



Cambridge International Examinations
Cambridge International Level 3 Pre-U Certificate

LATIN (PRINCIPAL)

9788/04

Paper 4 Prose Composition or Comprehension

May/June 2015

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 **5** printed pages and **3** blank pages.

Answer **either** Section A **or** Section B.

Either

Section A

On **alternate lines** translate the following passage into Latin:

The ambition of Julius Caesar.

Caesar persuaded Crassus, the richest man in Rome, to pay his debts. This done, Caesar was able to become proconsul in Spain. Travelling there with some companions, as he passed through a small village with few inhabitants, Caesar remarked that he would far prefer to be first man among those poor people than to be second man in Rome. Later, when Caesar had finished his business in Spain, it is said that, after reading a little about Alexander the Great, he sat quietly for a while and then began to cry. When asked the reason for his sadness, he replied that it was right for him to weep, when at his age Alexander had already conquered so many peoples. If anyone wanted an example of an ambitious man, he would be wise to select Caesar.

[Total: 40]

Section B is on the following page.

Or

Section B

Read the passage and answer the questions which follow:

King Tarquinius has just been injured in an attempted assassination. His wife, Tanaquil, takes control of the situation.

Tarquinius moribundum cum qui circa erant excepissent, fugientes lictores comprehendunt. clamor inde concursusque populi, mirantium quid rei esset. Tanaquil inter tumultum claudi regiam iubet. simul quae curando vulneri opus sunt, tamquam spes subesset, sedulo comparat, simul si destituat spes, alia praesidia molitur. Servio propere accito cum paene exsanguem virum ostendisset, dextram tenens orat ne inultam mortem soceri, ne socrum inimicis ludibrio esse sinat. 'tuum est' inquit, 'Servi, si vir es, regnum, non eorum qui alienis manibus pessimum facinus fecere. erige te deosque duces sequere qui clarum hoc fore caput divino quondam circumfuso igni portenderunt. nunc te illa caelestis excitet flamma; nunc expergiscere vere.' cum clamor impetusque multitudinis vix sustineri posset, per fenestras populum Tanaquil adloquitur. iubet bono animo esse; sopitum fuisse regem subito ictu; ferrum haud alte in corpus descendisse; iam ad se redisse; inspectum vulnus absterso cruore; omnia salubria esse; confidere propediem ipsum eos visuros; interim Servium Tullium iura redditurum obiturumque alia regis munera esse.

Livy 1.41 (with omissions)

<i>socer, -i (m)</i>	father-in-law
<i>socrus, -us (f)</i>	mother-in-law
<i>expergiscor, -i, -perrectum</i>	I wake up
<i>sopio (4)</i>	I stun
<i>abstergeo, -ere, -si, -sum</i>	I wipe away
<i>propediem</i>	very soon

- (i) Line 1 (*Tarquinius ... excepissent*): what condition was Tarquinius in, and how is he treated in this line? [2]
- (ii) Lines 1–2 (*fugientes ... comprehendunt*): what do the lictors manage to do? [1]
- (iii) Line 2 (*clamor ... esset*): how do the people react, and why? [2]
- (iv) Line 3 (*Tanaquil ... iubet*): what is Tanaquil's immediate response? [1]
- (v) Lines 3–5 (*simul quae ... molitur*): what two things does Tanaquil do in these lines, and why? [3]
- (vi) Lines 6–7 (*orat ... sinat*): what does she beg Servius not to allow? [2]
- (vii) Lines 7–8 (*tuum ... fecere*): what does Tanaquil say about the kingdom? [2]
- (viii) Lines 8–9 (*erige ... sequere*): what instructions does Tanaquil give here? [2]
- (ix) Lines 9–10 (*qui clarum ... vere*): describe the portent Tanaquil alludes to here. How does she think Servius should respond to it? [3]
- (x) Lines 12–15 (*iubet ... visuros*): what instructions and information does Tanaquil give in these lines? [6]
- (xi) Lines 15–16 (*interim ... esse*): what does Tanaquil say that Servius Tullius will do? [2]
- (xii) Identify:
- (a) a gerundive in the dative case;
- (b) a present passive infinitive. [2]
- (xiii) Identify and explain the mood of:
- (a) *sinat* (line 7);
- (b) *sequere* (line 9);
- (c) *excitet* (line 10). [6]
- (xiv) Identify and explain the case of:
- (a) *mirantium* (line 2);
- (b) *rei* (line 2);
- (c) *ludibrio* (line 7). [6]

[Total: 40]

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