



UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
International General Certificate of Secondary Education

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LATIN

0480/02

Paper 2 Literature

May/June 2009

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, highlighters, glue or correction fluid.

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.

* 5 3 5 7 5 2 5 9 4 7 *

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



Section A: Virgil *Aeneid* IV

1 Read the following passage, and answer the questions:

sic fatus nocti se immiscuit atrae.	1
tum vero Aeneas subitis exterritus umbris	
corripit e somno corpus sociosque fatigat	
praecipites: 'vigilate, viri, et considite transtris;	
solvite vela citi. deus aethere missus ab alto	5
festinare fugam tortosque incidere funes	6
ecce iterum instimulat. sequimur te, sancte deorum,	
quisquis es, imperioque iterum paremus ovantes.	
adsis o placidusque iuves et sidera caelo	
dextra feras.' dixit vaginaque eripit ensem	10
fulmineum strictoque ferit retinacula ferro.	11
idem omnes simul ardor habet, rapiuntque ruuntque;	12
litora deseruere, latet sub classibus aequor,	13
adhixi torquent spumas et caerula verrunt.	

570–583

- (i) *sic fatus* (line 1): who has just spoken? [1]
- (ii) What reason has been given that Aeneas should make his escape immediately? [2]
- (iii) Translate from the beginning as far as *citi* in line 5. [5]
- (iv) *tortosque incidere funes* (line 6): what is unusual about this instruction? [1]
- (v) *ensem* (line 10): this word refers to a second sword that Aeneas has taken. To what use is his original weapon to be put? [2]
- (vi) Write out and scan line 11 (*fulmineum ... ferro*), marking in the long and short syllables and divisions between the feet. [2]
- (vii) Show **one** way in which Virgil matches sound or rhythm to sense in lines 12–13. [1]
- (viii) What action is being described in the last line? [1]

[Total: 15]

2 Read the following passage, and answer the questions:

haec ait, et partes animum versabat in omnes,	
invisam quaerens quam primum abrumpere lucem.	
tum breviter Barcen nutricem adfata Sychaei,	3
namque suam patria antiqua cinis ater habebat:	4
'Annam, cara mihi nutrix, huc siste sororem:	5
dic corpus properet fluviali spargere lympha,	
et pecudes secum et monstrata piacula ducat.	
sic veniat, tuque ipsa pia tege tempora vitta.	8
sacra Iovi Stygio, quae rite incepta paravi,	9
perficere est animus finemque imponere curis	
Dardaniique rogam capitis permittere flammae.'	11
sic ait. illa gradum studio celebrabat anili.	12

630–641

- (i) *invisam ... lucem* (line 2): why does Dido wish to die? [2]
- (ii) *Sychaei* (line 3): who was Sychaeus, and what had happened to him? [2]
- (iii) *patria antiqua* (line 4): to what country does this phrase refer? [1]
- (iv) Translate from *Annam* in line 5 as far as *vitta* in line 8. [5]
- (v) Explain in your own words how Dido is not telling Barce the whole truth in lines 9–11 (*sacra... flammae*). [4]
- (vi) Which Latin word in line 12 indicates Barce's age? [1]

[Total: 15]

3 Do you consider that Virgil encourages in his readers greater sympathy for Dido than for Aeneas? Support your answer with reference to the text of the part of the *Aeneid* you have read.

You should write at least 100 words.

[10]

Section B: Two Centuries of Roman Prose

4 Read the following passage, and answer the questions:

lusit vir egregius extremo spiritu, cum iam praecordiis conceptam	1
mortem contineret, vereque ei cui venenum praebiberat mortem	2
eam est auguratus quae brevi consecuta est. quis hanc maximi	3
animi aequitatem in ipsa morte laudaret, si mortem malum iudicaret?	4
vadit in eundem carcerem atque in eundem paucis post annis scyphum	5
Socrates, eodem scelere iudicum quo tyrannorum Theramenes.	6
quae est igitur eius oratio, qua facit eum Plato usum apud	7
iudices iam morte multatum?	

Cicero 1.2–3

- (i) *vir egregius* (line 1): name him. [1]
- (ii) *lusit* (line 1): what had the jest consisted of? [2]
- (iii) *vere ... auguratus* (lines 2–3): what later event is being referred to here? [2]
- (iv) Translate from *quis* in line 3 as far as *iudicaret* in line 4. [3]
- (v) *vadit ... Socrates* (lines 5–6): explain the literary device (figure of speech) that Cicero is using. [2]
- (vi) *paucis post annis* (line 5): give the year of Socrates' death. [1]
- (vii) Which Latin word in the third sentence *vadit ... Theramenes* (lines 5–6) shows that Cicero disapproved of both verdicts? [1]
- (viii) *tyrannorum* (line 6): who were these men? [1]
- (ix) *oratio* (line 7): what speech is being referred to? [2]

[Total: 15]

5 Read the following passage, and answer the questions:

‘totum etiam pollicerer, nisi timerem ne hoc munus meum	3
quandoque ambitu corrumperetur, ut accidere multis in	4
locis video, in quibus praeceptores publice conducuntur.	6
huic vitio occurri uno remedio potest, si parentibus solis ius	9
conducendi relinquatur, isdemque religio recte iudicandi	11
necessitate collationis addatur. nam qui fortasse de alieno	
neglegentes, certe de suo diligentes erunt dabuntque operam,	
ne a me pecuniam non nisi dignus accipiat, si accepturus et	
ab ipsis erit. proinde consentite conspirate maioremque	
animum ex meo sumite, qui cupio esse quam plurimum,	
quod debeam conferre.’	

Pliny 6–9

- (i) To whom is Pliny addressing these words? [1]
- (ii) What was Pliny’s decision about the money, and what reason does he give in the first sentence (lines 1–3, *totum ... conducuntur*) for this decision? [4]
- (iii) What suggestion does he make in the second sentence (lines 4–6, *huic ... addatur*), and what reason does he give for making it? [2]
- (iv) Translate the third sentence (lines 6–9, *nam ... erit*). [7]
- (v) Show **one** way in which Pliny adds weight to his words by his use of language in the fourth sentence (lines 9–11, *proinde ... conferre*). [1]

[Total: 15]

6 Of the three authors, Cicero, Seneca and Pliny, which have you most enjoyed reading? Give reasons for your choice.

Support your answer with reference to the text.

You should write at least 100 words.

[10]

