

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.

This document consists of **5** printed pages and **3** blank pages.



## Section A

Translate into English:

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

femina quaedam ad Dolabellam<sup>1</sup>, qui provinciam<sup>2</sup> Asiam<sup>3</sup> regebat, ducta est. haec maritum et filium eodem tempore veneno dato interfecerat, et confitebatur<sup>4</sup> se id fecisse. 'habui causam iustam,' inquit, 'nam illi alterum filium meum, ex priore<sup>5</sup> marito natum, adulescentem optimum et innocentissimum<sup>6</sup>, occiderunt<sup>7</sup>.' omnes cives sciebant verba eius esse vera. Dolabella<sup>1</sup> igitur rem ad concilium<sup>8</sup> rettulit<sup>9</sup>; sed nemo ex concilio<sup>8</sup> sententiam ferre<sup>10</sup> 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 Dolabella<sup>1</sup> eam rem Athenas, ubi iudices sapientiores erant, rettulit<sup>9</sup>. hi, cum omnia audivissent, accusatorem<sup>11</sup> feminae et ipsam quae accusabatur<sup>12</sup> centesimo<sup>13</sup> anno redire iusserunt. sic neque veneficium<sup>14</sup> feminae absolutum est<sup>15</sup> (quod per leges non licuit), neque illa damnata<sup>16</sup> est nocens<sup>17</sup>, quam venia<sup>18</sup> dignam esse iudicabant.

AULUS GELLIUS (adapted)

<sup>1</sup>*Dolabella, Dolabellae* (m) = Dolabella, a Roman governor

<sup>2</sup>*provincia, provinciae* (f) = province

<sup>3</sup>*Asia, Asiae* (f) = Asia

<sup>4</sup>*confiteor, confiteri, confessus sum* = I confess, I admit

<sup>5</sup>*prior, prioris* = earlier, former

<sup>6</sup>*innocens, innocentis* = innocent

<sup>7</sup>*occido, occidere, occidi, occisum* = I kill

<sup>8</sup>*concilium, concilii* (n) = council

<sup>9</sup>*refero, referre, rettuli, relatum* = I bring to, I refer

<sup>10</sup>*sententiam ferre* = to give an opinion

<sup>11</sup>*accusator, accusatoris* (m) = accuser, prosecutor

<sup>12</sup>*accuso, accusare, accusavi, accusatum* = I accuse, I prosecute

<sup>13</sup>*centesimus, -a, -um* = hundredth

<sup>14</sup>*veneficium, veneficii* (n) = poisoning

<sup>15</sup>*absolvo, absolvere, absolvi, absolutum* = I pardon

<sup>16</sup>*damno, damnare, damnavi, damnatum* = I condemn

<sup>17</sup>*nocens, nocentis* = guilty

<sup>18</sup>*venia, veniae* (f) = pardon

[40]

**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.*

Caesar<sup>1</sup> milites in terram Nerviorum<sup>2</sup> quam celerrime duxit. ibi ex captivis cognovit quid circum castra Ciceronis<sup>3</sup> fieret quantoque in periculo res esset. tum Caesar<sup>1</sup> cuidam ex equitibus Gallorum<sup>4</sup> magnis praemiis persuasit ut epistulam ad Ciceronem<sup>3</sup> ferret. hanc Graecis litteris<sup>5</sup> scriptam misit ne, intercepta<sup>6</sup> epistula, sua consilia ab hostibus cognoscerentur. Gallum<sup>4</sup> sic monuit: 'tu, si ad castra adire<sup>7</sup> non poteris, hastam cum epistula ad eam deligata<sup>8</sup> intra muros castrorum iace.' in epistula Caesar<sup>1</sup> scripsit se cum legionibus profectum celeriter adfuturum esse atque milites hortatus est ut solitam virtutem praeberent. 5

Gallus<sup>4</sup>, periculum veritus, ut erat iussum, hastam misit, quae forte ad turrim<sup>9</sup> adhaesit<sup>10</sup> neque a Romanis biduo<sup>11</sup> visa a quodam milite tertio die conspecta est et ad Ciceronem<sup>3</sup> lata est. Cicero<sup>3</sup> epistulam lectam apud milites recitavit<sup>12</sup>, omnesque maximo gaudio affecti sunt<sup>13</sup>. tum fumi<sup>14</sup> incendiorum<sup>15</sup> procul<sup>16</sup> videbantur; quae res omnem dubitationem<sup>17</sup> adventus legionum expulit<sup>18</sup>. 10

CAESAR (adapted)

<sup>1</sup>Caesar, Caesaris (m) = Julius Caesar (the Roman commander)

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

<sup>3</sup>Cicero, Ciceronis (m) = Cicero (a Roman general)

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

<sup>5</sup>littera, litterae (f) = a letter (of the alphabet)

<sup>6</sup>intercipio, intercipere, intercepti, interceptum = I intercept

<sup>7</sup>adeo, adire, adii = I approach

<sup>8</sup>deligo, deligare, deligavi, deligatum = I bind, I tie

<sup>9</sup>turris, turris (f) = tower

<sup>10</sup>adhaereo, adhaerere, adhaesi, adhaesum = I stick to

<sup>11</sup>biduo = for two days

<sup>12</sup>recito, recitare, recitavi, recitatum = I read aloud

<sup>13</sup>afficio, afficere, affeci, affectum = I overcome

<sup>14</sup>fumus, fumi (m) = smoke, column of smoke

<sup>15</sup>incendium, incendii (n) = fire

<sup>16</sup>procul = far away

<sup>17</sup>dubitatio, dubitationis (f) = doubt

<sup>18</sup>expello, 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]





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