| LATIN | $0480 / 01$ |
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| Paper 1 Language | May/June 2007 |
| 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.

## Section A

Translate into English:
Clodius's plot to murder his enemy Milo goes disastrously wrong
Clodius ${ }^{1}$, qui iam diu Milonem ${ }^{2}$ oderat $^{3}$, eum interficere constituit. Clodius ${ }^{1}$ igitur, cum sciret Milonem ${ }^{2}$ iter certo die facturum esse, Roma pridie ${ }^{4}$ profectus est et ad suum fundum ${ }^{5}$ ivit. ibi Miloni ${ }^{2}$ in itinere procedenti insidias ${ }^{6}$ collocare $^{7}$ in animo habebat. postridie ${ }^{8}$ Milo ${ }^{2}$, qui in senatu ${ }^{9}$ fuerat quoad ${ }^{10}$ senatores dimissi sunt ${ }^{11}$, domum venit, vestes mutavit ${ }^{12}$, paulisper uxorem exspectavit. ex urbe tandem profectus, mox ad fundum ${ }^{5}$ Clodii $^{1}$ pervenit. statim complures cum telis in Milonem ${ }^{2}$ impetum de loco superiore ${ }^{13}$ fecerunt et raedarium ${ }^{14}$ eius interfecerunt. cum autem Milo ${ }^{2}$ ipse e raeda ${ }^{15}$ exiisset seque fortissime defenderet, alii eorum qui erant cum Clodio ${ }^{1}$, gladiis strictis ${ }^{16}$, ad raedam ${ }^{15}$ cucurrerunt ut a tergo ${ }^{17}$ Milonem ${ }^{2}$ oppugnarent, alii eius servos, qui post ${ }^{18}$ erant, aggressi sunt. pauci ex eis servis mortui sunt, sed ceteri animo fideli ad raedam ${ }^{15}$ progrediebantur ut Milonem ${ }^{2}$ adiuvarent. hi servi, ubi non solum ex ipso Clodio ${ }^{1}$ audiverunt Milonem ${ }^{2}$ interfectum esse sed etiam crediderunt rem veram esse, neque domino imperante neque sciente, Clodium ${ }^{1}$ vulneratum interfecerunt.
${ }^{1}$ Clodius, Clodii $(\mathrm{m})=$ Clodius, a Roman gang leader
${ }^{2}$ Milo, Milonis $(\mathrm{m})=$ Milo, a rival gang leader
${ }^{3}$ odi, odisse $=\mathrm{I}$ hate
${ }^{4}$ pridie $=$ the day before
${ }^{5}$ fundus, fundi $(\mathrm{m})=$ farm
${ }^{6}$ insidiae, insidiarum ( f ) $=$ an ambush, trap
${ }^{7}$ colloco, collocare, collocavi, collocatum $=$ I place, I set up
${ }^{8}$ postridie $=$ on the next day
${ }^{9}$ senatus, senatus $(\mathrm{m})=$ the senate
${ }^{10}$ quoad = until
${ }^{11}$ dimitto, dimittere, dimisi, dimissum $=\mathrm{I}$ send away, I dismiss
${ }^{12}$ muto, mutare, mutavi, mutatum $=I$ change
${ }^{13}$ superior $=$ higher
${ }^{14}$ raedarius, raedarii $(\mathrm{m})=$ coach driver, carriage driver
${ }^{15}$ raeda, raedae (f) = coach, carriage
${ }^{16}$ stringo, stringere, strinxi, strictum $=I$ pull out, I unsheathe
${ }^{17}$ tergum, tergi $(\mathrm{n})=$ back, rear
${ }^{18}$ post $=$ behind

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SECTION B CONTINUES ON NEXT PAGE

## Section B

Read the following passage and answer the questions.
Caninius goes to help Duratius who is being besieged by Dumnacus
Caninius ${ }^{1}$ legatus ad oppidum Lemonum ${ }^{2}$ contendit ${ }^{3}$. epistulis nuntiisque Duratii ${ }^{4}$ cognoverat magnam multitudinem ${ }^{5}$ hostium in terras Pictonum ${ }^{6}$ intravisse. Duratius ${ }^{4}$ enim, qui princeps Pictonum ${ }^{6}$ erat, in amicitia ${ }^{7}$ Romanorum semper manserat, quamquam pars quaedam populi eius defecerat ${ }^{8}$. cum eo pervenisset Caninius ${ }^{1}$ et e captivis certius audivisset Duratium ${ }^{4}$ a Dumnaco ${ }^{9}$, duce hostium, et multis hominum milibus ${ }^{10}$ in oppido clausum ${ }^{11}$ oppugnari, castra munito loco posuit, quod infirmas ${ }^{12}$ legiones hostibus opponere ${ }^{13}$ non ausus est. Dumnacus ${ }^{9}$, cum Caninium ${ }^{1}$ appropinquare intellexisset, copiis omnibus ad legiones versis, castra Romana oppugnare coepit. cum complures dies in oppugnatione ${ }^{14}$ castrorum frustra egisset ${ }^{15}$ et magna suorum caede nullam partem munitionum ${ }^{16}$ delere potuisset, rediit ut Lemonum ${ }^{2}$ iterum obsideret ${ }^{17}$.

CAESAR (adapted)
${ }^{1}$ Caninius, Caninii (m) = Caninius, a Roman
${ }^{2}$ Lemonum, Lemoni ( n ) = Lemonum
${ }^{3}$ contendo, contendere, contendi, contentum $=1$ march
${ }^{4}$ Duratius, Duratii ( m ) $=$ Duratius
${ }^{5}$ multitudo, multitudinis (f) = crowd
${ }^{6}$ Pictones, Pictonum $(\mathrm{m})=$ the Pictones (a tribe)
${ }^{7}$ amicitia, amicitiae (f) = friendship
${ }^{8}$ deficio, deficere, defeci, defectum $=1$ desert
${ }^{9}$ Dumnacus, Dumnaci ( m ) = Dumnacus
${ }^{10}$ milia, milium $(\mathrm{n})=$ thousands
${ }^{11}$ claudo, claudere, clausi, clausum $=$ I shut up in
${ }^{12}$ infirmus, $-a,-u m=$ weak
${ }^{13}$ oppono, opponere, opposui, oppositum $=I$ put against, I expose
${ }^{14}$ oppugnatio, oppugnationis (f) = attack
${ }^{15}$ ago, agere, egi, actum $=1$ spend
${ }^{16}$ munitio, munitionis (f) = defence work, fortification
${ }^{17}$ obsideo, obsidere, obsedi, obsessum $=\mathrm{I}$ besiege
(a) What two things are we told about Caninius in the first sentence (Caninius ... contendit)?
(b) (i) What news had Caninius received?
(ii) How had he heard that news?
(c) What do we learn in the sentence Duratius enim ... defecerat (lines 2-4) about the relationship Duratius and his people had with the Romans?
(d) When did Caninius receive further news from prisoners?
(e) (i) Who was Dumnacus, and what forces did he have?
(ii) What action had Dumnacus and his forces taken?
(f) (i) How did Caninius react to what Dumnacus had done?
(ii) Why did he react in this way?
(g) What two actions did Dumnacus take on hearing of Caninius' approach?
(h) frustra (line 9). Give three details from the sentence cum complures ... obsideret (lines 9-11) which show that Dumnacus' actions were in vain.
(i) Give four English words, one for each, derived wholly or partly from the same root as four of the following Latin words: nuntiis (line 1), princeps (line 3), loco (line 6), intellexisset (line 8), delere (line 10).

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