

Cambridge IGCSE™

LATIN

0480/13

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 finds a wife.

inde pervenit Alexander ad terram, cui Oxyartes praeerat. ille ut duo filii Oxyartis secum militarent poposcit. hoc libenter acceptum est. Oxyartes etiam Alexandro cenam mirabilem praebuit. dum eam laetissime consumunt, in triclinium duci triginta virgines iussit, inter quas erat filia sua, Roxana nomine, puella pulcherrima. quae quamquam inter turbam processerat, tamen in se oculos omnium, maxime Alexandri, vertit. statim ille eam adeo amavit, ut nuntiaret Persas et Macedonios matrimonio, pro pace regni, proximo die iungendos esse. dixit quoque et pudorem victis et superbiam victoribus hoc modo auferri posse. 'nonne Achilles,' inquit, 'a quo genus meum ego ipse habeo, captivam in matrimonium duxit?' Alexander imperavit ut panis adferretur (hoc enim apud Macedonios erat sanctissimum pignus) quem caesum gladio uterque consumebat.

Based on Quintus Curtius 8.4

Alexander, Alexandri (m)
Oxyartes, Oxyartis (m)
praesum, praeesse, praefui (+dat.)
milito, militare, militavi, militatum
triclinium, triclinii (n)
Roxana, Roxanae (f)
Persae, Persarum (m.pl.)
Macedonii, Macedoniorum (m.pl.)
pudor, pudoris (m)
superbia, superbiae (f)
victor, victoris (m)
Achilles, Achillis
genus, generis (n)
sanctus, -a, -um
pignus, pignoris (n)

Alexander, a Greek general
 Oxyartes, a man's name
 I am in charge (of)
 I serve (in the army)
 dining room
 Roxana, a woman's name
 the Persians
 the Macedonians
 shame
 pride
 conqueror
 Achilles, a legendary Greek hero
 noble birth
 sacred
 oath

[110]

Section B

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

Androclus and the lion.

in Circo Maximo spectaculum populo a Caesare dabatur. multae ibi erant ferae saevae. 1
 aliis omnibus maior et ferocior leo mirandus erat. ad Circum servus quidam, nomine 2
Androclus, missus est. ubi ille leo Androclum vidit procul, subito quasi admirans stetit et 3
 deinde homini appropinquavit. tum caudam more canum benigne movebat, et se corpori 4
 hominis adiungebat et eius manus demulcebat. ea re mirabili visa populus exclamavisse 5
 dicitur. Caesar, postquam Androclum arcessivit, eum rogavit cur ille tam atrox leo eum non 6
 occidisset. Caesari Androclus rem narravit. 'olim in Africa,' inquit, 'effugi domo domini mei 7
 et in silva me celavi. neque multo post illuc venit leo vulneratus uno pede. deinde, sublatum 8
 pedem ostendere mihi visus est ut ego ei auxilium offerrem. ecce! spinam diram in pede eius 9
 vidi, quam magna cura extraxi. hodie nos laete convenimus quod tandem et me et leone 10
 captis, in Circum missi sumus!' hac fabula audita, Caesar, magno cum gaudio superatus, et 11
Androclum et leonem liberavit. 12

Aulus Gellius, *Noctes Atticae* 5.14 (adapted)

<i>Circus Maximus, Cirmi Maximi</i> (m)	the Circus Maximus, an arena in Rome
<i>Caesar, Caesaris</i> (m)	Caesar, the Roman emperor
<i>fera, ferae</i> (f)	wild beast
<i>leo, leonis</i> (m)	lion
<i>Androclus, Androcli</i> (m)	Androclus
<i>quasi</i>	as if
<i>cauda, caudae</i> (f)	tail
<i>demulceo, demulcere, demulsi, demulctum</i>	I lick
<i>arcesso, arcessere, arcessivi, arcessitum</i>	I summon
<i>Africa, Africae</i> (f)	Africa, a Roman province
<i>spina, spinae</i> (f)	thorn

- (a) Line 1 (*in Circo ... saevae*): what was going on in the Circus Maximus? [5]
- (b) Line 2 (*aliis ... erat*): what does the writer say about the lion? [6]
- (c) Lines 2–4 (*ad Circum ... appropinquavit*): what did the lion do when it saw the slave Androclus? [3]
- (d) Lines 4–5 (*tum ... demulcebat*): what did the lion do next? [5]
- (e) Lines 5–7 (*ea ... occidisset*):
- (i) why did the crowd shout out? [3]
 - (ii) what did Caesar ask Androclus? [3]
- (f) Lines 7–8 (*olim ... uno pede*):
- (i) why was Androclus hiding? [3]
 - (ii) where was he hiding? [1]
 - (iii) what did Androclus notice about the lion? [3]
- (g) Lines 8–10 (*deinde ... extraxi*):
- (i) why did the lion raise its foot? [2]
 - (ii) what did Androclus see? [2]
 - (iii) what did Androclus do? [2]
- (h) Lines 10–11 (*hodie ... sumus*):
- (i) what had happened to Androclus and the lion? [2]
 - (ii) write down and translate the Latin word which shows that Androclus had not seen the lion for a long time. [2]
- (i) Lines 11–12 (*hac ... liberavit*):
- (i) what did Caesar do when Androclus had finished telling his story? [2]
 - (ii) why did Caesar do this? [2]

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

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

saevae (line 1)

missus (line 3)

canum (line 4)

domini (line 7)

vulneratus (line 8)

auxilium (line 9)

[4]

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