



UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
Cambridge International Level 3 Pre-U Certificate
Principal Subject

LATIN

9788/04

Paper 4 Prose Composition or Comprehension

May/June 2012

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, highlighters, glue or correction fluid.

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 **4** printed pages and **4** blank pages.



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

Either

Section A

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

Scipio and Hannibal encourage their troops before the battle of Zama.

On their return to camp, both generals announced that the troops must prepare their arms and their hearts for the final struggle, to win victory, if luck was on their side, not for one day but for ever. Soon they would know whether Rome or Carthage would rule the world. The prize of victory was not only Africa or Italy, but the whole earth, and the dangers in case of defeat were very great. For there was no escape for the Romans in a foreign and unknown land, and Carthage, if she lost, faced immediate destruction. On the next day, soldiers on both sides were hopeful and fearful in turn. Hannibal reminded his troops of previous victories; Scipio pointed to the recent weakness of the enemy, and urged his men to take Carthage and its spoils, so that they could return home to their wives and children.

[Total: 40]

Section B is on the following page.

Or

Section B

Read the following passage and answer the questions which follow:

Aulus Gellius relates an example of the nobility of Scipio Africanus.

Scipio Africanus quanta virtutum gloria praestiterit et quam fuerit altus animi 1
 atque magnificus, plurimis rebus, quae dixit quaeque fecit, declaratum est.
 cum M. Naevius tribunus plebis accusaret eum ad populum diceretque
 accepisse a rege Antiocho pecuniam, ut condicionibus gratiosis et mollibus 5
 pax cum eo populi Romani nomine fieret et quaedam item alia crimini daret
 indigna tali viro, tum Scipio pauca praefatus, quae dignitas vitae suae atque
 gloria postulabat: 'memoria,' inquit 'Quirites, repeto diem esse hodiernum,
 quo Hannibalem Poenum imperio vestro inimicissimum magno proelio vici in
 terra Africa pacemque et victoriam vobis peperit inspectabilem. non igitur 10
 simus adversum deos ingrati et, censeo, relinquamus nebulonem hunc,
 eamus hinc protinus Iovi optimo maximo gratulatum.' id cum dixisset, avertit
 et ire in Capitolium coepit. tum contio universa, quae ad sententiam de
 Scipione ferendam convenerat, relicto tribuno Scipionem in Capitolium
 comitata atque inde ad aedes eius cum laetitia et gratulatione sollemni
 prosecuta est. fertur etiam oratio, quae videtur habita eo die a Scipione, et 15
 qui dicunt eam non veram, non eunt infitias, quin haec quidem verba fuerint,
 quae dixi, Scipionis.

Aulus Gellius Noctes Atticae IV.18.1, 3-6 (with omissions)

<i>praesto, praestare, praestiti, praestitum</i>	I excel
<i>inspectabilis, -e</i>	glorious
<i>nebulo, nebulonis (m.)</i>	rascal
<i>infitias eo</i>	I deny

- (i) *Scipio Africanus ... magnificus* (lines 1–2): how is Scipio characterised in these lines? [4]
- (ii) *plurimis rebus ... declaratum est* (line 2): how is the nobility of Scipio made clear? [2]
- (iii) *cum M. Naevius ... nomine fieret* (lines 3–5): what charges does Naevius bring against Scipio? [4]
- (iv) *quaedam item ... tali viro* (lines 5–6): how are the other charges characterised? [2]
- (v) *Quirites, repeto ... peperit inspectabilem* (lines 7–9): what is special about the day on which Scipio responds to Naevius? [4]
- (vi) *non igitur ... maximo gratulatum* (lines 9–11): what is Scipio's proposal? [3]
- (vii) *tum contio ... convenerat* (lines 12–13): why had the assembly gathered? [1]
- (viii) *relicto ... prosecuta est* (lines 13–15): how does the assembly react to Scipio's speech? [3]
- (ix) *fertur etiam ... dixi, Scipionis* (lines 15–17): what does the author say about what Scipio said? [3]
- (x) State and explain the mood and tense of *praestiterit* (line 1). [2]
- (xi) State and explain the cases of:
- (a) *quanta* (line 1)
 - (b) *crimini* (line 5)
 - (c) *tali viro* (line 6)
 - (d) *quae* (line 6)
 - (e) *quo* (line 8) [5]
- (xii) Explain why the following verbs are in the subjunctive:
- (a) *fieret* (line 5)
 - (b) *simus* (line 10) [2]
- (xiii) What is the 1st person singular present indicative active of *peperi* (line 9)? [1]
- (xiv) Identify an example of:
- (a) a supine
 - (b) an ablative absolute
 - (c) a deponent verb
 - (d) a verb in the present passive [4]

[Total: 40]

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