



UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS  
International General Certificate of Secondary Education

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**LATIN**

**0480/01**

Paper 1 Language

**For Examination from 2013**

SPECIMEN PAPER

**1 hour 30 minutes**

Additional Materials: Answer Booklet/Paper

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**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.

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This document consists of **4** printed pages and **2** blank pages.



## Section A

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

*Alexander the Great fulfils a prophecy in an unusual way thanks to the cleverness of a mule driver.*

olim Alexander<sup>1</sup>, rex Macedonum<sup>2</sup>, cum exercitu suo ad terras Indorum<sup>3</sup> iter faciebat. certo die haruspex<sup>4</sup> ad regem venit. ille haruspex<sup>4</sup>, postquam dixerat regem in magno periculo esse, eum quoque monuit ut, si diu vivere vellet, occidi iuberet eum qui primus sibi, ex porta egresso, occurrisset<sup>5</sup>. itaque Alexander<sup>1</sup> imperavit ut milites asinarium<sup>6</sup>, qui forte regi ante omnes alios obviam ivit<sup>7</sup>, caperent et ad mortem ducerent. sic sperabat se praeceptum<sup>8</sup> haruspicis<sup>4</sup> perfecturum esse. asinarius<sup>6</sup> autem quaerebat cur rex eum innocentem<sup>9</sup> poena tam gravi puniret. Alexander<sup>1</sup> igitur illi dixit quid haruspex<sup>4</sup> monuisset. quibus verbis auditis, asinarius<sup>6</sup> inquit: 'si ita est, rex, praeceptum<sup>8</sup> haruspicis<sup>4</sup> alium, non me, huic morti destinavit<sup>10</sup>; nam asellus<sup>11</sup> quem ego ante me agebam prior<sup>12</sup> tibi occurrit<sup>5</sup>.' Alexander<sup>1</sup>, cum haec verba callida audiverat, tam laetus erat ut asellum<sup>11</sup>, non asinarium<sup>7</sup>, interfici iuberet. hoc modo Alexander<sup>1</sup> praebuit se regem sapientissimum esse.

based on Valerius Maximus 7.3 ext. 1

<sup>1</sup>Alexander Alexandri (m) = Alexander, The ruler of Macedonia

<sup>2</sup>Macedo Macedonis (m) = Macedonian

<sup>3</sup>Indi Indorum (m pl) = the people of India, Indians

<sup>4</sup>haruspex haruspicis (m) = soothsayer

<sup>5</sup>occurro occurrere occurri (+ dative) = I meet, run in to

<sup>6</sup>asinarius asinarii (m) = a mule driver

<sup>7</sup>obviam eo ire ivi itum (+ dative) = I meet

<sup>8</sup>praeceptum praecepti (n) = the command

<sup>9</sup>innocens innocentis = innocent (man)

<sup>10</sup>destino destinare destinavi destinatum = (here) I select, fix upon

<sup>11</sup>asellus aselli (m) = mule

<sup>12</sup>prior = (here) first



## Section B

Read the following passage and answer the questions.

*A woman takes an extraordinary course of action but a soldier tries to help her come to terms with her situation.*

matrona<sup>1</sup> quaedam, quae Ephesi<sup>2</sup> habitabat, tam nota<sup>3</sup> erat pudicitiae<sup>4</sup> ut ab omnibus feminis illius loci laudaretur. haec igitur, cum maritus suus mortuus esset, corpus in monumentum<sup>5</sup> et ibi custodire constituit. lacrimare diebus ac totis noctibus coepit. sic neque cibum neque vinum accipere volebat. neque parentes neque propinqui<sup>6</sup> ei persuadere poterant ut e monumento<sup>5</sup> exiret. cum matrona ancilla fidelissima manebat quae lumen<sup>7</sup> renovabat<sup>8</sup>. nunc 5 femina iam quintum diem sine cibo agebat. interim<sup>9</sup> dux provinciae iussit latrones<sup>9</sup> crucibus affigi<sup>10</sup> prope illum locum. proxima ergo nocte, cum miles, qui cruces custodiebat ne quis ad sepulturam<sup>11</sup> corpora auferret, vidisset lumen<sup>7</sup> inter monumenta<sup>5</sup> fulgens<sup>14</sup> et gemitum<sup>15</sup> tristissimae feminae audivisset, cupivit scire quis esset et quid faceret. in monumentum<sup>5</sup> 10 igitur ingressus est et pulcherrimam mulierem vidit. primo perterritus eam infernum<sup>16</sup> monstrum<sup>17</sup> esse putavit. deinde ubi corpus viri lacrimasque feminae conspexit, intellexit feminam mortem viri non posse pati. itaque cenam suam in monumentum<sup>5</sup> tulit, coepitque eam hortari ne in dolore inani<sup>18</sup> perseveraret<sup>19</sup>.

Petronius *Satyricon* 111 adapted

<sup>1</sup>matrona ae (f) = married woman

<sup>2</sup>Ephesus i (m) = the city of Ephesus

<sup>3</sup>notus -a -um = well known, famous

<sup>4</sup>pudicitia ae (f) = good moral behaviour

<sup>5</sup>monumentum i (n) = tomb

<sup>6</sup>propinquus i (m) = close relative

<sup>7</sup>lumen nis (n) = lamp, light

<sup>8</sup>renovo renovare = I refill

<sup>9</sup>interim = meanwhile

<sup>10</sup>latro nis (m) = robber

<sup>11</sup>crucibus affigi = to be fixed to crosses, to be crucified

<sup>12</sup>sepultura ae (f) = burial

<sup>13</sup>monumentum i (n) = tombstone

<sup>14</sup>fulgeo fulgere = I shine

<sup>15</sup>gemitus -us (m) = groaning

<sup>16</sup>infernus a um = from the underworld

<sup>17</sup>monstrum i (n) = strange sight

<sup>18</sup>inanis -is -e = pointless, empty

<sup>19</sup>persevero perseverare = I persevere

- (a) Lines 1–2 (*matrona – laudaretur*): what do we find out about the woman in these lines? [1]
- (b) Lines 2–3 (*igitur – coepit*): how did the woman show her devotion to her husband? [1]
- (c) Lines 3–4 (*sic – volebat*): what did she refuse while in the tomb? [1]
- (d) Lines 4–5 (*neque – exiret*): how does this sentence show the woman's determination? [1]
- (e) Line 5 (*cum – renovabat*):
- (i) who stayed with her?
  - (ii) write down and translate the Latin word which tells us why she stayed. [2]
- (f) Translate *nunc femina iam quintum diem sine cibo agebat*. [4]
- (g) Lines 6–7 (*interim – locum*): who had ordered the crucifixion of the robbers? [1]
- (h) Lines 7–9 (*proxima – audivisset*):
- (i) who was on duty in the graveyard?
  - (ii) when did the events in this sentence take place?
  - (iii) what precisely was his job?
  - (iv) what did he see and what did he hear? [5]
- (i) Line 9 (*cupivit – faceret*): what did he want to find out? [1]
- (j) Lines 9–10 (*in monumentum – vidit*): when he entered the tomb, what did he see? [1]
- (k) Lines 11–12 (*deinde – pati*): what did he realise after he saw the corpse? [1]
- (l) Lines 12–13 (*itaque – perseveraret*): what **two** things did the soldier do next? [2]
- (m) Choose **two** of the following Latin words and for each one give an English word derived wholly or partly from the same root: [2]

constituit

intellexit

custodire

renovabat

[Total: 25]

