

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
International General Certificate of Secondary Education

LATIN

0480/01

Paper 1 Language

May/June 2005

Additional Materials: Answer Booklet/Paper

1 hour 30 minutes

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 on both sides of the paper.
Do not use staples, paper clips, highlighters, glue or correction fluid.

Answer **all** questions.
The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.
At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together.

Section A

Translate into English:

A Roman governor called Dolabella refers a difficult murder case to the judges at Athens.

femina quaedam ad Dolabellam¹, qui provinciam² Asiam³ regebat, ducta est. haec maritum et filium eodem tempore veneno dato interfecerat, et confitebatur⁴ se id fecisse. 'habui causam iustam,' inquit, 'nam illi alterum filium meum, ex priore⁵ marito natum, adulescentem optimum et innocentissimum⁶, occiderunt⁷.' omnes cives sciebant verba eius esse vera. Dolabella¹ igitur rem ad concilium⁸ rettulit⁹; sed nemo ex concilio⁸ sententiam ferre¹⁰ in re tam difficili audebat, quod non solum parcere nolebant feminae, quae veneno usa erat, sed etiam credebant duos homines scelestos, maritum filiumque, digne punitos esse.

tum Dolabella¹ eam rem Athenas, ubi iudices sapientiores erant, rettulit⁹. hi, cum omnia audivissent, accusatorem¹¹ feminae et ipsam quae accusabatur¹² centesimo¹³ anno redire iusserunt. sic neque veneficium¹⁴ feminae absolutum est¹⁵ (quod per leges non licuit), neque illa damnata¹⁶ est nocens¹⁷, quam venia¹⁸ dignam esse iudicabant.

AULUS GELLIUS (adapted)

¹*Dolabella, Dolabellae* (m) = Dolabella, a Roman governor

²*provincia, provinciae* (f) = province

³*Asia, Asiae* (f) = Asia

⁴*confiteor, confiteri, confessus sum* = I confess, I admit

⁵*prior, prioris* = earlier, former

⁶*innocens, innocentis* = innocent

⁷*occido, occidere, occidi, occisum* = I kill

⁸*concilium, concilii* (n) = council

⁹*refero, referre, rettuli, relatum* = I bring to, I refer

¹⁰*sententiam ferre* = to give an opinion

¹¹*accusator, accusatoris* (m) = accuser, prosecutor

¹²*accuso, accusare, accusavi, accusatum* = I accuse, I prosecute

¹³*centesimus, -a, -um* = hundredth

¹⁴*veneficium, veneficii* (n) = poisoning

¹⁵*absolvo, absolvere, absolvi, absolutum* = I pardon

¹⁶*damno, damnare, damnavi, damnatum* = I condemn

¹⁷*nocens, nocentis* = guilty

¹⁸*venia, veniae* (f) = pardon

SECTION B CONTINUES ON NEXT PAGE

Section B

Read the following passage and answer the questions.

Caesar informs the Roman soldiers besieged in Cicero's camp that he is on his way to help them.

Caesar¹ milites in terram Nerviorum² quam celerrime duxit. ibi ex captivis cognovit quid circum castra Ciceronis³ fieret quantoque in periculo res esset. tum Caesar¹ cuidam ex equitibus Gallorum⁴ magnis praemiis persuasit ut epistulam ad Ciceronem³ ferret. hanc Graecis litteris⁵ scriptam misit ne, intercepta⁶ epistula, sua consilia ab hostibus cognoscerentur. Gallum⁴ sic monuit: 'tu, si ad castra adire⁷ non poteris, hastam cum epistula ad eam deligata⁸ intra muros castrorum iace.' in epistula Caesar¹ scripsit se cum legionibus profectum celeriter adfuturum esse atque milites hortatus est ut solitam virtutem praeberent.

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Gallus⁴, periculum veritus, ut erat iussum, hastam misit, quae forte ad turrim⁹ adhaesit¹⁰ neque a Romanis biduo¹¹ visa a quodam milite tertio die conspecta est et ad Ciceronem³ lata est. Cicero³ epistulam lectam apud milites recitavit¹², omnesque maximo gaudio affecti sunt¹³. tum fumi¹⁴ incendiorum¹⁵ procul¹⁶ videbantur; quae res omnem dubitationem¹⁷ adventus legionum expulit¹⁸.

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CAESAR (adapted)

¹Caesar, Caesaris (m) = Julius Caesar (the Roman commander)

²Nervii, Nerviorum (m.pl) = the Nervii (a tribe which lived in Gaul)

³Cicero, Ciceronis (m) = Cicero (a Roman general)

⁴Gallus, Galli (m) = a Gaul (someone living in the area that is now France)

⁵littera, litterae (f) = a letter (of the alphabet)

⁶intercipio, intercipere, intercepti, interceptum = I intercept

⁷adeo, adire, adii = I approach

⁸deligo, deligare, deligavi, deligatum = I bind, I tie

⁹turris, turris (f) = tower

¹⁰adhaereo, adhaerere, adhaesi, adhaesum = I stick to

¹¹biduo = for two days

¹²recito, recitare, recitavi, recitatum = I read aloud

¹³afficio, afficere, affeci, affectum = I overcome

¹⁴fumus, fumi (m) = smoke, column of smoke

¹⁵incendium, incendii (n) = fire

¹⁶procul = far away

¹⁷dubitatio, dubitationis (f) = doubt

¹⁸expello, expellere, expuli, expulsum = I drive out, I expel, I remove

- (a) (i) What **two** things did Caesar learn on his arrival in the territory of the Nervii? [2]
(ii) From whom did he learn these things? [1]
- (b) (i) Whom did Caesar persuade to take a letter to Cicero? [1]
(ii) Write down and translate the Latin words which suggest that Caesar did not find it easy to persuade him. [2]
- (c) (i) What precautions had Caesar taken in writing the letter? [1]
(ii) State fully his reasons for taking these precautions. [2]
- (d) What did Caesar tell the person taking the letter to do if he could not reach Cicero's camp? [2]
- (e) (i) What information did Caesar give in the letter? [2]
(ii) Apart from that information, what else did Caesar write in the letter? [1]
- (f) (i) Why did the letter-bearer decide to throw the spear when he reached Cicero's camp? [1]
(ii) State fully what happened to the spear once he had thrown it. [3]
- (g) What did Cicero do before he read aloud the letter to his soldiers? [1]
- (h) (i) What did Cicero's soldiers then see? [1]
(ii) What effect did this have on them? [1]
- (i) Choose **four** of the following Latin words and **for each one** give an English word derived wholly or partly from the same root: *terram* (line 1), *misit* (line 4), *hortatus* (line 8), *forte* (line 9), *visa* (line 10). [4]

[Total: 25]

