



UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS  
International General Certificate of Secondary Education

**LATIN**

**0480/01**

Paper 1 Language

**May/June 2011**

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

*The Roman commander Caesar tells how Ganymedes pollutes the Romans' water supply in an attempt to force them out of their part of the city of Alexandria. Ganymedes, however, is thwarted by Caesar himself.*

Alexandria multos specus<sup>1</sup> habet. per hos aqua a flumine Nilo<sup>2</sup> in domos civium ducitur. illa omnes familiae<sup>3</sup> uti solent. nam tota in urbe fons nullus est. Romani quoque aqua ex specibus<sup>1</sup> extracta utebantur. Ganymedes<sup>4</sup> igitur putavit se, aqua corrupta<sup>5</sup>, tandem illos ex urbe discedere coacturum esse. itaque aquam salsam<sup>6</sup> ex mari collectam in specus<sup>1</sup> fundebat<sup>7</sup>, qui in eam partem urbis ducebant, ubi Romani erant. mox Romani, postquam aquam suam salsiorem<sup>6</sup> solito<sup>8</sup> esse senserunt, inter se rogabant cur id accidisset. brevi vero tempore, cum aquam nullo modo bibere<sup>9</sup> possent, magnopere timere coeperunt et, sicut<sup>10</sup> Ganymedes<sup>4</sup> speraverat, quam celerrime in navibus fugere volebant. Caesar tamen milites suos hortatus est: 'nolite timere. vos iubeo hic manere et, ceteris operibus relictis, multis in locis puteos fodere<sup>11</sup>.' quem laborem tanto studio susceperunt<sup>12</sup> ut magna copia<sup>13</sup> aquae dulcis eodem die inventa sit. ita Caesar paucarum horarum labore Ganymedis<sup>4</sup> consilio occurrit<sup>14</sup>.

based on CAESAR, *de Bello Alexandrino*, 5–9

<sup>1</sup> *specus, specus* (m) = underground channel

<sup>2</sup> *Nilus, Nili* (m) = the Nile

<sup>3</sup> *familia, familiae* (f) = household

<sup>4</sup> *Ganymedes, Ganymedis* (m) = Ganymedes, commander of the Alexandrian army

<sup>5</sup> *corrumpo, corrumpere, corrupti, corruptum* = I pollute, spoil

<sup>6</sup> *salsus, -a, -um* = salty

<sup>7</sup> *fundo, fundere* = I pour

<sup>8</sup> *solito* = than usual

<sup>9</sup> *bibo, bibere* = I drink

<sup>10</sup> *sicut* = just as

<sup>11</sup> *puteum fodio, fodere* = I dig a well

<sup>12</sup> *suscipio, suscipere, suscepi, susceptum* = I undertake

<sup>13</sup> *copia, copiae* (f) = amount, supply

<sup>14</sup> *occurro, occurrere* (+ dative) (here) = I thwart, foil

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**SECTION B IS ON NEXT PAGE**

## Section B

Read the following passage and answer the questions.

*King Perseus, faced with the sudden arrival of an invading Roman army, panics and gives orders that he later regrets.*

rex Perseus, ubi nuntiatum est ei hostes advenisse, per castra cucurrit se sine pugna victum esse clamitans<sup>1</sup>. perterritus duos ex amicis elegit<sup>2</sup>, quorum Nicias<sup>3</sup> Pellam<sup>4</sup> misit ut totam pecuniam, quae ibi deposita erat, in mare iaceret, et Andronicum<sup>3</sup> Thessalonicam<sup>4</sup> misit ut navalia<sup>5</sup> incenderet. sed paucis post diebus, quod non iam timebat, sententia mutata<sup>6</sup> sperabat amicos sibi haec imperanti non paruisse. Andronicus<sup>3</sup> vero diu moratus erat<sup>7</sup>; putabat enim regem sententiam mutaturum esse<sup>6</sup>. Nicias<sup>3</sup> autem, qui incautior<sup>8</sup> erat, pecuniam in mare iam iecerat; quae tamen ab urinatoribus<sup>9</sup> paene omnis extracta est. sed tantus pudor<sup>10</sup> regi erat propter metum eius ut amicos clam<sup>11</sup> interfici iusserit, ne quis<sup>12</sup> tam stulti consilii conscius<sup>13</sup> viveret.

LIVY XLIV, 6 and 10 (adapted)

<sup>1</sup> *clamito, clamitare* = I repeatedly shout

<sup>2</sup> *eligo, eligere, elegi, electum* = I choose

<sup>3</sup> *Nicias, Niciae* (m); *Andronicus, Andronici* (m): these are men's names

<sup>4</sup> *Pella, Pellae* (f); *Thessalonica, Thessalonicae* (f): these are the names of towns

<sup>5</sup> *navalia, navalium* (n.pl) = dockyards

<sup>6</sup> *sententiam muto, mutare* = I change my mind

<sup>7</sup> *moror, morari* = I delay

<sup>8</sup> *incautus, -a, -um* = lacking in caution, rash

<sup>9</sup> *urinator, urinatoris* (m) = diver

<sup>10</sup> *pudor, pudoris* (m) = feeling of shame

<sup>11</sup> *clam* = secretly

<sup>12</sup> *ne quis* = in case anyone, lest anyone

<sup>13</sup> *consciis, -a, -um* = privy to, having knowledge of

- (a) According to the first sentence, what did king Perseus do on hearing news of his arrival? [1]
- (b) Who were Nicias and Andronicus? [1]
- (c) What did the king send Nicias to Pella to do? [3]
- (d) Where was Andronicus sent, and why was he sent there? [1]
- (e) Why, a few days later, did the king change his mind about the orders he had given to Nicias and Andronicus? [1]
- (f) What was the king now hoping? [2]
- (g) Refer to lines 6–8 (*Andronicus vero ... extracta est*):
- (i) in what different ways did Andronicus and Nicias approach their tasks? [2]
  - (ii) why did they behave differently? [2]
  - (iii) what eventually happened about the money? [2]
- (h) Why did the king feel ashamed? [1]
- (i) What did this lead him to do, and why did he do it? [3]
- (j) Choose **four** of the following Latin words and **for each one** give an English word derived wholly or partly from the same root: *rex* (line 1), *misit* (line 3), *mutata* (line 5), *putabat* (line 6), *paene* (line 8). [4]
- [25]





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