



Answer **either** Section A or Section B.

### Section A: Comprehension and Grammar

Read the passage below carefully and answer the questions which follow.

*Pliny, as governor of the province of Bithynia, writes to the emperor Trajan to obtain his approval for the construction of a bath-house in the city of Prusa.*

mihi nuper quaerenti, domine, Prusae ubi posset balineum aedificari, placuit locus in quo fuit aliquando domus, ut audio, pulchra, nunc deformis ruinis. per hoc enim efficiemus ut foedissima facies urbis renovetur atque etiam ut ipsa civitas amplietur, nec ulla aedificia tollantur, sed quae vetustate sublapsa sunt restituantur in melius.

est autem huius domus condicio talis: tradiderat eam in testamento Polyaeus Claudio Caesari iussitque in peristylio templum ei fieri, reliqua ex domo locari. ex ea reditus diu civitas accepit; sed paulatim spoliata, deinde peristylio collapso domus tota neglecta est, ac iam paene nihil ex ea nisi situs superest. quem si tu, domine, civibus donaveris, propter opportunitatem loci pro summo munere accipient. ego, si permiseris, cogito in area vacua balineum collocare, eum autem locum in quo aedificia fuerunt porticibus amplecti atque tibi consecrare, cuius beneficio elegans opus dignumque nomine tuo fiet.

exemplar testamenti misi tibi; ex quo cognosces Polyaeum multas res ad eandem domum ornandam reliquisse quae, ut domus ipsa, perierunt: a me tamen in quantum potuerit repetentur.

Pliny, *Letters* 10.70 (adapted)

#### Names

<i>Prusa, -ae</i> (f)	Prusa (a city in the province of Bithynia)
<i>Polyaeus, -i</i> (m)	Polyaeus
<i>Claudius Caesar, Claudii Caesaris</i> (m)	the emperor Claudius

#### Words

<i>balineum, -i</i> (n)	bath-house
<i>peristylium, -i</i> (n)	forecourt
<i>loco, locare</i>	I lease, rent out
<i>reditus, -us</i> (m)	income
<i>exemplar, -is</i> (n)	copy

- 1 *mihi ... ruinis* (lines 1–2):
- (a) what has Pliny been doing recently? [1]
- (b) what does he say about the result of his efforts? [3]
- 2 *per hoc ... melius* (lines 2–4): what will be the advantages of Pliny's plan? [5]
- 3 *est autem ... superest* (lines 5–8): describe how this property came to be in its present condition. [7]
- 4 *quem si tu ... tuo fiet* (lines 8–12): how does Pliny try to involve Trajan in his project? [9]
- 5 Translate *exemplar ... repetentur* (lines 13–15).  
**Please write your translation on alternate lines.** [10]
- 6 State and explain the case of the following, using a translation if you think it is helpful:
- (a) *quaerenti* (line 1) [2]
- (b) *huius* (line 5) [2]
- (c) *ei* (line 6) [2]
- (d) *beneficio* (line 11) [2]
- 7 Which part of the verb are the following:
- (a) *efficiemus* (line 3)? [1]
- (b) *fieri* (line 6)? [1]
- (c) *donaveris* (line 9)? [1]
- 8 Give the present active infinitive of the following:
- (a) *accepit* (line 7) [1]
- (b) *reliquisse* (line 14) [1]
- 9 Explain why the following verbs need to be subjunctive, using a translation if you think it is helpful:
- (a) *posset* (line 1) [1]
- (b) *renovetur* (line 3) [1]

[Total: 50 marks]

## Section B: Prose Composition

Do not answer this section if you have already answered Section A.

10 Translate this passage into Latin prose.

You are reminded that marks will be awarded for the style of your translation.

**Please write your translation on alternate lines.**

**[50]**

Caesar had spent so much money that he was unable to repay his debts, and for that reason the Senate did not allow him to leave for his province. However, Crassus, who was the richest man in Rome, was looking for a powerful ally to support him against his rival Pompey. He was therefore happy to provide Caesar with five hundred gold pieces.

On his way to Gaul, Caesar stopped at the top of a mountain in a quiet village with a tiny number of inhabitants. There he heard one of his companions saying that he envied the life of such people, who did not seek great wealth or compete for power in the state. Caesar replied to him in a stern voice, 'I would rather be the first man in this place than second to anyone in Rome'.

### Names

Caesar	<i>Caesar, -is (m)</i>
Crassus	<i>Crassus, -i (m)</i>
Pompey	<i>Pompeius, -i (m)</i>
Gaul	<i>Gallia, -ae (f)</i>

### Words

rival	<i>competitor, -oris (m)</i>
gold piece	<i>talentum, -i (n)</i>
village	<i>vicus, -i (m)</i>

**END OF QUESTION PAPER**

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