



Cambridge IGCSE™

LATIN

0480/12

Paper 1 Language

May/June 2025

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.

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Section A

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

Daedalus Cretam oderat, quod ibi invitus custodiebatur. 'licet omnia habeat,' inquit; 'caelum tamen Minos non regit. sic domum ibimus.' animo ad opus novum verso, plumas longas posuit, brevioribus sequentibus. tum medias ceris alligavit ut alas faceret. filius Icarus, nesciens se suam mortem tangere, prope ludebat: plumas rapiebat et laborem patris paene delebat. tandem Daedalus, alis in corpus pueri positus, monuit aquam plumas gravaturam esse, si proxime mari volaret; si altius, ceras sole solutum iri: 'mediam viam tene!' clamavit. 'me duce fac iter!' sed mox puer in caelum altissime ascendit. eheu – tabuerant cerae!: Icarus nomen patris clamans cecidit in mare. Daedalus infelix, non iam pater, 'Icare,' vocavit 'ubi es? quo te petam?' plumis in aqua conspectis propter artem suam semper se vituperabat.

Ovid, *Metamorphoses* 8.183–234 (adapted)

Daedalus, Daedali (m)

Creta, Cretae (f)

Minos, Minois (m)

pluma, plumae (f)

cerae, cerarum (f.pl.)

alligo, alligare, alligavi, alligatum

ala, alae (f)

Icarus, Icari (m)

gravo, gravare, gravavi, gravatum

volo, volare, volavi, volatum

solvo,olvere, solvi, solutum

tabesco, tabescere, tabui

Daedalus, a Greek inventor

Crete, an island

Minos, King of Crete

feather

wax

I bind together

wing

Icarus, the son of Daedalus

I weigh down

I fly

I loosen

I melt

[110]

Section B

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

The Greeks meet the Persians at Marathon (490 BCE).

Datis praefectus militum copias Persarum in campum Marathonis duxit, non
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 procul ab oppido. Athenienses exercitu tam proximo tamque magno perterriti
 auxilium non nisi a Lacedaemoniis petiverunt. nuntium miserunt, qui nuntiaret
 quam celeri necesse esset auxilio. domi autem decem imperatores creaverunt
 qui exercitui praeessent, in eis Miltiadem. postridie agmine posito ad montium
 pedes in loco non latissimo bellum gerere paraverunt (namque arbores ibi erant
 paucae). proelium coeperunt hoc consilio, ut non solum montibus altis tegerentur
 sed etiam ne arboribus impedirentur neve multitudo hostium circumvenirentur.
Datis, quamquam non idoneum locum videbat suis, copiis tamen suis credens
 pugnare cupiebat quod, priusquam Lacedaemonii auxilio venirent, melius fore
 contendere putabat. itaque in agmen militum centum milia duxit proeliumque
 coepit. quo in proelio tanto plus virtutis pugnaverunt Athenienses ut decemplicem
numerum hostium vicerint adeoque terruerint ut Persae non castra sed naves
 petiverint. qua pugna nihil adhuc fuit mirabilius: nulla enim umquam tam parva
 manus tantas copias hostium superavit. Miltiadi hae gratiae actae sunt: in media
 urbe Athenis imago eius pulcherrima posita est.

Based on Nepos, *Miltiades* 4–6

<i>Datis, Datis</i> (m)	Datis, a Persian
<i>Persae, Persarum</i> (m.pl.)	the Persians
<i>Marathon, Marathonis</i> (f)	Marathon, a district in Greece
<i>Athenienses, Atheniensium</i> (m.pl.)	the Athenians
<i>Lacedaemonius, Lacedaemonii</i> (m)	a Spartan
<i>creo, creare, creavi, creatum</i>	I appoint
<i>praesum, praeesse, praefui</i> (+ dat)	to be in control of
<i>Miltiades, Miltiadis</i> (m)	Miltiades, a Greek general
<i>ne ... neve</i>	neither ... nor
<i>impedio, impedire, impedivi, impeditum</i>	I obstruct
<i>decemplex, decemplicis</i>	ten-fold
<i>numerus, numeri</i> (m)	number
<i>Athenae, Athenarum</i> (f)	Athens, a city in Greece
<i>imago, imaginis</i> (f)	image

- (a) Line 1 (*Datis ... duxit*):
- (i) what was the military rank of Datis? [1]
 - (ii) whom did he bring with him? [1]
- (b) Lines 2–4 (*Athenienses ... auxilio*):
- (i) why were the Athenians afraid? [3]
 - (ii) apart from the Spartans, from whom did the Athenians seek help? [1]
 - (iii) how did they communicate with the Spartans? [2]
 - (iv) what did they tell the Spartans? [2]
- (c) Lines 4–5 (*domi ... Miltiadem*):
- (i) how did the Athenians prepare themselves? [2]
 - (ii) how did these preparations include Miltiades? [1]
- (d) Lines 5–7 (*postridie ... paucae*):
- (i) write down and translate the Latin word that shows that the Athenians acted quickly. [2]
 - (ii) where did the Athenians position their troops? [5]
- (e) Lines 7–8 (*proelium ... circumvenirentur*): why did the Athenians think that this position would help them win the battle? [6]
- (f) Lines 9–11 (*Datis ... putabat*):
- (i) at first, what did Datis think about this situation? [3]
 - (ii) why did Datis change his mind? [6]
- (g) Lines 12–14 (*quo ... petiverint*): what was so impressive about the way the Athenians fought? [5]
- (h) Lines 14–15 (*qua ... superavit*): according to the writer, how was this battle unique in history? [4]
- (i) Lines 15–16 (*Miltiadi ... posita est*): how was Miltiades rewarded for his service? [2]
- (j) Choose **four** of the following Latin words and **for each one** give an English word derived wholly or partly from the same root:
- auxilium* (line 3)
 - latissimo* (line 6)
 - hostium* (line 8)
 - locum* (line 9)
 - credens* (line 9)
 - gratiae* (line 15)
- [4]

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