



UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
International General Certificate of Secondary Education

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LATIN

0480/02

Paper 2 Literature

For Examination from 2013

SPECIMEN PAPER

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.



Section A: Virgil *Aeneid* Book 2

1 Read the following passage and answer the questions:

excitior somno et summi fastigia tecti	1
ascensu supero atque arrectis auribus asto:	2
in segetem veluti cum flamma furentibus Austris	3
incidit, aut rapidus montano flumine torrens	4
sternit agros, sternit sata laeta boumque labores	5
praecipitisque trahit silvas; stupet inscius alto	6
accipiens sonitum saxi de vertice pastor.	7
tum vero manifesta fides, Danaumque patescunt	8
insidiae. iam Deiphobi dedit ampla ruinam	9
Volcano superante domus, iam proximus ardet	10
Ucalegon; Sigea igni freta lata relucent.	11
exoritur clamorque virum clangorque tubarum.	12
arma amens capio; nec sat rationis in armis,	13
sed glomerare manum bello et concurrere in arcem	14
cum sociis ardent animi; furor iraque mentem	15
praecipitat, pulchrumque mori succurrit in armis.	16

(Virgil *Aeneid* 2, 302–317)

- (a) *somno* (line 1): who had appeared to Aeneas in his dream? [1]
- (b) *in segetem...vertice pastor* (lines 3–7): how does Virgil make his description of the destruction vivid in these lines? [4]
- (c) *tum vero...insidiae* (lines 8–9): describe briefly the *insidiae*. [2]
- (d) Write out and scan line 12 (*exoritur...tubarum*), marking the long and short syllables and divisions between the feet. [2]
- (e) Translate lines 13–16 (*arma amens...in armis*). [6]

[Total: 15]

2 Read the following passage and answer the questions:

atque ubi iam patriae perventum ad limina sedis	1
antiquasque domos, genitor, quem tollere in altos	2
optabam primum montes primumque petebam,	3
abnegat excisa vitam producere Troia	4
exsiliumque pati. 'vos o, quibus integer aevi	5
sanguis,' ait, 'solidaeque suo stant robore vires,	6
vos agitate fugam.	7
me si caelicolae voluissent ducere vitam,	8
has mihi servassent sedes. satis una superque	9
vidimus excidia et captae superavimus urbi.	10
sic o sic positum adfati discedite corpus.	11
ipse manu mortem inveniam; miserebitur hostis	12
exuviasque petet. facilis iactura sepulcri.	13
iam pridem invisus divis et inutilis annos	14
demoror, ex quo me divum pater atque hominum rex	15
fulminis adflavit ventis et contigit igni.'	16

(Virgil *Aeneid* 2, 634–649)

- (a) *atque ubi...exsiliumque pati* (lines 1–5): what conflict is taking place between the two characters? [2]
- (b) Translate lines 5–7 (*vos o...fugam*). [4]
- (c) *me si...superavimus urbi* (lines 8–10): how does Virgil match sound to sense in these lines? [2]
- (d) *sic...corpus* (line 11): why would Aeneas find it hard to obey this order from his father? [1]
- (e) *ipse...inveniam* (line 12): how does Anchises say he wants to die? [1]
- (f) *exuviasque petet* (line 13): what will the enemy be concerned with? [1]
- (g) *iam pridem...contigit igni* (lines 14–16):
- (i) explain how Anchises is feeling at this point. [2]
- (ii) how does Virgil give force to this reference to Jupiter? [2]

[Total: 15]

3 What methods does Virgil use to make his description of the fall of Troy vivid?

Support your answer with reference to the text.

You should write at least 100 words.

[Total: 10]

Section B: Two Centuries of Roman Prose

4 Read the following passage and answer the questions:

Aristides, Lysimachi filius, Atheniensis, aequalis fere fuit Themistocli, itaque cum eo de	1
principatu contendit: namque obtrectarunt inter se. in his autem cognitum est quanto	2
antestaret eloquentia innocentiae. quamquam enim adeo excellebat Aristides	3
abstinentia ut unus post hominum memoriam, quem quidem nos audierimus,	4
cognomine lustus sit appellatus, tamen a Themistocle collabefactus testula illa exsilio	5
decem annorum multatus est. qui quidem cum intellegeret reprimi concitatam	6
multitudinem non posse cedensque animadverteret quendam scribentem ut patria	7
PELLERETUR, quaesisse ab eo dicitur quare id faceret aut quid Aristides commisisset cur	8
tanta poena dignus duceretur. cui ille respondit se ignorare Aristiden, sed sibi non	9
placere quod tam cupide elaborasset, ut praeter ceteros lustus appellaretur.	10

(Nepos, *The Life of Aristides* 1–3)

- (a) *Aristides...inter se* (lines 1–2): what connections between Aristides and Themistocles are mentioned here? [3]
- (b) *quamquam...multatus est* (lines 3–6): show how Nepos by his choice of words emphasises the unfairness of what happened to Aristides. [3]
- (c) Translate lines 6–9 (*qui quidem...dignus duceretur*). [6]
- (d) *cui ille... lustus appellaretur* (lines 9–10): what is strange about the man's reply to Aristides? [3]

[Total: 15]

5 Read the following passage and answer the questions.

omnia licet foris resonent, dum intus nihil tumultus sit, dum inter se non rixantur
 cupiditas et timor, dum avaritia luxuriaque non dissideant nec altera alteram vexet. nam
 quid prodest totius regionis silentium, si adfectus fremunt?

Tunc ergo te scito esse compositum cum ad te nullus clamor pertinebit, cum te nulla
 vox tibi excutiet, non si blandietur, non si minabitur, non si inani sono vana
 circumstrepet. 'quid ergo? non aliquando commodius est et carere convicio?' fateor;
 itaque ego ex hoc loco migrabo. experiri et exercere me volui: quid necesse est diutius
 torqueri, cum tam facile remedium Ulixes sociis etiam adversus Sirenas invenerit? vale.

(Seneca *The Psychology of Noise* 5 and 14–15)

- (a) Translate lines 1–2 (*omnia licet...alteram vexet*). [4]
- (b) *Tunc ergo...tibi excutiet* (lines 4–5): what assertion does Seneca make here? [3]
- (c) *Tunc...convicio* (lines 4–6): how and for what reasons does Seneca use repetition here? [3]
- (d) *itaque ego...me volui* (lines 6–7): what has Seneca told us about 'this place' (*hoc loco*)? [3]
- (e) *cum tam...invenerit* (lines 7–8): what was the *remedium* that Seneca is referring to here? [2]

[Total: 15]

- 6 What impressions of the Carthaginians **and** Hannibal do you get from Livy's account of the events at the summit of the Alps?

Support your answer with reference to the text.

You should write at least 100 words.

[Total: 10]

