UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
International General Certificate of Secondary Education

LATIN **0480/01**

Paper 1 Language

May/June 2006

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 on both sides of the paper.
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.

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International Examinations

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Section A

Translate into English:

King Romulus promises to build Jupiter a temple if he helps the Romans drive their enemies from the city

ubi Hostius[1], dux fortis, cecidit, statim milites Romani se recipere coeperunt. Romulus[2] rex ipse a turba[3] fugientium ad veterem portam Palatii[4] actus est. ibi, arma ad caelum tollens, Iovem sic oravit: 'avibus tuis iussus, Iuppiter, hic in Palatio[4] prima fundamenta[5] urbis posui. Sabini[6] arcem scelere[7] captam iam habent; inde huc armati[8] trans mediam vallem progrediuntur; nunc tu, pater deorum hominumque, hinc, oro, coge hostes discedere; redde virtutem Romanis; noli eos sinere tam ignave[9] fugere. promitto[10] me, si urbs hodie tuo auxilio servata erit, hic templum tibi aedificaturum esse: sic liberi nostri meminerint te in tanto periculo nos maxime adiuvisse.' his rebus dictis, rex statim visus est credere preces[11] suas a deo iam auditas esse. 'hic' inquit, 'Romani, Iuppiter optimus et maximus vos resistere[12] et cum Sabinis[6] iterum pugnare iubet.' restiterunt[12] Romani, quasi[13] voce dei iussi. Mettius[14], Sabinorum[6] princeps, ab arce decucurrerat[15] et fugientes Romanos trans totum forum egerat nec procul[16] iam a porta Palatii[4] aberat. in eum cum manu[17] iuvenum iam ferocissimorum Romulus[2] impetum fecit et reppulit[18].

LIVY (adapted)

[1]*Hostius, Hostii* (m) = Hostius, one of the leaders of the Romans
[2]*Romulus, Romuli* (m) = Romulus, the Roman king
[3]*turba, turbae* (f) = a crowd
[4]*Palatium, Palatii* (n) = the Palatine Hill, an area of Rome
[5]*fundamentum, fundamenti* (n) = foundation, foundation stone
[6]*Sabini, Sabinorum* (m) = the Sabines, the enemies of Rome
[7]*scelus, sceleris* (n) = crime, wickedness
[8]*armatus, armati* (m) = an armed man
[9]*ignave* = in a cowardly way
[10]*promitto, promittere, promisi, promissum* = I promise
[11]*preces, precum* (f) = prayers
[12]*resisto, resistere, restiti* = I stop, I halt
[13]*quasi* = as if
[14]*Mettius, Mettii* (m) = Mettius, a Sabine
[15]*decurro, decurrere, decucurri, decursum* = I run down
[16]*procul* = far away
[17]*manus, manus* (f) = a band or group of men
[18]*repello, repellere, reppuli, repulsum* = I drive back

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Section B

Read the following passage and answer the questions.

The cleverness of the Athenian leader Themistocles defeats the Persians

cum Xerxes[1], rex Persarum[2], Athenas peteret, cives legatos Delphos[3] miserunt, nam cognoscere volebant quid necesse esset facere de rebus suis. Pythia[4] legatis respondit necesse esse muris ligneis[5] se munire. cum nemo id responsum intellegeret, Themistocles[6] cives monuit ut in naves se suasque res ponerent. tali consilio probato[7], ad classem addiderunt[8] multas naves, suaque omnia quae moveri poterant deportaverunt[9]. arcem sacerdotibus[10] tradiderunt, reliquum oppidum reliquerunt. sed Xerxes[1], qui Graecos in priore[11] pugna iam superaverat, statim Athenas petivit, urbemque, nullis defendentibus, interfectis sacerdotibus[10] quos in arce invenerat, incensam delevit. cum nautae Graecae classis territi manere non auderent et plurimi hortarentur ut a navibus suis discederent seque intra muros defenderent, Themistocles[6] tamen solus restitit[12]. itaque nocte servum fidelem ad regem misit ut ei nuntiaret hostes eius fugere. hac re audita, Xerxes[1], qui verbis servi credidit, postero[13] die contra Graecos navigavit. tam angusto[14] mari proelium commisit[15] ut eius multitudo[16] navium se movere non posset. victus est magis etiam consilio Themistoclis[6] quam armis Graeciae.

CORNELIUS NEPOS (adapted)

[1]*Xerxes, Xerxis* = Xerxes, the Persian King
[2]*Persae, Persarum* (m) = the Persians
[3]*Delphi, Delphorum* (m) = Delphi (a place where Apollo's priestess foretold the future)
[4]*Pythia, Pythiae* (f) = the priestess of Apollo
[5]*ligneus, -a, -um* = wooden
[6]*Themistocles, Themistoclis* (m) = Themistocles, an Athenian statesman
[7]*probo, probare, probavi, probatum* = I approve
[8]*addo, addere, addidi, additum* = I add
[9]*deporto, deportare, deportavi, deportatum* = I carry away
[10]*sacerdos, sacerdotis* (m) = priest
[11]*prior, prioris* = earlier
[12]*resisto, resistere, restiti* = I resist
[13]*posterus, -a, -um* = the next
[14]*angustus, -a, -um* = narrow
[15]*proelium committere* = to join battle
[16]*multitudo, multitudinis* (f) = crowd

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(a) Give **two** reasons why the Athenian citizens sent ambassadors to Delphi. [3]

(b) What answer did the ambassadors receive from the priestess of Apollo? [1]

(c) **(i)** How did Themistocles' reaction to this answer differ from that of his fellow-citizens? [3]

(ii) Explain fully how you know that the Athenians were persuaded by Themistocles' advice. [3]

(d) **(i)** Give full details of what Xerxes did when he arrived at Athens. [3]

(ii) Write down and translate the phrase which explains why Xerxes found it easy to do what he did. [1]

(e) Describe fully the reaction of the sailors on the Greek fleet to what Xerxes had done. [3]

(f) What did Themistocles do by night to persuade Xerxes to sail against the Greeks? [2]

(g) Explain why the battle was disastrous for Xerxes. [2]

(h) Give **four** English words, one for each, wholly or partly derived from the same roots as four of the following Latin words: *miserunt* (line 1), *tradiderunt* (line 6), *delevit* (line 9), *auderent* (line 10), *victus* (line 14) [4]

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