Cambridge
Pre-U

## Cambridge International Examinations

Cambridge Pre-U Certificate

## LATIN (PRINCIPAL)

## 9788/04

Paper 4 Prose Composition or Comprehension

## May/June 2016

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 document consists of 5 printed pages and $\mathbf{3}$ blank pages.

2
Answer either Question 1 or Question 2.

## Either

1 Translate the following passage into Latin. Write your translation on alternate lines.
Meanwhile Xerxes continued to advance and at length entered Greece. The Greeks had not been able to make the necessary preparations, and therefore they began to panic at the approach of such a large army. Leonidas, at that time king of Sparta, when he considered the situation, saw that there was only one way to prevent the ruin of his city and the rest of Greece. To enter the inhabited parts of the country, it was necessary for the Persian army to march through a mountainous district called Thermopylae. There was only one narrow road through the mountains, and Leonidas thought that, if a small force of determined men defended it, they would slow the advance of the whole Persian army and thereby give the Greeks the opportunity to collect their troops.

Xerxes $\quad$ Xerxes, Xerxis (m)
I continue pergo, pergere, perrexi, perrectum
Leonidas Leonidas, Leonidae (m)
Thermopylae

2 Read the passage and answer the questions which follow.
A Ligurian soldier helps Marius out of a difficult situation by proposing a plan to attack a fortress on the top of a hill.
at Marius multis diebus et laboribus consumptis anxius cogitabat, omitteretne inceptum, quoniam frustra erat, an fortunam opperiretur, qua saepe prospere usus fuerat. quae cum multos dies noctesque aestuans agitaret, forte quidam Ligus, ex cohortibus auxiliariis miles gregarius, castris aquatum egressus haud procul ab latere castelli, quod aversum proeliantibus erat, animum advertit inter saxa repentes cocleas, quarum cum unam atque alteram, dein plures peteret, studio legendi paulatim prope ad summum montis egressus est. ubi postquam solitudinem intellexit, more ingeni humani cupido difficilia faciendi animum alio vertit. et forte in eo loco grandis ilex erat inter saxa, paulum modo prona, deinde flexa atque aucta in altitudinem. cuius ramis modo, modo eminentibus saxis nisus Ligus in castelli planitiem pervenit, quod cuncti Numidae intenti proeliantibus aderant. exploratis omnibus, quae mox usui fore ducebat, eadem regreditur, non temere, ut ascenderat, sed temptans omnia et circumspiciens. itaque Marium propere adit, acta edocet, hortatur, ab ea parte qua ipse ascenderat castellum temptet, pollicetur sese itineris periculique ducem. Marius unum ex praesentibus misit qui cognosceret num Ligus ille vera diceret.

Sallust, Bellum lugurthinum 93 (adapted)
opperior, opperiri, oppertus sum
aversus, -a, -um (+ dat. or abl.)
repo, repere
coclea, -ae (f)
ilex, ilicis (f)
pronus, -a, -um

I wait for
distant from
I crawl
snail
oak tree
bending downwards
(a) Line 1 (at Marius ... cogitabat): what is said about Marius in this line?
(b) Lines 1-3 (omitteretne ... agitaret): what options does Marius think he has, and for how long does he consider the situation?
(c) Lines 3-4 (forte ... egressus): what sort of soldier is the Ligurian, and what has he been doing in these lines?
(d) Lines 4-5 (haud procul ... cocleas): what does the soldier notice, and where is he?
(e) Lines 5-7 (quarum ... egressus est): what does the Ligurian do here, and what makes him do it?
(f) Lines $7-8$ (ubi ... vertit): what does the Ligurian realise, and what turns his mind in another direction?
(g) Lines $8-9$ (et forte ... altitudinem): how is the oak tree he sees described?
(h) Lines 9-11 (cuius ... aderant): what are (i) the Ligurian and (ii) the Numidians doing in these lines?
(i) Lines 11-12 (exploratis ... circumspiciens): what does the Ligurian do?
(j) Lines 12-13 (itaque ... temptet): what does the Ligurian tell Marius?
(k) Lines 13-15 (pollicetur ... diceret): what offer does the Ligurian make, and how does Marius respond?
(I) Identify two gerunds in the genitive case.
(m) Identify and explain the mood of the following verbs:
(i) opperiretur (line 2);
(ii) fore (line 11);
(iii) temptet (line 13);
(iv) cognosceret (line 14).
(n) Identify and explain the case of the following:
(i) qua (line 2);
(ii) difficilia (line 7);
(iii) usui (line 11).
(o) Identify the following:
(i) an ablative absolute;
(ii) a perfect participle of a deponent verb;
(iii) an historic present;
(iv) a connecting relative.
[Total: 60]

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