



Cambridge International Examinations
Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

LATIN

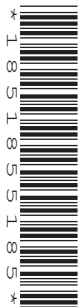
0480/13

Paper 1 Language

May/June 2018

1 hour 30 minutes

Additional Materials: Answer Booklet/Paper.



READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

If you have been given an Answer Booklet, follow the instructions on the front cover of the Booklet.

Write your Centre number, candidate number and name on all the work you hand in.

Write in dark blue or black pen.

Do not use staples, paper clips, glue or correction fluid.

DO NOT WRITE IN ANY BARCODES.

Answer **all** questions.

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together.

The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.

The total number of marks for this paper is 160.

This document consists of **5** printed pages and **3** blank pages.

Section A

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

A senior naval officer fighting for Julius Caesar takes on a dangerous mission against the Alexandrians.

Caesar, postquam eo advenit, Pharum classe circumvectus est. deinde in prima acie Rhodias naves posuit. statim Alexandrini suas naves eduxerunt atque instruxerunt: erant inter duas copias vada valde angusta. imperator Rhodiarum navium erat Euphranor, qui tam fortis erat ut Caesar ei maxime crederet. hic, ubi intellexit quod Caesar in animo habuit, 'videris mihi,' inquit, 'Caesar, vereri ne multas naves amitteres si haec vada primis navibus intrares. nobis rem committe: nos hostes oppugnabimus — neque tuam fidem fallemus. nobis occasionem gloriae dare debes.' Caesar illum hortatus signum pugnae dedit. Alexandrini Rhodias naves trans vada progressas circumvecti sunt atque in eas impetum fecerunt. minime autem par erat proelium. Rhodiis nautis enim pulsis, neque terra neque mari spes salutis victis dabatur.

Caesar, *de bello Alexandrino* 14–16 adapted

Caesar, Caesaris (m) Caesar, a Roman commander
Pharus, Phari (m) Pharos, an island near Alexandria
classis, classis (f) a fleet of ships
circumvehor, circumvehi, circumvectus sum I surround
acies, aciei (f) a line (of battle)
Rhodius, Rhodia, Rhodium Rhodian, from the island of Rhodes
Alexandrinus, Alexandrini (m) an Alexandrian
instruo, instruere, instruxi, instructum I draw up, I put into formation
vada, vadorum (n.pl.) shoals, shallows in the water
angustus, angusta, angustum narrow
Euphranor, Euphranoris (m) Euphranor, the commander of the Rhodian ships
committo, committere, commisi, commissum I entrust
par, paris equal
pello, pellere, pepuli, pulsum I drive back

[110]

Section B

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

The historian Justin summarises the life of Alexander the Great and his achievements.

mortuus est Alexander, annos tres et triginta natus. vir quam pater, frater ac omnes maiores insignior. Olympias mater, qua nocte eum concepit, credit ingentem serpentem ad se venisse. eo die quo natus est, duae aquilae per totum diem in tecto domus patris sederunt, imperium super et Europam et Asiam futurum esse praedicentes. eodem quoque die pater eius nuntium duarum victoriarum accepit, altera belli Illyrici, altera certaminis Olympici, ad quod quadrigarum currum miserat; quod omen plurimarum terrarum victoriam filio praedicebat. Alexander, Aristotele quinque annos docente, studium litterarum et operum philosophorum effecit. accepto imperio, deinde iussit se regem omnium terrarum salutari. tantam fidem suis militibus dedit ut, Alexandro ducente, nullius hostis arma timuerint. itaque numquam contra ullum hostem progressus est quem non vicerit; nullam urbem obsedit, quam non oppresserit; nullam gentem adiit, quam non omnino superaverit. tandem victus est non hostium virtute sed insidiis comitum.

Based on Justin, *Histories* 12.16

Alexander, Alexandri (m) Alexander, king of Macedon
maiores, maiorum (m.pl.) ancestors
Olympias, Olympiadis (f) Olympias, the mother of Alexander
concipio, concipere, concepi, conceptum I conceive, I become pregnant with
serpens, serpentis (f) a snake
aquila, aquilae (f) an eagle
tectum, tecti (n) a roof
Europa, Europae (f) Europe
Asia, Asiae (f) Asia (Minor)
praedico, praedicere, praedixi, praedictum I predict, I foretell
victoria, victoriae (f) a victory
Illyricus, Illyrica, Illyricum Illyrian
certamen Olympicum, certaminis Olympici (n) the Olympic Games
quadrigarum currus, quadrigarum currus (m) a four-horse chariot
omen, ominis (n) an omen
Aristoteles, Aristotelis (m) Aristotle, a philosopher
litterae, litterarum (f.pl.) literature
philosophus, philosophi (m) a philosopher
obsideo, obsidere, obsedi, obsessum I besiege
insidiae, insidiarum (f.pl.) treachery, the plots

- (a) Lines 1–2 (*mortuus est ... insignior*):
- (i) how old was Alexander when he died? [2]
 - (ii) how does the author compare Alexander to other close relatives? [4]
- (b) Lines 2–3 (*Olympias ... venisse*): what did Olympias believe had happened on the night her son was conceived? [3]
- (c) Lines 3–5 (*eo die ... praedicentes*):
- (i) what happened on the day Alexander was born? Give full details. [5]
 - (ii) what did this omen predict for him? [2]
- (d) Lines 5–7 (*eodem ... praedicebat*):
- (i) what did his father receive on the same day? [2]
 - (ii) explain why the author mentions the Olympic Games. [5]
- (e) Lines 7–8 (*Alexander ... effecit*):
- (i) for how long was Aristotle Alexander's tutor? [2]
 - (ii) what did Alexander do under Aristotle's guidance? [2]
- (f) Line 9 (*accepto ... salutari*): what did he do first on assuming power? [5]
- (g) Lines 9–10 (*tantam ... timuerint*): what was the result of Alexander inspiring his troops? [5]
- (h) Lines 10–12 (*itaque ... superaverit*): what happened to:
- (i) enemies he advanced against? [1]
 - (ii) cities he besieged? [1]
 - (iii) tribes he moved against? [2]
- (i) Lines 10–12 (*itaque ... superaverit*): select and write down a Latin word from this sentence which shows how successful Alexander's campaigns were and briefly explain your choice. [2]
- (j) Lines 12–13 (*tandem ... comitum*):
- (i) according to the author, what did **not** finally defeat Alexander? [2]
 - (ii) what does the author feel was responsible for his death? [1]

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:

mortuus (line 1)

credidit (line 2)

sederunt (line 4)

accepit (line 5)

imperio (line 9)

oppresserit (line 12)

[4]

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