) Explain why the following verbs are in the subjunctive:
- (i) *gereretur* (line 2)
 - (ii) *offerant* (line 10)
 - (iii) *viderem* (line 12)
 - (iv) *respiciamus* (line 12) [4]
- (m) Identify an example of each of the following from the passage:
- (i) a future participle
 - (ii) a comparative adverb
 - (iii) a participle of a deponent verb [3]

[Total: 60]

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