



Cambridge IGCSE™

LATIN

0480/13

Paper 1 Language

May/June 2024

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.

Why Caesar crossed the Rubicon ... and what happened next.

Caesar iam rediens ex Gallia victor poscere coepit ut ipse consul fieret. hoc vetito a senatoribus nonnullis, Caesar sine militibus Romam redire iussus est. propter quam iniuriam trans Rubiconem flumen cum exercitu transiit et imperatorem Pompeium et senatum et etiam patriam suam oppugnavit.

Caesar primo proelio victus est; effugit tamen, quia Pompeius eum nocte sequi noluit. dixit Caesar Pompeium nescire vincere et illo tantum die se potuisse superari. tandem prope Pharsalum in Thessalia contenderunt. numquam adhuc tot Romanae copiae in uno loco neque melioribus ducibus convenerant. pugnatum est ferocissime; Caesar superavit Pompeium, cuius castra deleta sunt. ipse Alexandriam petivit ut a rege Aegypti auxilium acciperet. qui Pompeium non solum occidit, sed etiam caput eius Caesari misit. quo conspecto Caesar lacrimavisse dicitur.

Eutropius, *Breviarium Historiae Romanae* 6.19–21 (adapted)

<u>Caesar</u> , <u>Caesaris</u> (m)	(Julius) Caesar, a Roman general
<u>Gallia</u> , <u>Galliae</u> (f)	Gaul, a Roman province
<u>victor</u> , <u>victoris</u> (m)	victor
<u>iniuria</u> , <u>iniuriae</u> (f)	insult
<u>Rubico</u> , <u>Rubiconis</u> (m)	the Rubicon, a river in the north of Italy
<u>Pompeius</u> , <u>Pompeii</u> (m)	Pompey, a Roman general
<u>tantum</u>	only
<u>Pharsalus</u> , <u>Pharsali</u> (f)	Pharsalus, a city in northern Greece
<u>Thessalia</u> , <u>Thessaliae</u> (f)	Thessaly, a district of northern Greece
<u>Alexandria</u> , <u>Alexandriae</u> (f)	Alexandria, a city in Egypt
<u>Aegyptus</u> , <u>Aegypti</u> (f)	Egypt

[110]

Section B

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

The historian Livy explains the best way to defend a military camp.

Quinctius, cum castra Thebas movisset, milites per agros missos arbores caedere et vallum parare iubet. 1
vallis et Macedones et Graeci usi sunt, sed et maiores et frondosiores arbores 2
caedebant quam quas ferre cum armis miles posset, et cum castra his ante 3
objectis posuissent, vallum hoc modo factum ab hostibus facile deleri poterat. 4
nam et quia trunci magnarum arborum rari erant multosque ramos habebant, 5
qui facile manu caperentur, duo aut tres ex hostibus arborem unam auferebant, 6
qua ablata sicut porta statim praebebatur. 7
Romani leves et bifurcos et quattuor aut quinque ramos caedunt, ut sublatis 8
milites simul cum armis ferant; et ponunt ramos ita densos ut trunci pervideri 9
non possint; et rami adeo acuti aliusque per alium intermissi ut locum ad manum 10
interponendam non relinquunt, cum rami inter se innexi murum praebeant; et si 11
motus forte est unus, nec loci multum relinquit et alium iterum ponere facile est. 12
13

Based on Livy 33.5–12

<i>Quinctius, Quinctii</i> (m)	Quinctius, a man's name
<i>Thebae, Thebarum</i> (f.pl.)	Thebes, a city in Greece
<i>Macedones, Macedonum</i> (m.pl.)	Macedonians
<i>Graeci, Graecorum</i> (m.pl.)	Greeks
<i>frondosus, frondosa, frondosum</i>	leafy
<i>obicio, obicere, obieci, obiectum</i>	I set up
<i>truncus, trunci</i> (m)	tree trunk
<i>rarus, rara, rarum</i>	far apart
<i>ramus, rami</i> (m)	branch
<i>levis, levis</i>	light (weight)
<i>bifurcus, bifurca, bifurcum</i>	forked
<i>densus, densa, densum</i>	thick
<i>acutus, acuta, acutum</i>	sharp
<i>innecto, innectere, innexui, innexum</i>	I entwine

- (a) Lines 1–2 (*Quinctius ... iubet*):
- (i) when did Quinctius give orders to his soldiers? [2]
 - (ii) what did he tell his soldiers to do? [4]
- (b) Lines 3–4 (*vallis ... miles posset*): according to Livy, what was wrong with the Macedonian and Greek way of building defences? [5]
- (c) Lines 4–5 (*et cum... poterat*): what does Livy think were the consequences of this error? [4]
- (d) Lines 6–8 (*nam ... praebebatur*): since these trees were unsuitable,
- (i) who would take advantage of this situation? [3]
 - (ii) how would they do this? [4]
 - (iii) what would be the result? [5]
- (e) Lines 9–11 (*Romani ... non possint*):
- (i) explain how the Roman approach differs from that of the Macedonians and Greeks. [3]
 - (ii) what is better about the way the Romans arrange their defences? [4]
- (f) Lines 11–12 (*et rami ... praebeant*): how do the Romans make it as difficult as possible for anyone to damage their ramparts? [7]
- (g) Lines 12–13 (*et si ... facile est*): explain why it did not really matter to the Romans if an enemy soldier managed to break part of their rampart. [5]
- (h) Choose **four** of the following Latin words and **for each one** give an English word derived wholly or partly from the same root:
- milites* (line 1)
 - maiores* (line 3)
 - facile* (line 5)
 - arborum* (line 6)
 - manum* (line 11)
 - loci* (line 13)
- [4]

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