

# Latin Continuers

## General Instructions

- Reading time – 5 minutes
- Working time – 3 hours
- Write using black pen

## Total marks – 100

**Section I** Pages 2–6

### 35 marks

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

**Section II** Pages 7–11

### 35 marks

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

**Section III** Pages 12–15

### 30 marks

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

## Section I — Prescribed Text – Cicero, *Pro Roscio Amerino*

**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.

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

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

Sex. Roscius, pater huiusce, municeps Amerinus fuit, cum genere et nobilitate et pecunia non modo sui municipii, verum etiam eius vicinitatis facile primus, tum gratia atque hospitiis florens hominum nobilissimorum. Nam cum Metellis, Serviliis, Scipionibus erat ei non modo hospitium, verum etiam domesticus usus et consuetudo, quas, ut aequum est, familias honestatis amplitudinisque gratia nomino. Itaque ex suis omnibus commodis hoc solum filio reliquit: nam patrimonium domestici praedones vi ereptum possident, fama et vita innocentis ab hospitibus amicisque paternis defenditur. (15)

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

Read the extract, and answer the questions that follow.

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

*Occiso* Sex. Roscio primus *Ameriam nuntiat* Mallius Glaucia quidam, homo tenuis, libertinus, cliens et familiaris *istius* Titi Roscii, et *nuntiat domum* non filii, sed T. Capitonis inimici; et cum post horam primam noctis *occisus esset*, primo *diluculo* nuntius hic Ameriam venit. Decem horis nocturnis sex et quinquaginta milia passuum cisiis pervolavit, non modo ut exoptatum inimico nuntium primus *adferret*, sed etiam cruorem inimici *quam* recentissimum telumque paulo ante e corpore extractum ostenderet.  
(19)

- (a) Why is *occiso* ablative? 1
- (A) Ablative of cause  
(B) Ablative absolute  
(C) Ablative of respect  
(D) Ablative of description
- (b) *Ameriam nuntiat . . . nuntiat domum* is an example of 1
- (A) anaphora.  
(B) antithesis.  
(C) asyndeton.  
(D) chiasmus.
- (c) What part of speech is *istius*? 1
- (A) An emphatic pronoun  
(B) An emphatic adjective  
(C) A demonstrative pronoun  
(D) A demonstrative adjective

**Question 2 continues on page 4**

Question 2 (continued)

- (d) What kind of clause does *occisus esset* appear in? 1
- (A) Causal
  - (B) Temporal
  - (C) Concessive
  - (D) Comparative
- (e) What usage of the ablative is *diluculo*? 1
- (A) Time
  - (B) Origin
  - (C) Manner
  - (D) Separation
- (f) *adferret* is subjunctive because it is in a 1
- (A) clause of indirect wish.
  - (B) purpose or final clause.
  - (C) clause of indirect command.
  - (D) result or consecutive clause.
- (g) What part of speech is *quam*? 1
- (A) An adverb
  - (B) An adjective
  - (C) A relative pronoun
  - (D) A subordinating conjunction

**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) Quadriduo, quo haec gesta sunt, res ad Chrysogonum in castra L. Sullae Volaterras defertur; magnitudo pecuniae demonstratur; bonitas praediorum—nam fundos decem et tres reliquit, qui Tiberim fere omnes tangunt,—huius inopia et solitudo commemoratur: demonstrant, cum pater huiusce, Sex. Roscius, homo tam splendidus et graciosus, nullo negotio sit occisus, perfacile hunc, hominem incautum et rusticum et Romae ignotum, de medio tolli posse: ad eam rem operam suam pollicentur. (20)
- (i) State THREE things the messengers say about the possessions of the elder Roscius. **3**
- (ii) Why, according to the messengers, would it be very easy to remove the younger Sex. Roscius? **3**
- (b) Haec magnitudo maleficii facit, ut, nisi paene manifestum parricidium proferatur, credibile non sit, nisi turpis adulescentia, nisi omnibus flagitiis vita inquinata, nisi sumptus effusi cum probro atque dedecore, nisi praeupta audacia, nisi tanta temeritas, ut non procul abhorreat ab insania. (68)
- Explain how any TWO stylistic features in this extract help to convey the enormity of the crime of parricide. **4**

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Your answer 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.

Credo ego vos, iudices, mirari, quid sit quod, cum tot summi oratores hominesque nobilissimi sedeant, ego potissimum surrexerim, qui neque aetate neque ingenio neque auctoritate sim cum his, qui sedeant, comparandus. (1)

... non electus unus, qui maximo ingenio, sed relictus ex omnibus, qui minimo periculo possem dicere, neque uti satis firmo praesidio defensus Sex. Roscius, verum uti ne omnino desertus esset. (5)

Using these extracts as a starting point, analyse how Cicero's self-portrayal in *Pro Roscio Amerino* assists the presentation of his case.

**10**

## 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.

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

Translate the extracts into ENGLISH. The translation should be written on alternate lines.

- |     |   |                            |          |
|-----|---|----------------------------|----------|
| (a) | victus amore tui, cognato sanguine victus<br>coniugis et maestae lacrimis, vincla omnia rupi:<br>promissam eripui genero, arma impia sumpsi.<br>ex illo qui me casus, quae, Turne, sequantur<br>bella, vides, quantos primus patiare labores.   | 30                         | <b>3</b> |
| (b) | ac velut ingenti Sila summove Taburno<br>cum duo conversis inimica in proelia tauri<br>frontibus incurrunt, pavidi cessere magistri,<br>stat pecus omne metu mutum, mussantque iuvencae<br>quis nemori imperitet, quem tota armenta sequantur;<br>illi inter sese multa vi vulnera miscent<br>cornuaque obnixa infigunt et sanguine largo<br>colla armosque lavant, gemitu nemus omne remugit:<br>non aliter Tros Aeneas et Daunius heros<br>concurrunt clipeis, ingens fragor aethera complet. | 715<br><br><br><br><br>720 | <b>5</b> |

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

Read the extract, and answer the questions that follow.

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

*olli* subridens hominum rerumque repertor:  
'es germana Iovis Saturnique altera proles, 830  
irarum tantos volvis sub pectore fluctus.  
verum age et inceptum frustra *summitte* furorem:  
do quod *vis*, et me victusque volensque remitto.  
sermonem Ausonii patrium moresque tenebunt,  
*ut*que est nomen erit; commixti corpore tantum 835  
subsident Teucri. morem ritusque sacrorum  
adiciam faciamque *omnis* uno ore Latinos.  
hinc genus Ausonio mixtum quod sanguine *surget*,  
supra homines, supra ire deos pietate videbis,  
nec gens ulla tuos aeque celebrabit honores.' 840  
adnuit his Iuno et mentem *laetata* retorsit.  
interea excedit caelo nubemque relinquit.

- (a) What is the gender, number and case of *olli*? **1**
- (A) Feminine singular dative  
(B) Masculine singular dative  
(C) Masculine plural nominative  
(D) Neuter singular genitive
- (b) What form of the verb is *summitte*? **1**
- (A) Present infinitive  
(B) Present imperative singular  
(C) Present imperative plural  
(D) Perfect passive participle

**Question 6 continues on page 9**



Question 6 (continued)

- (c) What part of speech is *vis*? 1
- (A) A noun in the nominative singular
  - (B) A noun in the dative plural
  - (C) A verb in the indicative
  - (D) A verb in the subjunctive
- (d) What is introduced by *ut*? 1
- (A) A consecutive/result clause
  - (B) A clause of comparison
  - (C) A purpose/final clause
  - (D) A temporal clause
- (e) What is the case, number and gender of *omnis*? 1
- (A) Nominative singular masculine
  - (B) Genitive singular feminine
  - (C) Ablative plural neuter
  - (D) Accusative plural masculine
- (f) What is the tense and mood of the verb *surget*? 1
- (A) Present indicative
  - (B) Present subjunctive
  - (C) Future indicative
  - (D) Perfect indicative
- (g) Which of the following does NOT describe *laetata*? 1
- (A) Nominative
  - (B) Feminine
  - (C) Singular
  - (D) Passive

**End of Question 6**

**Question 7** (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) ‘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 invisā relinquam lumina nec generum Aenean captiva videbo.’
- (i) Who speaks these words to Turnus? 1
- (ii) Copy lines 60–61 (marked with \*) into your writing booklet, and scan both lines, marking the main caesura in each one. 2
- (iii) Identify and describe the effect of ONE stylistic device used by the speaker in this extract. 2
- (b) inclusum veluti si quando flumine nactus  
cervum aut puniceae saeptum formidine pennae 750  
venator cursu canis et latratibus instat;  
ille autem insidiis et ripa territus alta  
mille fugit refugitque vias, at vividus Umber  
haeret hians, iam iamque tenet similisque tenenti  
increpuit malis morsuque elusus inani est; 755
- Explain how this extended simile contributes to the characterisation of both Aeneas and Turnus at this point in the narrative. 5

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Your answer 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.

Iunonem interea rex omnipotentis Olympi  
adloquitur fulva pugnans de nube tuentem:  
'quae iam finis erit, coniunx? quid denique restat?  
indigetem Aenean scis ipsa et scire fateris  
deberi caelo fatisque ad sidera tolli. 795  
quid struis? aut qua spe gelidis in nubibus haeres?  
mortalin decuit violari vulnere divum?  
aut ense (quid enim sine te Iuturna valeret?)  
ereptum reddi Turno et vim crescere victis?  
desine iam tandem precibusque inflectere nostris, 800  
ne te tantus edit tacitam dolor et mihi curae  
saepe tuo dulci tristes ex ore recursent.  
ventum ad supremum est. terris agitare vel undis  
Troianos potuisti, infandum accendere bellum,  
deformare domum et luctu miscere hymenaeos: 805  
ulterius temptare veto.' sic Iuppiter orsus;  
sic dea summisso contra Saturnia vultu...

Using this extract as a starting point, analyse the role of the gods in the conflict between Aeneas and Turnus in Book XII of the *Aeneid*. **10**

## 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.

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Your translation 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 (b) to (e). Dictionary entries for words not listed in the syllabus are provided on page 13.

*After a defeat in battle, the grieving Latins begin to resent Turnus' lack of action.*

iam vero in tectis, praedivitis urbe Latini,  
praecipuus fragor et **longi** pars maxima luctus.  
hic matres miseraeque nurus, hic cara sororum 215  
pectora **maerentum** puerique parentibus orbi  
dirum exsecrantur bellum Turnique hymenaeos;  
**ipsum** armis **ipsum**que iubent decernere ferro,  
qui regnum Italiae et primos sibi poscat honores.  
ingravat haec saevus Drances solumque **vocari** 220  
testatur, solum **posci** in certamina Turnum.

Virgil, *Aeneid* XI, 213–221

**Question 9 continues on page 13**

Question 9 (continued)

- (a) What Latin verb is required to complete the meaning of the first sentence? 1
- (b) With what noun does *longi* agree? 1
- (c) What case is *maerentum*? 1
- (d) To whom does the repeated pronoun *ipsum* refer? 1
- (e) Why are *vocari* and *posci* in the infinitive? 1
- (f) Translate the extract into ENGLISH. The translation should be written on alternate lines. 10

**Vocabulary**

<i>carus, -a, -um</i> (adj.)	dear, beloved, loving, costly
<i>Drances, Drancis</i> m.	Drances, a Latin man who is hostile to Turnus
<i>exsecror, exsecrari, exsecratus</i>	to curse
<i>hymenaei, -orum</i> m.pl.	wedding song, wedding
<i>ingravo, -are, -avi, -atum</i>	to weigh heavily upon, to aggravate
<i>Latinus, -i</i> m.	King Latinus, king of the Latins (an Italian tribe)
<i>maereo, -ere</i>	to grieve, mourn, be sad
<i>nurus, -us</i> f.	daughter-in-law, young woman
<i>orbus, -a, -um</i> (adj.)	orphaned, childless, bereaved (+ abl.)
<i>praedives, praedivitis</i> (adj.)	very rich
<i>primus, -a, -um</i> (adj.)	foremost, eminent

**End of Question 9**

**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 15.

*Cicero's client, Publius Quinctius, does not consider himself as sophisticated as his legal opponent, the auctioneer Sextus Naevius (who has seized some of Quinctius' property after forcing him into a legal dispute).*

Non comparat se tecum **gratia** P. Quinctius, Sex. Naevi, non **opibus**, non **facultate** contendit; omnes tuas artes, quibus tu magnus es, tibi concedit; **fatetur** se non belle dicere, non ad voluntatem loqui posse, non ab afflictata amicitia transfugere atque ad florentem **aliam** devolare, non profusis sumptibus vivere, non ornare magnifice splendideque convivium, non habere domum **clausam** pudori et sanctimoniae, **patentem** atque adeo **expositam** cupiditati et **voluptatibus**...

Cicero, *Pro Quinctio* 93

- |     |   |    |
|-----|---|----|
| (a) | Why are <b>gratia</b> , <b>opibus</b> and <b>facultate</b> in the ablative case?          | 1  |
| (b) | Which infinitive does not depend directly on <b>fatetur</b> ?                             | 1  |
| (c) | To which noun does <b>aliam</b> refer?  | 1  |
| (d) | With which Latin noun do <b>clausam</b> , <b>patentem</b> and <b>expositam</b> agree?     | 1  |
| (e) | What is the case of <b>voluptatibus</b> ?   | 1  |
| (f) | Translate the extract into ENGLISH. The translation should be written on alternate lines. | 10 |

**Question 10 continues on page 15**

Question 10 (continued)

**Vocabulary**

<i>afflictus, -a, -um</i> (adj.)	distressed, ruined, dejected, depraved
<i>belle</i> (adv.)	prettily, pleasantly
<i>convivium, -i</i> n.	banquet, entertainment
<i>devo, -are, -avi, -atum</i>	to fly down, to fly away
<i>florens, florentis</i> (adj.)	in bloom, bright, prosperous, flourishing
<i>profusus, -a, -um</i> (adj.)	lavish, excessive
<i>sanctimonia, -ae</i> f.	sanctity, chastity
<i>sumptus, -us</i> m.	expense, cost
<i>transfugio, transfugere, transfugi</i>	to desert, go over to the enemy

**End of paper**

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