Cambridge IGCSE

LATIN   **0480/01**

Paper 1 Language   **For Examination from 2018**

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, glue or correction fluid.
DO **NOT** WRITE IN ANY BARCODES.

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.
The total number of marks for this paper is 160.

This document consists of **5** printed pages and **1** blank page.

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Section A

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

Julius Caesar tells how the Alexandrians, led by their king, temporarily hold up his advance at a river. The Alexandrians are unable to stop the Romans permanently because of the ingenuity of Caesar's men and they suffer because of it.

inter castra regis et <u>Caesaris</u> iter iacebat flumen <u>angustum</u> altissimis ripis. aberat a regis castris <u>circiter</u> septem <u>milia passuum</u>. rex, cum hoc itinere progredi <u>Caesarem</u> intellexisset, omnes equites <u>delectosque</u> milites ad id flumen misit qui <u>Caesarem</u> transire prohiberent et procul a ripis proelium inirent. quae res ad iram copias nostras excitavit, quod diu cum <u>Alexandrinis</u> <u>pariter</u> pugnarent. itaque eodem tempore equites Romani, <u>vada</u> fluminis quaerentes, flumen transierunt ubi ripae <u>demissiores</u> erant. milites Romani, ingentibus arboribus caesis quae tam longae erant ut alteram ripam <u>contingerent</u>, <u>aggerem</u> fecerunt et hoc modo <u>transgressi sunt</u>. quorum impetus hostes adeo terruit ut in fuga spem salutis ponerent; sed frustra: namque e fuga pauci ad regem effugerunt, paene omnibus reliquis interfectis.

Based on Caesar, *de bello Alexandrino* 29

Caesar, Caesaris (m) Julius Caesar, a Roman general
angustus, angusta, angustum narrow
circiter approximately, around
mille passuum (m) a mile
deligo, deligere, delegi, delectum I choose, I select
Alexandrini, Alexandrinorum (m. pl.) the Alexandrians
pariter on equal terms
vadum, vadi (n) a ford, shallow water
demissus, demissa, demissum low, gentle (of a slope)
contingo, contingere, contigi, contactum I touch, I reach
agger, aggeris (m) a temporary road surface
transgredior, transgredi, transgressus sum I go across, I cross

[110]

Section B

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

Based on Livy 30.12–14

Syphax, Syphacis (m) Syphax, an African king
Cirtenses, Cirtensium (m. pl.) the people of Cirta
Masinissa, Masinissae (m) Masinissa, an African king fighting for the Romans
Cirta, Cirtae (f) Cirta, Syphax and Masinissa's home town
obsidio, obsidionis (f) siege
victor, victoris (m) victor, conqueror
colloquium, colloquii (n) talks
aperio, aperire, aperui, apertum I open
antequam before
vincula, vinculorum (n. pl.) chains
vestibulum, vestibuli (n) entrance hall
aula, aulae (f) palace
Sophoniba, Sophonibae (f) Sophoniba, wife of Syphax
occurro, occurrere, occurri, occursum (+ dative) I run up to
genu, genus (n) knee
advolvo, advolvere, advolvi, advolutum I fall at
aetas, aetatis (f) age
nuptiae, nuptiarum (f. pl.) wedding

(a) Line 1 (*in hoc proelio … captus est*): what happened to Syphax in the battle? [2]

(b) Line 2 (*Masinissa … occuparet*): what did Masinissa hope to gain by taking Syphax to Cirta? [4]

(c) Line 3 (*in illa … convenerat*): what are we told about Cirta? [4]

(d) Lines 3–5 (*Masinissa … iterum videre*): describe in detail what Masinissa felt about his return to Cirta. [6]

(e) Lines 5–6 (*Cirtam progressus … colloquium venirent*): what did Masinissa do when he reached Cirta? [3]

(f) Lines 6–8 (*sed eis … iniit*):

    (i) what did Masinissa do to make the leaders of Cirta change their minds? [2]

    (ii) how did they react to this action? [2]

(g) Lines 8–10 (*ei intranti … advolvit*):

    (i) how did Sophoniba work out which soldier was the king? [2]

    (ii) how does Livy show that Sophoniba was keen to speak to Masinissa? Give **two** details. [2]

(h) Lines 10–11 (*'ego' inquit … tradi*): describe in detail her feelings towards the Romans. [6]

(i) Lines 11–12 (*Masinissa … consilium cepit*): why did Masinissa make a clever plan? [2]

(j) Lines 12–13 (*rex … non posse*):

    (i) what was Masinissa's plan? [2]

    (ii) why did he think it might be successful? [3]

(k) Lines 14–15 (*primo … conati sunt*): what did the Romans try to do on their arrival? [2]

(l) Lines 15–16 (*tandem … caperet*): what deal did the Romans finally make with Masinissa? [4]

Question 2(m) is printed on the next page.

(m) Choose **four** of the following Latin words and **for each one** give an English word derived wholly or partly from the same root:

rex (line 1)
tempore (line 4)
iterum (line 4)
principes (line 5)
aperirent (line 6)
extrahere (line 15)   [4]