



ADVANCED GCE

LATIN

Composition or Comprehension

2494

Candidates answer on the Answer Booklet

OCR Supplied Materials:

- 8 page Answer Booklet

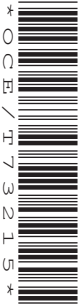
Other Materials Required:

None

Friday 5 June 2009

Afternoon

Duration: 1 hour 15 minutes



INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Write your name clearly in capital letters, your Centre Number and Candidate Number in the spaces provided on the Answer Booklet.
- Use black ink.
- Read each question carefully and make sure that you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- Answer **either** Section A **or** Section B.
- Do **not** write in the bar codes.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

- The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.
- The total number of marks for this paper is **90**.
- This document consists of **8** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

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

Section A: Prose Composition

Translate the following passage into Latin prose. **Write your translation on alternate lines.** You are reminded that marks will be awarded for the style as well as the accuracy of your translation.

Having crossed the mountains into Italy, the Gauls quickly advanced towards the town of Clusium¹ which they promptly besieged. When news of this reached Rome, the senators discussed what they should do. It was decided to send ambassadors to negotiate with the enemy in the hope that they would abandon the siege of their own accord; but they were roughly treated and driven back. The Gauls turned away from Clusium¹ and marched towards Rome itself. At the river Alia,² a Roman army, under the leadership of the consul Fabius, fought a short, fierce battle. The Romans were so heavily defeated that they fled in all directions and no longer had any hope of holding the city. The Gauls discovered that the city was ungarrisoned, that the citizens had fled and the Vestal Virgins³ had removed the sacred objects and left the city.

¹ Clusium (a town in N. Italy, an ally of Rome)

² Alia (a river)

³ Vestal Virgin (priestess of the goddess Vesta)

Clusium, Clusii n.

Alia, Aliae f.

virgo Vestalis, virginis Vestalis (f)

[90]

Section B: Language and Comprehension

Study the passage carefully and answer the questions which follow. Give a translation only if one is asked for, or if you think it makes your answer clearer.

The final defeat of the Roman forces at Cannae is made worse by the unnecessary death of the consul, L. Aemilius Paulus, who had tried in vain to prevent his colleague from engaging in battle with Hannibal and the Carthaginians. A Roman tribune, Cn. Cornelius Lentulus, fails to persuade Paulus to leave the field of battle.

parte altera pugnae Paulus, quamquam primo statim proelio funda¹ graviter vulneratus erat, tamen Hannibali saepe occurrit, protegentibus eum equitibus Romanis, omissis² postremo equis, quia vires consulis ad equum regendum deficiebant. equitum proelium ferocissimum erat, quale iam haud dubia hostium victoria fuit, cum victi mori mallent quam fugere, et victores trucidarent eos quos
5
pellere non poterant. pepulerunt tamen iam paucos superantes³ et labore ac vulneribus fessos. deinde diffugerunt omnes Romani, et qui poterant equos ad fugam repetebant.

Cn. Lentulus tribunus militum cum sedentem in saxo cruore oppletum⁴ consulem conspexisset, "L. Aemili," inquit, "quem unum insontem⁵ culpa cladis hodiernae dei respicere debent, cape hunc equum, dum et tibi virium aliquid superest et comes ego te tollere possum ac protegere. ne funestam hanc pugnam morte consulis feceris; etiam sine hoc lacrimarum satis luctusque⁶ est." ad ea consul dixit: "tu quidem, Cn. Corneli, cave ne, frustra miserando, parvum tempus e manibus hostium evadendi absumas.⁷ abi; nuntia publice patribus ut urbem Romanam muniant ac
10
priusquam victor hostis adveniat praesidiis firment; privatim Q. Fabio⁸ L. Aemilium mandatorum eius memorem⁹ et vixisse et mori. me in hac strage¹⁰ militum meorum exspirare patere; ne accusator collegae existam aut alieno crimine innocentiam meam protegam." haec eos agentes prius turba fugientium civium, deinde hostes oppresserunt; consulem obruerunt telis, Lentulum in tumultu abripuit equus. tum undique effuse fugiunt. septem milia hominum in minora castra, decem in maiora, duo ferme in vicum ipsum Cannas perfugerunt.

Livy XXII 49 (adapted)

¹ *funda*, -ae (f)

² *omitto*, -ere, *omisi*, *omissum*

³ *supero*, -are

⁴ *oppletus*, -a, -um

⁵ *insons*, *insontis*

⁶ *luctus*, -us (m)

⁷ *absumo*, *absumere*, *absumpsi*, *absumptum*

⁸ *Q. Fabius*, *Q. Fabii*

⁹ *memor*, *memoris*

¹⁰ *strages*, -is (f)

a sling-stone

(here) I abandon

(here) I survive

drenched in (+ abl.)

innocent of (+ gen.)

grief

I lose

Quintus Fabius (Roman who advised against fighting pitched battles with Hannibal)

mindful of (+ gen.)

massacre, carnage

- (a) *parte altera ... occurrit* (lines 1–2):
- (i) what was Paulus doing on the battlefield (*tamen ... occurrit*)? [2]
 - (ii) why was this surprising (*quamquam ... erat*)? [3]
- (b) *omissis ... deficiebant* (lines 3–4): what had his bodyguard of cavalry done, **and** why? [2+3]
- (c) *cum victi ... non poterant* (lines 5–6): why was the ensuing battle particularly fierce? [8]
- (d) *pepulerunt tamen ... repetebant* (lines 6–8): what details does Livy give to show that the Romans were completely defeated? [4]
- (e) *Cn. Lentulus ... conspexisset* (line 9–10): describe the consul when Lentulus caught sight of him. [4]
- (f) “*L. Aemili ... luctusque est*” (lines 10–13): “Lucius Aemilius,” he said, “the one man whom the gods should regard as innocent of blame for today’s disaster, take this horse, while you still have some strength left and I, your companion, can lift you up and protect you. Do not make this battle disastrous by a consul’s death; even without this, there are enough tears and grief.”
- What makes this an emotional and effective plea? You should refer closely to the Latin in your answer and make **three** points, commenting on such things as choice and position of words. [9]
- (g) *cave ne ... absumas* (lines 14–15): what is the consul’s reply here? [7]
- (h) *nuntia ... et mori* (lines 15–17): what message does he tell Lentulus to deliver:
- (i) publicly to the senators, and [5]
 - (ii) privately to Quintus Fabius? [4]
- (i) *me in hac ... exsistam* (lines 17–18): summarise the request the consul makes here. [7]
- (j) Give an idiomatic translation of *aut alieno ... meam protegam* (lines 18–19). [6]
- (k) *haec eos ... hostes oppresserunt* (lines 19–20): how were the consul and Lentulus interrupted at this point? [3]
- (l) *consulem ... abripuit equus* (line 20): describe what happens **both** to the consul **and** to Lentulus here. [2+3]
- (m) *septem milia ... Cannas perfugerunt* (lines 21–22): what did the various Roman survivors do here? [6]
- (n) Suggest a good translation of the following in their context:
- (i) *primo proelio* (line 1) [1]
 - (ii) *agentes* (line 19) [1]
- (o) State and explain the case of:
- (i) *Hannibali* (line 2) [2]
 - (ii) *virium* (line 11) [2]
 - (iii) *praesidiis* (line 16) [2]

(p) Give the 1st person singular, present, indicative active of:

(i) *pepulerunt* (line 6) [1]

(ii) *vixisse* (line 17) [1]

(q) Why are the following verbs subjunctive?

(i) *trucidarent* (line 5) [1]

(ii) *muniant* (line 15) [1]

[Total: 90]

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