



UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
International General Certificate of Secondary Education

LATIN

0480/01

Paper 1 Language

For Examination from 2013

SPECIMEN PAPER

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 **2** blank pages.



Section A

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

Alexander the Great fulfils a prophecy in an unusual way thanks to the cleverness of a mule driver.

olim Alexander¹, rex Macedonum², cum exercitu suo ad terras Indorum³ iter faciebat. certo die haruspex⁴ ad regem venit. ille haruspex⁴, postquam dixerat regem in magno periculo esse, eum quoque monuit ut, si diu vivere vellet, occidi iuberet eum qui primus sibi, ex porta egresso, occurrisset⁵. itaque Alexander¹ imperavit ut milites asinarium⁶, qui forte regi ante omnes alios obviam ivit⁷, caperent et ad mortem ducerent. sic sperabat se praeceptum⁸ haruspiscis⁴ perfecturum esse. asinarius⁶ autem quaerebat cur rex eum innocentem⁹ poena tam gravi puniret. Alexander¹ igitur illi dixit quid haruspex⁴ monuisset. quibus verbis auditis, asinarius⁶ inquit: 'si ita est, rex, praeceptum⁸ haruspiscis⁴ alium, non me, huic morti destinavit¹⁰; nam asellus¹¹ quem ego ante me agebam prior¹² tibi occurrit⁵.' Alexander¹, cum haec verba callida audiverat, tam laetus erat ut asellum¹¹, non asinarium⁷, interfici iuberet. hoc modo Alexander¹ praebuit se regem sapientissimum esse.

based on Valerius Maximus 7.3 ext. 1

¹*Alexander Alexandri* (m) = Alexander, The ruler of Macedonia

²*Macedo Macedonis* (m) = Macedonian

³*Indi Indorum* (m pl) = the people of India, Indians

⁴*haruspex haruspiscis* (m) = soothsayer

⁵*occurro occurrere occurri* (+ dative) = I meet, run in to

⁶*asinarius asinarii* (m) = a mule driver

⁷*obviam eo ire ivi itum* (+ dative) = I meet

⁸*praeceptum praecepti* (n) = the command

⁹*innocens innocentis* = innocent (man)

¹⁰*destino destinare destinavi destinatum* = (here) I select, fix upon

¹¹*asellus aselli* (m) = mule

¹²*prior* = (here) first

[40]

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Section B

Read the following passage and answer the questions.

A woman takes an extraordinary course of action but a soldier tries to help her come to terms with her situation.

matrona¹ quaedam, quae Ephesi² habitabat, tam nota³ erat pudicitiae⁴ ut ab omnibus feminis illius loci laudaretur. haec igitur, cum maritus suus mortuus esset, corpus in monumentum⁵ et ibi custodire constituit. lacrimare diebus ac totis noctibus coepit. sic neque cibum neque vinum accipere volebat. neque parentes neque propinqui⁶ ei persuadere poterant ut e monumento⁵ exiret. cum matrona ancilla fidelissima manebat quae lumen⁷ renovabat⁸. nunc 5 femina iam quintum diem sine cibo agebat. interim⁹ dux provinciae iussit latrones⁹ crucibus affigi¹⁰ prope illum locum. proxima ergo nocte, cum miles, qui cruces custodiebat ne quis ad sepulturam¹¹ corpora auferret, vidisset lumen⁷ inter monumenta⁵ fulgens¹⁴ et gemitum¹⁵ tristissimae feminae audivisset, cupivit scire quis esset et quid faceret. in monumentum⁵ 10 igitur ingressus est et pulcherrimam mulierem vidit. primo perterritus eam infernum¹⁶ monstrum¹⁷ esse putavit. deinde ubi corpus viri lacrimasque feminae conspexit, intellexit feminam mortem viri non posse pati. itaque cenam suam in monumentum⁵ tulit, coepitque eam hortari ne in dolore inani¹⁸ perseveraret¹⁹.

Petronius *Satyricon* 111 adapted

¹matrona ae (f) = married woman

²Ephesus i (m) = the city of Ephesus

³notus -a -um = well known, famous

⁴pudicitia ae (f) = good moral behaviour

⁵monumentum i (n) = tomb

⁶propinquus i (m) = close relative

⁷lumen nis (n) = lamp, light

⁸renovo renovare = I refill

⁹interim = meanwhile

¹⁰latro nis (m) = robber

¹¹crucibus affigi = to be fixed to crosses, to be crucified

¹²sepultura ae (f) = burial

¹³monumentum i (n) = tombstone

¹⁴fulgeo fulgere = I shine

¹⁵gemitus -us (m) = groaning

¹⁶infernus a um = from the underworld

¹⁷monstrum i (n) = strange sight

¹⁸inanis -is -e = pointless, empty

¹⁹persevero perseverare = I persevere

- (a) Lines 1–2 (*matrona – laudaretur*): what do we find out about the woman in these lines? [2]
- (b) Lines 2–3 (*igitur – coepit*): how did the woman show her devotion to her husband? [2]
- (c) Lines 3–4 (*sic – volebat*): what did she refuse while in the tomb? [1]
- (d) Lines 4–5 (*neque – exiret*): how does this sentence show the woman’s determination? [1]
- (e) Line 5 (*cum – renovabat*):
- (i) who stayed with her?
 - (ii) write down and translate the Latin word which tells us why she stayed. [2]
- (f) Translate *nunc femina iam quintum diem sine cibo agebat*. [4]
- (g) Lines 6–7 (*interim – locum*): who had ordered the crucifixion of the robbers? [1]
- (h) Lines 7–9 (*proxima – audivisset*):
- (i) who was on duty in the graveyard?
 - (ii) when did the events in this sentence take place?
 - (iii) what precisely was his job?
 - (iv) what did he see and what did he hear? [5]
- (i) Line 9 (*cupivit – faceret*): what did he want to find out? [1]
- (j) Lines 9–10 (*in monumentum – vidit*): when he entered the tomb, what did he see? [1]
- (k) Lines 11–12 (*deinde – pati*): what did he realise after he saw the corpse? [1]
- (l) Lines 12–13 (*itaque – perseveraret*): what **two** things did the soldier do next? [2]
- (m) Choose **two** of the following Latin words and for each one give an English word derived wholly or partly from the same root: [2]

constituit

intellexit

custodire

renovabat

[Total: 25]

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