

OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS
ADVANCED GCE
2494
LATIN

Composition or Comprehension

FRIDAY 5 JUNE 2009: Afternoon

DURATION: 1 hour 15 minutes

SUITABLE FOR VISUALLY IMPAIRED CANDIDATES

Candidates answer on the Answer Booklet.

OCR SUPPLIED MATERIALS:

8 page Answer Booklet

OTHER MATERIALS REQUIRED:

None

READ INSTRUCTIONS OVERLEAF

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.

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.

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 5
deficiebant. equitum proelium ferocissimum
erat, quale iam haud dubia hostium victoria fuit,
cum victi mori mallent quam fugere, et victores
trucidarent eos quos pellerere non poterant.
pepulerunt tamen iam paucos superantes³ et 10
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, 15
“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; 20
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 25
muniant ac 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 exsistam aut alieno 30
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 35
castra, decem in maiora, duo ferme in vicum
ipsum Cannas perfugerunt.

Livy XXII 49 (adapted)

- | | |
|---|---|
| ¹ <i>funda, -ae</i> (f) | a sling-stone |
| ² <i>omitto, -ere, omisi, omisum</i> | (here) I abandon |
| ³ <i>supero, -are</i> | (here) I survive |
| ⁴ <i>oppletus, -a, -um</i> | drenched in (+ abl.) |
| ⁵ <i>insons, insontis</i> | innocent of (+ gen.) |
| ⁶ <i>luctus, -us</i> (m) | grief |
| ⁷ <i>absumo, absumere, absumpsi, absumptum</i> | I lose |
| ⁸ <i>Q. Fabius, Q. Fabii</i> | Quintus Fabius
(Roman who advised
against fighting
pitched battles with
Hannibal) |
| ⁹ <i>memor, memoris</i> | mindful of (+ gen.) |
| ¹⁰ <i>strages, -is</i> (f) | massacre, carnage |

- (a) *parte altera ... occurrit* (lines 1–3):
- (i) what was Paulus doing on the battlefield (*tamen ... occurrit*)? [2]
 - (ii) why was this surprising (*quamquam ... erat*)? [3]
- (b) *omissis ... deficiebant* (lines 4–6): what had his bodyguard of cavalry done, AND why? [2+3]
- (c) *cum victi ... non poterant* (lines 8–9): why was the ensuing battle particularly fierce? [8]
- (d) *pepulerunt tamen ... repetebant* (lines 10–13): what details does Livy give to show that the Romans were completely defeated? [4]
- (e) *Cn. Lentulus ... conspexisset* (lines 14–15): describe the consul when Lentulus caught sight of him. [4]
- (f) “*L. Aemili ... luctusque est*” (lines 16–22): “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 23–24): what is the consul’s reply here? [7]

- (h) *nuntia ... et mori* (lines 25–28): 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 29–30): summarise the request the consul makes here. [7]
- (j) Give an idiomatic translation of *aut alieno ... meam protegam* (lines 30–31). [6]
- (k) *haec eos ... hostes oppresserunt* (lines 31–33): how were the consul and Lentulus interrupted at this point? [3]
- (l) *consulem ... abripuit equus* (lines 33–34): describe what happens BOTH to the consul AND to Lentulus here. [2+3]
- (m) *septem milia ... Cannas perfugerunt* (lines 35–37): what did the various Roman survivors do here? [6]
- (n) Suggest a good translation of the following in their context:
- (i) *primo proelio* (lines 1–2) [1]
 - (ii) *agentes* (line 32) [1]
- (o) State and explain the case of:
- (i) *Hannibali* (line 3) [2]
 - (ii) *virium* (line 18) [2]
 - (iii) *praesidiis* (line 27) [2]

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

(i) *pepulerunt* (line 10) [1]

(ii) *vixisse* (line 28) [1]

(q) Why are the following verbs subjunctive?

(i) *trucidarent* (line 9) [1]

(ii) *muniant* (line 26) [1]

[Total: 90]



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