



Cambridge IGCSE™

LATIN

Paper 1 Language

0480/13

May/June 2020

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. Blank pages are indicated.

Section A

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

Agesilaus leads a strike against the Persians but is halted by an unexpected request for a truce.

Agesilaus, simulatque imperii potitus est, Lacedaemoniis persuasit ut exercitum emitterent in Asiam et bellum contra Artaxerxen, regem Persarum, gererent. credidit enim melius esse in Asia quam in Europa pugnare quod fama exierat Artaxerxen naves militesque parare, quos in Graeciam mitteret. Agesilaus tam celeriter hoc peregit ut in Asiam cum copiis suis pervenerit priusquam legati Persarum scirent eum profectum esse. Agesilaus hoc fecit ut omnes hostes de improviso oppugnaret. ubi Tissaphernes, qui summum imperium inter praefectos tum habebat, id cognovit, indutias ab Agesilao petivit. nam hic simulavit se regem oraturum esse ut cum Lacedaemoniis conveniret, sed vero indutiis ad copias comparandas usus est. uterque iuravit se sine dolo indutias servaturum esse. in qua re Agesilaus tota fide manebat sed Tissaphernes nihil aliud quam bellum paravit.

Nepos, *Agesilaus* 2 adapted

Agesilaus, Agesilai (m) Agesilaus, a leader of Sparta, a city in Greece
potior, potiri, potitus sum (+gen.) I gain, I obtain
Lacedaemonii, Lacedaemoniorum (m pl) Spartans
Asia, Asiae (f) Asia
Artaxerxes, Artaxerxis (*Artaxerxen* accusative) (m) Artaxerxes, a Persian
Persae, Persarum (m pl) Persians
Europa, Europae (f) Europe
Graecia, Graeciae (f) Greece
perago, peragere, peregi, peractum I complete
de improviso unexpectedly
Tissaphernes, Tissaphernis (m) Tissaphernes, a Persian
indutiae, indutiarum (f pl) a truce
uterque, utraque, utrumque each one, both
dolus, doli (m) trickery

[110]

Section B

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

In Halicarnassus, a city with two harbours, Queen Artemisia tricks the Rhodians.

post mortem Mausoli, Artemisia, eius uxor, omnis Cariae regina nunc erat. Rhodii, irati quod femina eos iam regebat, in navibus armis praebitis profecti sunt, ut id regnum occuparent. tum cum Artemisiae id relatum esset, iussit suas naves in minore portu Halicarnassi celari, nautas et epibatas parari, et omnes alios cives in muro sedere. cum autem Rhodii ad portum maiorem pervenissent, civibus imperavit ut clamorem ab muro darent et simularent se oppidum tradituros eis. hostes intra muros progressi sunt, nullis nautis relictis qui naves custodirent. Artemisia per fossam suas naves ex portu minore et ita in maiorem eduxit. sic naves vacuas Rhodiorum abduxit in mare. ita Rhodii, nullum modum habentes quo se reciperent, in medio ipso foro interfecti sunt.

ita Artemisia, suis copiis in naves Rhodiorum impositis, Rhodum profecta est. ibi cives Rhodi, cum conspexissent suas naves laureatas revenire, putabant suos viros tutos regredi vero hostes acceperunt. tum Artemisia, Rhodo capta principibusque occisis, in urbe Rhodo tropaeum suae victoriae posuit ingentesque statuas fecit, unam Rhodiorum civitatis, alteram suae imagineis.

Based on Vitruvius 2.8.14–15

<i>Mausolus, Mausoli</i> (m)	Mausolus, ruler of Caria
<i>Artemisia, Artemisiae</i> (f)	Artemisia
<i>Caria, Cariae</i> (f)	Caria, a region of the Aegean Sea and western Turkey
<i>Rhodii, Rhodiorum</i> (m)	people of Rhodes, Rhodians
<i>Halicarnassus, Halicarnassi</i> (m)	Halicarnassus, a city in Turkey
<i>epibata, epibatae</i> (m)	oarsman
<i>fossa, fossae</i> (f)	canal
<i>vacuus, vacua, vacuum</i>	empty
<i>Rhodus, Rhodi</i> (f)	Rhodes, an island in the Aegean Sea (also the name of the only town on the island)
<i>laureatus, laureata, laureatum</i>	crowned with laurel
<i>tropaeum, tropaei</i> (n)	monument
<i>victoria, victoriae</i> (f)	victory
<i>statua, statuae</i> (f)	statue
<i>imago, imagineis</i> (f)	likeness

(a) Line 1 (*post ... erat*):

- (i) what was the relationship between Mausolus and Artemisia? [1]
- (ii) how did Artemisia's role change after the death of Mausolus? [2]

- (b) Lines 1–3 (*Rhodii ... occuparent*):
- (i) how did the Rhodians feel? [1]
 - (ii) why did they feel this way? [2]
 - (iii) what did they hope to achieve by setting sail? [2]
- (c) Lines 3–5 (*tum cum Artemisiae ... muro sedere*): what were Artemisia's orders when she heard that the Rhodians were coming ...
- (i) regarding her ships and their crews? [5]
 - (ii) to the rest of her people? [2]
- (d) Lines 5–6 (*cum autem ... tradituros eis*): what did she tell the citizens to do once the Rhodians had arrived? [4]
- (e) Lines 6–7 (*hostes ... custodirent*): what did the Rhodians do when they arrived? [4]
- (f) Lines 7–8 (*Artemisia ... eduxit*): how did Artemisia use the canal? [4]
- (g) Lines 8–9 (*sic ... in mare*): what did she do to the Rhodian ships? [2]
- (h) Lines 9–10 (*ita Rhodii ... foro interfecti sunt*):
- (i) what happened to the Rhodians? [2]
 - (ii) why was this? [2]
- (i) Line 11 (*ita Artemisia ... profecta est*): what did Artemisia do next? [3]
- (j) Lines 11–13 (*ibi cives Rhodi ... acceperunt*):
- (i) what did the citizens of Rhodes think was happening? [2]
 - (ii) what was in fact the case? [1]
- (k) Lines 13–14 (*tum Artemisia ... posuit*): what did Artemisia do when she arrived at Rhodes? [4]
- (l) Lines 14–15 (*ingentesque ... imaginis*): describe these statues. [3]
- (m) Choose **four** of the following Latin words and **for each one** give an English word derived wholly or partly from the same root:
- Mausoli* (line 1)
 - irati* (line 2)
 - naves* (line 3)
 - muros* (line 7)
 - relictis* (line 7)
 - maiolem* (line 8)
- [4]

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