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## Section A

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

*Dionysius becomes ruler of Syracuse but is defeated by Timoleon of Corinth. Timoleon then sets about restoring a normal way of life to the island of Sicily.*

interea, fratre interfecto, Dionysius<sup>1</sup> iterum Syracusas<sup>2</sup> cepit. Siculi<sup>3</sup> autem auxilium a Corinthiis<sup>4</sup> petiverunt et ducem, quo in bello uterentur, poposcerunt. hinc Timoleon<sup>5</sup>, imperator Corinthius<sup>4</sup>, ita accessit Dionysium<sup>1</sup> tota Sicilia<sup>6</sup> felicissime expulit<sup>7</sup> et eum captivum Corinthum<sup>8</sup> celeriter transmisit. quibus rebus confectis, Timoleon<sup>5</sup>, non modo quod bellum longissimum fuerat, sed etiam quod et regiones ruris et urbes desertas<sup>9</sup> videbat, civibus veteribus suas res restituit<sup>10</sup>. agros propter bellum relictos inter colonias<sup>11</sup> novas divisit<sup>12</sup> et muros oppidorum deletos refecit<sup>13</sup>. praeterea omnibus civitatibus leges pacemque reddidit. itaque ex maximo bello tantum otium toti insulae datum est ut plurimi dicerent Timoleonem<sup>5</sup> patrem illarum urbium esse. arcem<sup>14</sup> Syracusarum<sup>2</sup> quam Dionysius<sup>1</sup> muniverat demolitus est<sup>15</sup> et effecit<sup>16</sup> ut nulla vestigia servitutis<sup>17</sup> manerent. quamquam a Siculis<sup>3</sup> adeo amatus est ut nullo negante sibi regem fieri liceret, maluit amari quam timeri. igitur cum primum potuit imperium Siculis<sup>3</sup> tradidit et civis privatus<sup>18</sup> Syracusis<sup>2</sup> ad finem vitae vixit.

Nepos, *Timoleon* 2 – 4 adapted

Proper names:

<sup>1</sup> *Dionysius, Dionysii* (m.) Dionysius

<sup>2</sup> *Syracusae, Syracusarum* (f.pl.) Syracuse (a town in Sicily)

<sup>3</sup> *Siculi, Siculorum* (m.pl.) Sicilians, the inhabitants of Sicily

<sup>4</sup> *Corinthius, Corinthii* (m.) Corinthian, a citizen of Corinth (a city in Greece)

<sup>5</sup> *Timoleon, Timoleontis* (m.) Timoleon, a Corinthian

<sup>6</sup> *Sicilia, Siciliae* (f.) Sicily, an island near Italy

<sup>8</sup> *Corinthus, Corinthi* (m.) Corinth, a city in Greece

<sup>7</sup> *expello, expellere, expuli, expulsus* I expel, throw out

<sup>9</sup> *desertus, deserta, desertum* deserted

<sup>10</sup> *restituo, restituere, restitui, restitutum* I restore, return

<sup>11</sup> *colonia, coloniae* (f.) settlement, estate

<sup>12</sup> *divido, dividere, divisi, divisum* I share out

<sup>13</sup> *reficio, reficere, refeci, refectum* I rebuild

<sup>14</sup> *arx, arcis* (f.) a citadel, stronghold

<sup>15</sup> *demolior, demoliri, demolitus sum* I demolish

<sup>16</sup> *efficio, efficere, effeci, effectum* I bring about, arrange

<sup>17</sup> *vestigium servitutis* (n.) trace of slavery

<sup>18</sup> *privatus, privata, privatum* private

[40]

## Section B

Read the following passage and answer the questions:

*The great Roman leader, Scipio Africanus, turns an important anniversary to his advantage and stops his trial being held.*

tribuni <sup>1</sup> Scipionem <sup>2</sup> suspicionibus <sup>3</sup> magis quam argumentis <sup>4</sup> accusaverunt <sup>5</sup> quod pecunia corruptus esset <sup>6</sup> . ubi dies constituta venit, tribuni <sup>1</sup> in Rostris <sup>7</sup> prima luce <sup>8</sup> sederunt. Scipio <sup>2</sup> magno agmine amicorum comitante <sup>9</sup> ad Rostra <sup>7</sup> advenit. omnibus tacentibus, 'hoc die,' inquit 'tribuni <sup>1</sup> civesque Romani, ego in Africa <sup>10</sup> contra Hannibalem <sup>11</sup> et Carthaginienses <sup>12</sup> bene et feliciter pugnavi. itaque, cum hodie non decorum <sup>13</sup> sit nobis in Rostris <sup>7</sup> adesse, ego hinc statim ad templa deorum in Capitolio <sup>14</sup> ibo ut eis gratias maximas agam <sup>15</sup> quod, et hoc ipso die et saepe multis aliis, mihi optime agenda rei publicae occasionem dederunt. vos, quoque, Romani, ite mecum et orate deos ut mei similes principes habeatis.' Scipio <sup>2</sup> cum omnibus civibus per totam urbem plurima templa deorum circumiit. nemo praeter tribunos <sup>1</sup> et servos eorum in foro mansit.	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11
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Based on Livy 38. 51.

Proper names:

<sup>2</sup>*Scipio, Scipionis* (m.) Scipio, the Roman general

<sup>7</sup>*Rostra, Rostrorum* (n.pl.) the Rostra, the site of the law courts in the Forum

<sup>10</sup>*Africa, Africae* (f.) Africa

<sup>11</sup>*Hannibal, Hannibalis* (m.) Hannibal, a Carthaginian leader

<sup>12</sup>*Carthaginienses, Carthaginiensium* (m.pl.) the Carthaginians

<sup>14</sup>*Capitolium, Capitolii* (n.) the Capitoline Hill (in Rome)

<sup>1</sup>*tribunus, tribuni* (m.) a tribune, a Roman magistrate

<sup>3</sup>*suspicio, suspicionis* (f.) suspicion

<sup>4</sup>*argumentum, argumenti* (n.) proof

<sup>5</sup>*accuso, accusare, accusavi, accusatum* I charge, prosecute

<sup>6</sup>*corrumpto, corrumpere, corrupti, corruptum* I bribe, corrupt

<sup>8</sup>*lux, lucis* (f.) light

<sup>9</sup>*comitor, comitari, comitatus sum* I accompany

<sup>13</sup>*decorus, decora, decorum* suitable, fitting

<sup>15</sup>*gratias ago, agere, egi, actum* I give thanks

- (a) Lines 1–2 (*tribuni ... corruptus esset*):
- (i) with what crime was Scipio being charged? [1]
  - (ii) why might the tribunes have been concerned about bringing this charge? [1]
- (b) Lines 2–3 (*ubi dies ... advenit*): describe in detail the scene on the day of the trial. [4]
- (c) Lines 4–5 (*omnibus ... pugnavi*):
- (i) in what way did the people show their respect for Scipio? [1]
  - (ii) why was this particular day so important to Scipio? [1]
  - (iii) write down and translate **one** Latin word which shows us that he had been successful in the event he mentions. [1]
- (d) Line 6 (*itaque ... adesse*): according to Scipio, what should the Romans **not** be doing on this day? [1]
- (e) Lines 6–7 (*ego hinc ... agam*):
- (i) where, specifically, is Scipio going to go? [1]
  - (ii) what is he going to do there? [1]
- (f) Lines 7–9 (*quod ... dederunt*):
- (i) what opportunity had the gods given him? [2]
  - (ii) when had they done so? [2]
- (g) Lines 9–10 (*vos, quoque ... habeatis*):
- (i) what did he want the Romans to do? [2]
  - (ii) what did he encourage them to ask for? [2]
- (h) Lines 10–11 (*Scipio ... circumiit*): describe the route Scipio took. [2]
- (i) Line 11 (*nemo ... mansit*): who were left in the forum? [1]
- (j) Choose **two** of the following Latin words and **for each one** give an English word derived wholly or partly from the same root: [2]  
*constituta* (l.2) *prima* (l.2) *tacentibus* (l.4) *optime* (l.8) *similes* (l.9)
- [25]





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