

Cambridge International Examinations

Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

LATIN 0480/01

Paper 1 Language May/June 2017

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.

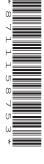
Do not use staples, paper clips, glue or correction fluid.

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.



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Section A

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

At a meeting of army officers before a battle between the armies of Pompey and Caesar, Labienus tells Pompey and his fellow officers about Caesar's troops before asking them to swear an oath.

Labienus¹ legatus statim verbis Pompeii² imperatoris de proelio respondit. imperatoris consilium maxime laudavit et, cum copias Caesaris³ despiceret⁴, 'nolite,' inquit, 'putare, comites, hunc esse exercitum, qui totam Galliam⁵ Germaniam⁶que oppresserit. plurimis pugnis ibi interfui² neque rem incognitam⁶ stulte narro. tanto bello gesto, maxima pars illius exercitus periit, minima pars manet, cuius alii in Italia morbo consumpti sunt, alii domum discesserunt, alii in Gallia⁵ sunt relicti. hae copiae, quas videtis, ex oppidis Transpadanis⁶ venerunt. in proeliis acerrimis optimos milites iam interfecimus.' Labienus¹, cum haec locutus esset, iuravit¹o se nisi victorem¹¹ in castra sua non rediturum esse et ceteros hortatus est ut idem facerent. Pompeius², Labienum¹ valde laudans, tam laetus erat ut idem iuraret¹o. nec vero e reliquis legatis fuit quisquam¹² qui iurare¹o dubitaret. postquam haec facta sunt, omnes duces legionum magna spe hostes cum summo imperatore postridie vincendi exibant.

Caesar de bello civili 3.87 adapted

Proper names:

[40]

¹Labienus, Labieni (m.) Labienus, a Roman commander

²Pompeius, Pompeii (m.) Pompey, a Roman leader

³Caesar, Caesaris (m.) Caesar, a Roman leader

⁵Gallia, Galliae (f.) Gaul

⁶Germania, Germaniae (f.) Germany

⁹ Transpadanus, Transpadana, Transpadanum beyond the river Po

⁴despicio, despicere, despexi, despectum I despise

⁷intersum, interesse, interfui I am involved in, I take part in

⁸ *incognitus*, *incognita*, *incognitum* unknown

¹⁰iuro, iurare, iuravi, iuratum I swear an oath

¹¹ victor, victoris (m.) victor, conqueror

¹²quisquam, quaequam, quicquam anyone

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Section B

Read the following passage and answer the questions:

Alexander the Great defeats Porus who reacts in an interesting way to his treatment.

unus ex regibus Indorum¹ fuit, Porus² nomine, viribus corporis et animi magnitudine³ pariter⁴ praeclarus. qui, multo iam de Alexandro⁵ audito, ante adventum eius bellum parabat. itaque commisso⁶ proelio exercitum suum Macedonesⁿ aggredi iussit, sibi regem eorum privatum³ hostem poscit. nec Alexander⁵ proelium committere⁶ dubitavit. sed primo impetu, equo vulnerato, cum praeceps⁰ ad terram decidisset, a militibus suis servatus est. Porus², multis vulneribus superatus, capitur. qui adeo iratissimus erat se victum esse ut, cum veniam¹⁰ ab Alexandro⁵ accepisset, neque cibum consumere voluerit nec vulnera curari¹¹ passus sit: vero se vivere velle negavit. Alexander⁵ Porum² ob virtutis honorem¹² tutum in regnum remisit. cum Alexander⁵ in castra revenisset, exercitus omnis, fessus non minus victoriarum¹³ numero quam laboribus, eum statim oravit ut finem bello faceret.

Based on Justin Histories 12.8.

Proper names:

¹ Indus, Indi (m.) an Indian

²Porus, Pori (m.) Porus

⁵ Alexander, Alexandri (m.) Alexander, king of Macedon

⁷ Macedo, Macedonis (m.) a Macedonian

³magnitudo, magnitudinis (f.) extent, greatness

⁴pariter equally

⁶committo, committere, commisi, commissum I join

⁸privatus, privata, privatum personal

⁹*praeceps* headlong

¹⁰venia, veniae (f.) pardon, mercy

¹¹curo, curare, curavi, curatum I treat, I take care of

¹²honos, honoris (m.) respect, honour

¹³victoria, victoriae (f.) victory

[25]

(a)	Lines 1–2 (unus praeclarus): what does this sentence tell us about Porus? Give full deta	ails.
()		[3]
(b)	Lines 2-3 (qui parabat): what did Porus do on hearing that Alexander was coming?	[1]
(c)	Lines 3-4 (itaque poscit): what two decisions did Porus make at the start of the battle?	[2]
	Lines 5–6 (sed primo servatus est): (i) what happened to Alexander at the start of the battle? (ii) why did this happen? (iii) how did Alexander avoid being killed?	[1] [1] [1]
(e)	Line 6 (Porus capitur): what happened to Porus during the battle?	[2]
(f)	Lines 6–7 (qui accepisset):(i) write down and translate the Latin phrase which shows how Porus reacted to situation.(ii) how did Alexander treat him?	this [2] [1]
(g)	Lines 7-9 (neque negavit): what three actions show that Porus was unhappy with situation?	his [3]
(h)	Line 9 (<i>Alexander remisit</i>): (i) what action did Alexander then take toward Porus? (ii) why did he do this?	[1] [1]
(i)	Lines 9–11 (cum faceret): (i) when Alexander returned to the camp, how did his troops show that they we discontented? (ii) why did they feel this way?	ere [2] [2]
(j)	Choose two of the following Latin words and for each one give an English word deri	ved
	wholly or partly from the same root: impetu (I.5) vulnerato (I.5) accepisset (I.7) oravit (I.11) finem (I.11)	[2]

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