



**Cambridge International Examinations**  
Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

**LATIN**

**0480/01**

Paper 1 Language

**May/June 2015**

**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, glue or correction fluid.

**DO NOT WRITE IN ANY BARCODES.**

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**.

*An attempt to assassinate Eumenes on his way to the shrine of Apollo at Delphi almost succeeds.*

Eumenes<sup>1</sup> ut deo Apollini<sup>2</sup> sacrificaret<sup>3</sup> Delphos<sup>4</sup> ascendere constituit. insidiatores<sup>5</sup>, hoc cognito, profecti locum idoneum<sup>6</sup> ad eum oppugnandum quaerebant. qui, Delphis<sup>4</sup> appropinquantes, priusquam ad frequentia<sup>7</sup> domibus loca pervenirent, prope templum maceriam<sup>8</sup> invenerunt ab laeva<sup>9</sup> parte semitae<sup>10</sup> qua eis singulis<sup>11</sup> transire necesse erat. ab dextra<sup>12</sup> parte, terra in aliquantum altitudinis<sup>13</sup> lapsa erat. post maceriam<sup>8</sup> se celaverunt, gradibus<sup>14</sup> aedificatis ut saxa ex eis in regem inicerent. primo turba<sup>15</sup> regis amicorum procedebat. cum ad eum locum venissent ubi singulis<sup>11</sup> eundum erat, primus Pantaleon<sup>16</sup>, Aetoliae<sup>17</sup> princeps, cum quo rex loquebatur, semitam<sup>10</sup> ingressus est. tum insidiatores<sup>5</sup> exorti<sup>18</sup> saxa duo ingentia a summo muro emisierunt, quorum alterum caput regis alterum umerum<sup>19</sup> pulsavit<sup>20</sup>. dum insidiatores<sup>5</sup> in eum multa saxa iaciunt, rex ex semita<sup>10</sup> in fauces<sup>21</sup> cecidit. quamquam ceteri amici, postquam regem vulnera pati viderunt, adeo perterriti erant ut effugerent, Pantaleon<sup>16</sup> tamen solus mansit qui regem custodiret. tandem servi ad regem cucurrerunt et eum aegrum ex vulneribus ad salutem tulerunt.

Livy 42.15–16 adapted

Proper names:

<sup>1</sup> *Eumenes, Eumenis* (m.) Eumenes (king of Pergamum)

<sup>2</sup> *Apollo, Apollinis* (m.) (the god) Apollo

<sup>4</sup> *Delphi, Delphorum* (m.pl.) Delphi, a town in the mountains

<sup>16</sup> *Pantaleon, Pantaleonis* (m.) Pantaleon

<sup>17</sup> *Aetolia, Aetoliae* (f.) Aetolia (an area of Greece)

<sup>3</sup> *sacrifico, sacrificare, sacrificavi, sacrificatum* | sacrifice

<sup>5</sup> *insidiator, insidiatoris* (m.) an assassin

<sup>6</sup> *idoneus, idonea, idoneum* suitable

<sup>7</sup> *frequens, frequentis* crowded

<sup>8</sup> *maceria, maceriae* (f.) stone wall

<sup>9</sup> *ab laeva* on the left

<sup>10</sup> *semita, semitae* (f.) track, path

<sup>11</sup> *singulus, singula, singulum* one at a time, in single file

<sup>12</sup> *dexter, dextra, dextrum* right

<sup>13</sup> *in aliquantum altitudinis* to some depth

<sup>14</sup> *gradus, gradus* (m.) a step

<sup>15</sup> *turba, turbae* (f.) a crowd

<sup>18</sup> *exorior, exoriri, exortus sum* | rise up

<sup>19</sup> *umerus, umeri* (m.) shoulder

<sup>20</sup> *pulso, pulsare, pulsavi, pulsatum* | hit

<sup>21</sup> *fauces, faucium* (f.pl.) a gorge

[40]

## Section B

Read the following passage and answer the questions:

*The Roman consul, Metellus, while defending the town of Panormus in Sicily, manages to make the Carthaginians' elephants cause more damage to their own side than his troops.*

L. Metellus<sup>1</sup> consul, cum in Sicilia<sup>2</sup> bellum contra Hasdrubalem<sup>3</sup>, imperatorem Poenorum<sup>4</sup>, gereret, ob ingentem eius exercitum et centum triginta elephantos intentior<sup>5</sup> factus est. itaque timore simulato<sup>6</sup> consul intra oppidum Panormum<sup>7</sup> copias tenuit fossamque<sup>8</sup> maximam ante muros effodit<sup>9</sup>. deinde exercitu Hasdrubalis<sup>3</sup>, qui elephantos ante signa habebat, conspecto Metellus<sup>1</sup> militibus, quos extra munimenta<sup>10</sup> posuerat, imperavit ut hastas in beluas<sup>11</sup> iacerent ac se intra oppidum reciperent. hoc audacter facto, rectores<sup>12</sup> adeo perterriti sunt ut alios elephantos in ipsam fossam<sup>8</sup> egerint. ibi magno numero telorum superati sunt, alii retro<sup>13</sup> acti sunt et totam aciem Poenorum<sup>4</sup> turbaverunt<sup>14</sup>. tunc Metellus<sup>1</sup>, hanc occasionem nactus<sup>15</sup>, cum toto exercitu ex oppidi portis erupit<sup>16</sup> et, a latere aggressus, plurimos Poenos<sup>4</sup> interfecit ipsosque elephantos in potestatem suam duxit.

Based on Frontinus *Strategems* 2. 5. 4.

Proper names:

<sup>1</sup> *Metellus, Metelli* (m.) Metellus, the Roman consul

<sup>2</sup> *Sicilia, Siciliae* (f.) the island of Sicily

<sup>3</sup> *Hasdrubal, Hasdrubalis* (m.) Hasdrubal, a Carthaginian leader

<sup>4</sup> *Poenus, Poeni* (m.) a Carthaginian

<sup>7</sup> *Panormus, Panormi* (m.) Panormus, a town in Sicily

<sup>5</sup> *intentus, intenta, intentum* cautious

<sup>6</sup> *simulo, simulare, simulavi, simulatum* I pretend

<sup>8</sup> *fossa, fossae* (f.) ditch, trench

<sup>9</sup> *effodio, effodere, effodi, effossum* I dig out

<sup>10</sup> *munimentum, munimenti* (n.) fortification

<sup>11</sup> *belua, beluae* (f.) large beast

<sup>12</sup> *rector, rectoris* (m.) elephant driver

<sup>13</sup> *retro* back

<sup>14</sup> *turbo, turbare, turbavi, turbatum* I throw into disorder, I disturb

<sup>15</sup> *nanciscor, nancisci, nactus sum* I take advantage of, I make the most of

<sup>16</sup> *erumpo, erumpere, erupi, eruptum* I burst out

- (a) Lines 1–2 (*L. Metellus ... gereret*): what was Metellus doing in Sicily? [1]
- (b) Lines 2–3 (*ob ingentem ... factus est*):  
 (i) what approach did Metellus adopt towards the enemy?  
 (ii) give **two** details to show why this approach was necessary. [1]
- (c) Lines 3–4 (*itaque ... tenuit*):  
 (i) how did Metellus try to draw the enemy to the town? [1]  
 (ii) what action did he take with his troops? [1]
- (d) Line 4 (*fossamque ... effodit*): what preparations did the consul make at this point? [2]
- (e) Lines 4–5 (*deinde ... conspecto*): where were the elephants positioned in Hasdrubal's army? [1]
- (f) Lines 5–6 (*Metellus ... posuerat*): where had Metellus stationed some of his troops? [1]
- (g) Lines 6–7 (*imperavit ... reciperent*): what **two** actions did he order these soldiers to take? [2]
- (h) Lines 7–8 (*hoc ... egerint*):  
 (i) write down and translate the Latin word which shows how the soldiers carried out these orders. [1]  
 (ii) how did the elephant drivers react? [1]  
 (iii) what was the result of their reaction? [2]
- (i) Lines 8–9 (*ibi ... turbaverunt*):  
 (i) how did some of the elephants suffer? [1]  
 (ii) what happened to the other elephants? [1]  
 (iii) how much of the Carthaginian army was affected by these elephants? [1]
- (j) Lines 9–11 (*tunc ... aggressus*): how did Metellus make the most of this opportunity? [2]
- (k) Lines 11–12 (*plurimos ... duxit*): how did Metellus deal with:  
 (i) the Carthaginians?  
 (ii) the elephants? [2]
- (l) Choose **two** of the following Latin words and **for each one** give an English word derived wholly or partly from the same root:  
*centum* (l.2) *simulato* (l.3) *posuerat* (l.6) *iacerent* (l.6) *latere* (l.10) [2]
- [25]

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