

CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS

General Certificate of Education Advanced Subsidiary Level

LATIN

8282/1

PAPER 1: LANGUAGE

OCTOBER/NOVEMBER SESSION 2003

TO ISSUE: STANDARD ANSWER BOOKLET

Time allowed: 2 hours

SAMPLE PAPER

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the spaces provided on the answer paper/answer booklet.

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.

Write your answers on the separate answer paper provided.

If you use more than one sheet of paper, fasten the sheets together.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

All sections in this paper carry equal marks.

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

SECTION A: Translation of Latin Prose

QUESTION ONE (50 marks)

Translate into English:

Combat with a gigantic Gaul.

Both a Roman and a Gallic champion each with different qualities, engage in mortal combat. The victor is rewarded with the spoils of his enemy, and the accolades of his fellow soldiers.

Tum Gallus eximia corporis magnitudine processit et maxima voce “quem nunc,” inquit, “Roma virum fortissimum habet, procedat ad pugnam, ut eventus ostendat ultra gens sit bello melior.” Iuvenem armatum Romani adversus Gallum producunt. Recipiunt inde se ad stationem; et duo in medio relinquuntur, nequaquam pares. Corpus alteri magnitudine erat eximium, versicolori veste pictisque refulgens armis; media alterius statura armaque habilia magis quam decora. Ubi constiterunt inter duas acies, Gallus in advenientis arma hostis cum ingenti sonitu ensem deiecit; Romanus, cum scuto scutum inum perculisset, ruentem porrexit hostem. Iacentis inde corpus torque spoliavit, quem respersum cruore collo circumdedit suo. Defixerat pavor Gallos: Romani alacres ab statione obviam militi suo progressi, gratulantes laudantesque ad dictatorem perducunt.

Livy, *Ab Urbe Condita* VII. 9-10.

Glossary

Gallus, -i	M., a Gaul
eximius, -a, -um	remarkable
magnitudo, magnitudinis	F., greatness, size
eventus, -us	M., outcome, result
produco, -ere, -duxi, -ductum	lead forth
statio, stationis	F., place
alter ... alter	the one ... the other
versicolor, versicoloris	many coloured, of various colours
pictus, -a, -um	coloured
refulgeo, -ere, refulsi	gleam
medius, -a, -um	average
statura, -ae	F., height, stature
habilis, -is, -e	handy, convenient
deicio, -ere, deieci, deiectum	smash down
percello, -ere, perculi, perculsum	strike
porrigo, -ere, porrexi, porrectum	fell, bring down
torques, torquis	M./F., necklace, collar
spolio, -are, -avi, -atum	strip
respergo, -ere, respersi, respersum	sprinkle, splash
defigo, -ere, defixi, defixum	astound, shock
alacer, alacris, alacre	cheerful
obviam	(adv.), to meet
gratulor, -ari, gratulatus sum	congratulate
dictator, dictatoris	M., dictator

SECTION B: Translation of Latin Poetry

QUESTION ONE (50 marks)

Translate into English:

*Aeneas is warned not to attempt to visit
the lower world without taking the Golden Bough.*

Noctes atque dies patet atri ianua Ditis:
sed revocare gradum superasque evadere ad auras,
hoc opus, hic labor est. Pauci, quos aequus amavit
Iuppiter aut ardens evexit ad aethera virtus,
dis geniti, potuere. Tenent media omnia silvae,
Cocytusque sinu labens circumvenit atro.
Quod si tantus amor menti, si tanta cupido est
bis Stygios innare lacus, bis nigra videre
Tartara, et insano iuvat indulgere labori.
..... Latet arbore opaca
aureus ramus,
Iunoni infernae dictus sacer; hunc tegit omnis
lucus et obscuris claudunt convallibus umbrae.
Hoc sibi pulchra suum ferri Proserpina munus
instituit.

Virgil, *Aeneid* VI. 127-142

Glossary

Dis, Ditis**revoco, -are, -avi, -atum****evado, -ere, evasi, evasum****aequus, -a, -um****Iuppiter, Iovis****eveho, -ere, evexi, evectum****aethera, -ium****gigno, -ere, genui, genitum****Cocytus, -i****sinus, -us****quod si****cupido, cupidinis****Stygius, -a, -um****inno, -are, -avi, -atum****Tartara, -orum****insanus, -a, -um****indulgeo, -ere, indulsi****opacus, -a, -um****ramus, -i****Iuno, Iunonis****infernus, -a, -um****lucus, -i****convallis, convallis****Proserpina, -ae****instituo, -ere, institui, institutum**

M., Pluto (god of the Underworld)

call back; retrace

emerge

gracious

M., Jupiter (king of the gods)

take forth, raise up

N. pl., heavens

bear, produce, give birth

M., Cocytus (river in the Underworld)

M., boundary, curving

but if

F., desire, eagerness; passion, lust

Stygian, of the Underworld

cross

N. pl., Tartarus, the Underworld

mad, crazy

indulge in (with dat.)

dark

M., branch, bough

F., Juno (queen of the gods)

of the Underworld, infernal

M., wood

F., valley

F., Proserpine (wife of Pluto)

establish, require

SECTION C: Latin Grammar

Answer BOTH Question One and Question Two.

QUESTION ONE (20 marks)

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

defenderet = imperfect subjunctive in secondary sequence after misit

- (i) lavandae sunt manus tuae.
- (ii) villam quam parvo emeram nunc maximi aestimo.
- (iii) non paenitebat me libros illos non legisse.
- (iv) quo plus appropinquabant, eo magis timebamus.
- (v) rogavit me num puellam vidissem.
- (vi) eos, si vidissemus, certe cepissemus.
- (vii) hic liber mihi magno auxilio fuit.
- (viii) non timebamus ne pecuniam non invenirent.

QUESTION TWO (30 marks)**Translate any TEN sentences into Latin.**

- (i) I do not think that they will harm us.
- (ii) We shall send soldiers to protect our farmers.
- (iii) We will wait here until the consuls arrive.
- (iv) Give me back the many books that I gave you.
- (v) I would have told her the truth if she had asked me.
- (vi) When they had reached the river, they pitched camp.
- (vii) We saw the children who were playing in the marketplace.
- (viii) Having counted the money, they hid it in the wood.
- (ix) She said that they had not seen anyone entering the city.
- (x) Because the enemy attacked, the slaves fled from the house.
- (xi) They warned me not to try to persuade him.
- (xii) Did the Romans want to conquer Africa or Asia?
- (xiii) We do not know where we are or where we are going.
- (xiv) If I shout, come as quickly as possible.
- (xv) Caesar praised his soldiers so that they would fight more bravely.

MARKING SCHEDULE

SECTION A: Translation of Latin Prose

QUESTION ONE (50 marks)

1. Translation: divide into small sections of roughly equal difficulty and length, and award 2 marks for each section. (50 marks)
 Each section is worth 2 marks if all the meaning is accurately conveyed, 1 mark if half the meaning is accurately conveyed, and no mark if less than half the meaning is conveyed.
 Express the total as a percentage, then divide by two for a mark out of fifty.

SECTION B: Translation of Latin Poetry

QUESTION ONE (50 marks)

1. Translation: divide into small sections of roughly equal difficulty and length, and award 2 marks for each section. (50 marks)
 Each section is worth 2 marks if all the meaning is accurately conveyed, 1 mark if half the meaning is accurately conveyed, and no mark if less than half the meaning is conveyed.
 Express the total as a percentage, then divide by two for a mark out of fifty.

SECTION C: Latin Grammar

QUESTION ONE (20 marks)

1. Each of the five sentences chosen is worth 8 marks. Out of this eight: (20 marks)
 four marks are for the translation, with 1 mark off for every mistake; and the other four are for a correct grammatical identification and explanation (2 marks for each).
 E.g., (v) rogavit me num puellam vidissem.
 He asked me whether I had seen the girl. (4 marks)
 num puellam vidissem = a reported question (2 marks)
 vidissem = pluperfect subjunctive, reflecting an original question in the past in secondary sequence after rogavit (2 marks)

Note: Candidates who attempt more than five answers should not get any advantage; their first five answers only should be marked.

Divide the total mark by two for a mark out of 20.

QUESTION TWO (30 marks)

1. Each of the ten sentences chosen is worth 6 marks. One mark is lost for every mistake. (30 marks)
 Divide the total mark by two for a mark out of 30.
 Note: Candidates who attempt more than ten answers should not get any advantage; their first ten answers only should be marked.