LATIN **0480/01**

Paper 1 Language

May/June 2017

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**.

At a meeting of army officers before a battle between the armies of Pompey and Caesar, Labienus tells Pompey and his fellow officers about Caesar's troops before asking them to swear an oath.

Labienus[1] legatus statim verbis Pompeii[2] imperatoris de proelio respondit. imperatoris consilium maxime laudavit et, cum copias Caesaris[3] despiceret[4], 'nolite,' inquit, 'putare, comites, hunc esse exercitum, qui totam Galliam[5] Germaniam[6]que oppresserit. plurimis pugnis ibi interfui[7] neque rem incognitam[8] stulte narro. tanto bello gesto, maxima pars illius exercitus periit, minima pars manet, cuius alii in Italia morbo consumpti sunt, alii domum discesserunt, alii in Gallia[5] sunt relicti. hae copiae, quas videtis, ex oppidis Transpadanis[9] venerunt. in proeliis acerrimis optimos milites iam interfecimus.' Labienus[1], cum haec locutus esset, iuravit[10] se nisi victorem[11] in castra sua non rediturum esse et ceteros hortatus est ut idem facerent. Pompeius[2], Labienum[1] valde laudans, tam laetus erat ut idem iuraret[10]. nec vero e reliquis legatis fuit quisquam[12] qui iurare[10] dubitaret. postquam haec facta sunt, omnes duces legionum magna spe hostes cum summo imperatore postridie vincendi exibant.

Caesar *de bello civili* 3.87 adapted

Proper names:

[1]*Labienus, Labieni* (m.) Labienus, a Roman commander
[2]*Pompeius, Pompeii* (m.) Pompey, a Roman leader
[3]*Caesar, Caesaris* (m.) Caesar, a Roman leader
[5]*Gallia, Galliae* (f.) Gaul
[6]*Germania, Germaniae* (f.) Germany
[9]*Transpadanus, Transpadana, Transpadanum* beyond the river Po

[4]*despicio, despicere, despexi, despectum* I despise
[7]*intersum, interesse, interfui* I am involved in, I take part in
[8]*incognitus, incognita, incognitum* unknown
[10]*iuro, iurare, iuravi, iuratum* I swear an oath
[11]*victor, victoris* (m.) victor, conqueror
[12]*quisquam, quaequam, quicquam* anyone

[40]

Section B

Read the following passage and answer the questions:

Alexander the Great defeats Porus who reacts in an interesting way to his treatment.

unus ex regibus Indorum[1] fuit, Porus[2] nomine, viribus corporis et animi magnitudine[3]	1
pariter[4] praeclarus. qui, multo iam de Alexandro[5] audito, ante adventum eius bellum	2
parabat. itaque commisso[6] proelio exercitum suum Macedones[7] aggredi iussit,	3
sibi regem eorum privatum[8] hostem poscit. nec Alexander[5] proelium committere[6]	4
dubitavit. sed primo impetu, equo vulnerato, cum praeceps[9] ad terram decidisset,	5
a militibus suis servatus est. Porus[2], multis vulneribus superatus, capitur. qui adeo	6
iratissimus erat se victum esse ut, cum veniam[10] ab Alexandro[5] accepisset, neque	7
cibum consumere voluerit nec vulnera curari[11] passus sit: vero se vivere velle	8
negavit. Alexander[5] Porum[2] ob virtutis honorem[12] tutum in regnum remisit. cum	9
Alexander[5] in castra revenisset, exercitus omnis, fessus non minus victoriarum[13]	10
numero quam laboribus, eum statim oravit ut finem bello faceret.	11

Based on Justin *Histories* 12.8.

Proper names:

[1]*Indus, Indi* (m.) an Indian
[2]*Porus, Pori* (m.) Porus
[5]*Alexander, Alexandri* (m.) Alexander, king of Macedon
[7]*Macedo, Macedonis* (m.) a Macedonian

[3]*magnitudo, magnitudinis* (f.) extent, greatness
[4]*pariter* equally
[6]*committo, committere, commisi, commissum* I join
[8]*privatus, privata, privatum* personal
[9]*praeceps* headlong
[10]*venia, veniae* (f.) pardon, mercy
[11]*curo, curare, curavi, curatum* I treat, I take care of
[12]*honos, honoris* (m.) respect, honour
[13]*victoria, victoriae* (f.) victory

(a) Lines 1–2 (*unus … praeclarus*): what does this sentence tell us about Porus? Give full details.

[3]

(b) Lines 2–3 (*qui … parabat*): what did Porus do on hearing that Alexander was coming? [1]

(c) Lines 3–4 (*itaque … poscit*): what **two** decisions did Porus make at the start of the battle? [2]

(d) Lines 5–6 (*sed primo … servatus est*):
    (i) what happened to Alexander at the start of the battle? [1]
    (ii) why did this happen? [1]
   (iii) how did Alexander avoid being killed? [1]

(e) Line 6 (*Porus … capitur*): what happened to Porus during the battle? [2]

(f) Lines 6–7 (*qui … accepisset*):
    (i) write down and translate the Latin phrase which shows how Porus reacted to this situation. [2]
    (ii) how did Alexander treat him? [1]

(g) Lines 7–9 (*neque … negavit*): what **three** actions show that Porus was unhappy with his situation? [3]

(h) Line 9 (*Alexander … remisit*):
    (i) what action did Alexander then take toward Porus? [1]
    (ii) why did he do this? [1]

(i) Lines 9–11 (*cum … faceret*):
    (i) when Alexander returned to the camp, how did his troops show that they were discontented? [2]
    (ii) why did they feel this way? [2]

(j) Choose **two** of the following Latin words and **for each one** give an English word derived wholly or partly from the same root:
impetu (l.5) *vulnerato* (l.5) *accepisset* (l.7) *oravit* (l.11) *finem* (l.11) [2]

[25]

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