

Latin Continuers

General Instructions

- Reading time – 5 minutes
- Working time – 3 hours
- Write using black or blue pen
Black pen is preferred

Total marks – 100

Section I Pages 3–7

35 marks

- Attempt Questions 1–4
- Allow about 1 hour for this section

Section II Pages 9–13

35 marks

- Attempt Questions 5–8
- Allow about 1 hour for this section

Section III Pages 14–17

30 marks

- Attempt Questions 9–10
- Allow about 1 hour for this section

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Section I — Prescribed Text – Livy, *Ab Urbe Condita*, Book 5

35 marks

Attempt Questions 1–4

Allow about 1 hour for this section

Answer Questions 1, 3 and 4 in SEPARATE writing booklets. Extra writing booklets are available.

Answer Question 2 on the multiple-choice answer sheet provided.

Question 1 (8 marks) Use a SEPARATE writing booklet.

Translate BOTH extracts into ENGLISH. The translations should be written on alternate lines.

- (a) Si vobis in animo est tueri moenia vestra nec pati haec omnia Gallorum fieri, prima vigilia capite arma frequentesque me sequimini ad caedem, non ad pugnam. Nisi vinctos somno velut pecudes trucidandos tradidero, non recuso eundem Ardeae rerum mearum exitum quem Romae habui. (44.7) **3**
- (b) postremo spe quoque iam non solum cibo deficiente et cum stationes procederent prope obruentibus infirmum corpus armis, vel dedi vel redimi se quacumque pactione possent iussit, iactantibus non obscure Gallis haud magna mercede se adduci posse ut obsidionem relinquunt. Tum senatus habitus tribunisque militum negotium datum ut paciscerentur. (48.7–8) **5**

Question 2 (7 marks) Use the multiple-choice answer sheet.

Read the extract, and then answer the questions that follow.

The words in the extract in *bold italics* are referred to in questions (a) to (g).

Galli quoque per *aliquot* dies in tecta modo urbis nequiquam bello gesto cum inter *incendia* ac ruinas captae urbis nihil *superesse* praeter armatos hostes viderent, nec *quicquam* tot cladibus territos nec flexuros ad deditionem animos ni vis *adhiberetur, experiri ultima et impetum facere* in arcem statuunt. Prima luce signo dato multitudo *omnis* in foro instruitur (43.1–2)

- (a) What part of speech is *aliquot*? 1
- (A) A noun
(B) A pronoun
(C) An adverb
(D) An adjective
- (b) What case and number is *incendia*? 1
- (A) Accusative plural
(B) Ablative singular
(C) Nominative plural
(D) Nominative singular
- (c) Which word is the subject of *superesse*? 1
- (A) *ruinas*
(B) *urbis*
(C) *nihil*
(D) *hostes*

Question 2 continues on page 5

Question 2 (continued)

- (d) What case and gender is *quicquam*? 1
- (A) Dative, masculine
 - (B) Accusative, neuter
 - (C) Nominative, neuter
 - (D) Nominative, masculine
- (e) *adhiberetur* is subjunctive because it is in 1
- (A) a result clause.
 - (B) a purpose clause.
 - (C) a conditional clause.
 - (D) an indirect command.
- (f) *experiri ultima et impetum facere* is an example of 1
- (A) alliteration.
 - (B) chiasmus.
 - (C) hendiadys.
 - (D) metonymy.
- (g) Which word does *omnis* describe? 1
- (A) *signo*
 - (B) *dato*
 - (C) *multitudo*
 - (D) *foro*

End of Question 2

Question 3 (10 marks) Use a SEPARATE writing booklet.

Read the extracts, then answer the questions that follow. Use the extracts and your knowledge of the text in your answers.

- (a) Inde inter Q. Sulpicium tribunum militum et Brennum regulum Gallorum conloquio transacta res est, et mille pondo auri pretium populi gentibus mox imperaturi factum. Rei foedissimae per se adiecta indignitas est: pondera ab Gallis allata iniqua et tribuno recusante additus ab insolente Gallo ponderi gladius, auditaque intoleranda Romanis vox, Vae victis. (48.8–9)
- (i) What was agreed at the meeting between Q. Sulpicius and Brennus? **1**
- (ii) With which four Latin words does Livy foreshadow the Romans' coming supremacy? **1**
- (iii) How did the Gauls offend the Romans, in addition to the terms of the agreement? **3**
- (b) ubi eos, plebis aedificiis obseratis, patentibus atriis principum, maior prope cunctatio tenebat aperta quam clausa invadendi; adeo haud secus quam venerabundi intuebantur in aedium vestibulis sedentes viros, praeter ornatum habitumque humano augustiorem, maiestate etiam quam vultus gravitasque oris prae se ferebat simillimos dis. (41.7–8)
- Explain how Livy emphasises the dignity of the senators in this extract. **5**

In your answer you will be assessed on how well you:

- demonstrate knowledge and understanding of the text as a work of literature
 - present a logical and cohesive response to the question, supported by relevant examples
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Question 4 (10 marks) Use a SEPARATE writing booklet.

Read the extracts, then answer the question that follows. Use the extracts and your knowledge of the text in your answer.

Alia maxime plebis turba, quam nec capere tam exiguus collis nec alere in tanta inopia frumenti poterat, ex urbe effusa velut agmine iam uno petiit Ianiculum. Inde pars per agros dilapsi, pars urbes petunt finitimas, sine ullo duce aut consensu, suam quisque spem, sua consilia communibus deploratis exsequentes. (40.5–6)

pars in proxima quaeque tectorum agmine ruunt, pars ultima, velut ea demum intacta et referta praeda, petunt; inde rursus ipsa solitudine absterriti, ne qua fraus hostilis vagos exciperet, in forum ac propinqua foro loca conglobati redibant; ubi eos, plebis aedificiis obseratis, patentibus atriis principum, maior prope cunctatio tenebat aperta quam clausa invadendi (41.5–7)

Using these extracts as a starting point, analyse how Livy portrays the *plebs* throughout Book V.

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Section II — Prescribed Text – Virgil, *Aeneid XII*

35 marks

Attempt Questions 5–8

Allow about 1 hour for this section

Answer Questions 5, 7 and 8 in SEPARATE writing booklets. Extra writing booklets are available.

Answer Question 6 on the multiple-choice answer sheet provided.

Question 5 (8 marks) Use a SEPARATE writing booklet.

Translate the extract into ENGLISH. The translation should be written on alternate lines. **8**

At regina nova pugnae conterrita sorte
flebat et ardentem generum moritura tenebat: 55
‘Turne, per has ego te lacrimas, per si quis Amatae
tangit honos animum (spes tu nunc una, senectae
tu requies miserae, decus imperiumque Latini
te penes, in te omnis domus inclinata recumbit),
unum oro: desiste manum committere Teucris. 60
qui te cumque manent isto certamine casus
et me, Turne, manent; simul haec invisam relinquam
lumina nec generum Aenean captiva videbo.’
accepit vocem lacrimis Lavinia matris
flagrantis perfusa genas, cui plurimus ignem 65
subiecit rubor et calefacta per ora cucurrit.
Indum sanguineo veluti violaverit ostro
si quis ebur, aut mixta rubent ubi lilia multa
alba rosa, talis virgo dabat ore colores.

Question 6 (7 marks) Use the multiple-choice answer sheet.

Read the extract, and then answer the questions that follow.

The words in the extract in *bold italics* are referred to in questions (a) to (g).

Ecce autem flammis inter tabulata *volutus*
ad caelum undabat vertex turrimque tenebat,
turrim compactis trabibus quam eduxerat ipse
subdideratque rotas pontisque instraverat altos. 675
'iam iam fata, soror, superant, absiste morari;
quo deus et quo dura vocat Fortuna *sequamur*.
stat conferre manum Aeneae, stat, quidquid *acerbi* est,
morte *pati*, neque me indecorem, germana, videbis
amplius. *hunc*, oro, *sine* me furere ante furorem.' 680
dixit, et e curru saltum dedit *ocius* arvis
perque hostis, per tela ruit maestamque sororem
deserit ac rapido cursu media agmina rumpit.

- (a) What word does the adjective *volutus* describe? **1**
- (A) *Turnus* [understood]
(B) *flammis*
(C) *vertex*
(D) *ipse*
- (b) In what sort of principal clause does the verb *sequamur* appear? **1**
- (A) Command
(B) Question
(C) Statement
(D) Wish

Question 6 continues on page 11

Question 6 (continued)

- (c) What kind of genitive is the adjective *acerbi*? 1
(A) Descriptive
(B) Partitive
(C) Possessive
(D) Value
- (d) *pati* is dependent on the verb 1
(A) *stat.*
(B) *conferre.*
(C) *est.*
(D) *videbis.*
- (e) The demonstrative *hunc* agrees with 1
(A) *indecorem.*
(B) *me.*
(C) *furorem.*
(D) *sine me furere ante furorem.*
- (f) What part of speech is *sine*? 1
(A) Adverb
(B) Interjection
(C) Preposition
(D) Verb
- (g) What part of speech is *ocius*? 1
(A) Adjective
(B) Adverb
(C) Noun
(D) Verb

End of Question 6

Question 7 (10 marks) Use a SEPARATE writing booklet.

Read the extract, then answer the questions that follow. Use the extract and your knowledge of the text in your answers.

At pater Aeneas audito nomine Turni
deserit et muros et summas deserit arces
praecipitatque moras omnis, opera omnia rumpit
laetitia exsultans horrendumque intonat armis: 700
quantus Athos aut quantus Eryx aut ipse coruscis
cum fremit ilicibus quantus gaudetque nivali
vertice se attollens pater Appenninus ad auras.
iam vero et Rutuli certatim et Troes et omnes
* convertere oculos Itali, quique alta tenebant 705
* moenia quique imos pulsabant ariete muros,
armaque deposuere umeris. stupet ipse Latinus
ingentis, genitos diversis partibus orbis,
inter se coiisse viros et cernere ferro.

- (a) What is Aeneas doing when he hears the name of Turnus? **1**
- (b) Copy lines 705–6 (marked with *) into your writing booklet, and scan both lines, marking the main caesura in each one. **2**
- (c) Briefly describe the effect of the repetitions in lines 698–99. **2**
- (d) How does Virgil characterise Aeneas in this extract? **5**

In your answer you will be assessed on how well you:

- demonstrate knowledge and understanding of the text as a work of literature
 - present a logical and cohesive response to the question, supported by relevant examples
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Question 8 (10 marks) Use a SEPARATE writing booklet.

Read the extract, then answer the question that follows. Use the extract and your knowledge of the text in your answer.

stetit acer in armis

Aeneas volvens oculos dextramque repressit;
et iam iamque magis cunctantem flectere sermo 940
coeperat, infelix umero cum apparuit alto
balteus et notis fulserunt cingula bullis
Pallantis pueri, victum quem vulnere Turnus
straverat atque umeris inimicum insigne gerebat.
ille, oculis postquam saevi monimenta doloris 945
exuviasque hausit, furiis accensus et ira
terribilis: ‘tunc hinc spoliis indute meorum
eripiare mihi? Pallas te hoc vulnere, Pallas
immolat et poenam scelerato ex sanguine sumit.’
hoc dicens ferrum adverso sub pectore condit 950
fervidus. ast illi solvuntur frigore membra
vitaque cum gemitu fugit indignata sub umbras.

Analyse how this extract acts as a conclusion to Book XII. In your answer, refer to the themes and plot of Book XII.

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Section III — Unseen Texts

30 marks

Attempt Questions 9–10

Allow about 1 hour for this section

Answer Question 9 and Question 10 in SEPARATE writing booklets. Extra writing booklets are available.

In your translation you will be assessed on how well you:

- demonstrate understanding of the text by translating into clear and fluent English
 - demonstrate your understanding of the content and style of the author by selecting vocabulary appropriate to the context
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Question 9 (15 marks) Use a SEPARATE writing booklet.

Read the extract, then answer the questions that follow. The words in the extract in *bold italics* are referred to in parts (a) to (e). Dictionary entries for words not listed in the syllabus are provided on page 15.

Aeneas tells the horrifying story of Priam's son, who had been sent to the king of Thrace to be safe from the war.

obstipui steteruntque comae et vox faucibus haesit.

Hunc Polydorum auri quondam cum pondere magno
infelix Priamus furtim *mandarat alendum* 50

Threicio regi, cum iam diffideret armis

Dardaniae *cingique* urbem obsidione videret.

ille, *ut* opes fractae Teucrum et *Fortuna recessit*,

res Agamemnonias victriciaque arma secutus

fas omne abrumpit: Polydorum obruncat, et auro 55

vi potitur. quid non mortalia pectora cogis,

auri sacra *fames!*

Virgil, *Aeneid* III, 48–57

Question 9 continues on page 15

Question 9 (continued)

- (a) What tense is *mandarat*? 1
- (b) With which word does *alendum* agree? 1
- (c) What form of the verb is *cingi*? 1
- (d) What type of clause is *ut ... Fortuna recessit*? 1
- (e) What case is *fames*? 1
- (f) Translate the extract into ENGLISH. The translation should be written on alternate lines. 10

Vocabulary

<i>abrumpo, abrumperere, abrumpi, abruptum</i>	break off, break away, violate, sever
<i>Agamemnonius, -a, -um</i> (adj.)	belonging to Agamemnon
<i>alo, alere, alui, altum / alitum</i>	feed; nurture; support
<i>coma, -ae</i> f.	hair; wool
<i>Dardania, -ae</i> f.	the country of the Troad; Troy
<i>fauces, faucium</i> f. pl.	throat; neck; narrow entrance
<i>infelix, infelicis</i> (adj.)	NB <i>in-</i> negates <i>felix</i>
<i>obsidio, -onis</i> f.	siege
<i>obstipesco, obstipescere, obstipui</i>	to be struck dumb, to be stunned
<i>obtrunco, obtruncare, obtruncavi, obtruncatum</i>	cut to pieces, kill
<i>Polydorus, -i</i> m.	Polydorus (son of Priam)
<i>Priamus, -i</i> m.	Priam (king of Troy)
<i>recedo, recedere, recessi, recessum</i>	go back; give ground, retire, withdraw
<i>Teucrus, -a, -um</i> (adj.)	Trojan
<i>Threicius, -a, -um</i> (adj.)	Thracian
<i>victrix, -icis</i> (adj.)	victorious
<i>vox, vocis</i> f.	voice, sound, utterance

End of Question 9

In your translation you will be assessed on how well you:

- demonstrate understanding of the text by translating into clear and fluent English
 - demonstrate your understanding of the content and style of the author by selecting vocabulary appropriate to the context
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Question 10 (15 marks) Use a SEPARATE writing booklet.

Read the extract, then answer the questions that follow. The words in the extract in *bold italics* are referred to in parts (a) to (e). Dictionary entries for words not listed in the syllabus are provided on page 17.

Returning at the head of the Roman army, Horatius meets his sister who is grief-stricken at the death of her fiancé.

Movet *feroci* iuveni animum comploratio sororis in victoria sua tantoque gaudio publico. Stricto itaque gladio simul verbis increpans transfigit puellam. “*Abi* hinc cum immaturo amore ad sponsum,” inquit, “*oblita* fratrum mortuorum vivique, oblita patriae. Sic *eat* quaecumque Romana lugebit hostem.” Atrox visum id *facinus* patribus plebique: sed recens meritum facto obstat.

Livy, *Ab Urbe Condita* I.26.3–5

- | | | |
|-----|---|----|
| (a) | What is the case of <i>feroci</i> ? | 1 |
| (b) | What mood is <i>Abi</i> ? | 1 |
| (c) | With what understood word does <i>oblita</i> agree? | 1 |
| (d) | In what type of principal clause does <i>eat</i> appear? | 1 |
| (e) | Of what verb is <i>facinus</i> the subject? | 1 |
| (f) | Translate the extract into ENGLISH. The translation should be written on alternate lines. | 10 |

Question 10 continues on page 17

Question 10 (continued)

Vocabulary

<i>comploratio, -onis</i> f.	lament, wailing
<i>immaturus, -a, -um</i> (adj.)	NB <i>im-</i> negates <i>maturus</i>
<i>inrepro, increpare, increpui, increpitum</i>	roar, rattle; reprove
<i>meritum, -i</i> n.	reward; service
<i>obsto, obstare, obstiti</i>	stand in the way of; obstruct; obscure (+ dat.)
<i>patria, -ae</i> f.	homeland
<i>Romanus, -a, -um</i> (adj.)	Roman
<i>sponsus, -i</i> m.	fiancé
<i>transfigo, transfigere, transfixi, transfixum</i>	pierce through, transfix
<i>vivus, -a, -um</i> (adj.)	alive, having life

End of paper

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