



Cambridge IGCSE™

LATIN

0480/13

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.

Section A

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

Pyramus et Thisbe vicini erant. paucos post annos amaverunt inter se. in muro minima rima erat per quam murmuribus loqui solebant. saepe Thisbe Pyramusque scelestum murum vituperabant quod eis obstabat. olim igitur constituerunt sub arbore quadam convenire. Thisbe, domo nocte egressa, ad locum pervenit seditque sub arbore. ecce! leaena, sanguine in ore, venit ut e proximo fonte biberet. Thisbe, postquam leaenam vidit, in antrum fugit, relinquens velamen, quod inventum leaena sanguine foedavit. tandem pervenit Pyramus. velamine Thisbes conspecto, et eam mortuam esse putans, gladio suo se occidit. Thisbe rediit et Pyramum sub arbore iacentem vidit. 'Pyrame!' clamavit, 'Pyrame, responde! tua Thisbe carissima te vocat. audi! te tolle! o infelix! ego miserrima te sequar!' his verbis dictis, ea quoque se interfecit.

Ovid, *Metamorphoses* 4.55–146 (adapted)

Pyramus, Pyrami (m)
Thisbe, Thisbes (f)
vicinus, vicini (m)
rima, rimae (f)
murmur, murmuris (n)
obsto, obstare, obstiti (+ dat.)
leaena, leaenae (f)
antrum, antri (n)
velamen, velaminis (n)
foedo, foedare, foedavi, foedatum

Pyramus, a young man
 Thisbe, a young woman
 neighbour
 crack
 whisper
 I obstruct
 lioness
 cave
 veil, scarf
 I stain

[110]

Section B

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

The Athenians trick the Persians into a naval battle off the island of Salamis (480 BCE).

cum fama de impetu Persarum in Graeciam perlata esset, Athenienses 1
miserunt ad templum Apollinis nuntios, qui rogarent quid de rebus suis facere 2
deberent. deliberantibus deus respondit eos muris ligneis muniendos. id 3
responsum cum intellegeret nemo, Themistocles civibus persuasit consilium 4
dei esse ut omnem pecuniam pro navibus darent; dixit enim eas muros ligneos 5
esse. itaque aedificaverunt plures naves; deinde sua bona omnia quae moveri 6
poterant ad insulam proximam, nomine Salamina, portaverunt. in urbe neminem 7
reliquerunt. interea prope Salamina naves suas posuerunt. Persae Athenas nullis 8
defendentibus igne deleverunt. Themistocles de servis suis fidelissimum quem 9
habuit ad Xerxem nocte misit, qui ei nuntiaret suis verbis hostes in fuga esse: 10
qui si discessissent, illum maiore cum labore et tempore bellum confecturum 11
esse, cum civitates singulatim oppugnare cogeretur. hac re audita barbarus, 12
hunc dolum nihil tegere credens, postridie infelicissimo sibi loco, optimo autem 13
hostibus tam angusto mari contendit ut eius multitudo navium inutilis esset. sic 14
magis consilio Themistoclis quam armis Graeciae victus est. 15

Based on Nepos, *Themistocles*

<i>Persae, Persarum</i> (m.pl.)	the Persians
<i>Graecia, Graeciae</i> (f)	Greece
<i>Athenienses, Atheniensium</i> (m.pl.)	the Athenians
<i>Apollo, Apollinis</i> (m)	Apollo, a Greek god
<i>ligneus, lignea, ligneum</i>	wooden
<i>Themistocles, Themistoclis</i> (m)	Themistocles, a Greek general
<i>Salamis, Salaminis</i> (acc. <i>Salamina</i>) (f)	Salamis, an island near Athens
<i>Athenae, Athenarum</i> (f.pl.)	Athens, a town in Greece
<i>Xerxes, Xerxis</i> (m)	Xerxes, king of the Persians
<i>singulatim</i>	one by one
<i>dolus, doli</i> (m)	trick
<i>tego, tegere, texi, tectum</i>	(here) conceal
<i>angustus, angusta, angustum</i>	narrow

- (a) Lines 1–3 (*cum ... deberent*):
- (i) what was the Athenians' reaction to the news of the Persian attack? [3]
 - (ii) what did they hope to find out? [3]
- (b) Line 3 (*deliberantibus ... muniendos*):
- (i) who gave advice? [1]
 - (ii) what was the advice? [3]
- (c) Lines 3–6 (*id responsum ... ligneos esse*):
- (i) what does the writer say to show that the advice was confusing? [2]
 - (ii) what did Themistocles think the Athenians should do? [4]
 - (iii) why did he think this? [1]
- (d) Lines 6–8 (*itaque ... reliquerunt*):
- (i) what did the Athenians do first? [3]
 - (ii) what did they take to Salamis? [3]
 - (iii) who was left in Athens? [1]
- (e) Lines 8–9 (*Persae ... deleverunt*):
- (i) what did the Persians do when they arrived at Athens? [2]
 - (ii) explain how this was possible. [2]
- (f) Lines 9–10 (*Themistocles ... fuga esse*):
- (i) how did Themistocles communicate with Xerxes? [3]
 - (ii) what was his message to Xerxes? [2]
- (g) Lines 11–12 (*qui ... cogeretur*): what did Themistocles' message say that persuaded Xerxes to fight? [6]
- (h) Lines 12–14 (*hac ... esset*):
- (i) write down and translate the Latin word which shows the writer's negative attitude towards the Persians. [2]
 - (ii) why was Xerxes unsuccessful in the battle? [3]

- (i) Lines 14–15 (*sic ... est*): what contrast does the writer make in this sentence? [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:

deberent (line 3)

muris (line 3)

naves (line 6)

insulam (line 7)

fidelissimum (line 9)

loco (line 13)

[4]

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