



UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
International General Certificate of Secondary Education



LATIN

0480/01

Paper 1 Language

May/June 2007

1 hour 30 minutes

Additional Materials: Answer Booklet/Paper



READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

If you have been given an Answer Booklet, follow the instructions on the front cover of the Booklet.

Write your Centre number, candidate number and name on all the work you hand in.

Write in dark blue or black pen.

Do not use staples, paper clips, highlighters, glue or correction fluid.

Answer **all** questions.

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together.

The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part-question.

This document consists of **4** printed pages and **4** blank pages.



Section A

Translate into English:

Clodius's plot to murder his enemy Milo goes disastrously wrong

Clodius¹, qui iam diu Milonem² oderat³, eum interficere constituit. Clodius¹ igitur, cum sciret Milonem² iter certo die facturum esse, Roma pridie⁴ profectus est et ad suum fundum⁵ ivit. ibi Miloni² in itinere procedenti insidias⁶ collocare⁷ in animo habebat. postridie⁸ Milo², qui in senatu⁹ fuerat quoad¹⁰ senatores dimissi sunt¹¹, domum venit, vestes mutavit¹², paulisper uxorem exspectavit. ex urbe tandem profectus, 5
mox ad fundum⁵ Clodii¹ pervenit. statim complures cum telis in Milonem² impetum de loco superiore¹³ fecerunt et raedarium¹⁴ eius interfecerunt. cum autem Milo² ipse e raeda¹⁵ exiisset seque fortissime defenderet, alii eorum qui erant cum Clodio¹, gladiis strictis¹⁶, ad raedam¹⁵ cucurrerunt ut a tergo¹⁷ Milonem² oppugnarent, alii eius servos, qui post¹⁸ erant, aggressi sunt. pauci ex eis servis mortui sunt, sed 10
ceteri animo fideli ad raedam¹⁵ progrediebantur ut Milonem² adiuvarent. hi servi, ubi non solum ex ipso Clodio¹ audiverunt Milonem² interfectum esse sed etiam crediderunt rem veram esse, neque domino imperante neque sciente, Clodium¹ vulneratum interfecerunt.

CICERO (adapted)

¹ *Clodius, Clodii* (m) = Clodius, a Roman gang leader

² *Milo, Milonis* (m) = Milo, a rival gang leader

³ *odi, odisse* = I hate

⁴ *pridie* = the day before

⁵ *fundus, fundi* (m) = farm

⁶ *insidiae, insidiarum* (f) = an ambush, trap

⁷ *colloco, collocare, collocavi, collocatum* = I place, I set up

⁸ *postridie* = on the next day

⁹ *senatus, senatus* (m) = the senate

¹⁰ *quoad* = until

¹¹ *dimitto, dimittere, dimisi, dimissum* = I send away, I dismiss

¹² *muto, mutare, mutavi, mutatum* = I change

¹³ *superior* = higher

¹⁴ *raedarius, raedarii* (m) = coach driver, carriage driver

¹⁵ *raeda, raedae* (f) = coach, carriage

¹⁶ *stringo, stringere, strinxi, strictum* = I pull out, I unsheathe

¹⁷ *tergum, tergi* (n) = back, rear

¹⁸ *post* = behind

SECTION B CONTINUES ON NEXT PAGE

Section B

Read the following passage and answer the questions.

Caninius goes to help Duratius who is being besieged by Dumnacus

Caninius¹ legatus ad oppidum Lemonum² contendit³. epistulis nuntiisque Duratii⁴ cognoverat magnam multitudinem⁵ hostium in terras Pictonum⁶ intravisse. Duratius⁴ enim, qui princeps Pictonum⁶ erat, in amicitia⁷ Romanorum semper manserat, quamquam pars quaedam populi eius defecerat⁸. cum eo pervenisset Caninius¹ et e captivis certius audivisset Duratium⁴ a Dumnaco⁹, duce hostium, et multis hominum milibus¹⁰ in oppido clausum¹¹ oppugnari, castra munito loco posuit, quod infirmas¹² legiones hostibus opponere¹³ non ausus est. Dumnacus⁹, cum Caninium¹ appropinquare intellexisset, copiis omnibus ad legiones versis, castra Romana oppugnare coepit. cum complures dies in oppugnatione¹⁴ castrorum frustra egisset¹⁵ et magna suorum caede nullam partem munitionum¹⁶ delere potuisset, rediit ut Lemonum² iterum obsideret¹⁷.

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CAESAR (adapted)

¹ *Caninius, Caninii* (m) = Caninius, a Roman

² *Lemonum, Lemoni* (n) = Lemonum

³ *contendo, contendere, contendi, contentum* = I march

⁴ *Duratius, Duratii* (m) = Duratius

⁵ *multitudo, multitudinis* (f) = crowd

⁶ *Pictones, Pictonum* (m) = the Pictones (a tribe)

⁷ *amicitia, amicitiae* (f) = friendship

⁸ *deficio, deficere, defeci, defectum* = I desert

⁹ *Dumnacus, Dumnaci* (m) = Dumnacus

¹⁰ *milia, milium* (n) = thousands

¹¹ *claudio, claudere, clausi, clausum* = I shut up in

¹² *infirmus, -a, -um* = weak

¹³ *oppono, opponere, opposui, oppositum* = I put against, I expose

¹⁴ *oppugnatio, oppugnationis* (f) = attack

¹⁵ *ago, agere, egi, actum* = I spend

¹⁶ *munitio, munitionis* (f) = defence work, fortification

¹⁷ *obsideo, obsidere, obsedi, obsessum* = I besiege

- (a) What **two** things are we told about Caninius in the first sentence (*Caninius ...*) [1]
- (b) (i) What news had Caninius received?
(ii) How had he heard that news?
- (c) What do we learn in the sentence *Duratus enim ... defecerat* (lines 2–4) about the relationship Duratius and his people had with the Romans? [3]
- (d) When did Caninius receive further news from prisoners? [1]
- (e) (i) Who was Dumnacus, and what forces did he have? [2]
(ii) What action had Dumnacus and his forces taken? [2]
- (f) (i) How did Caninius react to what Dumnacus had done? [1]
(ii) Why did he react in this way? [1]
- (g) What **two** actions did Dumnacus take on hearing of Caninius' approach? [2]
- (h) *frustra* (line 9). Give **three** details from the sentence *cum complures ... obsideret* (lines 9–11) which show that Dumnacus' actions were in vain. [3]
- (i) Give **four** English words, one for each, derived wholly or partly from the same root as four of the following Latin words: *nuntiis* (line 1), *princeps* (line 3), *loco* (line 6), *intellexisset* (line 8), *delere* (line 10). [4]

[25]

