



UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
International General Certificate of Secondary Education

LATIN

0480/02

Paper 2 Literature

May/June 2013

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.

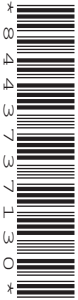
Write in dark blue or black pen.

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:

‘quibus Hector ab oris	1
exspectate venis? ut te post multa tuorum	2
funera, post varios hominumque urbisque labores	3
defessi aspiciamus! quae causa indigna serenos	4
foedavit vultus? aut cur haec vulnere cerno?’	5
ille nihil, nec me quaerentem vana moratur,	6
sed graviter gemitus imo de pectore ducens,	7
‘heu fuge, nate dea, teque his’ ait ‘eripe flammis.	8
hostis habet muros; ruit alto a culmine Troia.	9
sat patriae Priamoque datum: si Pergama dextra	10
defendi possent, etiam hac defensa fuissent.	11
sacra suosque tibi commendat Troia penates:	12
hos cape fatorum comites, his moenia quaere	13
magna pererrato statues quae denique ponto.’	14
sic ait et manibus vittas Vestamque potentem	15
aeternumque adytis effert penetralibus ignem.	16

(Virgil *Aeneid* 2, 282–297)

- (a) *quibus . . . venis* (lines 1–2): name the place Hector has come from. [1]
- (b) *quae causa . . . vultus* (lines 4–5):
- (i) what does Aeneas notice about Hector? [1]
- (ii) what has caused him to look like this? [2]
- (c) *ille nihil . . . ducens* (lines 6–7):
- (i) how does Hector react to Aeneas’ questions? [1]
- (ii) why do you think he reacts in this way? [1]
- (d) *hostis habet . . . fuissent* (lines 9–11): how does Virgil’s use of language make Hector’s statement memorable? Explain your answer. [2]
- (e) Translate lines 12–14 (*sacra suosque . . . denique ponto*). [5]
- (f) Write out and scan line 15 (*sic ait . . . potentem*), marking the long and short syllables and divisions between the feet. [2]

[Total: 15]

2 Read the following passage and answer the questions:

aspice – namque omnem, quae nunc obducta tuenti	1
mortales hebetat visus tibi et umida circum	2
caligat, nubem eripiam; tu ne qua parentis	3
iussa time, neu praeceptis parere recusa –	4
hic, ubi disiectas moles avulsaque saxis	5
saxa vides mixtoque undantem pulvere fumum,	6
Neptunus muros magnoque emota tridenti	7
fundamenta quatit, totamque a sedibus urbem	8
eruit; hic luno Scaeas saevissima portas	9
prima tenet, sociumque furens a navibus agmen	10
ferro accincta vocat.	11
iam summas arces Tritonia, respice, Pallas	12
insedit, nimbo effulgens et Gorgone saeva.	13
ipse pater Danais animos viresque secundas	14
sufficit, ipse deos in Dardana suscitatur arma.	15

(Virgil *Aeneid* 2, 604–618)

- (a) Translate lines 1–4 (*aspice . . . recusa*). [5]
- (b) *parentis* (line 3): name her. [1]
- (c) *hic . . . fumum* (lines 5–6): give **two** things that Aeneas sees. [2]
- (d) *Neptunus . . . vocat* (lines 7–11): how does Virgil make his description vivid in these lines? You should discuss both what he says and how he says it, quoting Latin in your answer. [4]
- (e) *iam . . . saeva* (lines 12–13): how is Pallas Athene depicted? Make **two** points. [2]
- (f) *ipse pater . . . arma* (lines 14–15): what makes this statement so distressing for Aeneas? [1]

[Total: 15]

- 3 'The main characters in the *Aeneid* are very different from one another.' How far do you agree with this statement based on the extract of the *Aeneid* you have read?

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:

Interfuit autem pugnae navali apud Salamina, quae facta est prius quam poena	1
liberaretur. idem praetor fuit Atheniensium apud Plataeas in proelio quo Mardonius	2
fuscus barbarorumque exercitus interfectus est. neque aliud est ullum huius in re militari	3
illustre factum quam huius imperii memoria, iustitiae vero et aequitatis et innocentiae	4
multa, in primis quod eius aequitate factum est, cum in communi classe esset Graeciae	5
simul cum Pausania, quo duce Mardonius erat fugatus, ut summa imperii maritimi ab	6
Lacedaemoniis transferretur ad Athenienses: namque ante id tempus et mari et terra	7
duces erant Lacedaemonii. tum autem et intemperantia Pausaniae et iustitia factum est	8
Aristidis ut omnes fere civitates Graeciae ad Atheniensium societatem se applicarent et	9
adversus barbaros hos duces deligerent sibi.	10

(Nepos, *The Life of Aristides* 2, 1–3)

(a) *Interfuit . . . proelio* (lines 1–2):

- (i) how were the two events referred to in lines 1–2 similar to each other? [2]
- (ii) give **two** details of Aristides' *poena*. [2]

(b) *quo . . . interfectus est* (lines 2–3): what outcomes of the second event are mentioned here? [2]

(c) *neque aliud . . . ad Athenienses* (lines 3–7):

- (i) give **two** features of Aristides' personality mentioned here. [2]
- (ii) how was Aristides able to use these qualities to help the Athenians? [2]

(d) Translate lines 8–10 (*tum autem . . . deligerent sibi*). [5]

[Total: 15]

5 Read the following passage and answer the questions:

inde ad rupem muniendam, per quam unam via esse poterat, milites ducti, cum	1
caedendum esset saxum, arboribus circa immanibus deiectis detruncatisque struem	2
ingentem lignorum faciunt, eamque, cum et vis venti apta faciendo igni coorta esset,	3
succendunt, ardentiaque saxa infuso aceto putrefaciunt. ita torridam incendio rupem	4
ferro pandunt, molliuntque anfractibus modicis clivos, ut non iumenta solum, sed	5
elephanti etiam deduci possent. quadriduum circa rupem consumptum iumentis prope	6
fame absumptis: nuda enim fere cacumina sunt, et, si quid est pabuli, obruunt nives.	7
inferiora vallis apricos quosdam colles habent, rivosque prope silvas et iam humano	8
cultu digniora loca. ibi iumenta in pabulum missa, et quies muniendo fessis hominibus	9
data. triduo inde ad planum descensum iam et locis mollioribus et accolarum ingeniis.	10

(Livy, *Hannibal at the Summit of the Alps* 3 (37), 2–6)

- (a) *inde ad . . . esset saxum* (lines 1–2): how does Livy’s use of language emphasise the enormity of the task the men faced here? [2]
- (b) *arboribus . . . putrefaciunt* (lines 2–4): describe in detail the process by which the soldiers were able to continue their journey. [4]
- (c) *ita torridam . . . deduci possent* (lines 4–6): how does Livy make this description interesting? You should discuss both his choice of words and word order. Make **two** points. [4]
- (d) Translate lines 8–10 (*inferiora vallis . . . hominibus data*). [5]

[Total 15]

- 6 What can we learn about Roman society from Seneca's discussion of the psychology of noise?
Support your answer with reference to the text.

You should write at least 100 words.

[Total: 10]

Permission to reproduce items where third-party owned material protected by copyright is included has been sought and cleared where possible. Every reasonable effort has been made by the publisher (UCLES) to trace copyright holders, but if any items requiring clearance have unwittingly been included, the publisher will be pleased to make amends at the earliest possible opportunity.

University of Cambridge International Examinations is part of the Cambridge Assessment Group. Cambridge Assessment is the brand name of University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate (UCLES), which is itself a department of the University of Cambridge.

