



Cambridge IGCSE™

LATIN

0480/13

Paper 1 Language

May/June 2021

1 hour 30 minutes



You must answer on the answer booklet/paper.

You will need: Answer booklet/paper

INSTRUCTIONS

- Answer **all** questions.
- If you have been given an answer booklet, follow the instructions on the front cover of the answer booklet.
- Use a black or dark blue pen.
- Write your name, centre number and candidate number on all the work you hand in.
- Do **not** use an erasable pen or correction fluid.
- At the end of the examination, fasten all your work together. Do **not** use staples, paper clips or glue.

INFORMATION

- The total mark for this paper is 160.
- The number of marks for each question or part question is shown in brackets [].

This document has **8** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

Section A

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

A woman's courage makes an impression.

olim fuit quidam multis factis in aula imperatoris laudatus, ab imperatore etiam ipso. hunc inimici false accusaverunt: sed uxor eius, Plotina nomine, femina fidei mirabilis, quae decem liberos providerat marito et sic ei valde placuerat, cum eo ex urbe discessit, crinibus longis caesis et vestimenta viri gerens. iamque plurimis itineribus per terras atroces mariaque difficillima factis, ad tabernam litori proximam tandem pervenerunt.

media nocte latrones ad pecuniam auferendam ingressi sunt. Plotina autem, simulatque ianuam apertam esse audivit, fortis latrones secuta est. clamore sublato, omnibus excitatibus, Plotina et maritus e taberna effugerunt.

ita illa femina maritum suum servavit et vero optima dicta est: nam imperator, actis Plotinae cognitis, non modo latrones quaesivit ut eos puniret, sed etiam maritum eius ex exilio revocavit.

Apuleius, *Met* 7.6–7

aula, aulae (f) palace

false falsely

accuso, accusare, accusavi, accusatum | accuse

Plotina, Plotinae (f) Plotina, a woman's name

provideo, providere, providi, provisum | provide

maritus, mariti (m) husband

crinis, crinis (m) hair

latro, latronis (m) robber, thief

aperio, aperire, aperui, apertum | open

exilium, exilii (n) exile

[110]

Section B

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

The historian Sallust gives an account of Africa and the Numidians.

Africae ager bonus est pecori, arbori malus, propter caelo terraque penuriam aquarum. homines 1
pulchro corpore, celeres, patientes laborum; plurimi senes moriuntur, nisi qui bello aut bestiis 2
moriuntur, nam morbus non saepe eos superat. 3

primo in Africa habitabant gentes feroces barbarique, qui carnem consumebant atque e terra 4
cibum sicut pecoribus. ii neque moribus neque lege aut imperio quodam regebantur. sed 5
postquam in Hispania Hercules, sicuti Afri putant, mortuus est, exercitus eius, compositus ex 6
multis gentibus, amisso duce, passim brevi tempore discessit. 7

ex eis quidam, navibus in Africam transvecti, proximos mari locos occupaverunt, navibusque 8
inversis pro domibus usi sunt, quia et nihil erat in agris et ab Hispania nullae res emi poterant, 9
propter mare magnum et incognitam linguam. ii tandem per matrimonia Gaetulos ad se 10
iunxerunt et, quia semper agros alios, deinde nova loca petentes, se ipsi nomadas vocaverunt, 11
quod nomen nobis nunc factum est 'Numidae'. domus Numidarum, quas mapalia illi vocant, 12
adhuc in forma sicut naves sunt. 13

Based on Sallust, *Jug* 17–18

Africa, Africae (f) Africa
pecus, pecoris (n) cattle
penuria, penuriae (f) lack, absence
bestia, bestiae (f) beast
caro, carnis (f) meat
Hispania, Hispaniae (f) Spain
Hercules, Herculis (m) Hercules
Afri, Afrorum (m.pl.) Africans
passim in all directions
lingua, linguae (f) language
Gaetuli, Gaetulorum (m.pl.) Gaetulians
nomada, nomadae (m) nomad
Numidae, Numidarum (m.pl.) Numidians
mapalium, mapalii (n) hut, shack

- (a) Line 1 (*Africae ... malus*): what are we told about farming conditions in Africa? [4]
- (b) Line 1 (*propter ... aquarum*): what explanation is given for these qualities? [3]
- (c) Lines 1–3 (*homines ... superat*):
- (i) give **three** qualities displayed by African men, according to Sallust. [3]
 - (ii) how does Sallust explain the fact that most Africans live to be old men? [2]
 - (iii) what **two** specific causes of death does he mention? [2]
- (d) Lines 4–5 (*primo ... pecoribus*):
- (i) how does Sallust describe the earliest Africans? [2]
 - (ii) describe their diet. [2]
- (e) Line 5 (*ii ... regebantur*): what evidence suggests to Sallust that these peoples enjoyed particular freedom? [4]
- (f) Lines 5–7 (*sed postquam ... discessit*):
- (i) according to the Africans, what happened to Hercules in Spain? [1]
 - (ii) how does Sallust describe Hercules' army? [3]
 - (iii) why does Sallust think that Hercules' army dispersed so quickly? [2]
- (g) Line 8 (*ex eis ... transvecti*): how did they get to Africa? [2]
- (h) Lines 8–9 (*proximos ... usi sunt*):
- (i) in which parts of Africa did they first settle? [2]
 - (ii) how did they first create shelter for themselves? [2]
- (i) Line 10 (*propter ... linguam*): why was commerce with Spain difficult? [3]
- (j) Lines 10–11 (*ii tandem ... iunxerunt*): how did relations between the peoples develop? [1]
- (k) Lines 11–12 (*quia semper ... Numidae*): explain in detail the origin of the name 'Numidians', according to Sallust. [6]

Questions 2(l) and 2(m) are printed on the following page.

(l) Lines 12–13 (*domus ... sunt*): describe the appearance of Numidian architecture. [2]

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

penuriam (line 1)

morbis (line 3)

lege (line 5)

compositus (line 6)

proximos (line 8)

domus (line 12)

[4]

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