

Cambridge IGCSE™

LATIN

0480/12

Paper 1 Language

May/June 2026

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. Do **not** use correction fluid or tape.
- 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.

Alexander solves a problem.

exercitus Alexandri ducebatur ad urbem, cuius nomen est Gordium. urbe in bello victa, Alexander Iovis templum intravit. ibi vehiculum, quo Midas vectum esse dicitur, vidit, nec pulchrius quam ullum aliud erat. iugum vehiculo adstrictum erat maximo nodo. unde nodus inciperet aut ubi esset finis eius, nec cogitando nec spectando cognosci poterat. cum Gordiani nuntiavissent dictum ab oraculo quodam, illum Asiam recturum esse qui nodum solvere posset, Alexander ipse id facere constituit. circum imperatorem stabat turba militum et spe et metu excita, ne res, fortiter incepta sed non bene confecta, infelix videretur.

Alexander nodum solvere diu conatus est. tum subito 'nihil', inquit, 'interest, quo modo solvatur'. gladio sublato caesoque nodo oraculum implevit.

omnis haec terra Alexandro se dedit et cives ei agros pecuniamque tradiderunt, ea quae ne Persis quidem obtulissent.

Based on Quintus Curtius 3.1

<i>Alexander, Alexandri</i> (m)	Alexander, a Greek general
<i>Gordium, Gordii</i> (n)	Gordium, a city in Asia
<i>Iuppiter, Iovis</i> (m)	Jupiter
<i>vehiculum, vehiculi</i> (n)	chariot
<i>Midas, Midae</i> (m)	Midas, a legendary king
<i>iugum, iugi</i> (n)	yoke, by which a chariot is attached to a horse
<i>adstringo, adstringere, adstrinxi, adstrictum</i>	I attach
<i>nodus, nodi</i> (m)	knot
<i>Gordiani, Gordianorum</i> (m.pl.)	the inhabitants of Gordium
<i>oraculum, oraculi</i> (n)	prophecy
<i>Asia, Asiae</i> (f)	Asia
<i>solvo, solvere, solvi, solutum</i>	I untie
<i>interest</i> (irreg.)	it matters
<i>impleo, implere, implevi, impletum</i>	I fulfil
<i>Persae, Persarum</i> (m.pl.)	the Persians

[110]

Section B

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

Tarquin has a visitor.

de libris Sibyllinis haec fabula saepe narrata est: olim femina vetus et incognita ad Tarquinium Superbum regem adiit novem libros ferens, quos dicebat deorum oracula esse; se eos velle vendere. Tarquinius pretium quaesivit. femina tam ingentem pretium poposcit ut rex, quasi ea insana esset, rideret. tum illa in ignem tres libros ex novem deiecit et regem rogavit num sex libros reliquos eodem pretio emere vellet. sed Tarquinius multo magis risit dixitque feminam iam sine dubio insanam esse. femina deinde statim tres alios libros incendit atque iterum rogavit, 'rex, tu tres libros meos eodem pretio emes?' Tarquinius, ore iam serio atque attentiore animo, libros tres reliquos emit nullo minore pretio quam quod erat petitum pro omnibus. femina egressa numquam iterum postea visa est. libri tres in templo servati 'Sibyllini' appellati sunt; eo consules ad eos legendos adibant, si auxilium deorum petendum erat.

Aulus Gellius, *Noctes Atticae* 1.19 (adapted)

<i>Sibyllinus, -a, -um</i>	Sibylline, concerning the Sibyl (a prophetess)
<i>Tarquinius Superbus</i> (m)	Tarquin the Proud, king of Rome
<i>oraculum, oraculi</i> (n)	prophecy
<i>quasi</i>	as if
<i>serius, -a, -um</i>	serious
<i>attentus, -a, -um</i>	attentive
<i>appello, appellare, appellavi, appellatum</i>	call, name

- (a) Lines 1–2 (*olim femina ... ferens*):
- (i) who visited Tarquin? [3]
 - (ii) what did this visitor bring? [2]
- (b) Lines 2–3 (*quos ... vendere*):
- (i) what did the visitor say was special about what she had brought? [1]
 - (ii) what was the purpose of her visit? [2]
- (c) Line 3 (*Tarquinius ... quaesivit*): what did Tarquin do? [2]
- (d) Lines 3–4 (*femina ... rideret*): what happened next? [5]
- (e) Lines 4–5 (*tum ... vellet*):
- (i) how did Tarquin's visitor react to this? [3]
 - (ii) what did the visitor then ask Tarquin? [6]
- (f) Lines 5–6 (*sed ... esse*): how did Tarquin react to this question? [4]
- (g) Lines 6–7 (*femina deinde ... incendit*): describe the visitor's actions here. [3]
- (h) Line 7 (*rex ... emes*): what does the visitor ask Tarquin? [1]
- (i) Lines 7–9 (*Tarquinius ... omnibus*):
- (i) how has Tarquin's attitude changed now? [3]
 - (ii) how much does he pay? [2]
- (j) Lines 9–11 (*femina ... petendum erat*):
- (i) what happened to the visitor? [3]
 - (ii) what happened to Tarquin's purchase? [2]
 - (iii) why might the consuls go to the temple? [4]

Question 2(k) is printed on the next page.

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

vetus (line 1)

regem (line 2)

reliquos (line 5)

incendit (line 7)

libri (line 9)

auxilium (line 10)

[4]

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