



Cambridge IGCSE™

LATIN

0480/13

Paper 1 Language

May/June 2023

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.

Cato and the women.

olim accidit res parva quidem, sed quae maximum certamen facta sit. nonnulli enim senatores dicebant abrogandam esse legem Oppiam, qua nulla femina per tempora belli plus quam semunciam auri haberet nec vestimenta pulchra gereret nec vehiculo in oppido veheretur nisi sacrorum publicorum causa. alii senatores legem Oppiam abrogari debere negabant. feminae nec auctoritate nec imperio virorum contineri domi poterant: in viis sedebant, viros ambulantes ad forum orantes ut uxoribus suis ornatum earum reddi paterentur. haec turba feminarum maior cotidie fiebat et plurimae rure conveniebant. sed atrocissimus omnium senatorum consul erat, M. Porcius Cato, qui pro lege Oppia vehementer sic locutus est: 'si hodie feminae vicerint, quid cras non conabuntur? simulatque se pares putare coeperint, etiam audaciores fient.'

Livy 34.1–3 (adapted)

<i>accidit</i>	(it) happened
<i>certamen, certaminis</i> (n)	argument
<i>abrogo, abrogare, abrogavi, abrogatum</i>	I abolish
<i>lex Oppia, legis Oppiae</i> (f)	Oppian Law
<i>plus</i>	more
<i>semuncia, semunciae</i> (f)	half an ounce (a unit of weight)
<i>aurum, auri</i> (n)	gold
<i>vehiculum, -i</i> (n)	carriage
<i>auctoritas, auctoritatis</i> (f)	authority
<i>contineo, continere, continui, contentum</i>	I keep
<i>ornatus, -us</i> (m)	jewellery
<i>M. Porcius Cato</i> (m)	Marcus Porcius Cato, a Roman politician
<i>par, paris</i>	equal

[110]

Section B

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

Lentulus negotiates with Caesar at the siege of Corfinium.

Caesar Corfinii portas murosque custodiri iubet. milites ponit, non spatiis intermissis, ut erat consuetudo, sed uno agmine, ut se murum faciant, atque totam civitatem spectent; milites suos circummittit atque eis imperat, non modo ut ab eruptionibus caveant, sed etiam quorundam hominum occultos exitus prohibeant. Lentulus media nocte de muro cum custodibus nostris colloquitur: velle, si licet, Caesarem convenire. facta potestate ex oppido educitur, neque eum custodes relinquunt, priusquam ad Caesarem adfertur. orat ut sibi parcat veteremque amicitiam in animo habeat. Lentulus, ut in oppidum reverti liceat, petit; facta potestate discedit. Caesar, prima luce, omnes senatores senatorumque liberos, legatos et equites Romanos ex urbe ad se produci iubet. hos omnes productos a contumeliis militum prohibet; apud eos pauca loquitur, et dimittit omnes incolumes. Lentulo reddit magnam pecuniam, quam attulerat ille atque in oppido deposuerat, ne liberior in vitis hominum quam in pecunia fuisse videatur. milites Lentuli sacramentum apud se dicere iubet atque eodem die castra movet et, itinere confecto, in Apuliam pervenit.

Based on Caesar, *Bell Civ* 1.21–23

<i>Caesar, Caesaris</i> (m)	Caesar, a Roman general
<i>Corfinium, Corfinii</i> (n)	Corfinium, a town in central Italy
<i>spatium, spatii</i> (n)	gap
<i>consuetudo, consuetudinis</i> (f)	custom
<i>ab ... caveo, cavere, cavi, cautum</i> (+ abl)	I guard against
<i>eruptio, eruptionis</i> (f)	charge
<i>occultus, -a, -um</i>	secret
<i>exitus, exitus</i> (m)	departure
<i>Lentulus, -i</i> (m)	Lentulus, a Corfinian
<i>amicitia, amicitiae</i> (f)	friendship
<i>contumelia, contumeliae</i> (f)	insult
<i>incolumis, incolume</i>	unharmed
<i>sacramentum, sacramenti</i> (n)	oath of loyalty
<i>Apulia, Apuliae</i> (f)	Apulia, a region of southern Italy

- (a) Line 1 (*Caesar ... iubet*): what order did Caesar give? [3]
- (b) Lines 1–3 (*milites ... spectent*):
- (i) how was Caesar's arrangement of his men unusual? [2]
 - (ii) why did Caesar make this special arrangement? [3]
- (c) Lines 3–4 (*milites ... prohibeant*): what further orders did Caesar issue to his men? [3]
- (d) Lines 5–6 (*Lentulus ... convenire*):
- (i) whom did Lentulus speak to? [2]
 - (ii) where was he at the time? [1]
 - (iii) what did he say? [3]
- (e) Lines 6–7 (*neque ... adfertur*): how did Caesar's men behave towards Lentulus at this point? [3]
- (f) Lines 7–8 (*orat ... petit*):
- (i) what did Lentulus want from Caesar? [1]
 - (ii) how did he attempt to persuade Caesar? [2]
 - (iii) what was Lentulus' request at the end of the meeting? [2]
- (g) Lines 10–11 (*Caesar ... iubet*):
- (i) whom did Caesar demand to see? [4]
 - (ii) when did he demand to see them? [1]
- (h) Line 12 (*apud ... incolumes*): what did Caesar do in this sentence? [4]
- (i) Lines 12–14 (*Lentulo ... videatur*):
- (i) how did the money come to be at Corfinium? [3]
 - (ii) why did Caesar give it to Lentulus? [4]
- (j) Lines 14–16 (*milites ... pervenit*):
- (i) what did Caesar order Lentulus' men to do? [2]
 - (ii) what did Caesar do next? [3]

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:

muros (line 1)

prohibeant (line 4)

custodibus (line 5)

veterem (line 7)

deposuerat (line 13)

vitis (line 14)

[4]

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