UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
International General Certificate of Secondary Education

LATIN   **0480/01**

Paper 1 Language   **May/June 2013**

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.

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Section A

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

In a naval battle, Hannibal tricks the troops from Pergamum into revealing the location of their king, Eumenes, and his ship. He then defeats them with an unusual weapon.

Hannibal[1], nautas tali modo hortatus, iussit classem[2] in proelium navigare. sed priusquam signum pugnae daretur, Hannibal[1], ut cognosceret quo loco Eumenes[3] esset, tabellarium[4] in scapha[5] cum caduceo[6] misit. qui, ubi ad naves hostium pervenit, epistulam ostendens, nuntiavit se regem quaerere et statim ad Eumenem[3] ductus est. nam omnes crediderunt tabellarium[4] epistulam de pace scriptam portare. tabellarius[4], nave regis suis patefacta[7], ad eundem locum, unde profectus erat, regressus est. at Eumenes[3] nihil in aperta[8] epistula invenit nisi quae ad eum deridendum[9] pertinerent[10]. itaque statim proelium commisit[11]. in primo concursu[12] Hannibal[1] Bithyniis[13] imperavit ut omnes navem Eumenis[3] oppugnarent. rex, cum eorum impetum sustinere non posset, ad castra sua, quae in litore proximo erant, fugit. Bithynii[13] autem, cum reliquis Pergamenorum[14] navibus superarentur, in hostium naves vasa fictilia[15] inicere coeperunt. primo Pergameni[14] ridebant sed, postquam serpentes[16] e vasis[15] exeuntes conspexerunt, tam perterriti erant ut ipsi quoque effugerint. sic Hannibal[1] consiliis callidissimis vim Pergamenorum[14] vicit.

based on NEPOS Hannibal 11.2-11.7

[1]*Hannibal, Hannibalis* (m) Hannibal, the former Carthaginian leader, now in exile in Bithynia
[3]*Eumenes, Eumenis* (m) Eumenes, king of Pergamum
[13]*Bithynii, Bithyniorum* (m pl) the Bithynians
[14]*Pergameni, Pergamenorum* (m pl) the Pergamene troops

[2]*classis, classis* (f) fleet
[4]*tabellarius, tabellarii* (m) a courier, letter-bearer
[5]*scapha, scaphae* (f) small boat, skiff
[6]*caduceus, caducei* (m) flag of truce
[7]*patefacio, patefacere, patefeci, patefactum* I reveal
[8]*aperio, aperire, aperui, apertum* I open
[9]*derideo, deridere, derisi, derisum* I make fun of
[10]*pertineo, pertinere, pertinui, pertentum* be suitable
[11]*committo, committere, commisi, commissum* I join
[12]*concursus, concursus* (m) clash, attack
[15]*vasa (fictilia)* (n pl) (earthenware) jars
[16]*serpens, serpentis* (f) snake

[40]

Section B

Read the following passage and answer the questions in full detail:

In a battle during the war against Carthage, Masinissa, an African king fighting for the Romans, captures his enemy, Syphax. However Syphax's wife, Sophoniba, is determined not to become a Roman captive and begs Masinissa to help her.

in hoc proelio Syphax[1], rex Cirtensium[2], ab equitibus[3] Masinissae[4] captus est.	1
Masinissa[4] Syphacem[1] Cirtam[5] duxit ut urbem sine longa obsidione[6] caperet. in illa	2
urbe ingens multitudo[7] virorum et feminarum et liberorum convenerat. Masinissa[4]	3
sibi quidem dixit nihil pulchrius quam victorem[8] tanto post tempore patriam iterum	4
videre. Cirtam[5] progressus imperavit ut principes oppidi ad colloquium[9]	5
venirent. sed eis persuadere non poterat ut portas urbis aperirent[10] antequam	6
Syphacem[1] in vinculis[11] viderant. tam atroci spectaculo viso, statim portae	7
apertae sunt[10] et Masinissa[4] Cirtam[5] iniit. ei intranti vestibulum[12] aulae[13]	8
Sophoniba[14], uxor Syphacis[1], occurrit[15] et, cum illum insignem[16] armis	9
vestimentisque[17] conspexisset, putans eum regem esse, genibus[18] eius advolvit[19] et	10
dixit se Romanos tam timere ut mori mallet quam Romanis captivam tradi. Masinissa[4],	11
forma et aetate[20] eius victus, callidum consilium cepit. rex iussit eo ipso die nuptias[21]	12
parari. sic credebat Sophonibam[14], nunc coniugem suam, Romanis dedi non posse.	13
perfectis nuptiis[21], Romani advenerunt. primo Sophonibam[14] cum Syphace[1] et	14
ceteris captivis extrahere conati sunt. tandem passi sunt Sophonibam[14] Cirtae[5]	15
manere, si Masinissa[4] plures urbes caperet.	16

Based on Livy 30. 12-14

[1]*Syphax, Syphacis* (m) Syphax, an African king
[2]*Cirtenses, Cirtensium* (m pl) the people of Cirta
[4]*Masinissa, Masinissae* (m) Masinissa, an African king fighting for the Romans
[5]*Cirta, Cirtae* (f) Cirta, Syphax and Masinissa's home town
[14]*Sophoniba, Sophonibae* (f) Sophoniba, wife of Syphax

[3]*eques, equitis* (m) cavalryman
[6]*obsidio, obsidionis* (f) siege
[7]*multitudo, multitudinis* (f) crowd
[8]*victor, victoris* (m) victor, conqueror
[9]*colloquium, colloquii* (n) talks, negotiations
[10]*aperio, aperire, aperui, apertum* I open
[11]*vincula, vinculorum* (n pl) chains
[12]*vestibulum, vestibuli* (n) entrance hall
[13]*aula, aulae* (f) palace

[15]*occurro, occurrere, occurri, occursum* (+ dat.)
   I run up to
[16]*insignis, is, e* conspicuous
[17]*vestimenta, vestimentorum* (n pl) clothes
[18]*genu, genus* (n) knee
[19]*advolvo, advolvere, advolvi, advolutum* I fall at
[20]*aetas, aetatis* (f) age
[21]*nuptiae, nuptiarum* (f pl) wedding

(a) Line1 (*in hoc proelio…captus est*): what happened to Syphax in the battle? [1]

(b) Line 2 (*Masinissa…caperet*): what did Masinissa hope to gain by taking Syphax to Cirta?

(c) Lines 2–3 (*in illa…convenerat*): what are we told about Cirta? [ ]

(d) Lines 3–5 (*Masinissa…iterum videre*): describe in detail what Masinissa felt about his return to Cirta. [3]

(e) Lines 5–6 (*Cirtam progressus…colloquium venirent*): what did Masinissa do when he reached Cirta? [2]

(f) Lines 6–8 (*sed eis…iniit*):
   (i) what did Masinissa do to make the leaders of Cirta change their minds? [1]
   (ii) how did they react to this action? [1]

(g) Lines 8–10 (*ei intranti…advolvit*):
   (i) how did Sophoniba work out which soldier was the king? [1]
   (ii) how does Livy show that Sophoniba was keen to speak to Masinissa? Give **two** details. [1]

(h) Lines 10–11 (*dixit…tradi*): describe in detail her feelings towards the Romans. [3]

(i) Lines 11–12 (*Masinissa…consilium cepit*): why did Masinissa make a clever plan? [1]

(j) Lines 12–13 (*rex…non posse*):
   (i) what was Masinissa's plan? [1]
   (ii) why did he think it might be successful? [1]

(k) Lines 14–15 (*primo…conati sunt*): what did the Romans try to do on their arrival? [1]

(l) Lines 15–16 (*tandem…caperet*): what bargain did the Romans finally make with Masinissa? [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: *equitibus* (l.1) *tempore* (l.4) *iterum* (l.4) *principes* (l.5) *extrahere* (l.15). [2]

[25]

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