



# Cambridge Pre-U

**LATIN**

**9788/04**

Paper 4 Prose Composition or Comprehension

**For examination from 2020**

SPECIMEN PAPER

**1 hour 30 minutes**



You must answer on the answer booklet/paper.

You will need: Answer booklet/paper

## INSTRUCTIONS

- Answer **either** Question 1 **or** Question 2.
- In Question 1, write your translation on alternate lines.
- If you have been given an answer booklet, follow the instructions on the front cover of the answer booklet.
- Use a black or dark blue pen.
- Write your name, centre number and candidate number on all the work you hand in.
- Do **not** use an erasable pen or correction fluid.
- At the end of the examination, fasten all your work together. Do **not** use staples, paper clips or glue.

## INFORMATION

- The total mark for this paper is 60.
- The number of marks for each question or part question is shown in brackets [ ].

This specimen paper has been updated for assessments from 2020. The specimen questions and mark schemes remain the same. The layout and wording of the front covers have been updated to reflect the new Cambridge International branding and to make instructions clearer for candidates.

Answer **either** Question 1 **or** Question 2.

**EITHER**

- 1 Translate the following passage into Latin. Write your translation on **alternate** lines.

So the great army, under its seven leaders, camped in front of the seven gates of Thebes. Eteocles awaited the attack inside the walls. Before the battle he was so worried that he consulted the old prophet Tiresias, who answered 'Great indeed is the army that is attacking you. If you were to sacrifice Cadmus' youngest child, then perhaps Thebes would be saved.' Creon heard these words with fear and horror. He knew that his own son was the youngest descendant of Cadmus, and he planned to send the boy out of the city to safety. But, when the boy himself heard the prophecy, he said that he was too weak to fight, but that he could be of more good to his country than the bravest soldier. Then he ran to the wall and hurled himself to his death.

Thebes *Thebae, Thebarum* (f)  
 prophet *vates, -is* (m)  
 Tiresias *Tiresias, -ae* (m)

[Translation: 52]

[Style and fluency: 8]

**[Total: 60]**

OR

2 Read the passage and answer the questions which follow.

*The Emperor Galba, apparently trapped inside, has to decide what to do about the conspiracy of Otho. Members of his entourage give their advice, using a mixture of encouragement and sarcasm.*

Titus Vinius manendum intra domum, opponenda servitia, firmandos aditus, non eundem ad iratos censebat: daret malorum paenitentiae, daret bonorum consensui spatium: scelera impetu, bona consilia mora valescere, denique eundi ultro, si ratio sit, eandem mox facultatem, regressum, si paeniteat, in aliena potestate. festinandum ceteris videbatur antequam cresceret 5  
invalida adhuc coniuratio paucorum: trepidaturum etiam Othonem, qui furtim digressus, ad ignaros inlatus, cunctatione nunc et segnitia terentium tempus imitari principem discat. non expectandum ut compositis castris forum invadat et prospectante Galba Capitolium adeat, dum egregius imperator cum fortibus 10  
amicis ianua ac limine tenus domum cludit, obsidionem nimirum toleraturus. et praeclarum in servis auxilium si consensus tantae multitudinis et, quae plurimum valet, prima indignatio elanguescat. proinde intuta quae indecora; vel si cadere necesse sit, occurrendum discrimini: id Othoni invidiosius et 15  
ipsis honestum. repugnantem huic sententiae Vinium Laco minaciter invasit, stimulante Icelo privati odii pertinacia in publicum exitium.

Tacitus, *Histories* 1.32–3

*servitia, -orum* (n) slaves  
*tenu*s (+ abl.) as far as, up to  
*praeclarus, -a, -um* unreliable

- (a) Lines 1–2 (*Titus Vinius ... censebat*): what does Vinius propose to Galba in these lines? [6]
- (b) Lines 2–3 (*daret malorum ... spatium*): what does Vinius further suggest that Galba should do? [3]
- (c) Lines 3–5 (*scelera ... potestate*): what arguments does Vinius give here against leaving the palace? [7]
- (d) Lines 5–6 (*festinandum ... paucorum*): why were Galba's other advisers in favour of a speedy reaction? [4]
- (e) Lines 6–7 (*trepidaturum ... inlatus*): what, according to these advisers, is Otho likely to be feeling, and why? [4]
- (f) Lines 7–9 (*cunctatione ... adeat*): what **four** things should Galba **not** let Otho do? [4]
- (g) Lines 9–10 (*dum egregius ... toleraturus*): how is Galba mocked in these lines? [4]

- (h) Lines 11–12 (*et praeclarum ... elanguescat*): explain these further arguments against staying in the palace. [4]
- (i) Lines 12–14 (*proinde ... honestum*): identify and translate **two** moral terms used here to disparage staying put. [2]
- (j) Lines 14–15 (*repugnantem ... exitium*): how does Tacitus characterise Icelus' support of Laco? [2]
- (k) Explain the use of the gerundives in lines 1–2. [1]
- (l) Explain the mood of:
- (i) *daret* (line 2);
  - (ii) *valescere* (line 3);
  - (iii) *cresceret* (line 5);
  - (iv) *discat* (line 8). [8]
- (m) Identify the following from the passage:
- (i) a gerund;
  - (ii) an ablative absolute. [2]
- (n) Identify the following from the passage:
- (i) an impersonal verb;
  - (ii) a comparative adjective. [2]
- (o) Explain the case of each of the following nouns:
- (i) *consensui* (line 3);
  - (ii) *mora* (line 3);
  - (iii) *discrimini* (line 13). [6]
- (p) Identify a word in the passage after which *esse* has been omitted. [1]

[Total: 60]

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