

#### LATIN

Paper 1 Language

0480/11 May/June 2019 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 4 printed pages and 4 blank pages.

### Section A

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

In a war between the Romans and the Latins, two opposing commanders meet and a challenge is issued.

consules Romani, ne <u>quis</u> miles caperetur, iusserant neminem extra <u>ordinem</u> in hostem pugnare. <u>Titus Manlius</u> forte, praefectus equitum, prope castra <u>Latinorum</u> cum suis pervenerat ita ut <u>teli iactu</u> ab <u>statione</u> proxima hostium abesset. ibi erant equites hostium, ducti a <u>Gemino</u> <u>Maecio</u> insigni viro. is, ubi <u>Manlium</u> vidit, 'num una <u>turma</u>,' inquit, 'vos Romani cum <u>Latinis</u> bellum geretis? quid consules et <u>pedites</u> agent?' 'mox aderunt,' respondit <u>Manlius</u>, 'et cum illis <u>Iuppiter</u> ipse qui summum imperium habet!' his verbis auditis, <u>Geminus</u>, <u>paulum</u> progressus, clamavit, 'visne igitur interea tu ipse mecum pugnare ut proelio nostro omnes sciamus quanto <u>Latinus</u> Romano <u>praestet</u>.' statim <u>Manlius</u>, imperii consulum oblitus, tam ferocem impetum fecit ut nemo scire posset utrum vinceret an vinceretur.

Livy, *History of Rome* 8, chapters 6–7 adapted

quis, quis, quid a single ordo, ordinis (m) line of battle Titus Manlius, Titi Manlii (m) Titus Manlius, a Roman Latini, Latinorum (m.pl.) the Latins, an Italian tribe teli iactu by a weapon's throw statio, stationis (f) position Geminus Maecius, Gemini Maecii (m) Geminus Maecius, a Latin turma, turmae (f) troop, squadron (of cavalry) pedites, peditum (m.pl.) infantry, foot soldiers luppiter, lovis (m) Jupiter paulum a little praesto, praestare, praestiti + dat. I am superior to

[110]

#### Section B

2 Read the following passage and answer the questions in full detail.

#### Hannibal, after losing the protection of King Antiochus, outwits the greedy Gortynians.

<u>Hannibal</u>, <u>Antiocho</u> rege a Romanis victo, verens ne dederetur, <u>Cretam</u> ad <u>Gortynios</u> venit ut quo iret cogitaret. <u>Hannibal</u> autem omnium callidissimus intellexit se in periculo fore propter <u>avaritiam</u> <u>Gortyniorum</u> nisi <u>providisset</u>. nam multam pecuniam secum portabat de qua famam exisse sciebat. itaque tale consilium cepit. in nonnullas <u>amphoras</u> multum <u>plumbum</u> imposuit et <u>summas</u> <u>auro</u> et <u>argento</u> texit. <u>praesentibus</u> <u>Gortyniorum</u> principibus, has <u>amphoras</u> in templo deposuit, simulans se illorum fidei credere. principibus deceptis, <u>statuas</u> <u>cavas</u>, quas secum portabat, omni sua pecunia <u>complevit</u> easque in horto domus reliquit. <u>Gortynii</u> tamen templum maxima cura custodiverunt non tam a ceteris quam ab <u>Hannibale</u> ne ille <u>amphoras</u> tolleret et secum auferret. <u>Hannibal</u>, cum abire in <u>Pontum</u> constituisset, ad templum festinavit ut principes <u>amphoras</u> ei redderent. quod principes non fecerunt sed illum statuas domo efferre passi sunt. rebus suis hoc modo servatis, <u>Hannibal</u> laetus ad <u>Pontum</u> advenit.

Based on Nepos, *Hannibal*, chapters 9–10

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Hannibal, Hannibalis (m) Hannibal, a Carthaginian leader Antiochus, Antiochi (m) Antiochus, king of Syria Creta, Cretae (f) Crete, an island Gortynii, Gortyniorum (m.pl.) the Gortynians avaritia, avaritiae (f) greed provideo, providere, providi, provisum I take care amphora, amphorae (f) amphora, earthenware pot plumbum, plumbi (n) lead summa, summae (f) the top aurum, auri (n) gold argentum, argenti (n) silver praesens, praesentis being present statua, statuae (f) statue cavus, cava, cavum hollow compleo, complere, complevi, completum I fill up Pontus, Ponti (m) Pontus, a region bordering the Black Sea

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(a) Lines 1–2 (Hannibal cogitaret):			
	(i)	what had happened to Antiochus?	[2]
	(ii)	what was Hannibal feeling?	[1]
	(iii)	why was he feeling this way?	[1]
	(iv)	what was Hannibal hoping to do in Crete?	[3]
(b)	Line	s 2–4 ( <i>Hannibal autem sciebat</i> ): how is Hannibal described? [3]	
	(i)	how is Hannibal described?	[3]
	(ii)	what did he realise?	[2]
	(iii)	why was this? Give full details.	[6]
(c)	Line	es 4–6 ( <i>itaque deposuit</i> ): describe Hannibal's plan.	[5]
(d)	Line	es 6–7 ( <i>simulans credere</i> ): what was the thinking behind Hannibal's plan?	[4]
(e)	Line	es 7–8 ( <i>principibus reliquit</i> ): what did he actually do with his resources?	[5]
(f)	f) Lines 8–10 ( <i>Gortynii auferret</i> ):		
	(i)	what did the Gortynians do?	[3]
	(ii)	why did they do this?	[5]
(g)	g) Lines 10–12 ( <i>Hannibal passi sunt</i> ):		
	(i)	why did Hannibal go to the temple?	[1]
	(ii)	how did the leaders deal with Hannibal?	[3]
(h)	Line	es 12–13 ( <i>rebus advenit</i> ): why was Hannibal happy when he arrived in Pontus?	[2]
(i)	Choose <b>four</b> of the following Latin words and <b>for each one</b> give an English word derived wholly or partly from the same root: [4]		rived [4]
	por sim dec cus	o (line 1) tabat (line 4) ulans (line 6) ceptis (line 7) todiverunt (line 9) erunt (line 11)	

fecerunt (line 11)

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