



UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
International General Certificate of Secondary Education

LATIN

Paper 1 Language

0480/01

May/June 2012

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, 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.



Section A

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

Eretria surrenders to the Romans even though there is a Macedonian garrison in the city and an offer of help from the king of Macedon's regional commander, Philocles. However, the Romans do not gain much from their capture.

Eretria summa vi oppugnabatur. imperator Romanus plurimas machinas tulerat ut urbem quam celerrime caperet. oppidani¹ primo segniter² muros defendebant; deinde, multis iam fessis vulnerisque, cum muri partem eversam operibus hostium vidissent, se dedere constituerunt. sed erat in urbe praesidium³ Macedonum⁴ quos non minus⁵ quam Romanos timebant; et Philocles, regis praefectus, a proximo oppido nuntios misit qui nuntiarent praefectum brevi tempore perventurum esse si sustinerent obsidionem⁶. illi, in pacem intenti, tam segniter² munera belli⁷ efficiebant ut, ceteris neglectis⁸, solum eam partem muri quae deleta erat defenderent. dux igitur Romanus media nocte, impetu scalis⁹ facto, ab ea parte quae minime suspecta erat¹⁰, urbem cepit. omnes cives cum coniugibus¹¹ ac liberis in arcem fugerunt. mox in deditioem¹² venerunt. in oppido autem pecuniae aut praedae aut auri¹³ non multum fuit.

based on LIVY XXXII, 16

¹*oppidani, oppidanorum* (m. pl.) = townspeople

²*segniter* = lazily

³*praesidium, praesidii* (n.) = garrison

⁴*Macedo, Macedonis* (m.) = a Macedonian

⁵*minus* = less

⁶*obsidio, obsidionis* (f.) = siege

⁷*munera belli, munerum belli* (n. pl.) = military duties

⁸*neglego, neglegere* = I neglect

⁹*scala, scalae* (f.) = a ladder

¹⁰*suspicio, suspicere* = I suspect

¹¹*coniunx, coniugis* (f.) = spouse

¹²*deditio, deditiois* (f.) = surrender

¹³*aurum, auri* (n.) = gold

[40]

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SECTION B IS ON NEXT PAGE

Section B

Read the following passage and answer the questions:

Alexander the Great has received a secret warning about the untrustworthiness of his doctor, Philip, but allows him to continue the treatment.

Alexander diu nemini nuntiavit quid in epistula scriptum esset. hanc epistulam	1
sub pulvino ¹ , in quo incumbibat ² , posuit. duobus post diebus medicus	2
cum poculo ³ in quo medicamentum ⁴ miscuerat ⁵ intravit. quo viso	3
Alexander epistulam sinistra manu tenens accepit poculum ³ et bibit	4
sine metu; tum Philippum epistulam legere iussit, nec a vultu legentis	5
movit oculos. ille, tota epistula diligentissime lecta, plus indignationis ⁶	6
quam metus monstravit; epistula in terram iacta 'tua salute ⁷ ' inquit 'negas	7
crimen ⁸ quod mihi obiectum est ⁹ .' tum fomenta ¹⁰ corpori posuit; et	8
regem languidum ¹¹ cibi viniq̄ue odore ¹² excitavit. ubi vero medicamentum ⁴	9
se diffudit ¹³ in venas ¹⁴ , primo animus, deinde corpus quoque salutem	10
suam recuperavit ¹⁵ . rex, tertio die postquam in hoc statu ¹⁶ fuerat,	11
in conspectum militum venit.	12

CURTIUS 111, 6 (adapted)

¹*pulvinus, pulvini* (m.) = cushion

²*incumbo, incumbere* = I lie on

³*poculum, poculi* (n.) = wine cup

⁴*medicamentum, medicamenti* (n.) = medicine

⁵*misceo, miscere* = I mix

⁶*indignatio, indignationis* (f.) = indignation

⁷*salus, salutis* (f.) (here) = health

⁸*crimen, criminis* (n.) = charge, accusation

⁹*obiectum est* (here) = has been made

¹⁰*fomentum, fomenti* (n.) = ointment

¹¹*languidus, -a, -um* = lethargic

¹²*odor, odoris* (m.) = smell

¹³*diffundo, diffundere* = I disperse, spread through

¹⁴*vena, venae* (f.) = vein

¹⁵*recupero, recuperare* = I regain, recover

¹⁶*status, status* (m.) = state, condition

- (a) Line 1 (*Alexander...scriptum esset*): how did Alexander react to the information he had received? [2]
- (b) Lines 1–2 (*hanc...posuit*): in what way did he conceal the letter? [2]
- (c) Lines 2–3 (*duobus...intravit*): when did the doctor next visit him? [1]
- (d) Lines 3–5 (*quo viso...sine metu*): describe in detail what Alexander did when he saw the doctor. [4]
- (e) Lines 5–6 (*tum...oculos*):
- (i) what did Alexander get Philip to do? [1]
 - (ii) what did Alexander do while Philip was doing this? [2]
- (f) Line 6: translate the phrase *tota epistula diligentissime lecta* in such a way that it fits in with the rest of the sentence. [2]
- (g) Lines 6–7 (*ille...iacta*): describe the various ways in which Philip reacted to the content of the letter. [3]
- (h) Lines 7–8 (*tua...obiectum est*): what proof was advanced by Philip to deny the charge? [1]
- (i) Lines 8–9 (*tum...excitavit*): how was Alexander revived by Philip? [1]
- (j) Lines 9–11 (*ubi vero...recuperavit*): how did the treatment gradually take effect? [1]
- (k) Lines 11–12 (*rex...venit*): how can we tell the treatment was successful? [1]
- (l) Choose **four** of the following Latin words and **for each one** give an English word derived wholly or partly from the same root: *nuntiavit* (line 1), *posuit* (line 2), *manu* (line 4), *legere* (line 5), *oculos* (line 6). [4]
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