



UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
International General Certificate of Secondary Education

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LATIN

0480/01

Paper 1 Language

May/June 2009

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.

* 0 3 9 2 5 9 5 7 3 1 *

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



Section A

Translate the following passage into English. Write your translation **on alternate lines**.

While the Etruscans are besieging Rome, Mucius secretly enters their camp and kills the king's secretary by mistake for the king himself.

olim Porsenna¹, rex Etruscorum², urbem Romam obsidebat³. Romani igitur coacti sunt omnes pecudes⁴ ex agris in urbem agere et prohibiti sunt frumentum⁵ importare. mox magna inopia frumenti⁵ erat in urbe et Etrusci² sperabant se brevi tempore eam capturos esse. sed inter Romanos erat adulescens fortis, nomine Mucius⁶, qui, ut patriam servaret, constituit castra Etruscorum² clam⁷ intrare et Porsennam¹ interficere. veritus⁸ tamen ne, si consulum iniussu⁹ extra urbem iret, a custodibus Romanis caperetur ut transfuga¹⁰, ad senatum¹¹ ivit. 'transire flumen volo', inquit, 'et intrare castra hostium. magnum facinus¹², si dei adjuvant, est in animo'. senatores consilium adprobaverunt¹³. ille celato intra vestem gladio profectus est. ubi ad castra pervenit, veritus⁸ rogare quis Porsenna¹ esset, in magna turba¹⁴ prope tribunal¹⁵ regis stetit. ibi stipendium¹⁶ militibus dabatur et scriba¹⁷, qui cum rege sedebat eadem fere¹⁸ veste indutus¹⁹, multa diligenter faciebat. Mucius⁶, quod credebat hunc esse regem, gladio sumpto scribam¹⁷ pro²⁰ rege interfecit.

LIVY II, xi-xii (adapted and with omissions)

¹*Porsenna, Porsennae* (m) = Porsenna

²*Etrusci, Etruscorum* (m pl) = the Etruscans

³*obsideo, obsidere* = I besiege

⁴*pecus, pecudis* (f) = farm animal

⁵*frumentum, frumenti* (n) = corn

⁶*Mucius, Mucii* (m) = Mucius, a Roman

⁷*clam* = secretly

⁸*veritus* = having feared

⁹*iniussu* (+ genitive) = without the orders of

¹⁰*ut transfuga* = as a deserter

¹¹*senatus, senatus* (m) = senate

¹²*facinus, facinoris* (n) = deed

¹³*adprobo, adprobare* = I approve of

¹⁴*turba, turbae* (f) = crowd

¹⁵*tribunal, tribunalis* (n) = platform

¹⁶*stipendium, stipendii* (n) = pay

¹⁷*scriba, scribae* (m) = secretary

¹⁸*fere* = nearly

¹⁹*indutus* = dressed

²⁰*pro* (+ ablative) (here) = instead of

SECTION B CONTINUES ON NEXT PAGE

Section B

Read the following passage and answer the questions.

The rash behaviour of Chares leads to the unjust condemnation of Timotheus by the Athenians.

Chares¹, imperator Atheniensis, insulas quasdam, quae ab Athenis defecerant², summa difficultate³ capere conabatur. itaque Timotheus⁴, quamquam iam senex erat, ab Atheniensibus missus est cum Iphicrate⁵ ut Chari¹ auxilium ferrent. hi Samum⁶ profecti sunt, sed, cum ad eam insulam appropinquarent, accidit ut magna tempestas oriretur⁷. hanc evitare⁸ optimum esse arbitrati⁹, Timotheus⁴ et Iphicrates⁵ suam classem suppresserunt¹⁰; Chares¹ tamen, quod auctoritati¹¹ eorum cedere nolebat, ad insulam navigavit. quo cum pervenisset, nuntium ad eos misit ut sine mora¹² sequerentur. deinde cum Samiis¹³ temere¹⁴ proelium commisit¹⁵ et complures naves amisit. statim epistulam publice Athenas misit in qua scripsit se facile Samum⁶ capere potuisse, nisi a Timotheo⁴ et Iphicrate⁵ desertus esset¹⁶. Athenienses igitur eos domum revocatos proditiois¹⁷ accusaverunt¹⁸. damnatus est¹⁹ Timotheus⁴ et odio ingratorum civium coactus ab urbe discessit.

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NEPOS, *Timotheus*, 3 (adapted)

¹Chares, Charis (m) = Chares

²deficio, deficere, defeci = I revolt, defect

³difficultas, difficultatis (f) = difficulty

⁴Timotheus, Timothei (m) = Timotheus, an Athenian

⁵Iphicrates, Iphicratis (m) = Iphicrates, an Athenian

⁶Samus, Sami (f) = Samos, an island

⁷orior, oriri, ortus sum = I arise

⁸evito, evitare = I avoid

⁹arbitror, arbitrari, arbitratus sum = I think

¹⁰supprimo, supprimere, suppressi, suppressum = I hold back

¹¹auctoritas, auctoritatis (f) = authority, advice

¹²mora, morae (f) = delay

¹³Samii, Samiorum (m pl) = the Samians

¹⁴temere = rashly

¹⁵proelium committo, committere, commisi, commissum = I join battle

¹⁶desero, deserere, deserui, desertum = I desert, abandon

¹⁷proditio, proditiois (f) = treason, treachery

¹⁸accuso, accusare = I accuse

¹⁹damno, damnare = I condemn, find guilty

- (a) According to the first sentence, who was Chares and what was he trying to do? [1]
- (b) Quote from the first sentence and translate the Latin phrase which tells us how Chares was getting on with his task. [1]
- (c) (i) What were Timotheus and Iphicrates sent to do? [1]
 (ii) Why was it perhaps surprising that Timotheus was sent? [1]
- (d) What happened as Timotheus and Iphicrates were approaching the island of Samos? [1]
- (e) According to what we are told in lines 5–6 (*hanc ... suppresserunt*), how did Timotheus and Iphicrates react to this occurrence and why? [3]
- (f) Why did Chares sail to the island without them? [2]
- (g) After reaching the island, what message did Chares send to Timotheus and Iphicrates? [1]
- (h) What was the outcome of Chares' battle with the Samians? [1]
- (i) What claim did Chares make in the official letter he sent to Athens after the battle? [3]
- (j) How did the Athenians react to Chares' letter? [2]
- (k) Why did Timotheus leave Athens? [2]
- (l) Choose **four** of the following Latin words and **for each one** give an English word derived wholly or partly from the same root: *insulas* (line 1), *ferrent* (line 3), *sequerentur* (line 8), *domum* (line 11), *odio* (line 11). [4]

[25]

Copyright Acknowledgements:

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Section B © J C Rolfe, *Cornelius Nepos*, pp. 138, 140, Harvard University Press, 1929

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