



Cambridge IGCSE™

LATIN**0480/12**

Paper 1 Language

May/June 2022**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.

A friendly dolphin.

est in Africa urbs quaedam mari proxima. ibi omnes natandi atque pisces capiendi studium habent, maxime pueri, qui otium ludumque amant. inter hos ille vincit, qui quam longissime litus reliquit. olim puer audacior ceteris a terra contendebat. ei delphinus forte occurrit. fugit puer cum amicis. delphinus tamen eum invitare et revocare videbatur, et circum eum saepius natabat. tandem turba comitum, clamore facto, etiam delphinum tangebatur. nunc fortis puer ad delphinum natat, tergum ascendit, ut huc illuc feretur; hic non timet, ille non timetur; huius fides, mansuetudo illius augetur. simul adcurrerant alii iuvenes hortantes monentesque. mirabile dictu, delphinus etiam se in terram extraxit, deinde sole siccatus se in aquam remisit.

Pliny *Ep*, 9.33

<i>Africa, Africae</i> (f)	Africa
<i>nato, natare, natavi, natatum</i>	I swim
<i>piscis, piscis</i> (m)	fish
<i>delphinus, delphini</i> (m)	dolphin
<i>tergum, tergi</i> (n)	back
<i>mansuetudo, mansuetudinis</i> (f)	gentleness
<i>augeo, augere, auxi, auctum</i>	I increase
<i>sicco, siccare, siccavi, siccatum</i>	I make dry

[110]

Section B

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

The story of Gyges and the ring.

haec fabula a Platone narrata est: olim unus e servis regis, Gyges nomine, 1
 cum terra cessisset magnis quibusdam imbribus, descendit in illum hiatum 2
 ingentemque equum aeneum conspexit, cuius in lateribus ianuae essent; quibus 3
apertis, corpus hominis mortui vidit, anulum in digito gerentis. quem ut detraxit, 4
 ipse gessit, tum in concilium servorum processit. ibi, cum anulum ad palمام eius 5
 converteret, tum a nullo videbatur, ipse autem omnia videbat; sed cum anulum 6
 in locum primum reverterat, Gyges iterum videbatur. itaque hoc modo et regem, 7
 dominum suum, interfecit, et omnes quos sibi obstare putabat. etiam reginam in 8
 matrimonium duxit, nec in his rebus scelestis quisquam potuit eum videre. sic 9
 celeriter ipse propter anulum rex factus est. 10
 haec est vis huius anuli et huius fabulae: si nemo sciret, cum aliquid pecuniae 11
 aut potestatis causa feceris, si id diis hominibusque esset semper celatum, 12
 faceresne? etiam si sapiens hunc anulum haberet, nonne bonum, non malum 13
 faceret? nec enim potestas nec divitiae, sed bonum a bonis viris quaeritur. 14

Based on Cicero, *de Off* 3.38

<i>Plato, Platonis</i> (m)	Plato, a Greek philosopher
<i>Gyges, Gygis</i> (m)	Gyges, a man's name
<i>imber, imbris</i> (m)	rain
<i>hiatus, hiatus</i> (m)	hole
<i>aeneus, -a, -um</i>	made of bronze
<i>aperio, aperire, aperui, apertum</i>	I open
<i>anulus, anuli</i> (m)	ring
<i>digitus, digiti</i> (m)	finger
<i>concilium, concilii</i> (n)	meeting
<i>palma, palmae</i> (f)	palm (of one's hand)
<i>obsto, obstare, obstiti, obstitum</i> (+ dat)	I obstruct
<i>divitiae, divitiarum</i> (f.pl.)	riches

- (a) Line 1 (*haec ... nomine*):
- (i) who first told this story? [1]
- (ii) who was Gyges? [2]
- (b) Lines 2–3 (*cum ... conspexit*): how had it come about that Gyges was able to find the horse? [4]
- (c) Line 3 (*ingentemque ... essent*): describe the bronze horse. Give **three** details. [3]
- (d) Lines 3–4 (*quibus ... gerentis*): what did Gyges find inside the horse? [4]
- (e) Lines 4–5 (*quem ... processit*):
- (i) what did Gyges do with what he found? [2]
- (ii) what did he do next? [3]
- (f) Lines 5–7 (*ibi cum ... iterum videbatur*): what did Gyges discover about the ring? [5]
- (g) Lines 7–8 (*itaque ... putabat*): how did Gyges use the ring? [5]
- (h) Lines 8–9 (*etiam ... duxit*): what did Gyges do next? [2]
- (i) Line 9 (*nec ... videre*): who saw him do these things? [1]
- (j) Lines 9–10 (*sic ... est*): what was the result of Gyges' actions? [2]
- (k) Lines 11–13 (*si nemo ... faceresne*): what question does the writer ask here? [6]
- (l) Lines 13–14 (*etiam ... faceret*): how does the writer suggest that a wise man might behave with this ring? [3]
- (m) Line 14 (*nec enim ... quaeritur*): why would good men behave in this way, according to the writer? [3]
- (n) Choose **four** of the following Latin words and **for each one** give an English word derived wholly or partly from the same root:
- descendit* (line 2)
- lateribus* (line 3)
- detraxit* (line 4)
- dominum* (line 8)
- fabulae* (line 11)
- potestas* (line 14) [4]

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