

**International General Certificate of Secondary Education
CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS**

LATIN

0480/1

PAPER 1 Translation and Comprehension

MAY/JUNE SESSION 2002

2 hours

Additional materials:
Answer paper

TIME 2 hours

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Write your name, Centre number and candidate number in the spaces provided on the answer paper/answer booklet.

Answer Section A, Section B and **either** Section C **or** Section D.

Write your answers on the separate answer paper provided.

If you use more than one sheet of paper, fasten the sheets together.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.

This question paper consists of 5 printed pages and 3 blank pages.

Section A

Translate into English:

Orpheus tries to bring back Eurydice from the dead – but fails.

Orpheus¹ Eurydicen² suam ad regnum vivorum ducebat. iam per viam rediens pericula itineris omnia evaserat³. sed regina mortuorum Eurydicen² iusserat Orpheum¹ maritum per umbras⁴ sequi. Orpheo¹ eam respicere⁵ non licebat. amator⁶ tamen stultus uxorem videre adeo cupiebat ut, in animo victus, respexerit⁵. omnis eius labor ita effusus⁷ est. illa 'quis furor'⁸ inquit 'et me miseram et te delevit, Orpheu?'¹

iterum femina a crudeli dea vocata est, et statim ex oculis mariti cari ablata est. tam celeriter e conspectu fugit ut Orpheus¹ nihil dicere potuerit. homo tristis domum rediit. quamquam multae puellae eum amabant, solus habitabat. tandem in morte sua Orpheus¹ pacem et uxorem dulcem invenit.

VIRGIL (adapted)

¹*Orpheus, Orphei (m)* = Orpheus

²*Eurydice, accusative Eurydicen (f)* = Eurydice

³*evado, evadere, evasi, evasum* = to escape, pass over

⁴*umbra, umbrae (f)* = shadow, darkness

⁵*respicio, respicere, respexi, respectum* = to look back/behind at

⁶*amator, amatoris (m)* = lover

⁷*effundo, effundere, effudi, effusum* = to waste, pour away

⁸*furor, furoris (m)* = madness

[25]

Section B

Translate into English:

King Porus and his elephants in battle – a sight never before seen by his Macedonian foes.

conspectus non modo magnorum elephantorum¹ sed etiam regis Pori² ipsius Macedonas³ terruit. elephantum¹ enim, ad pugnandum parati, inter pedites sicut⁴ turres⁵ eminebant⁶. et ipse Porus² in belua⁷ prima vectus spectaculo fuit omnibus, in forma maior quam homo et armis vestibisque insignis⁸.

Macedones³, cum intellexissent se tandem hostibus dignis appropinquare, consilium ceperunt: si impetum primo in latere dextro et sinistro, deinde in medio faciant, longis hastis iactis, elephantos¹ vulnerent et interficiant.

Porus² tamen celeriter artem monstravit. cupidus enim Macedonas³ vincendi, elephantos¹ suos procurrare iussit. centum beluae⁷ excitatae equos et milites, qui numquam antea elephantos¹ viderant, terruerunt. plurimi de fuga putaverunt. sed in medio dux diu suos fortiter defendebat. maxima erat caedes quia beluae⁷ tot milites sub pedibus oppresserant.

subito Macedones³ securibus⁹ uti coeperunt; quamquam labore longae pugnae confecti erant, tandem elephantos¹ ita vulnerare poterant. qui, in fugam conversi, agros et silvas petiverunt.

based on CURTIUS RUFUS

¹*elephantus, elephantum (m)* = elephant

²*Porus, Pori (m)* = Porus

³*Macedones, accusative Macedonas (m)* = Macedonians

⁴*sicut* = just like

⁵*turris, turris (f)* = tower

⁶*emineo, eminere, eminui* = to stand out

⁷*belua, beluae (f)* = beast, monster

⁸*insignis, insigne* = outstanding

⁹*securis, securis (f)* = axe

[35]

Section C

Translate into Latin:

- (a) The Macedonians were ready to fight. [8]
- (b) Porus had so many elephants that the enemy were terrified. [12]
- (c) The leader will wound the monster, if you wish. [9]
- (d) We are expecting that our soldiers will soon flee. [12]
- (e) Do not be afraid to run into the woods. [9]

Working Total = [50]

Scaled Total = [25]

Section D

Do not answer this section if you have answered Section C.

Read the following passage and answer the questions:

The city of Troy's great power, and how Paris, a prince of the city who was fated to destroy it, survived Priam's attempts to get rid of him.

Troia¹ erat oppidum magnum, cuius rex Priamus² tot oppida alia superavit ut dives factus sit. Graeci ad eas oras saepe navigabant: Priamum² non amabant quod nautas Graecos iubebat pecuniam Troianis³ dare. sed Priamus² non timuit ne Graeci propter iram se opprimerent. muri enim Troiae¹ tam alti erant ut rex hostes numquam eos ascendere posse crediderit.

5

uxor Priami² erat Hecuba⁴: liberos multos et fortes habuerunt. sed dei clamaverunt: 'O Priame², filius tuus parvus Paris⁵ Troianis³ erit periculosus. itaque Troianis³ imperamus ut Paridem⁵ expellant.⁶ verba deorum Priamum² terruerunt sed lacrimae uxoris animum non moverunt. illa rogavit, 'cur, cur filium meum ex oppido mittis? sine eum domi manere!'

10

sed rex servum fidelem iussit puerum ex oppido portare et in loco deserto⁷ relinquere. canes feroces enim eum aggressuros et interfecturos esse exspectavit. sed agricola quidam Paridem⁵ miserum invenit et eum ut⁸ filium suum educavit.⁹

based on APOLLODORUS

¹Troia, Troiae (f) = Troy

²Priamus, Priami (m) = Priam

³Troianus, Troiani (m) = a Trojan

⁴Hecuba, Hecubae (f) = Hecuba

⁵Paris, Paridis (m) = Paris

⁶expello, expellere, expuli, expulsum = to drive out

⁷desertus-a-um = lonely, abandoned

⁸ut (here) = as

⁹educō, educare, educavi, educatum = to bring up, to raise

- (a) How is Troy described in line 1?

[1]

- (b) How did Priam become rich? [2]
- (c) Why didn't the Greeks like Priam? [2]
- (d) Why wasn't Priam afraid of the Greeks? [2]
- (e) What information do we gain about the royal children? [1]
- (f) Why did the gods tell the Trojans to expel Paris? [2]
- (g) With close reference to the third paragraph (lines 9–11):
- (i) Describe the contrasting reactions of Priam and Hecuba to the gods' words. [2]
 - (ii) How did Hecuba's reaction affect Priam? [1]
 - (iii) What request did she then make of him? [1]
- (h) Who had the job of removing the child? [1]
- (i) What was Priam's expectation? [3]
- (j) What actually happened to Paris? [3]
- (k) Give **four** English words, one for each, derived wholly or partly from the same roots as four of the following Latin words: *navigabant* (line 2), *muri* (line 4), *ascendere* (line 5), *loco* (line 12), *feroces* (line 13). [4]
- [25]

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