

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
in collaboration with
ASSOCIATION OF CAMBRIDGE SCHOOLS IN NEW ZEALAND
Advanced Subsidiary Level

LATIN (School-based Assessment)

8282/01

Paper 1 Language

October/November 2007

2 hours

Mark Total 100 marks

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, index number and name on all the work you hand in. Write in dark blue or black pen on both sides of the paper. Do not use staples, paper clips, highlighters, glue or correction fluid.

Answer questions from any **two** of the three sections of this examination paper. Each section is worth 50 marks.

Do not attempt more than two sections.

You are reminded of the need for good English and clear presentation in your answers.

The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question. At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together.

This paper consists of 7 printed pages and 1 blank page.

SECTION A: Translation of Latin Prose

QUESTION ONE

Translate into English. Write your translation on alternate lines.

Farewell Old King

Tarquinius Superbus, himself the son of a previous king of Rome, brutally deposes Servius Tullius and takes his throne.

Huic orationi **Servius** cum **intervenisset** **trepido** nuntio excitatus, **extemplo** a vestibulo curiae magna voce, “Quid hoc” inquit, “**Tarquini**, est? Qua tu audacia me vivo vocare ausus es patres aut in sede considerare mea?”

Cum ille ferociter ad haec respondisset, — se patris sui tenere sedem; filium regis multo **potiorem** regni **heredem** quam servum; illum diu **insultavisse** dominis — clamor ab utriusque **fautoribus** oritur et **concursum** populi fiebat in curiam, apparebatque eum regnaturum esse qui vicisset.

Tum **Tarquinius**, multo et aetate et viribus validior, medium **arripit** Servium, **elatumque** e curia in **inferiorem** partem per gradus deiecit; inde ad cogendum senatum in curiam rediit.

Fit fuga regis **apparitorum** atque comitum; ipse prope **exsanguis**, cum sine **regio comitatu** domum se reciperet, ab eis qui missi ab Tarquinio fugientem **consecuti erant** interficitur.

Livy, *ab Urbe Condita*, 1. 48 (adapted)

[50 marks]

Glossary

Servius, -i	M., Servius Tullius
intervenio, -ire, -veni, -ventum	interrupt (+ <i>dative</i>)
trepidus, -a, -um	alarming
extemplo	(adv.), immediately
Tarquinius, -i	M., Tarquinius Superbus
potior, -ior, -ius	more preferable
heres, heredis	M., heir
insulto, -are, -avi, -atum	trample on, insult (+ <i>dative</i>)
fautor, fautoris	M., supporter
concursum, -us	M., rush
arripio, -ere, -ui, arreptum	seize
effero, efferre, extuli, elatum	carry out
inferior, -ior, -ius	lower
apparitor, apparitoris	M., attendant
exsanguis, -is, -e	lifeless
regius, -a, -um	royal
comitatus, -us	M., retinue, entourage
consequor, -i, consecutus sum	= sequor, -i, secutus sum

[Turn over

SECTION B: Translation of Latin Poetry

QUESTION ONE

Translate into English. Write your translation on alternate lines.

The Souls of the Dead Return to the Light

During a tour of the underworld, Anchises shows Aeneas the souls which, after being cleansed, are to be returned to new bodies in the world above.

Meanwhile Aeneas sees, in a valley set aside, a woodland and rustling forest thickets, and the river Lethe that floats past peaceful dwellings. Around it hovered tribes and peoples unnumbered.

ac veluti in pratis ubi apes aestate serena
floribus **insidunt** variis et candida circum
lilia funduntur, strepit omnis **murmure** campus.
horrescit visu subito causasque **requirit**
inscius Aeneas, quae sint ea flumina porro,
quive viri tanto **complerint** agmine ripas.
tum pater **Anchises**: “animae, quibus altera fato
corpora debentur, **Lethaei** ad fluminis undam
securos latices et longa **oblivia potant**.
has **equidem** memorare tibi atque ostendere coram,
iampridem hanc **prolem** cupio **enumerare** meorum,
quo magis Italia mecum **laetere** reperta.”
“o pater, **anne** aliquas ad caelum hinc ire **putandum est**
sublimes animas iterumque ad tarda reverti
corpora? quae lucis miseris tam dira **cupido?**”

Virgil, *Aeneid* VI. 706–721.

[50 marks]

Glossary

<p>ac veluti ... ubi</p> <p>pratium, -i</p> <p>apes, apis</p> <p>serenus, -a, -um</p> <p>insido, -ere, insedi, insessum</p> <p>lilium, -i</p> <p>fundo, -ere, fudi, fustum</p> <p>strepo, -ere, -ui, -itum</p> <p>murmur, murmuris</p> <p>horresco, -ere, horruui</p> <p>visus, -us</p> <p>subitus, -a, -um</p> <p>requiro, -ere, requisivi, requisitum</p> <p>inscius, -a, -um</p> <p>Aeneas, Aeneae</p> <p>-ve</p> <p>complerint</p> <p>Anchises, Anchisis</p> <p>Lethaeus, -a, -um</p> <p>securus, -a, -um</p> <p>latex, laticis</p> <p>oblivium, -i</p> <p>poto, -are, -avi, -atum</p> <p>equidem</p> <p>iampridem</p> <p>proles, prolis</p> <p>enumerare, -are, -avi, -atum</p> <p>laetor, -ari, laetatus sum</p> <p>anne</p> <p>putandum est</p> <p>sublimis, -is, -e</p> <p>cupido, cupidinis</p>	<p>(conj.), just as when</p> <p>N., meadow</p> <p>F., bee</p> <p>clear, cloudless</p> <p>settle (on)</p> <p>N., lily</p> <p>pour forth, be abundant, be widely spread</p> <p>resound, ring</p> <p>N., humming</p> <p>shudder</p> <p>M., sight</p> <p>sudden</p> <p>ask</p> <p>unaware</p> <p>M., Aeneas</p> <p>(conj.), or</p> <p>= compleverint</p> <p>M., Anchises (<i>the father of Aeneas</i>)</p> <p>Lethaeus, of the river Lethe (<i>having drunk from this river in order to forget their previous life, souls are ready to assume new bodies in the world above</i>)</p> <p>carefree, soothing</p> <p>M., fluid, draught</p> <p>N., forgetfulness</p> <p>drink</p> <p>(adv.), for my part, personally</p> <p>long since</p> <p>F., descendants, offspring</p> <p>count</p> <p>rejoice, be glad; laetere = laeteris</p> <p>(conj.), surely</p> <p>= "<i>one must think</i>"</p> <p>raised aloft, uplifted</p> <p>F., desire</p>
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[Turn over

SECTION C: Latin Grammar

Answer BOTH Question One and Question Two.

QUESTION ONE

Choose any FIVE of the following sentences. For each sentence, translate into English and identify and explain the construction of the underlined words. Do NOT attempt more than FIVE sentences.

Example: Caesar milites misit qui castra defenderent.

Caesar sent soldiers to defend the camp.

qui ... defenderent = purpose clause (qui replaces ut with a verb of motion)

defenderent = imperfect subjunctive in secondary sequence after misit

- (i) Tales non sunt qui hoc facere vereantur.
- (ii) Adiuva me quo facilius id fiat.
- (iii) Fessis pugnando militibus quies data est.
- (iv) Non possum contineri quin de hac re loquar. [contineo, –ere, –ui = restrain]
- (v) Si praemium promiseris, hoc facere conabor.
- (vi) Equites tribus diebus se sequi iussit.
- (vii) Ille in hoc oppido maximae auctoritatis esse videtur.
- (viii) Dum haec geruntur, una legio ad oppugnandum missa est.

[20 marks]

QUESTION TWO

Translate any TEN sentences into Latin (the conventions of Latin word order should be followed):

- (i) Having captured many enemies, the general decided to depart.
- (ii) Surely he did not tell them where he had hidden the money?
- (iii) He was so angry that no-one laughed.
- (iv) He was afraid that the citizens might create him king.
- (v) Our teacher will say that we have not learnt enough.
- (vi) We advise you to stand on the wall.
- (vii) The guards had prevented many soldiers from entering the temple.
- (viii) When shall I have an opportunity to capture this city?
- (ix) I shall keep the boys at home until they finish their work.
- (x) The king will place soldiers to guard the bridge.
- (xi) Although we are poor, let us not become unhappy.
- (xii) If you had not shouted, I would have easily captured the beautiful eagle.
- (xiii) They were not allowed to wait for us here.
- (xiv) Let us leave the boat before the storm arises.
- (xv) Since we have reached the coast, let us stay here.

[30 marks]

End of Questions