

U5th GCSE Latin

Revision Unseen Booklet

Passage 1a (2014 June) – Relative Clauses 1

Ancus was ruling Rome well for twenty-four years. When he had died, the Romans chose Tarquinius as their new king. This man, whom the citizens admired in both peace and war, made the city of Rome much more powerful. For he waged war with the Latins, a fierce tribe. When the enemy had been defeated, having returned to the city, he prepared games bigger than before and ordered the citizens to build a strong wall around the city.

At that time very many people supported Tarquinius; however, he had some enemies, among whom were the two sons of Ancus, who made a very daring plan to kill the king in the middle of the palace.

Understanding the Grammar

- (a) Accusative – ‘For twenty-four years’
- (b) Ablative absolute – ‘When he had died’
- (c) ‘I read’ and ‘I choose’ – ‘I choose’
- (d) Deponent
- (e) Comparative, ‘more powerful’
- (f) ‘Which’ (relative pronoun), ‘as ... as possible’ (+ superlative), ‘than’ (after a comparative), ‘how...!’ (+ adjective as part of an exclamation) – ‘Than’ because of *maiores*
- (g) Dative – *imperavit* takes the dative
- (h) (Irregular) superlative adjective
- (i) Purpose clause – No verb of ordering (*imperavit*)

Passage 1b (2014 June) – Ablative Absolutes

The sons of Ancus, after they had offered money, persuaded two shepherds to commit a dreadful crime. They, carrying their farming tools with which they were accustomed to work in the fields, approached the palace. Suddenly they pretended to fight very angrily between themselves. Since their shouts were so loud that they were even heard in the palace, guards immediately led them to the king himself.

When Tarquinius asked why they were fighting so violently, one began to say many things. While the king was listening to him, the other drove an axe, which he had lifted up, into his head. Then the shepherds, with the axe left behind in the wound, escaped as quickly as possible. The son of Tarquinius, although he tried to save his dying father, soon announced very sadly to the citizens that the king had been killed.

Passage 2a (2011 January) – Conditionals

Once Rome was being attacked by Porsenna, king of the Etruscans. There was such great danger that the citizens were afraid that the enemy would capture the city. At that time Gaius Mucius, a very brave young man, said to the senators that he had a very daring plan to save the fatherland from danger. 'I want to cross the river Tiber and enter the enemies' camp,' he said. 'If I am able to kill Porsenna, I hope that the Etruscans will leave the city.' When this plan had been praised by the senators, Mucius having gone out of the city at night, set out towards the camp of the Etruscans.

Understanding the Grammar

- (a) Ablative
- (b) Signpost word (adjective) – Result clause
- (c) Ablative – 'At that time'
- (d) The subject of the main verb (*dixit*): Gaius Mucius
- (e) 'Plan', 'advice', 'council' – 'Plan'
- (f) Gerundive
- (g) Accusative
- (h) Future – 'If I am able' (hidden present in English)
- (i) Future active infinitive
- (j) Perfect active participle (PAP)

Passage 2b (2011 January) – Participles 1

Mucius, after he reached the enemies' camp, caught sight of a man who was giving money to the soldiers. Thinking that he was Porsenna, he killed him with a sword hidden under his clothing. In a short time, however, he understood that he had not killed the king but his secretary. Mucius, immediately captured by the soldiers, was dragged to the king. Mucius, asked who he was and when he had come from, replied, 'I am a Roman citizen. If you kill me, there are very many others who will try to kill you.' Porsenna at first very angrily ordered the guards to throw Mucius into the fire. However, when he had seen that he was not afraid of this most cruel punishment, admired his courage so much that he decided to free him.

Passage 3a (2013 January) – *cum* Clauses

Phocion was a very famous leader who used to fight so bravely on behalf of his fatherland that everyone favoured him. Although he was able to be rich, he preferred to live modestly. But when he had nearly reached the end of his life, he provoked the anger of the citizens against himself.

For at that time many feared that the enemy would attack the city in a few days. Therefore, the citizens encouraged Phocion to guard the port, without which they were not able to bring in food. However, he replied to everyone listening that there was no danger. But when the port had been captured by the enemy, the Athenians drove Phocion out of the city, accused of treachery.

Prose Composition Challenge

- (a) cum duces pugnarent, hostes ad urbem non advenerunt.
- (b) cum verba civis audivissemus, timebam.
- (c) cum patria custodiretur, omnes duci faverunt.
- (d) cum hostes portam oppugnassent, rex militibus auxilium dedit.
- (e) cum vita in magno periculo esset, ab urbe fugi.

Passage 3b (2013 January) – Passive Verbs

Afterwards, when Phocion was recalled to the city, the citizens gathered into the forum to catch sight of the famous leader. Some praised his virtues in a loud voice; the rest, however, shouted angrily that he had handed over the port to the enemy. And so, although Phocion was now an old man, the Athenians decided to punish him with death.

While a very sad Phocion was led away by guards, a certain companion approached him. 'Phocion,' he said, crying, 'how cruelly you are suffering!'

He replied, 'Don't be surprised; for many very good men have had this death.'

In this way a man, who had held the greatest power, was killed by the Athenians. So great was their anger that no-one dared to bury his body.

Passage 4a (2015 June) – Indirect Statement

Scipio was a very fierce leader in war, but showed the utmost kindness. For once, when he had captured a certain city, he held many prisoners. Among them was a girl so beautiful that she turned the eyes of everyone to her. Scipio, when he found out that she was engaged to Allucius, the leader of the tribe of the Celtiberi, ordered his soldiers to invite him to the camp.

When Allucius arrived, Scipio spoke to him with kind words. 'As soon as I caught sight of your fiancée,' he said, 'I understood that she was a woman of great importance; and so I kept her safe in order to return her to you. If you believe that I am a good man, you will be able to trust all Romans.'

Prose Composition Challenge

- (a) mihi dixisti illas puellas cibum tenere.
- (b) intellegimus virum principi pecuniam reddidisse.
- (c) miles credidit ducem urbes capturum esse.
- (d) captivus cognovit se ad castra invitatum esse.

Passage 4b (2015 June) – *ad* + Gerundive

When he had heard these words, Allucius, holding the hand of Scipio, promised that he would be a faithful friend of the Romans. Meanwhile, the girl's father entered the camp carrying gold in order to buy back his daughter. Although Scipio wanted to free her without a price, her father begged him in a loud voice to accept the money.

At first Scipio gladly accepted the gift. Then, when the gold had been placed in front of his feet, he said to Allucius, 'I give this money, which her father has offered to me, to you as a wedding gift.' Allucius was overcome with such great joy that he returned home very happy with the girl. In this way Scipio was accustomed to defeat everyone not only with arms but also with mercy.

Passage 5a (2013 June) – *ut/ne* + Subjunctive 1

Publius Scipio was a Roman leader who had conquered many tribes in war. Even his enemies admired him on account of his bravery. When at last he was now an old man, he was living in his villa near the sea. He was so famous that very many people used to make a journey to his villa, because they were hoping that they would catch sight of such a great leader. Once some pirates, who previously had fought against the Romans, gathered at his villa in order to see him. But Scipio was afraid that they would come to attack his house. And so he preferred to drive them away rather than receive them.

Grammar Challenge

(a) indicative	pluperfect	active	3 rd sing.
(b) indicative	imperfect	deponent	3 rd plu.
(c) subjunctive	imperfect	active	3 rd sing.
(d) indicative	imperfect	active	3 rd sing.
(e) infinitive	future	active	(masc. acc. plu.)
(f) indicative	perfect	active	3 rd plu.
(g) subjunctive	imperfect	active	3 rd plu.
(h) infinitive	present	active	-

Passage 5b (2013 June) – Time Clauses

While the pirates were advancing to the gate of the villa, Scipio and his terrified slaves were preparing everything to drive them back. Therefore, the pirates, when their weapons had been put down, approached the door slowly. Then they announced in a great voice that they were not enemies of Scipio, but admirers of his bravery. The pirates even begged that Scipio himself should now come out. After the slaves reported these things to Scipio, he himself opened the door and invited the pirates to dinner. Greeted kindly in this way by Scipio, the pirates gave him many gifts, which they are accustomed to offer to the gods. Then, rejoicing very greatly because Scipio had received them gladly, they returned to their ships.

Passage 6a (2013 June) – Superlatives 1

At that time, Tiberius Gracchus, a very good young man and the son of a very famous father, was made tribune. Gracchus had many virtues, but led the city of Rome into very serious danger. For he announced that he wanted to make new laws in order to give fields to poor citizens. Many supported him, but he quickly provoked the anger of the senators, because he had not sought their advice. Some were even afraid that Gracchus would dare to make himself king. Therefore, the senators, when they found out that Gracchus and his companions had gathered at the Capitol, in the forum pondered that they ought to do.

Grammar Challenge

long	<i>longus</i>	<i>longior</i>	<i>longissimus</i>
sad	<i>tristis</i>	<i>tristior</i>	<i>tristissimus</i>
wretched	<i>miser</i>	<i>miserior</i>	<i>miserrimus</i>
easy	<i>facilis</i>	<i>facilior</i>	<i>facillimus</i>
good	<i>bonus</i>	<i>melior</i>	<i>optimus</i>
bad	<i>malus</i>	<i>peior</i>	<i>pessimus</i>
great	<i>magnus</i>	<i>maior</i>	<i>maximus</i>
small	<i>parvus</i>	<i>minor</i>	<i>minimus</i>
much	<i>multus</i>	<i>plus</i>	<i>plurimus</i>

Passage 6b (2013 June) – *ut/ne* + Subjunctive 2

The consul Scipio was afraid that Gracchus would destroy the power of the senators. And so he encouraged them all to save Rome. When they had heard this, the senators hurried to the Capitol, carrying arms. There, Gracchus and his friends were preparing everything to resist them. However, the senators attacked them so fiercely that most fled terrified. The rest, who had defended Gracchus with the utmost bravery, were soon overwhelmed.

When Gracchus himself, running down from the Capitol, by chance fell to the ground, Lucius Rufus wounded him with a sword as he tried to get up. In this way, Gracchus, since he had received a very serious wound, suffered a cruel death. On the same day, his body was thrown into the river.

Passage 7a (2012 January) – Relative Clauses 2

Caesar was a very bold general who had the greatest courage of all the Roman leaders. For he was never afraid of danger; he always preferred to fight than to flee. Once in battle he caught sight of a standard-bearer terrified by the danger and preparing to flee. When Caesar saw him, stretching his hand to the enemy, he shouted, 'Where are you going away to? Over there are men with whom we are fighting!' Then he seized the standard-bearer by the throat in order to send him back into the battle against the enemy. In this way, since he had warned one soldier with his hands and words, he gave hope of victory back to the whole army.

Grammar Challenge

- (a) *virtutem, periculum, aquiliferum (x2), manum, hostes (x2), proelium, militem, spem*
- (b) *ducum, victoriae*
- (c) *exercitui*
- (d) *proelio, periculo, iugulo, modo, minibus, verbis*
- (e) *audacissimus, maximam*
- (f) *pugnare, fugere (x2)*
- (g) *tendens (nom), parantem (acc)*
- (h) *remitteret*
- (i) *monuisset*
- (j) *quem*

Passage 7b (2012 January) – Infinitives

At that time, the Roman soldiers admired Caesar's courage so much that they willingly followed him. Once, in a war which Caesar was waging against the Gauls, the Gauls were crushing the Roman forces most fiercely. Caesar, when he had caught sight that some centurions had been killed and the rest had been worn out by such serious wounds that they were not now able to resist, he himself dared to advance most daringly into the first line of battle. Then, he loudly encouraged the centurions, called on by name, to drive back the enemy. When this had been seen, the soldiers, previously terrified, now began to fight more bravely. In this way Caesar very often taught the legions, who were prepared to be conquered, to conquer.

Passage 8a (2017 June) – Comparatives

At that time Antony, who was holding Asia, married Cleopatra, the queen of Egypt. Then he decided to wage war against Octavian, with his wife Cleopatra persuading, who also desired to rule the city of Rome. Octavian, however, was not only a better general than Antony, but also had faster ships.

The day of greatest danger arrived; the forces of Antony and Octavian fought in a naval battle at Actium. When Cleopatra soon fled, Antony, after he had left behind his own ships, followed the fleeing queen. In this way the general, who had ought to punish deserters, himself was a deserter of his own army.

Exam Comprehension Questions

- 1) He held Asia (1); he married Cleopatra/the queen of Egypt (1)
- 2)
 - a. He was persuaded by (1) Cleopatra/his wife (1)
 - b. (She wanted) to rule/be queen of (1) Rome (1)
- 3) He was a better (1) general/leader (1); (he had) faster (1) ships (1)
- 4) (The day) of the very great/the greatest (1) danger (1)
- 5) He abandoned (1) his sailors (1) and followed (1) the queen (1)
- 6) He should have (1) punished deserters (1) (but) he was now a deserter (1) of his army (1)

Passage 8b (2017 June) – Pronouns

Octavian preferred to save with words those whom he was able to kill with a sword. And so he shouted to the soldiers of Antony that Antony had escaped from the battle and was asking why they were fighting in vain without their leader. They, because they knew that the smallest hope of victory remained, after they had put down their weapons, handed themselves over to Octavian.

The defeated Antony fled to Egypt and, since everyone was now supporting Octavian, killed himself. Cleopatra held an asp to her body and died from its poison. After the way had been completed in this way, Octavian, having returned to Rome, received the whole empire. He was such a man that very many thought that he was similar to a god. For no-one was either luckier than him in war or kinder in peace.

Passage 9a (2016 June) – *ut/ne* + Subjunctives 3

In that year, a most dreadful thing happened in Rome. Agrippina, Nero's mother, was a very powerful woman. Some thought that she held too much power; however, no-one believed that Nero would dare to kill his own mother. But Nero was so cruel that he decided to commit this crime, which he had been thinking about for a long time.

And so he called two faithful friends to him to ask for their advice. At first they were silent; then they said that a freedman, called Anicetus, would gladly kill Agrippina. When he had heard this, Nero ordered Anicetus to set out immediately to Agrippina's villa with soldiers.

Exam Comprehension Questions

- 1) A very dreadful/dire/awful (1) thing/event (1)
- 2) Some people thought she had too much power (1)
- 3) Nero (1) would dare (1) to kill (1) his mother
- 4)
 - a. He was cruel (1)
 - b. He had thought about it (1) for a long time (1)
- 5) To seek/ask for (1) advice/a plan (1)
- 6)
 - a. They were silent/quiet (1)
 - b. A freedman (1) (called) Anicetus (1) would kill Agrippina (1) willingly/gladly (1)
- 7) To set out (1) to Agrippina's house/villa (1) with soldiers (1)

Passage 9b (2016 June) – Present Participles

That same night Anicetus positioned soldiers around Agrippina's villa. He himself burst through the door with faithful companions. They entered the house so quickly that they easily overwhelmed a few slaves who had been left behind to protect their mistress. The other terrified slaves had escaped beforehand.

Soon Anicetus found the unfortunate Agrippina sitting with a slave girl. Agrippina, when the slave girl was leaving, said, 'Surely you are not also leaving me?' As soon as she saw Anicetus lifting his sword, she understood why he had come. Then, offering her stomach to Anicetus, she shouted out, 'Wound me here!' In a short time, worn out by very many wounds, Agrippina died. Thus, the words of the astrologers, who had predicted that Nero would cause the death of his mother, were true.

Passage 10a (2012 June) – Superlatives 2

Pedanius had very many slaves. Once Pedanius was killed by one of his own slaves. At that time, the Romans were keeping an ancient tradition: when a master had been killed in this way, they were accustomed to punish all the slaves who were living in the same house. While the senators were thinking about this matter, a great crowd of citizens hurried to the Senate House, shouting, 'Don't kill so many innocent slaves!' But a certain man, named Cassius, made a strong speech among the senators in which he sought the most serious punishment for a most dreadful crime.

Grammar Challenge

- *audeo, audere, ausus sum and gaudeo, gaudere, gavisus sum*
conor, egredior, hortor, ingredior, loquor, miror, morior, patior, proficiscor, progredior, regredior, sequor, videor
- *audeo, coepi, conor, constituo, cupio, debeo, malo, nolo, possum, soleo, timeo, volo*
- Prohibitions (*noli(te)* + Infinitive), Indirect statement (ATNVerb + Accusative + Infinitive), Indirect commands after *iubeo*

Passage 10b (2012 June) – Questions

'It is not always good, senators, to follow the traditions handed down by our ancestors. However, nor what will happen is slaves are able to kill masters without punishment? Surely you do not believe that this slaves alone prepared his plans without others? Surely the rest knew what this one wanted to do?'

Cassius was trying to persuade the senators with these words so that they might punish all the slaves of Pedanius, both the wicked ones and the loyal ones. Some were afraid that the innocent would thus be punished unfairly. But Cassius had spoken so forcefully among the senators that no-one dared to go against his opinion. Therefore, the senators, with a few resisting, immediately sent out soldiers to kill all the slaves of Pedanius.