Cambridge International Examinations
Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

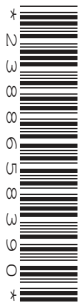# Cambridge IGCSE

LATIN **0480/01**

Paper 1 Language **May/June 2016**

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.

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Section A

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

Dionysius becomes ruler of Syracuse but is defeated by Timoleon of Corinth. Timoleon then sets about restoring a normal way of life to the island of Sicily.

interea, fratre interfecto, Dionysius[1] iterum Syracusas[2] cepit. Siculi[3] autem auxilium a Corinthiis[4] petiverunt et ducem, quo in bello uterentur, poposcerunt. hinc Timoleon[5], imperator Corinthius[4], ita arcessitus Dionysium[1] tota Sicilia[6] felicissime expulit[7] et eum captivum Corinthum[8] celeriter transmisit. quibus rebus confectis, Timoleon[5], non modo quod bellum longissimum fuerat, sed etiam quod et regiones ruris et urbes desertas[9] videbat, civibus veteribus suas res restituit[10]. agros propter bellum relictos inter colonias[11] novas divisit[12] et muros oppidorum deletos refecit[13]. praeterea omnibus civitatibus leges pacemque reddidit. itaque ex maximo bello tantum otium toti insulae datum est ut plurimi dicerent Timoleontem[5] patrem illarum urbium esse. arcem[14] Syracusarum[2] quam Dionysius[1] muniverat demolitus est[15] et effecit[16] ut nulla vestigia servitutis[17] manerent. quamquam a Siculis[3] adeo amatus est ut nullo negante sibi regem fieri liceret, maluit amari quam timeri. igitur cum primum potuit imperium Siculis[3] tradidit et civis privatus[18] Syracusis[2] ad finem vitae vixit.

Nepos, *Timoleon* 2 – 4 adapted

Proper names:

[1] *Dionysius, Dionysii* (m.) Dionysius
[2] *Syracusae, Syracusarum* (f.pl.) Syracuse (a town in Sicily)
[3] *Siculi, Siculorum* (m.pl.) Sicilians, the inhabitants of Sicily
[4] *Corinthius, Corinthii* (m.) Corinthian, a citizen of Corinth (a city in Greece)
[5] *Timoleon, Timoleontis* (m.) Timoleon, a Corinthian
[6] *Sicilia, Siciliae* (f.) Sicily, an island near Italy
[8] *Corinthus, Corinthi* (m.) Corinth, a city in Greece

[7] *expello, expellere, expuli, expulsum* I expel, throw out
[9] *desertus, deserta, desertum* deserted
[10] *restituo, restituere, restitui, restitutum* I restore, return
[11] *colonia, coloniae* (f.) settlement, estate
[12] *divido, dividere, divisi, divisum* I share out
[13] *reficio, reficere, refeci, refectum* I rebuild
[14] *arx, arcis* (f.) a citadel, stronghold
[15] *demolior, demoliri, demolitus sum* I demolish
[16] *efficio, efficere, effeci, effectum* I bring about, arrange
[17] *vestigium servitutis* (n.) trace of slavery
[18] *privatus, privata, privatum* private

[40]

Section B

Read the following passage and answer the questions:

The great Roman leader, Scipio Africanus, turns an important anniversary to his advantage and stops his trial being held.

tribuni[1] Scipionem[2] suspicionibus[3] magis quam argumentis[4] accusaverunt[5] quod	1
pecunia corruptus esset[6]. ubi dies constituta venit, tribuni[1] in Rostris[7] prima luce[8]	2
sederunt. Scipio[2] magno agmine amicorum comitante[9] ad Rostra[7] advenit.	3
omnibus tacentibus, 'hoc die,' inquit 'tribuni[1] civesque Romani, ego in	4
Africa[10] contra Hannibalem[11] et Carthaginienses[12] bene et feliciter pugnavi.	5
itaque, cum hodie non decorum[13] sit nobis in Rostris[7] adesse, ego hinc	6
statim ad templa deorum in Capitolio[14] ibo ut eis gratias maximas agam[15] quod,	7
et hoc ipso die et saepe multis aliis, mihi optime agendae rei publicae occasionem	8
dederunt. vos, quoque, Romani, ite mecum et orate deos ut mei similes principes	9
habeatis.' Scipio[2] cum omnibus civibus per totam urbem plurima templa deorum	10
circumiit. nemo praeter tribunos[1] et servos eorum in foro mansit.	11

Based on Livy 38. 51.

Proper names:

[2]*Scipio, Scipionis* (m.) Scipio, the Roman general
[7]*Rostra, Rostrorum* (n.pl.) the Rostra, the site of the law courts in the Forum
[10]*Africa, Africae* (f.) Africa
[11]*Hannibal, Hannibalis* (m.) Hannibal, a Carthaginian leader
[12]*Carthaginienses, Carthaginiensium* (m.pl.) the Carthaginians
[14]*Capitolium, Capitolii* (n.) the Capitoline Hill (in Rome)

[1]*tribunus, tribuni* (m.) a tribune, a Roman magistrate
[3]*suspicio, suspicionis* (f.) suspicion
[4]*argumentum, argumenti* (n.) proof
[5]*accuso, accusare, accusavi, accusatum* I charge, prosecute
[6]*corrumpo, corrumpere, corrupi, corruptum* I bribe, corrupt
[8]*lux, lucis* (f.) light
[9]*comitor, comitari, comitatus sum* I accompany
[13]*decorus, decora, decorum* suitable, fitting
[15]*gratias ago, agere, egi, actum* I give thanks

(a) Lines 1–2 (*tribuni … corruptus esset*):
    (i) with what crime was Scipio being charged? [1]
    (ii) why might the tribunes have been concerned about bringing this charge? [1]

(b) Lines 2–3 (*ubi dies … advenit*): describe in detail the scene on the day of the trial. [4]

(c) Lines 4–5 (*omnibus … pugnavi*):
    (i) in what way did the people show their respect for Scipio? [1]
    (ii) why was this particular day so important to Scipio? [1]
    (iii) write down and translate **one** Latin word which shows us that he had been successful in the event he mentions. [1]

(d) Line 6 (*itaque … adesse*): according to Scipio, what should the Romans **not** be doing on this day? [1]

(e) Lines 6–7 (*ego hinc … agam*):
    (i) where, specifically, is Scipio going to go? [1]
    (ii) what is he going to do there? [1]

(f) Lines 7–9 (*quod … dederunt*):
    (i) what opportunity had the gods given him? [2]
    (ii) when had they done so? [2]

(g) Lines 9–10 (*vos, quoque … habeatis*):
    (i) what did he want the Romans to do? [2]
    (ii) what did he encourage them to ask for? [2]

(h) Lines 10–11 (*Scipio … circumiit*): describe the route Scipio took. [2]

(i) Line 11 (*nemo … mansit*): who were left in the forum? [1]

(j) Choose **two** of the following Latin words and **for each one** give an English word derived wholly or partly from the same root: [2]
constituta (l.2) *prima* (l.2) *tacentibus* (l.4) *optime* (l.8) *similes* (l.9)

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