



UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS  
International General Certificate of Secondary Education

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**LATIN**

**0480/01**

Paper 1 Language

**May/June 2012**

**1 hour 30 minutes**

Additional Materials: Answer Booklet/Paper

\* 3 9 8 7 2 0 6 5 5 9 \*

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

*Eretria surrenders to the Romans even though there is a Macedonian garrison in the city and an offer of help from the king of Macedon's regional commander, Philocles. However, the Romans do not gain much from their capture.*

Eretria summa vi oppugnabatur. imperator Romanus plurimas machinas tulerat ut urbem quam celerrime caperet. oppidani<sup>1</sup> primo segniter<sup>2</sup> muros defendebant; deinde, multis iam fessis vulnerisque, cum muri partem eversam operibus hostium vidissent, se dedere constituerunt. sed erat in urbe praesidium<sup>3</sup> Macedonum<sup>4</sup> quos non minus<sup>5</sup> quam Romanos timebant; et Philocles, regis praefectus, a proximo oppido nuntios misit qui nuntiarent praefectum brevi tempore perventurum esse si sustinerent obsidionem<sup>6</sup>. illi, in pacem intenti, tam segniter<sup>2</sup> munera belli<sup>7</sup> efficiebant ut, ceteris neglectis<sup>8</sup>, solum eam partem muri quae deleta erat defenderent. dux igitur Romanus media nocte, impetu scalis<sup>9</sup> facto, ab ea parte quae minime suspecta erat<sup>10</sup>, urbem cepit. omnes cives cum coniugibus<sup>11</sup> ac liberis in arcem fugerunt. mox in deditioem<sup>12</sup> venerunt. in oppido autem pecuniae aut praedae aut auri<sup>13</sup> non multum fuit.

based on LIVY XXXII, 16

<sup>1</sup>*oppidani, oppidanorum* (m. pl.) = townspeople

<sup>2</sup>*segniter* = lazily

<sup>3</sup>*praesidium, praesidii* (n.) = garrison

<sup>4</sup>*Macedo, Macedonis* (m.) = a Macedonian

<sup>5</sup>*minus* = less

<sup>6</sup>*obsidio, obsidionis* (f.) = siege

<sup>7</sup>*munera belli, munerum belli* (n. pl.) = military duties

<sup>8</sup>*neglego, neglegere* = I neglect

<sup>9</sup>*scala, scalae* (f.) = a ladder

<sup>10</sup>*suspicio, suspicere* = I suspect

<sup>11</sup>*coniunx, coniugis* (f.) = spouse

<sup>12</sup>*deditio, deditiois* (f.) = surrender

<sup>13</sup>*aurum, auri* (n.) = gold



SECTION B IS ON NEXT PAGE

## Section B

Read the following passage and answer the questions:

*Alexander the Great has received a secret warning about the untrustworthiness of his doctor, Philip, but allows him to continue the treatment.*

Alexander diu nemini nuntiavit quid in epistula scriptum esset. hanc epistulam	1
sub pulvino <sup>1</sup> , in quo incumbibat <sup>2</sup> , posuit. duobus post diebus medicus	2
cum poculo <sup>3</sup> in quo medicamentum <sup>4</sup> miscuerat <sup>5</sup> intravit. quo viso	3
Alexander epistulam sinistra manu tenens accepit poculum <sup>3</sup> et bibit	4
sine metu; tum Philippum epistulam legere iussit, nec a vultu legentis	5
movit oculos. ille, tota epistula diligentissime lecta, plus indignationis <sup>6</sup>	6
quam metus monstravit; epistula in terram iacta 'tua salute <sup>7</sup> ' inquit 'negas	7
crimen <sup>8</sup> quod mihi obiectum est <sup>9</sup> .' tum fomenta <sup>10</sup> corpori posuit; et	8
regem languidum <sup>11</sup> cibi viniq̄ue odore <sup>12</sup> excitavit. ubi vero medicamentum <sup>4</sup>	9
se diffudit <sup>13</sup> in venas <sup>14</sup> , primo animus, deinde corpus quoque salutem	10
suam recuperavit <sup>15</sup> . rex, tertio die postquam in hoc statu <sup>16</sup> fuerat,	11
in conspectum militum venit.	12

CURTIUS 111, 6 (adapted)

- <sup>1</sup>*pulvinus, pulvini* (m.) = cushion  
<sup>2</sup>*incumbo, incumbere* = I lie on  
<sup>3</sup>*poculum, poculi* (n.) = wine cup  
<sup>4</sup>*medicamentum, medicamenti* (n.) = medicine  
<sup>5</sup>*misceo, miscere* = I mix  
<sup>6</sup>*indignatio, indignationis* (f.) = indignation  
<sup>7</sup>*salus, salutis* (f.) (here) = health  
<sup>8</sup>*crimen, criminis* (n.) = charge, accusation  
<sup>9</sup>*obiectum est* (here) = has been made  
<sup>10</sup>*fomentum, fomenti* (n.) = ointment  
<sup>11</sup>*languidus, -a, -um* = lethargic  
<sup>12</sup>*odor, odoris* (m.) = smell  
<sup>13</sup>*diffundo, diffundere* = I disperse, spread through  
<sup>14</sup>*vena, venae* (f.) = vein  
<sup>15</sup>*recupero, recuperare* = I regain, recover  
<sup>16</sup>*status, status* (m.) = state, condition

- (a) Line 1 (*Alexander...scriptum esset*): how did Alexander react to the information received? [1]
- (b) Lines 1–2 (*hanc...posuit*): in what way did he conceal the letter? [1]
- (c) Lines 2–3 (*duobus...intravit*): when did the doctor next visit him? [1]
- (d) Lines 3–5 (*quo viso...sine metu*): describe in detail what Alexander did when he saw the doctor. [4]
- (e) Lines 5–6 (*tum...oculos*):
- (i) what did Alexander get Philip to do? [1]
  - (ii) what did Alexander do while Philip was doing this? [2]
- (f) Line 6: translate the phrase *tota epistula diligentissime lecta* in such a way that it fits in with the rest of the sentence. [2]
- (g) Lines 6–7 (*ille...iacta*): describe the various ways in which Philip reacted to the content of the letter. [3]
- (h) Lines 7–8 (*tua...obiectum est*): what proof was advanced by Philip to deny the charge? [1]
- (i) Lines 8–9 (*tum...excitavit*): how was Alexander revived by Philip? [1]
- (j) Lines 9–11 (*ubi vero...recuperavit*): how did the treatment gradually take effect? [1]
- (k) Lines 11–12 (*rex...venit*): how can we tell the treatment was successful? [1]
- (l) Choose **four** of the following Latin words and **for each one** give an English word derived wholly or partly from the same root: *nuntiavit* (line 1), *posuit* (line 2), *manu* (line 4), *legere* (line 5), *oculos* (line 6). [4]
- [25]





