INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

• Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the spaces provided on the Answer Booklet. Please write clearly and in capital letters.
• Use black ink.
• Answer one question from Section A and one question from Section B.
• Read each question carefully. Make sure you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
• 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 100.
• This document consists of 12 pages. Any blank pages are indicated.
Answer one question from Section A and one question from Section B.

Section A – Language

Answer either Question 1 or Question 2.

Unprepared Translation and Comprehension

1 Read the passage and answer all the questions.

Hannibal is forced to abandon his attempt to link up with a detachment of Carthaginians, who are cut off in the citadel of Locris by the arrival of a Roman army. When the Romans take over the city, they treat the inhabitants much worse than the Carthaginians did.

Next morning Hannibal gave orders that his men should move forward against the Romans with all possible vigour, while those inside commenced operations from the citadel.

Hannibal omnibus ad oppugnationem paratis iam appropinquabat muris, cum repente in eum patetacta porta erumpunt Romani. ducentos occidunt: ceteros Hannibal in castra recipit. deinde nuntio misso ad eos qui in arce erant ut se ipsi defenderent, nocte motis castris abit.

illi qui in arce relict i erant, igni iniecto aedificis ut hostes morarentur, currendo agmen Hannibalis ante noctem adsecuti sunt. Scipio ut et arcem reliquit ab hostibus et vacua vidit castra, vocatos ad contionem¹ Locrenses graviter ob perfidiam incusavît². de principibus supplicium sumpit³ civibusque dixit ut Romam mitterent legatos; quicquid senatus constituisset, eam fortunam habituros esse; etsi male de populo Romano meriti essent, in meliore statu sub iratis Romanis futuros esse quam sub amicis Carthaginiensibus fuerint. tum, praesidio ad custodiendam urbem relictio, ipse cum quibus venerat copiis discessit.

sed milites Romani tantum Carthaginienses scelere atque avaritia superaverunt ut non armis sed vitii⁴ viderentur certarë⁵. nihil in cives foedum est praetermissum⁶ aut a duce aut a militibus; in corpora ipsorum, in liberos, in coniuges infandae iniuriae sunt factae. non modo templa sunt violata sed Proserpinae etiam thesauri⁷ omni aetate intacti.

Livy XXIX 7–8 (adapted)

Names

Hannibal, -is (m)  Hannibal (a Carthaginian commander)
Scipio, -onis (m)  Scipio (a Roman commander)
Locrenses, -ium (m pl)  the Locrians
Carthaginienses, -ium (m pl)  the Carthaginians
Proserpina, -ae (f)  Proserpina (a goddess)
Words
1 contio, -onis (f) a meeting, assembly
2 incuso, -are, -avi, -atus I criticise
3 supplicium sumo, -ere, sumpsi, sumptus de (+ abl.) I inflict the death penalty on
4 vitium, -i (n) crime
5 certo, -are, -avi, -atus I compete
6 praetermitto, -ere, -misi, -missus I omit, overlook
7 thesaurus, -i (m) treasury

(a) Hannibal ... abiit (lines 1–4):
   (i) after making preparations for his attack, what was Hannibal doing? [1]
   (ii) what happened which forced him to change his plans? [2]
   (iii) to whom did he send a message? [1]
   (iv) what did the message say? [1]

(b) Translate lines 5–12 (illi qui ... discessit) into English.

Remember that extra credit will be given for good English.

Please write your translation on alternate lines. [30]

(c) sed milites ... intacti (lines 13–16): how does Livy convey his disgust at the way in which the Romans treated the Locrians?

You should mention both what he says and how he says it.

Make three points, referring closely to the Latin in your answer. [6]

(d) State what part of the verb is each of the following:
   (i) currendo (line 5) [1]
   (ii) motis (line 3) [1]

(e) Explain why the following verbs are subjunctive:
   (i) defenderent (line 3) [1]
   (ii) viderentur (line 14) [1]

(f) Explain the use of the ablative in the following:
   (i) nuntio (line 3) [1]
   (ii) aetate (line 16) [1]

(g) Give the present infinitive active of the following verbs:
   (i) relictō (line 11) [1]
   (ii) discessit (line 12) [1]

(h) ipsorum (line 15): to whom or what does this refer? [1]
Drusus was so eager to win the greatest glory that he used to pursue the enemy far from the battlefield\(^1\). He defeated the German tribes in several battles and drove them back across the river Rhine, until he was stopped by a huge apparition\(^2\) of a barbarian woman holding a sword. Speaking to him in Latin, she warned him to proceed no further.

For these victories he received a triumph and was chosen as consul. Not long after returning to his army, however, he died in his camp. His body was taken to Rome by leading men from all the towns which lay along the route. The senate granted him many honours, amongst which was an arch constructed on the Appian Way and the name ‘Germanicus’, to be held forever by himself and his descendants\(^3\).
Section B – Prescribed Literature

Answer either Question 3 or Question 4.

3 Read both passages and answer the questions.

Tacitus, *Annals* XV 36

(a) What picture of Nero is conveyed in this passage?
You should comment on what Tacitus says and on his use of language.

Marks are awarded for the quality of written communication in your answer. [25]
ceterum Nero usus est patriae ruinis exstruxitque domum in qua haud proinde gemmae et aurum miraculo essent, solita pridem et luxu vulgata, quam arva et stagna et in modum solitudinis hinc silvae inde aperta spatia et prospectus, magistris et machinatoribus Severo et Celere, quibus ingenium et audacia erat etiam quae natura denegavisset per artem temptare et viribus principis inludere. namque ab lacu Averno navigabilem fossam usque ad ostia Tiberina depressuros promiserant squalenti litore aut per montes adversos. neque enim aliud umidum gignendis aquis occurrit quam Pomptinae paludes: cetera abrupta aut arentia, ac si perrumpi possent, intolerandus labor nec satis causae. Nero tamen, ut erat incredibilium cupidor, effodere proxima Averno iuga conisus est; manentque vestigia iritae spei.

ceterum urbis quae domui supererant non, ut post Gallica incendia, nulla distinctione nec passim erecta, sed dimensis vicorum ordinis et latis viarum spatiiis cohibitaque aedificiorum altitudine ac patefactis areis additisque porticibus, quae frontem insularum protegerent. eas porticus Nero sua pecunia exstructurum purgatasque areas dominis traditurum pollicitus est. addidit praemia pro cuiusque ordine et rei familiaris copiis finivitque tempus intra quod effectis domibus aut insulis apiscerentur.

Tacitus, *Annals* XV 42–43

(b) In this passage, how does Tacitus show both disapproval and approval of Nero’s various building projects?

**Marks are awarded for the quality of written communication in your answer.** [25]
Do not answer Question 4 if you have already answered Question 3.

4 Read both passages and answer the questions.

ubi satis explorata sunt quae voluit, in unum omnes convocat quibus maxuma necessitudo et plurumum audaciae inerat. eo convenere senatorii ordinis <list of 12 names>; praeterea ex equestri ordine <list of 4 names>; ad hoc multi ex coloniis et municipiis, domi nobiles. erant praeterea complures paulo occultius consili huiusce participes nobiles, quos magis dominationis spes hortabatur quam inopia aut alia necessitudo. ceterum iuventus pleraque, sed maxume nobilium, Catilinae ineptis favebat: quibus in otio vel magnifice vel molliter vivere copia erat, incerta pro certis, bellum quam pacem malebant. fuere item ea tempestate qui crederent M. Licinium Crassum non ignarum eius consili fuisse: quia Cn. Pompeius invisus ipsi magnum exercitum ductabat, cuiusvis opes voluisse contra illius potentiam crescere, simul confisum, si coniuratio valuisse, facile apud illos principem se fore.

sed antea item coniuravere pauci contra rem publicam, in quibus Catilina fuit; de qua quam verissume potero dicam. L. Tullo et M'. Lepido consulibus P. Autronius et P. Sulla designati consules legibus ambitus interrogati poenas dederant. post paulo Catilina pecuniarum repetundarum reus prohibitus erat consulatum petere, quod intra legitumos dies profiteri nequiverat.

Sallust, Bellum Catilinae 17–18

(a) What picture does this passage give of Catiline and his supporters, and how does Sallust's style of writing add to its effectiveness?

Marks are awarded for the quality of written communication in your answer. [25]
sed in ea coniuratione fuit Q. Curius, natus haud obscuro loco, flagitiis atque facinoribus coopertus, quem censores senatu probri gratia moverant. Huic homini non minor vanitas inerat quam audacia: neque reticere, quae audierat, neque suamet ipse scelera occultare, prorsus neque dicere neque facere quicquam pensi habebat. erat ei cum Fulvia muliere nobili stupri vetus consuetudo; cui cum minus gratus esset, quia inopia minus largiri poterat, repente glorians maria montesque polluceri coeptit et minari interdum ferro, ni sibi obnoxia foret; postremo ferocius agitare quam solitus erat. at Fulvia insolentiae Curi causa cognita tale periculum rei publicae haud occultum habuit, sed sublato auctore de Catilinae coniuratione quae quoque modo audierat compluribus narravit. ea res in primis studia hominum accendit ad consulatum mandandum M. Tullio Ciceroni. namque antea pleraque nobilitas aestuabat et quasi pollui consulatum credebant, si eum quamvis egregius homo novus adeptus foret. sed ubi pericum advenit, invidia atque superbia post fuere. igitur comitiis habitis consules declarantur M. Tullius et C. Antonius, quod factum primo popularis coniurationis concusserat.

Sallust, Bellum Catilinae 23–24

(b) How does Sallust make this passage a gripping narrative?

Marks are awarded for the quality of written communication in your answer. [25]