

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
International General Certificate of Secondary Education

LATIN

0480/01

Paper 1 Language

May/June 2006

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.

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 into English:

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

ubi Hostius¹, dux fortis, cecidit, statim milites Romani se recipere coeperunt. Romulus² rex ipse a turba³ fugientium ad veterem portam Palatii⁴ actus est. ibi, arma ad caelum tollens, Iovem sic oravit: 'avibus tuis iussus, Iuppiter, hic in Palatio⁴ prima fundamenta⁵ urbis posui. Sabini⁶ arcem scelere⁷ captam iam habent; inde huc armati⁸ trans mediam vallem progrediuntur; nunc tu, pater deorum 5 hominumque, hinc, oro, coge hostes discedere; redde virtutem Romanis; noli eos sinere tam ignave⁹ fugere. promitto¹⁰ 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 preces¹¹ suas a deo 10 iam auditas esse. 'hic' inquit, 'Romani, Iuppiter optimus et maximus vos resistere¹² et cum Sabinis⁶ iterum pugnare iubet.' restiterunt¹² Romani, quasi¹³ voce dei iussi. Mettius¹⁴, Sabinorum⁶ princeps, ab arce decucurrerat¹⁵ et fugientes Romanos trans totum forum egerat nec procul¹⁶ iam a porta Palatii⁴ aberat. in eum cum manu¹⁷ iuvenum iam ferocissimorum Romulus² impetum fecit et reppulit¹⁸.

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

[40]

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SECTION B CONTINUES ON NEXT PAGE

Section B

Read the following passage and answer the questions.

The cleverness of the Athenian leader Themistocles defeats the Persians

cum Xerxes¹, rex Persarum², Athenas peteret, cives legatos Delphos³ miserunt, nam cognoscere volebant quid necesse esset facere de rebus suis. Pythia⁴ legatis respondit necesse esse muris ligneis⁵ se munire. cum nemo id responsum intellegeret, Themistocles⁶ cives monuit ut in naves se suasque res ponerent. tali consilio probato⁷, ad classem addiderunt⁸ multas naves, suaque omnia quae moveri poterant deportaverunt⁹. arcem sacerdotibus¹⁰ tradiderunt, reliquum oppidum reliquerunt. sed Xerxes¹, qui Graecos in priore¹¹ pugna iam superaverat, statim Athenas petivit, urbemque, nullis defendentibus, interfectis sacerdotibus¹⁰ 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, Themistocles⁶ tamen solus restitit¹². itaque nocte servum fidelem ad regem misit ut ei nuntiaret hostes eius fugere. hac re audita, Xerxes¹, qui verbis servi credidit, postero¹³ die contra Graecos navigavit. tam angusto¹⁴ mari proelium commisit¹⁵ ut eius multitudo¹⁶ navium se movere non posset. victus est magis etiam consilio Themistoclis⁶ 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

- (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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