UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
International General Certificate of Secondary Education

LATIN	**0480/02**
Paper 2 Literature	**May/June 2012**
	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.

This document consists of **7** printed pages and **1** blank page.

UNIVERSITY *of* **CAMBRIDGE**
International Examinations

[Turn over

Section A: Two Centuries of Roman Poetry

1 Read the following passage and answer the questions:

illam inter caedes pallentem morte futura	1
fecerat ignipotens undis et Iapyge ferri,	2
contra autem magno maerentem corpore Nilum	3
pandentemque sinus et tota veste vocantem	4
caeruleum in gremium latebrosaque flumina victos.	5
at Caesar, triplici invectus Romana triumpho	6
moenia, dis Italis votum immortale sacrabat,	7
maxima ter centum totam delubra per urbem.	8
laetitia ludisque viae plausuque fremebant;	9
omnibus in templis matrum chorus, omnibus arae;	10
ante aras terram caesi stravere iuvenci.	11
ipse sedens niveo candentis limine Phoebi	12
dona recognoscit populorum aptatque superbis	13
postibus; incedunt victae longo ordine gentes,	14
quam variae linguis, habitu tam vestis et armis.	15

(Virgil, The Shield of Aeneas, *Aeneid* VIII, 84–98)

(a) *illam . . . futura* (line 1): how is the queen depicted? Make **two** points. [2]

(b) In lines 3–5 (*contra . . . victos*) show how Virgil makes the Nile seem like a person. How effective do you think this technique is? [3]

(c) *at Caesar . . . urbem* (lines 6–8): how is Augustus made to seem very special here? [1]

(d) Translate lines 9–11 (*laetitia . . . iuvenci*). [5]

(e) *niveo . . . Phoebi* (line 12): explain why this description of the temple is appropriate. [2]

(f) Line 15 (*quam . . . armis*): give **two** ways in which the captured peoples are different from each other. [2]

[Total: 15]

2 Read the following passage and answer the questions:

> Fissus erat tenui rima, quam duxerat olim,
> cum fieret, paries domui communis utrique.
> id vitium nulli per saecula longa notatum –   3
> quid non sentit amor? – primi vidistis amantes   4
> et vocis fecistis iter, tutaeque per illud   5
> murmure blanditiae minimo transire solebant.   6
> saepe, ubi constiterant hinc Thisbe, Pyramus illinc,   7
> inque vices fuerat captatus anhelitus oris,   8
> 'invide' dicebant 'paries, quid amantibus obstas?   9
> quantum erat ut sineres toto nos corpore iungi   10
> aut, hoc si nimium est, vel ad oscula danda pateres?   11

(Ovid, Pyramus and Thisbe, *Metamorphoses* IV, 11–21)

(a) *Fissus . . . notatum* (lines 1–3): explain what the *vitium* (line 3) was and why the lovers were forced to use it. [2]

(b) Write out and scan line 2 (*cum . . . utrique*), marking in the long and short syllables and divisions between the feet. [2]

(c) *primi . . . iter* (lines 4–5): here Ovid addresses his characters directly. Why do you think he does this? [1]

(d) Translate lines 5–8 (*tutaeque . . . oris*). [5]

(e) *invide . . . obstas* (line 9):

  (i) why is *invide* an unusual adjective to describe a wall? [1]
  (ii) what effect does it create? [1]

(f) *invide . . . pateres* (lines 9–11): what **three** things do the lovers want the wall to do? [3]

[Total: 15]

3 What methods do Virgil **and** Ovid use to make their writing interesting?

Support your answer with reference to the texts.

You should write at least 100 words.

[Total: 10]

Section B: Introducing Cicero

4   Read the following passage and answer the questions:

itinerum primum laborem, qui vel maximus est in re militari, iudices, et in Sicilia maxime	1
necessarius, accipite quam facilem sibi iste et iucundum ratione consilioque reddiderit.	2
primum temporibus hibernis ad magnitudinem frigorum et tempestatum vim ac fluminum	3
praeclarum hoc sibi remedium compararat. urbem Syracusas elegerat, cuius hic situs	4
atque haec natura esse loci caelique dicitur ut nullus umquam dies tam magna ac	5
turbulenta tempestate fuerit quin aliquo tempore eius diei solem homines viderint. hic ita	6
vivebat iste bonus imperator hibernis mensibus ut eum non facile non modo extra	7
tectum sed ne extra lectum quidem quisquam videret. ita diei brevitas conviviis, noctis	8
longitudo stupris et flagitiis continebatur.	9

(Verres the General, 41–52)

(a) *itinerum . . . necessarius* (lines 1–2): why was Sicily of military significance to the Romans?
[1]

(b) Translate lines 3–4 (*primum . . . compararat*). [5]

(c) *urbem . . . viderint* (lines 4–6): explain why Verres chose Syracuse for his winter quarters.   [3]

(d) *hic ita . . . videret* (lines 6–8): what is the criticism of Verres here and how does Cicero's choice of words emphasise this criticism? [4]

(e) *ita . . . continebatur* (lines 8–9): how did Verres fill his time? [2]

[Total: 15]

5 Read the following passage and answer the questions:

quis igitur hoc homine scientior umquam aut fuit aut esse debuit? qui e ludo atque e
pueritiae disciplinis bello maximo atque acerrimis hostibus ad patris exercitum atque in
militiae disciplinam profectus est; qui extrema pueritia miles in exercitu summi fuit   3
imperatoris, ineunte adulescentia maximi ipse exercitus imperator; qui saepius cum   4
hoste conflixit quam quisquam cum inimico concertavit, plura bella gessit quam ceteri   5
legerunt. plures provincias confecit quam alii concupiverunt; cuius adulescentia ad   6
scientiam rei militaris non alienis praeceptis sed suis imperiis, non offensionibus belli   7
sed victoriis, non stipendiis sed triumphis est erudita.   8

(The Brilliance of Pompey, 78–87)

(a) *quis igitur . . . debuit* (line 1): what is the name of the literary device used here?   [1]

(b) *qui . . . imperatoris* (lines 3–4): how old was Pompey when he joined his father's army?   [1]

(c) *qui extrema . . . imperator* (lines 3–4): show how Cicero, by his choice of words and word
order, emphasises Pompey's outstanding talent.   [3]

(d) Translate lines 4–6 (*qui saepius . . . legerunt*).   [4]

(e) *non alienis . . . erudita* (lines 7–8): how does Cicero use contrasts to show the ways in which
Pompey acquired his military expertise?   [4]

(f) After this passage Cicero mentions some of the wars Pompey fought in. Name **two** of
them.   [2]

[Total: 15]

6 What methods does Cicero use to illustrate his characterisation of Verres **and** Pompe

Support your answer with reference to the texts.

You should write at least 100 words.

[Total: 10]

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