



UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS  
International General Certificate of Secondary Education

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**LATIN**

**0480/01**

Paper 1 Language

**May/June 2009**

**1 hour 30 minutes**

Additional Materials: Answer Booklet/Paper

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**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, 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.



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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**.

*While the Etruscans are besieging Rome, Mucius secretly enters their camp and kills the king's secretary by mistake for the king himself.*

olim Porsenna<sup>1</sup>, rex Etruscorum<sup>2</sup>, urbem Romam obsidebat<sup>3</sup>. Romani igitur coacti sunt omnes pecudes<sup>4</sup> ex agris in urbem agere et prohibiti sunt frumentum<sup>5</sup> importare. mox magna inopia frumenti<sup>5</sup> erat in urbe et Etrusci<sup>2</sup> sperabant se brevi tempore eam capturos esse. sed inter Romanos erat adulescens fortis, nomine Mucius<sup>6</sup>, qui, ut patriam servaret, constituit castra Etruscorum<sup>2</sup> clam<sup>7</sup> intrare et Porsennam<sup>1</sup> interficere. veritus<sup>8</sup> tamen ne, si consulum iniussu<sup>9</sup> extra urbem iret, a custodibus Romanis caperetur ut transfuga<sup>10</sup>, ad senatum<sup>11</sup> ivit. 'transire flumen volo', inquit, 'et intrare castra hostium. magnum facinus<sup>12</sup>, si dei adjuvant, est in animo'. senatores consilium adprobaverunt<sup>13</sup>. ille celato intra vestem gladio profectus est. ubi ad castra pervenit, veritus<sup>8</sup> rogare quis Porsenna<sup>1</sup> esset, in magna turba<sup>14</sup> prope tribunal<sup>15</sup> regis stetit. ibi stipendium<sup>16</sup> militibus dabatur et scriba<sup>17</sup>, qui cum rege sedebat eadem fere<sup>18</sup> veste indutus<sup>19</sup>, multa diligenter faciebat. Mucius<sup>6</sup>, quod credebat hunc esse regem, gladio sumpto scribam<sup>17</sup> pro<sup>20</sup> rege interfecit.

LIVY II, xi-xii (adapted and with omissions)

<sup>1</sup>*Porsenna, Porsennae* (m) = Porsenna

<sup>2</sup>*Etrusci, Etruscorum* (m pl) = the Etruscans

<sup>3</sup>*obsideo, obsidere* = I besiege

<sup>4</sup>*pecus, pecudis* (f) = farm animal

<sup>5</sup>*frumentum, frumenti* (n) = corn

<sup>6</sup>*Mucius, Mucii* (m) = Mucius, a Roman

<sup>7</sup>*clam* = secretly

<sup>8</sup>*veritus* = having feared

<sup>9</sup>*iniussu* (+ genitive) = without the orders of

<sup>10</sup>*ut transfuga* = as a deserter

<sup>11</sup>*senatus, senatus* (m) = senate

<sup>12</sup>*facinus, facinoris* (n) = deed

<sup>13</sup>*adprobo, adprobare* = I approve of

<sup>14</sup>*turba, turbae* (f) = crowd

<sup>15</sup>*tribunal, tribunalis* (n) = platform

<sup>16</sup>*stipendium, stipendii* (n) = pay

<sup>17</sup>*scriba, scribae* (m) = secretary

<sup>18</sup>*fere* = nearly

<sup>19</sup>*indutus* = dressed

<sup>20</sup>*pro* (+ ablative) (here) = instead of

[40]

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**SECTION B CONTINUES ON NEXT PAGE**

## Section B

Read the following passage and answer the questions.

*The rash behaviour of Chares leads to the unjust condemnation of Timotheus by the Athenians.*

Chares<sup>1</sup>, imperator Atheniensis, insulas quasdam, quae ab Athenis defecerant<sup>2</sup>, summa difficultate<sup>3</sup> capere conabatur. itaque Timotheus<sup>4</sup>, quamquam iam senex erat, ab Atheniensibus missus est cum Iphicrate<sup>5</sup> ut Chari<sup>1</sup> auxilium ferrent. hi Samum<sup>6</sup> profecti sunt, sed, cum ad eam insulam appropinquarent, accidit ut magna tempestas oriretur<sup>7</sup>. hanc evitare<sup>8</sup> optimum esse arbitrati<sup>9</sup>, Timotheus<sup>4</sup> et Iphicrates<sup>5</sup> suam classem suppresserunt<sup>10</sup>; Chares<sup>1</sup> tamen, quod auctoritati<sup>11</sup> eorum cedere nolebat, ad insulam navigavit. quo cum pervenisset, nuntium ad eos misit ut sine mora<sup>12</sup> sequerentur. deinde cum Samiis<sup>13</sup> temere<sup>14</sup> proelium commisit<sup>15</sup> et complures naves amisit. statim epistulam publice Athenas misit in qua scripsit se facile Samum<sup>6</sup> capere potuisse, nisi a Timotheo<sup>4</sup> et Iphicrate<sup>5</sup> desertus esset<sup>16</sup>. Athenienses igitur eos domum revocatos proditionis<sup>17</sup> accusaverunt<sup>18</sup>. damnatus est<sup>19</sup> Timotheus<sup>4</sup> et odio ingratorum civium coactus ab urbe discessit.

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NEPOS, *Timotheus*, 3 (adapted)

<sup>1</sup>Chares, Charis (m) = Chares

<sup>2</sup>deficio, deficere, defeci = I revolt, defect

<sup>3</sup>difficultas, difficultatis (f) = difficulty

<sup>4</sup>Timotheus, Timothei (m) = Timotheus, an Athenian

<sup>5</sup>Iphicrates, Iphicratis (m) = Iphicrates, an Athenian

<sup>6</sup>Samus, Sami (f) = Samos, an island

<sup>7</sup>orior, oriri, ortus sum = I arise

<sup>8</sup>evito, evitare = I avoid

<sup>9</sup>arbitror, arbitrari, arbitratus sum = I think

<sup>10</sup>supprimo, supprimere, suppressi, suppressum = I hold back

<sup>11</sup>auctoritas, auctoritatis (f) = authority, advice

<sup>12</sup>mora, morae (f) = delay

<sup>13</sup>Samii, Samiorum (m pl) = the Samians

<sup>14</sup>temere = rashly

<sup>15</sup>proelium committo, committere, commisi, commissum = I join battle

<sup>16</sup>desero, deserere, deserui, desertum = I desert, abandon

<sup>17</sup>proditio, proditiois (f) = treason, treachery

<sup>18</sup>accuso, accusare = I accuse

<sup>19</sup>damno, damnare = I condemn, find guilty

- (a) According to the first sentence, who was Chares and what was he trying to do? [1+2]
- (b) Quote from the first sentence and translate the Latin phrase which tells us how Chares was getting on with his task. [1]
- (c) (i) What were Timotheus and Iphicrates sent to do? [1]  
(ii) Why was it perhaps surprising that Timotheus was sent? [1]
- (d) What happened as Timotheus and Iphicrates were approaching the island of Samos? [1]
- (e) According to what we are told in lines 5–6 (*hanc ... suppresserunt*), how did Timotheus and Iphicrates react to this occurrence and why? [3]
- (f) Why did Chares sail to the island without them? [2]
- (g) After reaching the island, what message did Chares send to Timotheus and Iphicrates? [1]
- (h) What was the outcome of Chares' battle with the Samians? [1]
- (i) What claim did Chares make in the official letter he sent to Athens after the battle? [3]
- (j) How did the Athenians react to Chares' letter? [2]
- (k) Why did Timotheus leave Athens? [2]
- (l) Choose **four** of the following Latin words and **for each one** give an English word derived wholly or partly from the same root: *insulas* (line 1), *ferrent* (line 3), *sequerentur* (line 8), *domum* (line 11), *odio* (line 11). [4]
- [25]





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*Copyright Acknowledgements:*

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Section B      © J C Rolfe, *Cornelius Nepos*, pp. 138, 140, Harvard University Press, 1929

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